INUNDATIONS IN FRANCE.—The accounts given by the provincial journals of the inundations in different parts of the country are most afflicting. At Lyons the Saone has not yet reached a greater height than it has done during the last ten days, but the Rhone has risen above the level it attained in 1840 and 1851. The Guilloture, the brotteaux, as far as Villerbanne and La Monche, are all inundated, and can only be reached by boats or in carriages. In the City, the Gallery of the Hotel Dieu, the Place Bellecour, a great part of the Place de la Charite, and all the adjoining streets, are under water, and can only be approached by boats. At the Quai de la Charite two steamers are moored, with their steam up ready for any eventuality. All the line of the quays on the right bank from the Port Morand to that of the Hotel Dieu are covered with water. On the left bank the top of the Quai d'Albret is only a few inches above the level of the river. A number of soldiers are at work at the head of this quay in throwing up embankments to protect the new works of defence which are in course of construction. All the embankments further up to the river have as yet resisted the pressure of the torrent, but great fears are entertained that they will not stand if the rush of water continues. At St. Clair the walls of a house have been undermined and the building thrown down. One woman was severely wounded, and has been conveyed to the Hotel Dieu. At the Quarantine several walls of gardens have been washed down An immense quantity of building timber has been seen floating down the river, and also a number of sleepers, which must have been washed away from the railway in construction from Lyons to Geneva. At St. George an enormous mass of ground, trees, and stones fell down on the back of a house in the street of that name, the walls of which were considerably damaged. The inhabitants were able to escape without any injury. About half-past one on Saturday the dyke of the Grand Camp gave way to the extent of 150 yards ; 1100 men belonging to the army of Lyons were at work near the fort which is being constructed there, and they were thus cut off, the water having formed a complete lake around the place. Information of the event was immediately sent to Marshal de Castellane, who at once went towards the place, and gave orders for organising means of bringing them off by boats. Reports were at one time in circulation that a great number of soldiers had been drowned, but those rumours happily turned out to be unfounded. The fort of La Vitriolerie has been flooded, and has been evacuated by the soldiers. The circulation on the Mediterranean and St. Etienne Railway continues interrupted. The line of electric telegraphic wires has been cut ofi. The road from Lyons to Geneva is broken up in several places. It was reported that the Lake of Geneva had overflowed its banks, and caused considerable damage. At Rochecareon a mill has been carried away. At Valence the Rhone covers all the lower parts of the town. Vizille and Bourg d' Oisans are also inundated. At Vienne all the works in the Faubourg are stopped by the places being inundated. At Tournon most of the streets are impasssable, except by boats. At Avignon, the Ile de la Barthelasse, the quays, and the low streets are all under water. The River Romaneschi has overflowed its banks, and inundated all the plains, and several bridges have been washed away. The Isere, the Gier, the Cher, the Loire, the Loiret, and all the rivers leading into them, have also broken over their banks ; and, indeed, the same account is given from almost every part of the country.

PURLOINING THE TREATY OF PEACE.—The trial of the news agent, Lejolivet, on a charge of complicity in purloining public documents, and of bribing and corrupting a servant of the state, comes on before the court of assizes of Paris in the early part of this month He is charged with having induced one of the workmen of the Imperial printing office to purloin the copies of the treaty of peace and the protocols, in order to communicate them to the newspapers, the *Independence Belge* and the *Nord*. Lejolivet is now in prison at the Conciergerie, waiting his trial ; and two persons employed in his news office will be arrested, also to take their trial on the charge of aiding and abetting in the act. The unfortunate *employe* at the printing-office has not only lost his place, but will also be tried for the same offence, to which he says he was induced by the promises of Lejolivet to bear him harmless. Should Lejolivet himself get off on the present charge, it is said that the persons whose prospects have been ruined will proceed against him for damages to cover the loss to themselves and their families.

The *Times* yesterday, highly indignant at the dismissal of Mr. Crampton, says of that gentleman:—" Did we believe he had really been guilty of any offence against the United States there would need little pressure or remonstrance to induce us at once to remove him from the situation he would have dishonored ; but if an attempt be made to sacrifice him to the emergencies of local politics, we shall feel that his quarrel is our own, and certainly not pass it over without distinctly marking our sense of the indignity." We entertained the conviction long before the publication of Lord Clarendon's unanswerable despatch to Mr. Marcy, that the character of the witness who gave evidence in the Hertz trial rendered their statements worthy of little credenee ; but we cannot exonerate Mr. Crampton from the folly of supposing that any citizen in the United States could be induced to enter the British army for the beggarly pittance which was offered. He ought to have known from his knowledge of the country that the thing was absurd and would not answer. The price which labour commands in America ought to have convinced him that the proposition would end in failure, even if there had been no neutrality laws in the United States to violate; and we think that the lamentable ignorance which he displayed in this respect ought alone, months ago,to have been visited by his recall. A remonstrance from him at the close of 1854 or the beginning of the following year, showing the folly of any attempt to recruit at such a price,and the failure which would attend it, would have spared the ill-blood which has since sprung up between the two countries, and prevented politicians of the Pierce school from making political capital out of it. Then, again, there was the enormous blunder which he committed in neglecting to read to Mr. Marcy, as he had been instructed to do, the despatch forwarded at the close of the year by Lord Clarendon, and these two circumstances, which, if he had filled a private situation, would, from their gravity, have been visited with dismissal, ought long since to have caused his recall. We are the last to sacrifice a man who has nobly discharged his duty; but Mr. Crampton blundered in the performance of his even at the outset—blundered in the selection of the worthless fellows whom he employed, and blundered, moreover, in an omission which could only have occurred through sheer negligence.

The Money market does not appear to be at all affected by the unsettled state of our relations with the United States—having retained the easy feeling noticed last week. The demand has daily been moderate, and there is no abatement of confidence in the commercial and financial prospects of the future. The fourth of the month, usually held as a test of the soundness of the market, and also of mercantile opinion, passed over with more ease than usual, although it is understood the engagements were heavier than was anticipated. The supply of money is more than equal to the demand. The Bank of England rates continue at 5 per cent, and the general rates in Lombard-street are 4½ per cent ; and on the Stock Exchange the rates have not exceeded 4½ and 5 per cent. Railway Companies are now offered only 4 per cent. The imports of Specie have again been large, having amounted to au aggregate of £876,000, of which about £80,000 has been on French account, leaving £796,000 in the country. The exports have been £489,686, nearly all in silver, to India and China, and £6000 elsewhere. The Bank has purchased a large quantity of gold during the week.

The disturbances in Arabia are assuming the proportions of a general rise of the country. A thing unheard of in the Ottoman empire—the name of the sultan has been suppressed in the public prayers ; and the grand council of the Sheiks and Imans have just declared him a heretic, and consequently fallen from the Khalifate

(For Haszard's Gazette.)

AGRICULTURE.

Thou first of arts, source of domestic ease,
Pride of the land, and patron of the seas,
Threft Agriculture ; lend thy potent aid,
Spread thy green fields where dreary forests shade,
Where savage men pursued their savage prey,
Let the white flocks in verdant pastures play,
From the bloom'd orchard and the flowry vale,
Give thy rich fragrance to the gentle gale,
Reward with amplest; boon the labourer's hand,
And pour thy gladdening bounties o'er our land
Britannia's sons spurn not the rugged toil,
Your nations glory is a cultur'd soil,
Rome's Cincinnatus of illustrious birth,
Increased his laurels while he till'd the earth,
E'en China's monarch lays his sceptre down,
Nor deems the task unworthy of the crown.

The first employment of the earliest inhabitants of the world was the cultivation of the earth. Agriculture gave direction to their labours, and supplied their wants. Their descendants, the greatest princes and statesman have made agriculture the object of their studies and injunctions, they have practised it themselves, and have made it part of their politics, to reward its improvement, and to furnish its neglect.

No wonder it has been the business and amusement of the world in every age. It forces itself upon us on account of its necessity, and recommends itself to us on account of its advantages. Agriculture not only furnishes wealth to a nation, but also hands able and willing to defend it. If a man can say this is my farm, this spot I have chosen as the place of my abode ; this house I have built for my shelter; these fields I have cleared, this orchard I have planted, how would his bosom glow with patriotism, and how ready would he be to exert himself in defence of the country of his nativity or adoption against any invasion.

P. E. Island has been termed the garden of N. America in the days of yore, but it must be admitted that it requires the hand of cultivation, and the application of science, together with the judicous appropriation of its funds to develop its resources.—It must be admitted that there are many excellent farmers located in various localities, whose praiseworthy endeavours merit the approbation of all men, but it is to be regretted that these are the exceptions—not the general rule. It must also be admitted, that there are others who are from year to year, the recipients of public aid, whose physical necessities engross their whole attention, and consequently are unable to avail themselves of the advantages of education.—

It is generally affirmed that man should be taught physically—intellectually, and morally. Physical education constitutes the developement of every organ of the body, in such a manner so as it may be made self sustaining, should contingencies occur, so as it might be thrown exclusively upon its own resources. If the confinement in a small ill-vented school room, situated in some recluse place by a corner or swamp, is calculated to perform the desired object, I am under a gross mistake respectiug the education that is necessary for the rising generation in this age of fancied maturity.

Education calis every faculty of the body and mind into immediate action, it is comparatively useless to cultivate the one faculty to the injury of the other —should the medical calender be called upon to bear witness—it would proclaim that the seeds of the mortality among mankind, have had their origin in the early discipline of youth. The local governments have done much for the cause of education, but much remains to be done, it must acknowledge that the salary appropriated is inadequate to support the teachers, consequently many of them who have families to support, are forced to attend to other pursuits " one to his farm, and another to his merchandize." &c. How to augment their salaries is the question for solution.

They have been deprived of glebe lands, it is therefore indispensably necessary, that each school should have a few acres of land contiguous to it, that the teachers may have a permenant place of residence, and might enter into his calling, as any farmer or mechanic, to live and die in. His vocation his morning and evening intermissions, might be turned to a profitable account, and add to the pleasantness and agreeableness of the School Site. The animal, the vegetable, the mineral ; may form objects of study in preference to the rusty volumes of antiquity —and by a little exertion, the plot of ground might become in value, equivalent to the salary appropriated by the state. The heathens in the days of Socrates and Plato used to say, that the man whom God hates—he makes a schoolmaster of him. The saying is as applicable to the present age as to the former. Agricultural seminaries are as indispensably necessary in P. E. I. as elsewhere—they are imperatively demanded in every Agricultural country—when farms are wearing out through injudicious tillage, and the youth the nerve of the country, flocking to foreign countries, to obtain the means of subsistence, they might have at home, which threatens a depopulation of this fair colony. It must be acknowledged that the interposition of science is necessary in the pursuit of agriculture, we have anticipated an agricultural reform through the instrumentality of our agricultural chemist, who is handsomely rewarded for his services—but these visions have proved themselves like the morning cloud on the early dew (they have passed away.) The agricultural society are using laudable efforts, they have gotten a farm for the purpose of raising seeds, stock, &c. &c. A training seminary in connection with the farm would be a boon of inconceivable value, which might in a few years be made self supporting—if there is a country in America adapted for the same, it is P. E. I. where land is easily cultivated, and accessable abundance of the most fertilizing manures. An account of the Glasnevin model farm School—taken from the American Cultivator, is hereunto annexed from which some gleanings may be obtained and rendered productive of the most beneficial results. It cannot be denied, that if the education of youth is properly conducted (education) will cease to be a public burden—and be rendered accessible to every one, from the child in nature's clothing, to the prince in royal apparel. Mr. Editor, fearing I have trespassed upon your patience—I will conclude with the desire that more competent men may be engaged in a cause whereby our country may rejoice and blossom as the rose—that its people may be what they are destined to be, an honour to the land of their birth.

A, STEWART. Mount Stewart.

May 14th, 1856.

The Rev. John Newton one day, by a strong sneeze shook off a fly which had perched upon his gnomen, and immediately said, " Now, if this fly keeps a diary, he'll write, 'To-day a terrible earthquake!' "

The Irish debt.—The late Sir Walter Scot, meeting an Irish beggar in the street who importuned him for sixpence, the then Great Unknown, not having one, gave him a shilling, adding, with a laugh, " Now remember you owe me sixpence."

" Och, sure enough," said the beggar; " and may yer honour live till I pay you."