GERMAN UNIVERSITIES.

FROM D R. LINDSLY'S "BRIEF SEETCH 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. In fact, they are professional schools, are resorted to only by young men who are preparing themselves directly for the active duties of life, and never by boys, as is the case in our Colleges. The schools called Gymnasia, (of which we will give a brief account hereafter,) in which preparation is made for the Universities, correspond very near by, or exactly, with our Colleges. To form a University, then, on the Ger

man 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. In the faculties of Law, Medicine, and Theolgy, those branches are taught which have a direct reference to those professions; the faculty of Philosophy comprises every thing not subraced in the other three-Hebrew, Persian, Arabic, Greek, Latin, Erglish, French, Italian, and Spanish Literature, History, Mathematics, Mineralogy, Chemistry, Botany, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric, Painting, Drawing, Architecture, &c. &c. Those students who attend the first three faculties, of course, are preparing themselves to become divines, lawyers, or physicians; those who attend in the Philosophical are either looking forward to professorships in the Universities, or situations in the Gymmasia; or they are preparing themselves for the general cultivation of science and literature : or, finally, they are such as are devoting their chief attention to professional studies, and at the same time increasing their acquaintance with other branch-23.

The Universities of Germany exercise

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 fluck 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 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 Whereas in this country, as a general tule, when a vacancy in a college is to filled we do not expect to obtain a professor al ready well qualified for the duties of the chair, but merely one who, we suppose, from his talents and character, will become qual fied. This, it is manifest, is an important difference in favor of the German plan. Besides, the private teachers there, who do not remain permanently at the university, are fitting themselves to be come accomplished instructors in the Gymnasia or Academies.

The principal objection which has been made to this arrangement is its tendency to excite collision among the officers & 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. But, if this difficulty is inherent in the German plan, could it not be so modified as to get rid of this objection, and yet retain all its advantages?

There are two courses of lectures given by all the professors, and are styled, respectively, publice,' ' privatim.' The first are given gratotously, 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 these the salary was paid. in process of time, however, the professors began to give a private course, for which they charged a fee ; and eventually they made the public course merely nomidal, giving but one or two lectures a week, and making them as dull and uninstructive as possible, and reserving all he interest and effort for the private course .-The lowest fee is about \$4-some of the Law professors charge \$8-and \$10 or \$12 are demanded in some instances in the Medical Department,

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. Sometimes when a very distinguished man is appointed to a chair, it renders that department fashionable and the lecture room crowded, although it might previously have no control over the conduct of the stu- been almost deserted. The celebrated Gegenius

From the Farmers Register.

ON THE CULTIVATION, PRODUCT AND USES OF BROOM CORN. Read before the Agricultural Society of Freder icksburg, and ordered to be published in the Farmer's Register.

The establishment of a broom factory, in the town of Fredericksburg, may probably render the calture of the broom corn an object of some importance to the farmers in the vicinity. Thus edge of the extent of the crop which may be gathered fruth any specific quantity of land, or of the value of the product. Ten or twelve acres have been cultivated by Mr C H Bant and myself, the piesent year; but we have made no estimate as to the amount per mere, either of the brush, by which is meant the broom part, deprived of the grain, with about six inches of the stalk, or of the grain. Nor, had we procured this information, could it have been considered a fair experiment, or a safe guide, the land being thin & exhausted, & the sea

unasually dry and uppropitious. We design, the next year to measure our land and make a careful and complete experiment, the result of which shall be laid before the society. From information obtained from Connecticut, where this article is extensively cultivated, it appears that the product per acre ranges from 200 to 1200 pounds of the brush, and from 20 to 120 bushels of grain. -ten bushels of grain being considered a fair estimate for every 100 pounds of brush. It is seldom that the quantity of brush falls below 400 nounds, & not often that it reaches,"10 1200 pounds-perhaps a fair average would be 600 pounds brush, and 60 bushels of grain. The grain is considered at least equal to dele for horses and cattle superior to buck wheat for hogs. It is not known what will be a fair average

price for the brosh in our market. The manufactory is yet in its infancy, and the proprietors have not ascertained what price the market for their brooms will justify them in giving for the brush.-But suppose the price of brush properly cured, of a bright and lively color, to be five cents per pound, and the quantity pro-duced to be 200 pounds below the New England average, say 400 pounds per acre, the producer would get \$20 for his crop, equal to five barrels of corn, at \$4 per barrel, and 40 bushels of grain in every respect equal to oats, for all purposes for which they are used on a farm. It

was not my intention, however, in making this communication, to enter into any speculations as to the probable value of this crop, or to present April, 1839. estimates founded on data so imperfect and uncertain, but merely to state our actual experiment, as limited as it is, of the value of the grain. We work males altogether. Last year. we cultivated a few acres in broom-corn, from which we obtained over 100 bushels of grain Since the first of January, our mules have been fed exclusively on this grain. For the first few months it was ground and mixed with chop; but the stoppage of the mills, from the drought, rendered this mode of feeding impracticable, after the middle of July or the first of August ; since which time, we have fed on the grain, unground, mositening it with water a few hours beforehand to soften and cause it to swell and expand. The mules seemed as fond of it as of any other food -have continued throughout in excellent order. and our manager informs us, they have worked with as much spirit and as briekly as any which he has ever had the managementof. 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 vielded when fed on bran and chop, the usual food of our cows in town. In preparing it for the cow, boiling water was poured over it, and it was kept well covered in a close vessel. until the grain expanded and became solt. In this state and ate it with great avidity. Ground, and properly prepared, it has been used as a substitute for corn-bread, by several indi viduals in our neighborhood, who speak very favorably of it. Its appearance when cooked, is dark red, very similar to rye-bread and like it. It contains a considerable portion of mucilage and vegetable gluten, which I have no doubt renders it highly nutrious - Deprived of its hask, which gives it the dark color, by a process similar to that employed in cleaning) rice and barley, it will probably become an agreeable and healthy article of diet, and, valuable substitute for Indian corn, which it very nearly approximates in taste.

head sesward, Daniel Webster appeared on the quarter, the conviction seemed simultaneously that one of America's poblest sons was about to show Europe to what a height the intellect of a farmer boy, matured-under our free istitations, might reach; and from dock to deck, from sheds, shrouds and spars, the mass of human beings sent up the deafening cheers for the Pa triot Senator. The shout lengthened and deepened along the shores as the steamer moved gaily past. The booming gun answered the safar, we have had little or no practical knowl- lute. The steamer proceeded to sea, and the excitement the impression of the moment."

> 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 Mir 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. He was also the reputed author of the famous address of the federal members of Congress Jenouncing Mr Madison and the war Besides this, he is a man of easy fortune, a respectable, old fashioned lawyer and citizen, who likes old customs, old law, old books, and old wine-talks Dutch like an angel, and is an old Bachelor to boot .- N. Y. Evening Star.

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 :"

From the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times, May, 9.

I, GEORE REED, of the district of Kensington, having been elected, through the votes of Demograts, 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 promole the success of the Democratic party; and that said office shall, in all respects, be strictly and entirely Demogratic. Given under my hand this 17th day of

GEORGE REED.

[A true copy of the orginal.]

From the National Intelligencer.



	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 Con- gress in this District.
	We have noticed in the Western Caro- linian, the confidential organ of Mr. Fisher, a disposition to cast ridicule on the preceed-
	ings of the Ashborough Convention : and
and the second se	the odious word <i>caucus</i> has been again and again applied to it. It has none of the ele- ments of a caucus: which we understand
	to be the dictation exercised by Legislative bodies: It was the exercise, simply and

VIRGINIA We have collain could, from the wa following table of tions : from which all the cry, there is It is probable that i some two or three. some, 6 or 7, make gain about 10, h them a majority

WHIOS -Acco melia, 1, Amberst Bedford 2, Berk Campbell 2, Carol New Kent 1, Char Cumberland 1, Dina & Warwick 1, Esser shire 1, Hardy 1. H Caty, York & Will Richmond 1 Long Nelson 1. Notfolk County 2, Northamor 1, Petersburg 1, Pitt mond City 1, Rockby 1-62. CONSERVATIVES .-Prince Edward L. 1, Grayson 1.-6 ADMINISTRATION.

oke 2, Brunswick 2, & Warren 1. Fairfex 2, Giles & Mercer 1 ville 1, Halifax 2. Harrison 2, Isle of M 1, King William 1, 1, Madison 1, Marshal dlesex 1, Mecklephu Montoe 1. Montgomer umberland 1. Nottoway 1, Page 1, Powhutan George 1, Prince W 2. Scott 1 Shenandou Stafford 1, Surry Washington 1, Weil Counties to be Braxton & Lewis (1) EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE openly, of the right of so many private citi- Fayette & Nicholas (1 Logan, Mason & Jack dieton, Randolph, Hu-s. Of the others, it is m Rusell and Tazwell vatives, and Wood, Bray and Nicholas Whige matter thus, Whigs 6 cos 60. Making il Senators elected

dents; they attend what lecores 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. Hence, as might be supposed, where so many young men are assembled togethar, much dissipation and inimortality are the consequence. It is said, however, "by recent observers, that the practice of duelling, formerly so frightfully common, has in a considerable degree, disappeared. In the large cities, as Berlin and Vienna, the students are much more orderly than in the small towns. where they form a distinct class, and are so numerous, compared with the other population, as to trave the power completely in their own hands. In Heidelberg, it is remarked by a traveller, who was there in 1826, that 300 duels int a half munther the preceding term of four should observe, are seldom fatal, being always longht with small swords, while the body is defeided by a sort of thick, padded leather coal extending nearly to the knees, and defending every part of the budy except the face and lower extremities The faces of some of the stp. dents are abundantly marked by scare, inflicted in these honorable contests.

The prefessors are divided into two classes ordinary and emtraordinary. They are both aliks appointed and paid by Government, but differ in mark. The first constitute the Academical Senate, and form the government of the University, and have a dean of the faculty, who is chosen from and by themselves. The professors extraordinary are merely lectures & teachers, without any other immunities or privileges. Besides these, there is another class of private teachers, composed of young men who have iaken the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, (equivalent to our Master of Arts.) and who have permission to read tectures and give private instruction. The regular salaries of the ordinary professors vary according to their reputation 110 in \$300 to \$1.500, while the professors extraurdinary receive from \$100 to \$500. & some times they are glad to have the appointment without any selary whatever. The private teachers have no salary. All the professors and teachers receive fees from the students, generally a Frederic d'or (about \$4) each. This, to professors of distinguished reputation, and who trave large classes, form by far the largest part of their income, amounting, in some cases, to \$4,000 or \$5,000 per annum. It should be remarked that the widows of professors are entitled to pensions, which are continued until the youngest child comes of age.

from which the professional chairs are filled. If a private teacher distinghishes himself particularly in his department, he is very soon appoinif he continues to hold a high rank, he is protoo ted to the highest class. But this depends altogether upon his talents and industry, for the go- all the scientific collections. vernment does not restrict itself to its own university in its appointments, but looks out for ability and reputation wherever they can be toned; and, hence, if the extraordinary professors are outstripped in the race of distinction by others not connected with the university, they will have the mortification to see them placed over their heads. Here is the greatest possible stimulus to exertion, for money, rank, and fame all depend upon the ability with which they perform their respective duties. This arrangement of the professors is one of the most striking features in the organization of a German university ; and it is worthy of seri out consideration whether a modification of this plan could not be advantagemely introduced in to some of our most flourishing colleges and universities. That it has great and important advantages no one can doubt ; and the evils, if any attending it, could probably be obviated without wuch difficulty.

was an instance of this, in relation to Hebrew literature. When first called to Halle, there were out fourteen students of Hebrew--in eight or ten years there were 500.

The system of education in the German Gym nasia and Universities is much more thorough than with us, particularly in relation to the an cient languages. Owing to the very great subdivision of labor among the professors, they have it in their power to become perfectly masters of their respective branches. A professor, perhaps will devote his whole life to a single language. as the Latin or Greek, and sometimes to a few works even in that language. It is not intended, however, to convey the idea that they are not acquainted with other languages & branch es, but marely that their attention is devoted principally to one, and that they teach but one. They can usually read with facility 'some ten or twenty languages, and often speak three or four. The excgetical mode of teaching languages, which is scarcely attended to at all in our suminaries, is carried to very great perfec-tion in the German. The student is expected to be acquainted with the life and character of the author he is reading, together with the circumstances under which the work was written -with the gaography and antiquities of the places mentioned-with the character, intellectual, physical, and moral, of the people-with their customs and manners-philosophy, my thology, Sec. In this way, and in this way on iy, can ancient authors he thoroughly understood, and their numerous beauties fully appreciated. The same system is pursued in study. ing the modern language : no other mode thought to be of any value.

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 Gymnasia. Every student, within twenty-four boors after his arrival, must present himself to one of the secretaries, expressing his wish to join the insutution. He then signs a paper, the principal articles of which are-that he will obey the laws-will not fight duels nor belong to any secret society, particularly five or six which a short time since were abolished by Government.

The German Universities differ entirely from most of our colleges with respect to their public buildinge. Very little is expended on these, their funds being chiefly appropriated to procur ing the materiel of learning-books, museums of anatomy, mineralogy, apparatus, &c. in several of the universities even lecture-rooms are not provided; the professors lecture in their own houses, or, where their classes are too larve to admit of this, they obtain any other rooms that This class of private teachers is the nursery may be convenient and suitable. This is particularly the case at Gottingen, where the only pubhe buildings are the library-rooms, a lying-inhospital, and the Hippodrome, a large building liculars. ted a professor extraordinary; and, eventually, appropriated to a nding school. The Universities of Berlin and Bonn occupy former palaces, and have ample space for lecture rooms and

> tingen, it is customary, where the student can tures. afford the expense, to have two rooms-a study and a chamber, which cost \$50 per annum -He breakfasts in his room, and dines at a re staurateur in the Parisian fashion. The whole

ENQUIRY. .

Joel H Berry, Esq., writes us as follows: " expect to plant some Baden corn this year, for the first time. I have understood that it produces more succours than any other kind of corn, and that they yield, in many instances, almost as much as the main stalk. Will you therefore, be pleased to inform me whether the succours should be pulled out or suffered to remain ?'

Corn planted on thin soil should be succoured: on rich or highly manured lands it should not. The reason of this distinction is obvious, A poor soil has enough to do to perfect the ears on the main stalk, without the extra demand upon it for sustenance for the side shoots; while strong or manured land may reasonably be taxed higher and with better hopes of a fair return. Judge Buel, of the Albany Cultivator, who is considered high authority in such matters, says tinue to take place in different parts of France, he never succours his corne

ough tillage for the full perfection of its many is difficult to foresee. Paris is quiet. There ears; nor is there any magic in the name, or does not appear to be any sign of another three in the thing itself, that will obviate the necessity of strict attention to these important par-

Tennessee Farmer.

AMERICAN DAGUERROSCOPE.

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 know that Mr. Fisher has himself gone inyoungsters, struck with the locofoco idea to similar meetings, and we know that he 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. The loss of the building is about \$20,000, but the city will be put to large expense in the erection of a new building.

27. There are loud cries for and against tude :- the Baltimore affair was a boax-a the law abolishing slavery. It is impossible, so conflicting are the statements, to come to any conclusion respecting the gen eral effect of the emancipation act.

Trouble seems to be gathering in the East, again, upon the Northeastern Bonndary borders. Mr. Maclaughlen, the New Brunswick Land Agent, is accused in the Maine papers of ordering of a Maine manat-arms from Fish river, who has retreated and called for teinforcements, so as to be enabled to go ahead and regain his post. This does not appear to be any thing very serious; but affairs there are not in a state conducive to permanent quiet.

Hon. Andrew T Judson, Judge of the U. S. Court, Connecticat, is dead, It is suggested that John M. Niles will now be offered that place.

To-morrow a U.S. Senator is to be chosen by the Legislature of Connecticut. Thaddeus Bens, of Fairfield county, it is thought, will be elected. He has been by principle. They profess to be acting upon Lieutenant Governor of the State.

U. States Bank stock to-day is 1183. The money market is unchanged There is no Wall street news of interest.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer. NEW YORK, May 27.

Another packet-ship came is 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. Failures conand the crisis, so called, is indeed 'a crisis to The Baden corn requires a rich soil and thor- trade. What is to be the end of this crisis, it days. The Prince de Joinville is appointed to the command of the frigate La Belle Paule. The Havre cotton market is very dull.

From London there is nothing of importance Some of the bolder of the opposition press begin to attack the Queen, and to charge her with be-A discovery similar to that of M. Dagnerre, lug under the influence of her pliques, &c. &c. It will be understood, of course from this of France, and Mr Fox Talbot, of England, as in such cases is usual. Party spirit now runs of the Queen, though, as I judge from the gen-'Some experiments on the subject of photogen. eral tone of the British newspapers, appears to age. Indeed, the most discreet part of the British press limit their attacks to the Ministry The Chartists have had a great moonlight meet ing at Bristol, at which \$,000 persons were said to be present. The commercial news from Europe is not sat which the figures were permanently fixed. The isfactory. American stocks yet go hard, very specimens which the doctor has left in our hands hard, except U. S Bank. The cotton market are in every respect satisfactory. They look as to-day has fallen in this city, upon the European acrounts, one-fourth of a cent. Hottinguer. of Paris, it is stated in Wall street, has refused to accept Vincent Nolte's drafts-a fact which will create some sensation in New Orleans.

zens to recommend to others of their way of thinking, the most proper person to be run for Congress in this District. We well openly justified the Jackson party in resorting to them against the caucus candidate. The Carolinian tries to liken this meeting the Locos 5, and the to the Baltimore convention, and calls to vative majority 14. mind the fact that Philo White on that occasion, went as the delegate from Rowan. From JAMAICA we have dates to April It is perfect folly to strain at such a simili-

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 townthere 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 rediculous. 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 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 pre sume 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 presome that some of Mr. Fisher's friends consult ed with him before he came out. What is the dif ference? 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 lead. ing organ of the Nullhfiers, and now th

James Lyons (Wh place of J B. Harvie Wm Campbell Franklin.

James B Thornton Essex and Spottsy Charles Cock (herst and Nelson, John H Peyten Rockbridge. John W. Nash (I melia and Powhatan Charles Hunton Prince William. MEMBERS OF CONG Whig Henry A Wise John Hill, John M. Botts, Charles F. Merce Wm. L Goggin, John Taliaferro, R. M T. Hunter Conservative. James Garland, George W Hopkins Three districts not

THE ARM

We all remember attack was made u by some one in h by many to be the that Department : we did not believe a tions contained in that if any part were the miserable manage va ded the Navy. tion to the army, has lignity of the other at judgment to the wret for some time past in

public service. Wi

a general order iss

itself and signed by

"Adjutant General,

which the troops

gaged, the unaviod

greatly to impair 1

the Regiments, and a

The arduous and

retary of War."

One very marked benefit arising from this arrangement is the inducements it holds out to the professors and teachers to exert themselves one can walk the deck of that noble vessel with book store. to the atmost. The second and third classes out the thrilling associations which her splendid are looking forward continually to the grade onwearied assiduity

\$250-varying, of course, with the babits of the individual and the character of the city in which the university is located ; the large cities, as Berlin and Vienna, being more expensive than the small ones.

The gallant old Constitution Frigate lies off though they had been most carefully engragen.

of 500 men; presenting a specimen of naval come, and the curious may satisfy themselves architecture, and beautiful rig and neatness of with what success by examining a few small

achievement awaken. She is the flag ship of next above them ; and know that they can reach the Pacific squadron, and has an apariment eit only by the display of commanding talent and rected aft, on the spar deck, for the accommoda-

The first class, who have already attained captain of the ship is Daniel E Turner, who concluding paragraph : the goal of their ambition, are still urged for- fought with Perry on Ede, and her 1st Lienward by the appreliension of being overtaken & tenant that able officer, Mr Carpenter. Mr Elpethaps surpassed by those heretofore below lis our minister to Mexico, will take passage in them. For it must be borne in mind that the her to Vera Cruz .- N. F. Star.

statement, that lodging rooms and board are ne- has been made by a gentleman of Cincinnati. Bigh in England, and politicians grasp at every ver furnished the students by the University - The Republican newspaper gives the follow- thing they can seize hold of for the the purpose They live where and as they please. In Got ing account of this new mode of making pic- of turning something to account. The conduct

ic drawing have been made by Professor Locke. be very unexceptionably for so young a personof the Medical College of Ohio and with entire success. He prepared paper chemically for annual expense may be estimated at \$150 to this purpose and placed it under some astronomical diagrams, which were then exposed to the sun's rays. The new picture was in a few min utes formed and removed, and a process' used by

the Battery, and is in excellent condition, her The difficulty or mystery connected with the decks mounted with the same armament she had matter, is to retain the picture which the light when she took the Guerriere, and with a crew has formed on the paper. This has been over-

arrangement, which attract many visiters. No specimens which we have left at Mr Flashes

The Departure of Daniel Webster - The N York Heraid of Saturday has an article descrip tive of the departure of the Liverpool steam

'The order 'let go that stern hold,' was fullowed by the shrill tinkle of the engineer's bell, and as the revolution of the powerful wheels ly United States Bank, which is now higher caused the beautiful vessel gracefully to bend ber than ever, 1193.

A bill-broker in Wall street, Mr Schultz, German or Hollander, who has been in this city but a few years as a dealer in foreign exchange,

took arsenic on Friday, and died on Sunday .-He has been guilty of selling bills of exchange without handing over the proceeds to the owners. He is also suspected of drawing spurious bills. The amount of his defaications is now tion, of Capt. Claston, the Commodure. The ship on Saturday last. The following is the set down at about \$\$0,000, but if he has drawn sportions bills it is now impossible to estimate the

amount'

Some stocks have advanced in-day, especial-

mouthpiece of Mr. Cathoun's party, says that the Democratic Review is the real Si mon 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 officers from duty i and Locofoco in its principles, and may be ployed on other st called the daguerrotipe representation of the

the Army, as well as party in power. Can any one now doubt ficiency. These mus whether the Calhoun party have gone over ery proper effort sp to the Administration? Or if it be liked bet- the service on a fo ter whether they have not met half way sure its steady and Here we have and united their forces? What would have "spirit of the Arm been said to us, if we had predicted such a coslition, when Mr. Calhoun first covered its 'discipline' and 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 be about a fair average. In some neighborhoods it looks fine.

proposed to remedy the men on the But the cause assign graceful falling off It is "the arduous a which the troops ha ed," &c; well we h