

GERMAN UNIVERSITIES.

FROM DR. LINDLEY'S "BRIEF SKETCH OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL UNIVERSITIES OF EUROPE AND AMERICA."

The German Universities consist invariably of four distinct faculties, Theology, Medicine, Law, and Philosophy. It will be perceived at once, that the arrangement is essentially different from our Colleges and even from our Universities.

To form a University, then, on the German plan, all that it necessary is, to place a Law, a Medical, and a Theological Seminary in the same place, and under the same government; unite the libraries and apparatus of each, and add to all a faculty of Languages, Letters, and science.

The Universities of Germany exercise no control over the conduct of the students; they attend what lectures they please, or if they choose, none at all; they board where they please and live as they please, and are never called to an account for their actions, unless guilty of some open misconduct.

The professors are divided into two classes, ordinary and extraordinary. They are both alike appointed and paid by Government, but differ in rank.

This arrangement of the professors is one of the most striking features in the organization of a German university; and it is worthy of serious consideration whether a modification of this plan could not be advantageously introduced into some of our most flourishing colleges and universities.

three classes of teachers all lecture on the same subjects, and if one in the second class for example (as sometimes happens) should obtain more reputation than his superior, the students will flock to his room and leave the other deserted; and thus the first will lose money and character at the same time.

Another advantage is, that by this mode a number of individuals are constantly preparing themselves as teachers, or professors extraordinary for the higher chairs, so that, when a vacancy occurs in the latter, it can be ably and immediately filled.

The principal objection which has been made to this arrangement is its tendency to excite collision among the officers; and thus disturb that harmony so necessary to the successful operation of a university; and it is said that collisions have occasionally occurred to a painful and disastrous degree.

There are two courses of lectures given by all the professors, and are styled, respectively, "public," and "private." The first are given gratuitously, the second are paid for.

The number of students who attend any particular professor depend upon the nature of his subject and the extent of his reputation, and also upon the whole number of students in the University.

The system of education in the German Gymnasiums and Universities is much more thorough than with us, particularly in relation to the ancient languages. Owing to the very great subdivision of labor among the professors, they have in their power to become perfectly masters of their respective branches.

The rules as to admission are few and simple. All foreigners are received without hesitation, and without any restrictions. German students are required to produce a certificate of their having been a certain number of years at a Gymnasium, or else to stand an examination upon the branches usually taught at the Gymnasium.

The German Universities differ entirely from most of our colleges with respect to their public buildings. Very little is expended on these, their funds being chiefly appropriated to procuring the material of learning—books, museums of anatomy, mineralogy, apparatus, &c.

It will be understood, of course from this statement, that lodging rooms and board are never furnished the students by the University. They live where and as they please. In Göttingen, it is customary, where the student can afford the expense, to have two rooms—a study and a chamber, which cost \$50 per annum.

The gallant old Constitution Frigate lies off the Battery, and is in excellent condition, her decks mounted with the same armament she had when she took the Guerriere, and with a crew of 500 men; presenting a specimen of naval architecture, and beautiful rig and neatness of arrangement, which attract many visitors.

From the Farmers Register. ON THE CULTIVATION, PRODUCTION AND USES OF BROOM CORN.

Read before the Agricultural Society of Frederickburg, and ordered to be published in the Farmer's Register.

The establishment of a broom factory, in the town of Frederickburg, may probably render the culture of the broom corn an object of some importance to the farmers in the vicinity. Thus far, we have had little or no practical knowledge of the extent of the crop which may be gathered from any specific quantity of land, or of the value of the product.

There are two courses of lectures given by all the professors, and are styled, respectively, "public," and "private." The first are given gratuitously, the second are paid for. The history of this matter is briefly this: when the universities were first organized, it was the understanding that all the lectures should be gratuitous, and it was for those the salary was paid.

I fed my cow, also, on this grain, for some weeks, during which time there was a sensible increase of the quantity of milk, beyond what she yielded when fed on bran and chop, the usual food of our cows in town.

From the National Intelligencer. EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE. New York, May 22. The House of Refuge, in which young convict boys are kept for reformation, was burnt down this morning.

From the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times, May 3. GEORGE REED, of the district of Kennington, having been elected, through the votes of Democrats, County Treasurer, DO HEREBY SOLEMNLY PLEDGE MYSELF to make all appointments out of the Democratic party, and will use the utmost of my exertions to advance the interest and promote the success of the Democratic party; and that said office shall, in all respects, be strictly and entirely Democratic.

From the National Intelligencer. EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE. New York, May 22. The House of Refuge, in which young convict boys are kept for reformation, was burnt down this morning. One of the youngsters, struck with the loco loco idea of "the largest liberty," could not understand the restraint upon his "natural rights," and attempted to gain them by setting fire to the barriers of "the aristocracy" about him.

From the National Intelligencer. EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE. New York, May 22. Another packet-ship came in last night with Havre dates to May 2, and one day later from London. The ministerial crisis in France yet continues, to the serious detriment of all commercial and business operations.

The gallant old Constitution Frigate lies off the Battery, and is in excellent condition, her decks mounted with the same armament she had when she took the Guerriere, and with a crew of 500 men; presenting a specimen of naval architecture, and beautiful rig and neatness of arrangement, which attract many visitors.

head seaward, Daniel Webster appeared on the quarter, the conviction seemed simultaneously that one of America's noblest sons was about to show Europe to what a height the intellect of a farmer boy, matured under our free institutions, might reach; and from deck to deck, from sheds, stronds and spars, the mass of human beings sent up the deafening cheers for the Patriot Senator.

Van Buren Democratic Minister to Holland. We have not yet asked our Locofoco friends how they like the appointment of Harmanus Bleecker as Minister to Holland! As many have but just arrived in the country, and as Mr Bleecker has not been recently in public life, we may as well state, for their information, that during the late war with England he was a highly respectable federal member of Congress, and made a famous speech against the war, which was circulated far and wide by the old federal party.

The following explains itself, and gives us a sad specimen of the system of "rewarding friends and punishing enemies," first introduced by the "Greatest & Best." Int. From the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times, May 3. GEORGE REED, of the district of Kennington, having been elected, through the votes of Democrats, County Treasurer, DO HEREBY SOLEMNLY PLEDGE MYSELF to make all appointments out of the Democratic party, and will use the utmost of my exertions to advance the interest and promote the success of the Democratic party; and that said office shall, in all respects, be strictly and entirely Democratic.

From the National Intelligencer. EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE. New York, May 22. The House of Refuge, in which young convict boys are kept for reformation, was burnt down this morning. One of the youngsters, struck with the loco loco idea of "the largest liberty," could not understand the restraint upon his "natural rights," and attempted to gain them by setting fire to the barriers of "the aristocracy" about him.

From the National Intelligencer. EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE. New York, May 22. Another packet-ship came in last night with Havre dates to May 2, and one day later from London. The ministerial crisis in France yet continues, to the serious detriment of all commercial and business operations.

From the National Intelligencer. EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE. New York, May 22. Another packet-ship came in last night with Havre dates to May 2, and one day later from London. The ministerial crisis in France yet continues, to the serious detriment of all commercial and business operations.

From the National Intelligencer. EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE. New York, May 22. Another packet-ship came in last night with Havre dates to May 2, and one day later from London. The ministerial crisis in France yet continues, to the serious detriment of all commercial and business operations.

From the National Intelligencer. EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE. New York, May 22. Another packet-ship came in last night with Havre dates to May 2, and one day later from London. The ministerial crisis in France yet continues, to the serious detriment of all commercial and business operations.

From the National Intelligencer. EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE. New York, May 22. Another packet-ship came in last night with Havre dates to May 2, and one day later from London. The ministerial crisis in France yet continues, to the serious detriment of all commercial and business operations.



WATCHMAN: SALISBURY: FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1839.

OFFICE REMOVED. The EDITORIAL OFFICE of the Watchman is removed to the Editor's Law Office, just below the Market House, on Market street. The PRINTING OFFICE is in the yard of the same premises.

WHIG CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS IN 10th CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. It will be seen from the correspondence on the next page, that DOCTOR PLEASANT HENDERSON, of Salisbury, is the Whig Candidate for Congress in this District.

We have noticed in the Western Carolinian, the confidential organ of Mr. Fisher, a disposition to cast ridicule on the proceedings of the Ashborough Convention; and the odious word caucus has been again and again applied to it. It has none of the elements of a caucus: which we understand to be the dictation exercised by Legislative bodies: it was the exercise, simply and openly, of the right of so many private citizens to recommend to others of their way of thinking, the most proper person to be run for Congress in this District.

The Carolinian tries to liken this meeting to the Baltimore convention, and calls to mind the fact that Philo White on that occasion, went as the delegate from Rowan. It is perfect folly to strain at such a similitude:—the Baltimore affair was a hoax—a humbug, to ratify what had already been dictated by Gen Jackson, and resolved on by the party. There was no notice of any meeting to appoint delegates in this town—there was no public meeting—Philo White was a party hack, who lived out of the District, he was secretly taken up, and the first news we of Rowan had of his appointment, was on reading the report of the proceedings of the convention. These were the circumstances that made that convention odious, and Philo White ridiculous. Where is the resemblance between the cases?

This meeting has also been pronounced a faction. This we understand to mean opposition without principle? What right has Mr. Fisher or his adherents to say that the gentlemen opposed to him, are not actuated by principle? They profess to be acting upon the known principles of the Whig Party. Will he say these are nothing, and that the whole party are a faction? If he thinks so, we wish he would say so out right.

The Carolinian asks whom the delegates sent to Ashboro' intended to represent? We presume they can have no difficulty in answering this question. They intended to represent those who sent them, and whether they be few or many, as freemen, they had a right to come together and consult upon the subject. We presume that some of Mr. Fisher's friends consult with him before he came out. What is the difference? Have not the friends of one set of principles the same right to meet and consult together as those of another? We trust that this guise is too thin to blindfold any one.

A SIGN OF UNION. The Charleston Mercury, formerly a leading organ of the Nullifiers, and now the mouthpiece of Mr. Calhoun's party, says that the Democratic Review is the real Simon Pure of State Rights Republicanism. He says further, that the principles of the present Administration, are the principles of the Southern States Rights Party. We made some remarks not long since on the character of this Review, as to its mischievous disorganizing tendency: It is ultra levelling and Locofoco in its principles, and may be called the daguerrotipe representation of the party in power. Can any one now doubt whether the Calhoun party have gone over to the Administration? Or if it be liked better whether they have not met half way and united their forces? What would have been said to us, if we had predicted such a coalition, when Mr. Calhoun first covered his enemies.

THE WHEAT CROPS. Notwithstanding the ravages of the fly—and the unpromising appearance of the Wheat crop some weeks back, we learn that it promises to be about a fair average. In some neighborhoods it looks fine.

VIRGINIA. We have collated the following table of resolutions: from which it will all the cry, there is little doubt. It is probable that the some two or three, and some, 6 or 7, making a gain about 10, not enough them a majority in the Senate.

WHIGS.—Accommodated, 1; Amherst, 1; Bedford, 2; Berkeley, 1; Campbell, 2; Carroll, 1; New Kent, 1; Charlotte, 1; Cumberland, 1; Davidson, 1; Warren, 1; Essex, 1; Giles, 1; Halifax, 1; Hanover, 1; King, 1; Loudoun, 1; Lunenburg, 1; Mecklenburg, 1; Nelson, 1; Norfolk, 1; Northampton, 1; Petersburg, 1; Pittsylvania, 1; Prince Anne, 1; Rockingham, 1; Shenandoah, 1; Spotsylvania, 1; Stafford, 1; Surry, 1; Washington, 1; Wayne, 1.

CONSERVATIVES.—Bland, 1; Prince Edward, 1; Spotsylvania, 1; Grayson, 1.—62.

ADMINISTRATION.—Bland, 1; Burke, 1; Brunswick, 2; Chester, 1; Warren, 1; Fairfax, 1; Giles, 1; Mercer, 1; Montgomery, 1; Halifax, 2; Harrison, 1; Isle of Wight, 1; King William, 1; Loudoun, 1; Madison, 1; Marshall, 1; Mecklenburg, 1; Montross, 1; Montgomery, 1; Northampton, 1; Northumberland, 1; Nottingham, 1; Page, 1; Powhatan, 1; George, 1; Prince William, 1; Stafford, 1; Surry, 1; Washington, 1; Wythe, 1.

Counties to be heard in Braxton & Lewis (1) between Fayette & Nicholas (1) Logan, Mason & Jackson (1) ditton, Randolph, (1) Russell and Tazewell (1) natives, and Wood, Braxton and Nicholas (1) matter thus, Whigs 63, Coscos 60. Making the Locos 5, and the joint native majority 14.

Senators elected James Lyons (Whig) place of J. B. Harris Wm Campbell (Whig) Franklin. James B. Thornton Essex & Spotsylvania Charles Cook (Whig) herst and Nelson. John H. Peyton (Whig) Rockbridge. John W. Nash (Loco) melia and Powhatan. Charles Hanton (Loco) Prince William.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS Whig Henry A. Wise John Hill, Joel M. Batts, Charles F. Mercer, George Wm. L. Goggin, Lin John Taliaferro, Walter R. M. T. Hunter, William Conservative. Robert James Garland, Lewis George W. Hopkins. Three districts not named.

THE ARMY. We all remember how attack was made upon by some one in high by many to be the that Department: We did not believe a typhoid contained in that that if any part were the miserable management ved the Navy. The tion to the army, has lignity of the other judgment to the written for some time past in public service. We make a general order issued by itself and signed by the "Adjutant General," "retary of War."

"The arduous and which the troops have gaged, the unavoidable the Regiments, and separate officers from duty in played on other services, greatly to impair the the Army, as well as the efficiency. These must be a proper effort speedily the service on a foundation its steady and uniform Here we have the "spirit of the Army is its discipline" and "proposed to remedy the men on the banks. But the cause assigned graceful falling off is a which the troops have ed," &c.; well we had