it our richest mine is the barn-yard, and that whatever temptations stocks or shares may offer, the best investment for a farmer is *live stock* and *plough-shares*.

Another defect of our farming is that we do not raise sheep enough. Some years since we were among the first to import the merinoes, and to indulge in the wildness of that extravagance, until we had secured vast numbers of these high priced animals, without any previous accumulation of roots to sustain them, and then found that we should have to purchase expensive food for them. That at once disenchanted us. It was then seen that not only in palaces but in sheep folds "a favorite has no friends." To enthusiasm succeeded disappointment and disgust, and these unhappy victims were sacrificed to the knife, for no other crime than their appetite. We have not yet outgrown this horror—but it was entirely our own fault. There are many parts of the State where sheep would take care of themselves, in the woods, during the greater part of the year; and the root crops would furnish a cheap and wholesome support during the remainder.

And this leads to the great improvement which, of all others, we most need, which is the multiplication of root crops.

No soil can stand a succession of grain crops; and instead of letting it lie fallow in order to recruit from its exhaustation, as was the old plan, the better practice now is to plant in the same field a crop of roots. These draw their nourishment from a lower region than the grain crops do; they derive a great part of their food from the atmosphere, by their large leaves, which at the same time shelter the soil from the extreme heats; they provide a fresh and juicy food for cattle during the winter, thus enabling us to keep a large stock, which in addition to the profit on them, furnish abundant manure with which to return to the grain crops. Now this should be our effort—more roots—more cattle—more manure—then more grain. We cannot much err in the choice of these roots. Common turnips, mangel wurzel, are all good, though in various degrees: but perhaps the sugar beet will be found the best of all; not for the purpose, at least at present, of making sugar; but as the most nutritious food for cattle, and the most milk-producing vegitable for cows in winter. These root crops will grow abundantly; and what I should especially desire to see, is that we would confide in our long and mild autumns, and see if they would not yield us a crop of roots planted immediately as the grain harvests were removed, so as to be ready by winter for the cattle.

Another thing which we should strive to amend, is the unfarmlike and slovenly appearance of our fields. Clean cultivation is like personal neatness to an individual, a great attraction to a farm; but who can see without mortification, our fields of Indian corn or potatoes, just as they are verging to maturity, outtopped and stifled by a rival crop of weeds, which seem waiting with impatience for the removal of the real crops when they and all their seed may take exclusive possession of the ground! The rule of farming should be never to let any thing grow in our fields which we did not put there, and the value as well as the beauty of the crop would more than pay the expense of removing these noxious intruders.

Nor do we pay sufficient attention to our gardens. We are too often content with a small enclosure where a few peas and beans and a little salad are left to struggle with a gigantic family of weeds, not to speak of the frequent inroads from the pigs; and what can be saved comes at last on our tables the scanty companions of the masses of animal food which form almost our exclusive subsistence. For such a wilderness, how easy would it be to substitute the chap and wholesome luxury of many vegetables which would grow without the least trouble, and, while they gave variety to our tables, would diminish our excessive and expensive use of animal food.

The same want of neatness pervades the exterior of our dwellings. We look in vain for the trim grass-plot, the nice border, the roses, the climbing veins, and all the luxuriance of our native wild flowers. These cheap and easy works—which seem trifles, make up the great mass of enjoyments: they are the innocent occupations of the young members of the family—the elegant luxury of them all; and they impress even a passing stranger with a sense of the taste and case of the farmer.

In fruits, too, we are deficient. Our climate invites us to plant; and there is scarcely a single fruit which will not grow in the open air, and all of them prosper with a little shelter. Undoubtedly there are insects which infest them: but these, care will exterminate. Undoubtedly some species are short-lived: but it is easy to provide a succession—and even many productions which we used to think uncongenial to our climate, will succeed if we will only try them. For instance, I am satisfied, from my own experience, that every farmer may own experience, that every farmer may have his patch of grapes quite as readily as he can his patch of beans or peas. He has only to plant his cuttings, as he would Indian corn, at sufficient distances to work them with the hoe-harrow. They will live through the winter without any covering and with less labor than Indian corn, because the corn requires replanting every year, while the vines will last for a century. He will thus provide a healthful pleasant fruit for his family use, or a profitable article for the market.

I was about to name one more improvement, but I hesitate about it—I mean the substitution of oxen for horses on farms. All the theory is in favor of the ox. He costs little, works hard he eats little, and when we have done with him, he is worth more than when we began; whereas a horse costs much, eats much, and when he dies is worth comparatively nothing. Yet, after all, it will be difficult to bring the ox into fashion. He has a failing which, in this country, is more fatal than madness to a dog—he cannot "go ahead;" and it seems a severe trial for our impatient American nature to creep behind an ox-plough, or to doze in an ox-cart. And then there is a better reason, in small farms, where both oxen and horses cannot be kept, for the preference of the horse. The ox can do only farm work, and is utterly useless for the road. He is of no benefit to the farmer's family. We can neither make a visit with him, nor go to church with him, nor go to court with him; and if the present immense political assemblages are to continue in fashion, they would be like the buffalo meetings in the prairies, and it would be more difficult than it now is in political conventions to find out whose ox gored his neighbor's.

There was one caution which I would have ventured to offer some years ago—against the indulgence of expensive habits of living, and an undue preference of things foreign, over the fruits of our own industry; but which I rejoice to think, is no longer necessary. Long may it continue so. Simplicity and frugality are the basis of all independence in farmers. If our mode of living be plain, it belongs to our condition; if our manners seem cold or even rough, they are at least natural—and their simple sincerity will gain nothing by being polished into duplicity. Though Italian mantelpieces and folding doors are indispensable to happiness in cities, they are not necessary to the welcome of country hospitality. If a finer gloss be given to foreign fabrics, let us be content with the simpler dresses which come from our own soil and our own industry; they may not fit us quite as well, but rely on it, they become us far better; and if we must needs drink, let us prefer the unadulterated juice of our own orchards to all exotic fermentations—even to that bad translation into French of our own cider called champagne.

I have spoken of farms and of farming, let me add a few words about the farmer. The time was, when it was the fashion to speak of the Pennsylvania farmer as a dull, plodding person, whose proper representative was the Connestoga horse by his side; indifferent to the education of his children, anxious only about his large barn, and when the least cultivated part of the farm was the parlour. These caricatures, always exaggerated, have passed away, and the Pennsylvania farmer takes his rank among the most intelligent of his countrymen, with no indisposition for improvements beyond the natural caution with which all new things should be considered before they are adopted. But an unwillingness to try what is new, forms no part of the American character. How can it be, since our whole government is a novelty; our whole system of laws is undergoing constant changes—and we are daily encountering, in all the walks of life, things which startle the more settled habits of the old world. When such novelties are first presented, the European looks back to know what the past would think of it—the American looks forward to find how it will affect the future—the European thinks of his grandfathers; the American of his grandchildren, There was once a prejudice against all these things; against what called theory and book-farming; but that absurdity has passed away. In all other occupations, men desire to know how others are getting on in the same pursuits elsewhere; they inform themselves of what is passing in the world, and are on the alert to discover and adopt improvements. The farmers have few of these advantages; they do not meet daily at exchanges to concentrate all the news of commerce; they have no factories, where all that is doing among their competitors abroad is discussed; no agents to report the slightest movements which may affect their interests. They live apart—they rarely come together, and have no concert of action. Now, this defect can be best supplied by reading works devoted to their interests, because these may fill up the leisure hours which might otherwise be wasted in idleness or misemployed in dissipation, and as some sort of newspaper is almost a necessary of life, let us select one which discarding the eternal violence of party politics, shall give us all that useful or new in our profession. This Society has endeavoured to promote such a one in the FARMER'S CABINET, a monthly paper, exclusively occupied with the pursuits of agriculture—where we may learn what is doing in our line, over all the world, at so cheap a rate, that for a dozen stalks of corn, or a bushel of wheat or potatoes, we may have a constant source of pleasing and useful information.

I think, however, that we must prepare ourselves for some startling novelties in farming. We were taught in our youth to consider fire and water as the deadliest foes. They are at last reconciled, and their union has produced the master power of the world. Steam has altered the whole routine of human labour—it has given to England alone, the equivalent in labour of four hundred millions of men. As yet, commerce and manufactures alone have felt its influence, but it cannot be that this gigantic power will long be content to remain shut up in factories and shops. Rely upon it, steam will before long run off the track into the fields, for, of all human employments, farm work is at this moment the most dependent on mere manual labour. Be not, therefore, surprised if we yet live to see some steam plough making its hundred furrows in our fields—or some huge engine, like the extinct mammoth, roving through the western forests, and moving down the woods, like a cradler in the harvest field. Wild as this seems, there is nothing in it stranger than what we have all witnessed already. When Fulton and Oliver Evans, first talked to us about the steam-boat and the rail road, we thought them insane, and already we enjoy more than they ever anticipated in their most sanguine moments. One of these applications of steam—the raising of water for agriculture—I have already attempted, in my own small way. You know that the greatest enemy of our farming is the drought of midsummer, when all vegetation withers, and the decaying crops reproach us with suffering the magnificent rivers by their side to pass away. In the southern climates of the old world, men collect with great toil the smallest rills, and make them wind over their fields—the hand bucket of Egypt, the water-wheel of Persia, all the toilsome contrivance of manual labour, are put in requisition to carry freshness and fertility over fields not wanting them more than our own. With far greater advantages, absolutely nothing has yet been done in that branch of cultivation; may we not hope that these feeble means of irrigation may be superseded by steam, when a few bushels of coal may disperse over our fields, from our exhaustless rivers, abundant supplies of water.

All these improvements which may adorn or benefit our farms, are recommended to us not only by our own individual interests, but by the higher sentiment of our duty to the country. This is essentially a nation of farmers. No where else is so large a portion of the community in farming: no where else are the cultivators of the earth more independent or so powerful. One would think that in Europe the great business of life was to put each other to death; for so large a proportion of men are drawn from the walks of productive industry and trained to no other occupation except to shoot foreigners *always*, and their own countrymen *occasionally;* while here, the whole energy of all the nation is directed with intense force upon peaceful labour. A strange spectacle this, of one, and one only, unarmed nation on the face of the earth! There is abroad a wild struggle between existing authorities and popular pretensions, and our own example is the common theme of applause or denunciation. It is the more important then for the farmers of this country to be true to their own principles. The soil is theirs—the government is theirs—and on them depends mainly the continuance of their system. That system is, that enlightened opinion, and the domestic ties, are more stable guarantees of social tranquilty than mere force, and that the government of the plough is safer, and, when there is need, stronger than the government of the sword. If the existing dissensions of the old world are to be settled by two millions of soldiers all ours will soon be decided by two millions of voters. The instinct of agriculture is for peace—for the empire of reason, not of violence—of votes, not of bayonets. Nor shall we, as freemen and members of a domestic and fireside profession, hesitate in our choice of the three great master influences which now rule the world—force, opinion, and affection—the *cartridge-box*, the *ballot-box*, and the *band box*.

Salaries of Governors.

That "bright penny," the Baltimore Sun, has been curious in comparing the salaries of the different Governors, in the various States of the Union. From the Sun's rays, we are able to *raise* the following list of compensations:

Governor	Roman,	of Louisiana,	$7500
	Grayson,	Maryland,	4200
	Seward,	New York,	4000
	Porter,	Pennsylvania,	4000
	M'Donald,	Georgia,	4000
	Morton,	Massachusetts,	3666
	Hennigan,	South Carolina,	3500
	Gilmer,	Virginia,	3333
	M'Nutt,	Mississippi,	3000
	Letcher,	Kentucky,	2500
	Reid,	Florida Ter.	2500
	Dodge,	Wisconsin,	2500
	Lucas,	Iowa,	2500
	Pennington,	New Jersey,	2000
	Moorehead,	North Carolina,	2000
	Conway,	Arkansas,	2000
	Polk,	Tennessee,	2000
	Woodbridge,	Michigan	2000
	Reynolds,	Missouri,	2000
	Fairfield,	Maine,	1500
	Shannon,	Ohio	1500
	Bigger,	Indiana,	1500
	Carlin,	Illinois,	1500
	Comegys,	Delaware,	1333
	Page,	N. Hampshire,	1200
	Ellsworth,	Connecticut,	1100
	Jennison,	Vermont,	770
	King,	Rhode Island,	400

Four Bears taken.

The Greenville, Mass. Democrat, gives the following account of the capture of four bears in Berkshire county:

Messrs. Luther Clark and Dwight Dickinson, of Florida, on Friday morning of week before last, discovered tracks in the snow which had the appearance of having been made by bears! Arming themselves with common training guns and accompanied with one dog only, they started in pursuit, and after having followed the tracks six or eight miles, succeeded in burrowing the game, (which proved to be an old she bear and three cubs,) in a snug retreat in one of the mountains in Charlemont. After giving these unusual visiters several touches of their quality, in the shape of bullets and slugs, they barricaded the den so as to prevent the egress of Mrs. Bruin and family, and left them for the night to their solitary reflections. On the succeeding day our determined hunters renewed their visit to the worthy strangers, and succeeded in despatching the old bear and two of the cubs, and in capturing another. The old bear weighed 175 lbs. and the two cubs 52 lbs. each.

ALTERED NOTES.—There are now in circulation notes on the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company altered from two to twenty dollars. It would be well to be on the look out.

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

The Presidential Election.

GLORIOUS RESULT.

The returns from all the States having been received, we are now able to announce in a positive manner the glorious result of the recent Presidential Election throughout the United States. The victory is the most signal that has taken place in this country since the election of General Washington. GEN. HARRISON HAS RECEIVED TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOUR, AND MR. VAN BUREN SIXTY OF THE TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOUR ELECTORAL VOTES throughout the Union.

The HARRISON MAJORITY, THEREFORE, IS ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FOUR ELECTORAL VOTES. He has received the vote of every State in the Union except 7, namely, New Hampshire, Virginia, South Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri and Illinois.

Of the popular vote, as far as ascertained, Gen. Harrison received a majority of about ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND.

This Electoral majority is greater by 4 votes, than the entire vote received by Mr. Van Buren, in 1836.

The whole number of votes polled will not vary much from 2,400,000; while in 1836, the vote was only 1,498,885 The revolution is indeed overwhelming. The people have triumphantly vindicated their principles, and shewn that they are capable of rebuking the highest of their public servants.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

STATES.	1840. Harrison,	1840. Van Buren,	1836 Van Buren,	1836 Harrison, White,	1836 Webster,	1836 Mangum,
Maine,	10		10			
New Hampshire,		7	7			
Vermont,	7			7		
Massachusetts,	14				14	
Rhode Island,	4		4			
Connecticut,	8		8			
New York,	42		42			
New Jersey,	8			8		
Pennsylvania,	30		30			
Delaware,	3			3		
Maryland,	10			10		
Virginia,		23	23			
North Carolina,	15		15			
South Carolina,		11				11
Georgia,	11			11		
Alabama,		7	7			
Mississippi,	4		4			
Louisiana,	5		5			
Arkansas,		3	3			
Missouri,		4	4			
Illinois,		5	5			
Indiana,	9			9		
Tennessee,	15				15	
Kentucky,	15			15		
Ohio,	21			21		
Michigan,	3		3			
	234	60	170	73	26	14	11
	60					
Harrison's majority,	174					

Whole number of Electoral votes, 294. Necessary to a choice, 148.

Although but few returns are yet in from Arkansas, and although those from Illinois are not complete there is no doubt that both States have elected Van Buren Electors. The votes of South Carolina are also placed in the Van Buren column.

The Popular Vote.

We find prepared to our hands in the New York Journal of Commerce, the annexed statement of the official vote of 16 States for Presidential Electors, and the approximate majorities in the remainder, except South Carolina, where electors are chosen by the Legislature. The last two columns exhibit the Electoral vote of 1836. In the 16 States of which we have full returns, the aggregate number of votes is greater by 637,549 than in 1836, and 392,940 greater than the whole number of votes then polled throughout the Union, which was 1,498,885.

	1840. Harrison.	1840. V. B.	1836. Harrison.	1836. V. B.
Maryland	33,529	28,754	25,852	22,167
Pennsylvania	144,006	143,705	87,111	91,475
Rhode Island	5,213	3,263	2,710	3,964
New Hampshire	26,434	32,670	6,228	18,722
Connecticut	31,598	25,282	18,466	19,234
Ohio	148,157	124,782	105,405	96,948
Vermont	32,440	18,018	20,991	14,037
Massachusetts	72,913	52,368	41,093	33,501
New York	225,812	212,519	138,543	166,815
Georgia	40,264	31,933	24,930	22,126
Maine	46,612	46,202	15.239	22,900
Delaware	5.963	4,872	4,738	4,155
Kentucky	58,489	32,616	36,955	33,435
New Jersey	33,362	31,034	26,892	26,347
North Carolina	46,376	33,782	23,626	26,910
Indiana	65,276	53,581	41,281	32,480
	1,016,444	875,331	620,060	634,216
Missouri		7,000	8,337	10,965
Arkansas		2,500	1,238	2,400
Mississippi	2,000		9,688	9,979
Louisiana	3,500		3,383	3,633
Tennessee	12,000		35,962	26,120
Michigan	1,800		4,080	7,370
Virginia		1,400	23,368	30,261
Illinois		1,900	14,983	18,097
Alabama		5,547	15,637	10,068
South Carolina		chosen by the Legislature.		
	1,035,744	893,728	736,736	782,149
	893,728			736,736
Whig majority	142,016			25,413
	25,413			
Whig gain since 1836	167,429			

A message was received by the House of Delegates of South Carolina, from the Senate on the 28th, in which the House concurred, proposing to go into an election for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States on the following Tuesday.

Electoral College.

The following proceedings of the meeting of the Electors of President and Vice President for this State, are extracted from a letter to the Ediior of the United States Gazette, dated Harrisburg, December 2, 1840.

This being the day fixed by law for the meeting of the Electors of the several States for President and Vice President of the United States, those of the 'Keystone' assembled to day in the Senate Chamber, at the hour of 12 o'clock, and organized by appointing his Excellency John Andrew Shulze, President of the College and Alexander Ramsey, Esq. of Harrisburg Secretary.

As soon as the College was organized the Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth (Mr. Petriken) made his appearance in the Chamber with a communication from His Excellency David R. Porter, which proved to be certified lists of the Electors who were entitled to seats in the college namely—the entire Harrison ticket. The roll being called all answered to their names except Bernard Connelly Jr., of Somerset who it appears was prevented from attending from indisposition.

The College then proceeded agreeably to our Act of Assembly to fill the vacancy in their body occasioned as above, whereupon Thomas H. Burrowes was unanimously chosen in the place of Mr. Connelly—notice of which substitution being duly transmitted according to law to the Governor and he having notified Mr. Burrowes of his election, this gentlemen took his seat in the College.

The Electors then proceeded to ballot for a President of the United States, (Messrs. Middleswarth and Zeilin being appointed tellers,) and the result was announced by the chair as follows:

For President of the United States, William Henry Harrison had thirty votes.

Next came the ballotting for the Vice President and John Tyler of Virginia had thirty votes. Taking the whole affair into consideration it seemed to be a "packed" concern, for Van Buren and Johnson were not heard of at all.

Certificates (triplicate copies) were then ordered to be made out, signed by the Electors, according to law, directed to the President of the United States Senate, and to the District Judge containing the result of the balloting and His Excellency, Joseph Ritner was unanimously chosen to bear one copy of the same to Washington City. Every thing was done according to the true letter of the law, so that the State has now in good faith cast her vote for "Tippecanoe and Tyler too."

After the appointment of a few committees, to perform the unimportant details of their business, the Electors adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, when their principal business will be to receive the reports of their committees, and adjourn, sine die. The business would probably have been concluded to-day had not the credentials necessary to be appended to the returns, required additional certified copies of the appointment of Mr. Burrowes, the making out of which, by the Governor, required some additional time. There being three separate returns for each of the offices of President and Vice President, and one copy being ordered for each, would make the whole number required *six*—none of which were received when the College adjourned.

No business of a political character beyond that for which they were immediately assembled to perform, was transacted; and I do not apprehend that they will do any thing worthy of notice to-morrow. If they should, however, it will be communicated hereafter.

Gen. Harrison at Lexington, Ky.

A friend has furnished us with the annexed extract of a letter from a merchant of Kentucky, dated

LEXINGTON, Nov. 26th, 1840.

"Old Tip arrived in town on Monday last, and was received by a detachment of volunteers, hundreds of citizens on horseback, on foot, and in vehicles of every description, with the most lively demonstrations of popular regard. It was comparatively a triumphal entry into the literary and scientific metropolis of Kentucky. He dined yesterday at Ashland, with Mr. Clay, and a large company of friends. In the evening a splendid ball was given in honour of him, at the 'Dudley House.' Among the many distinguished guests present were General Harrison, Henry Clay, Gov. Letcher, Gen. Leslie Combs, Col. Todd, Ex-Governor Wickliffe, Washington Tyson, Esq. and Gen. Montgomery, of your city, Gen. Shelby, Mr. Graves, and many other gentlemen of political celebrity. It was a splendid affair throughout, and lasted till near daylight the next morning. This is our mode of celebrating the "deliverance of the country." What renders it the more interesting, are the bright eyes, smiles, and lovely forms of Kentucky's fair daughters. It takes us to get up a political festival."

The Resumption Question.

The N. Y. Sun says—"There is a decided change in public sentiment within a day or two, in relation to the resumption of the Philadelphia Banks The doubts that may be entertained are removed, and they have become satisfied that they will resume. The improvement of the rate of exchange half per cent, and the facts that large Capitalists are investing in Philadelphia funds, are strong symptoms in favour of resumption. Letters from Philadelphia, indeed, speak positively on this subject."