

CIRCULAR
 Of the North Carolina Bible Society, addressed to the Auxiliary and Local Bible Societies within the State of North Carolina.

[The following "Circular" was prepared and embodied in a report by a committee of the Board of Managers of the State Institution, consisting of Rev. Dr. McPheters, Rev. B. T. Blake, and Rev. Drury Dacy.]

The North Carolina Bible Society was originally organized as a State Institution, designed to operate by means of Auxiliary Societies throughout the entire limits of the State, under a general and systematic arrangement; thereby securing the means of more extensive usefulness and greater efficiency. Hitherto, for causes which we need not now enumerate, the Society has failed in accomplishing the object contemplated by its friends in its formation. Its operations have been confined within very narrow bounds; so that while it has retained the name of a State Society, it has had only a nominal existence.

The present Managers of the Society have, for some time past, had the subject under careful consideration. They have viewed the singular position which they themselves occupy—the important interests they are required to serve—and the certain failure that must ensue, to render the State Society available for any useful purpose under the present disjointed action of the various auxiliary and independent Bible Societies in the State; and after consultation with the Managers of the American Bible Society at New York, they regard it as due to themselves and the general interest of the cause in which we are mutually engaged, that such means be adopted, at the earliest period, as may be most likely to secure a permanent organization of the Bible Societies within the State, under better regulations and more efficient management.

With this view, they respectfully submit to your consideration the following propositions, which contain the outlines of the plan upon which the managers of the State Society ask your friendly co-operation:

1. It is proposed, as the most important object to be gained, that the Auxiliary Societies, holding their connection immediately with the American Bible Society, become auxiliary to the State Society; and for the future carry on their correspondence with the American Bible Society through the State Society; through whose Agent they will be supplied with Bibles and Testaments as they may be required; and such course is respectfully recommended for adoption to the local Societies of the State.
2. That the State Society, jointly with the American Bible Society, employ a General Agent for the State, to be under the direction and control of the State Society, whose duty it shall be to exercise a general supervision of the Societies already formed; to revive old Societies and form new ones, in connection with the State Society; and to appoint one or more Agents under him to distribute Bibles, and render such other services as the General Agent may require; and to assign them a suitable compensation, not exceeding thirty dollars per month each.
3. To establish at Raleigh a depository of Bibles, under the care of a Local Agent, to whom orders for Bibles shall be sent.—This Agent to execute these orders promptly, either from the depository in Raleigh or from New York, as may be most expedient and least expensive to the Auxiliary Society so ordering.
4. The funds collected by the Auxiliary Societies to be forwarded to the Treasurer of the State Society at Raleigh, to be placed to the credit of the State Society; and the amount so credited to be returned in Bibles, or forwarded to the American Bible Society, as the Auxiliary Society may direct.
5. Each Auxiliary Society to forward to the Secretary of the State Society an annual report of its operations, with a list of its officers and managers, and such other information as may be of general interest; and to send delegates to the annual meetings of the State Society.
6. The Managers of the State Society to prepare an annual report of its operations throughout the State during the year preceding, to be published for the information of the Auxiliary Societies.

The propriety of some plan, such as is here prescribed, will be obvious to every one who desires that our State should fulfil her obligations to be efficient in the great work of placing the Bible in the hands of the destitute. The Managers of the North Carolina Bible Society are aware of the increased responsibilities of such a plan, should it be generally adopted. They are willing to assume these responsibilities, if the friends of the cause will aid them in their efforts to bring the resources of the State into general and systematic operation.

They can conceive of no other plan that would render the State Society available besides that which is here presented, of cutting off all direct intercourse with the American Bible Society except through the State Society. They therefore respectfully and confidently ask your attention to the suggestions they have made, believing, as they do, that on a proper examination of the subject, you will see the importance of a general co-operation of the local Societies with the State Society, in order that our State may assume her appropriate position in this great and good work.

DIRECTIONS FOR CORRESPONDENCE.

1. Letters desiring information concerning the business of the General Agent and the affairs of Auxiliaries, reports of Distributing Agents and of Auxiliaries, &c., to be addressed to the Rev. Charles M. F. Deems, Agent of the American and North Carolina Bible Societies, Raleigh.
2. Persons desiring information concerning the plan of operation of the State Bible Society and its auxiliaries, will address Weston E. Gales, Esq., Secretary of the North Carolina Bible Society, Raleigh.
3. The remittance of funds to be made to William Hill, Esq., Treasurer, Raleigh. The particular application of funds should be specified with precision.

A. Orders for books, to be addressed to Jesse Brown, Esq., Local Agent—N. C. B. S., Raleigh.

The specimens and prices of the Bibles and Testaments which can be furnished, may be found in the Annual Report of the American Bible Society.

[From the Argus.]
 Extracts of a letter from a distinguished literary gentleman of South Carolina, to Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey, of this county. CHARLESTON, May 29, 1842.

MY DEAR DR. RAMSEY: When I was at Mecklenburg, some years ago, your cabinet of western curiosities and antiquities, I believe I saw among them some relics of shot and armor, which, if I recollect rightly you then thought had belonged to the adventurers commanded by Ferdinand de Soto the first European who crossed the Alleghanias, and you gave me, I recollect, at the time, very good reasons for your opinion. A few days ago, in looking over No. 15 of the Indian Tribes of North America, (now in course of publication by Rice and Clark, of Philadelphia,) I was surprised to meet (p. 157) this sentence: "The celebrated expedition of De Soto, is now believed to be fabulous." If this were to be considered as a fair specimen of the accuracy of the work, it would with all its pretensions, be worth little. There is no event in the early history of our country, better authenticated than the romantic adventures of De Soto. I have been induced by mere curiosity to look a little into the early authorities within my reach, on this subject; and, as it may interest you, I shall give you a brief statement of the result of my inquiry.

In 1553, Francesco Lopez de Gomara wrote in Spanish a history of the discovery of the West Indies. It was translated into Italian, and printed in Venice in 1584.—That edition is now before me: and at page 53 reference is made to the conquest of it by De Soto. Las Casas, the celebrated Bishop of Chiapa, who died at Madrid, in 1556, addressed, in 1552, a memorial to Don Philip II., on the cruelties exercised by the Spaniards on the Aborigines of America, in which he refers to the expedition of De Soto to Florida, and the barbarities inflicted by him on the inhabitants.—(Echivens de las Casas, 1st vol. 81, 131.) Theodore de Bry, in an appendix to the very interesting history of the French settlement in Florida by Libault and Landonnier under the auspices of Admiral Coligny, published in 1590—1591, gives a succinct and luminous account of De Soto's expedition and its results. In 1591, Garcilasso de la Vega finished his history of De Soto and of Florida, and it appears to have been first published in Lisbon in 1605. It has been twice translated and published in French. Richelet's of 1711, is now before me. It was translated into English, and published in 1700; and it and the narrative of a Portuguese who had accompanied De Soto, formed the basis, I might almost say, the whole materials, of the history of the conquest of Florida lately published (1835) by Theodore Irving, the nephew of Washington Irving. The narrative of the Portuguese was translated into French and published in Paris in 1655, and in English in London in 1686. These are I believe, the chief original authorities; and they will, I think, satisfy the most skeptical that the history of De Soto is very far from being a romance.

You are probably aware that the first discoverer of Florida is not certainly ascertained. It is admitted that it received its name, "Florida," from Ponce de Leon. The Spaniards say he first discovered it in 1512, and recent French writers (Historie Generale des Voyages, 1754, 12 vol. p. 90, 175) have adopted that opinion. G. Clarke voy, (1741) p. 324. But the English content (Purchas Pilgrims, vol. 3, p. 461, &c. Hackluyt, 3, p. 4, &c.) that it was first discovered in 1497, by the Venetian, John Cabot, in the employ of their Henry VII., and this account is confirmed by De Bry, in 1591, by a reference to other authorities in the appendix from which I have already quoted; and Richelet, in a note to his translation of Garcilasso de la Vega, p. 5, says: "Avant Juan Ponce de Leon, la Floride avoit este decouverte par Sebastian Gabot que Henri VII., Roy d'Angleterre, envoya de 1496, pour chercher par l'occident un passage pour naviger dans l'orient." So that we may fairly conclude that the English have the best claim to the honor of the discovery. Richelet mistakes in calling the discoverer Sebastian Gabot. He was the son of John, and accompanied his father on the expedition. John was knighted on his return by Henry, and we shall not be surprised by the mistake of Richelet when we find the same error in both Bacon and Hume, (see their histories of Henry VII.), who were, I believe, misled by the reputation of Sebastian, who entered afterwards into the service of Spain, and rose to great honor.

I have not seen the history of Antonio de Herrera, written between 1601 and 1615 which brings down the account of events in Florida to 1549. But I have no doubt he corroborates all the other early historians. You will probably remember the inquiries which I once made of you about the original names of the Tennessee, French Broad, and other rivers of your State, and the information which you gave me on the subject. While last in Europe, I took pains to procure early maps of the country and did not without some success; and from them I find all your statements confirmed. It is really surprising to see, at even a comparatively late day, the errors and omissions made in the geography of the country. The interior is much less known and less accurately represented than the seaboard. In a map by Bellew, Engineer of the King of France, published in 1743, the first that I have ever seen representing the Tennessee which can pretend to any authority, it is called "Reviere des Cheraquis, or Cosquinambeaux." One of the next year, 1744, by the same geographer, gives it the same name up to its junction with the Clinch there called the "Polisipi," and above the

junction it is called the "Hogohegoe." A map of 1757, of Louisiana, by the same geographer, gives it the same name; and another of Carolina and Georgia, of the same date, by the same hand, gives the most accurate sketch of the river and its tributaries above its junction with the Hiwassee, there called "Euphassee," which had, as I believe, then appeared. It is called "Callamaco," and it receives on its southern side, above the junction, the Tennessee, (a) Canoe, (b) and Agiqua, which I have no doubt is our French Broad; and above that point where it meets the Agiqua it becomes the Holston.

A map published in 1757, by the French Commissioners to settle with England the boundaries of the possession of France and England in America, calls it the "Chemuxis." A very excellent collection of maps, published in London in 1776, for the use of the British officers in this country, calls it near the mouth the "Hogohegoe;" above its junction with the Polisipi (Clinch) the "Cherokee or Tennessee," to the Tennessee; and above that point the "Kallamuckee," (evidently the same as the French Callamaco, or the "Holston," to its source. It lays down the "Agiqua" where we have now the French Broad, and then on the same bank of the river downward from the Agiqua to the Tennessee the "Canoe River," the "Wattogee River," and two or three other streams not named. And in Mitchell's great map of 1776, which was before our commissioners when they made the treaty of 1783, and which was republished in France with improvements on a large scale, by Le Rouge, the Royal Geographer, the very year after it appeared in England, (1777,) your noble river is called the "River of the Cherokees, or Hogohegoe R." It receives the Pelisipi or Clinch river, the Euphassee, the Tennessee or St. Licio, (c) (mark this!) the Watogo, (d) the Canot, the Agiqua, and, from above the mouth of the Watogo, it is called the Hogohegoe or Callamaco, until it seems to fork among the mountains, where it is marked "Holston River Establishments, Cr des Roseaux," which I presume means Roedy creek or some other head water of the Holston.

From the examination which I have given to the subject, I am persuaded that the Hogohegoe was the original name of the Tennessee, and that the French Broad was known as the Agiqua.

NOTES.

(A) The conquest or rather invasion of Florida by Ferdinand de Soto is interesting to the student of Tennessee history, principally because that adventurer was probably the first European that ever crossed the limits of our State. The Portuguese gentleman that has recorded the adventures of that renowned leader mentions several names of the native tribes—as well of rivers and mountains known to be within the present boundary of Tennessee, viz: Chelukee, Choonalla, (Chilhowee) Conasqua, (Conasaqua) Talusoo, (Talusoo) Saquatchee, (Sequatchy).

(B) The present (Little) Tennessee.

(C) Little River.

(D) Probably the Tellico, a principal tributary of the Little Tennessee.

(E) The habitual and known accuracy of the writer leaves not the ground for supposition that any error has been made in the transcript furnished from the maps before him. Yet an error evidently exists in the location of the Watogo—and one that most probably occurred in the delineations of the several rivers as furnished by the hunters and explorers, or perhaps by engravers or geographers themselves. There is no stream of any width between the Tennessee and the Canot. On the other hand the Watogo is known to be a tributary of the upper Hogohegoe and runs into that stream one hundred miles above the point of junction as laid down in the maps of 1777.—This Annotator has now in his possession an account of a purchase made synchronously with the date of Mitchell's map of 1776 and while the aboriginal population was still within our borders, in which the original orthography is accurately observed—Watogo and not Watoga as now spelled.

From the information contained in this letter and other sources equally accurate it appears that the Tennessee River was called by the first explorers and geographers "Reviere des Cheraquis," but by the aborigines Comiquambeau or Kallamuckee, which I take to be the aboriginal name of the stream from its confluence with the Ohio to the mouth of the French Broad. From this point to the mouth of the Watoga and perhaps to its source in Virginia, the Holston was called Hogohegoe. The French Broad throughout its whole length was the Agiqua and received on its northern bank the Swannanoa and the Nonachunchee (Nolchuckucky). The Clinch was called Polisipi—Little River Canot or Canoe. Tellico—Salico and the Hiwassee the Euphassee.

YANKEE.—This word is derived from a Cherokee word, *yanke*, which signifies coward, slave, and was first bestowed upon the inhabitants of New England by the Virginians in derision, for not assisting them in a war against the Cherokees. The British soldiery at Boston, in and after 1775, used it as a term of reproach, but after the battle of Bunker Hill, the Americans gloried in it. *Yankee doodle*, too, was played in derision by the British at first; but it was made the lover's spell, the nurse's lullaby, the nation's glory by the success of our arms, and mortified the British not a little to hear this tune played for the first time by our men, when their army marched down to surrender their arms to ours!

AGHOST.—A foolish fellow went to the parson of the parish with a long face, and told him that he had seen a ghost as he was passing the grave yard, moving along by the side of the wall.

"In what shape did it appear?"

"In the shape of an ass."

"Go home and hold your tongue about it," said the parson, "you have only been frightened by your own shadow."

THE MESSENGER.
 D. R. MANALLY & J. ROBERTS, EDITORS.
 ASHEVILLE, N. C.
 Friday, September 23, 1842.

The Boston Notion and H. Clay.
 We have a notion, that the "Boston Notion," of the 10th inst., took a notion to propagate some notions concerning Henry Clay, which are contrary to the notions of a great majority of the American people. The editors of that paper have written a long article in order to show that Mr. Clay is not entitled to any credit for the late Tariff Bill, which passed Congress, but, on the contrary, did all that he could, to prevent the passage of any Tariff bill at all, during the late session of Congress, intending to keep the subject for agitation, during the next Presidential canvass, and for this purpose, his (Mr. C's) partisans, insisted on presenting the President with two bills which they knew he would not sign.

It is true the facilities for communicating information, between this place and Washington City, are not quite so great as they are between that city and Boston, but nevertheless, we profess to have learned something of the feeling of the Clay party in Congress on the subject of a Revenue, during the late session, and are prepared to deny, in direct terms, the assertion that two Revenue bills were presented to the President, which the Whigs "knew he would not sign." Those bills which were vetoed by the President, were drawn and passed by the Whig party, in good faith, and though doubts were entertained as to their being signed by the President, they felt that they owed it to the country to adopt the best measures for its relief, and if relief were not obtained, the responsibility should not rest on them. The provisions of the vetoed bills, were far more acceptable to the Whig party in and out of Congress than those of the bill which was signed by the President. The Revenue bill in its present shape was passed by the Whigs as the last resort. The President had refused to allow them such a one as they preferred and as they believed best adapted to the wants of the country; they were unwilling to see the country suffer any longer, as it had been doing, and as it must and would have done, without a Revenue Bill of some sort had been passed, and they determined to do the best they could. Not like the Democratic party who will have "neck or nothing," they determined to afford all the relief in their power. They knew that a Revenue bill must be passed, and accordingly drew up and passed one that would have been hailed by the Whigs, and a great portion of the Democratic party as that which of all things else on this subject was best calculated to answer the ends proposed; but the President interposed his veto, and disappointed their views. When the bill was drawn and while under consideration they had no assurance that the President would, or would not sign it, nor was it their duty to enquire how he would act in reference to it, but irrespective of what he might do to adapt the best possible measures to meet the pressing wants of the country. This they did and when met by the veto of the President they did not, like stubborn children, determine to do nothing because they were prevented from doing all they desired, but immediately set to work and framed and passed another remedial measure, which though not the best that could have been done, will, nevertheless do much towards relieving a distressed country and a national bankruptcy. Now, that the new Tariff Bill has been passed, sanctioned by the President and gone into effect, now that its beneficial effects are beginning to be felt upon the commercial interests of the country, now that the measure is like to be popular with the people, these sapient editors labor hard to make the impression that it is an anti-whig measure—that "the partisans of Mr. Clay," or in other words ninety-nine hundredths of the Whig party deserve no credit for it! If they deserve no credit for the measure, in the name of common sense who does? The Democrats? Let it be remembered North, South, East and West, that only twenty Democrats out of the entire delegation in Congress voted for the bill—all the rest against it.

Conventions in New York.
 The Whigs of the State of New York, held a Convention at Syracuse, on the 7th inst. Every county in the State, except two, was represented. HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, was unanimously nominated for President, and a resolution adopted, recommending that a Whig convention be held at Baltimore, at such time as shall be designated by the Whig members of Congress, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Vice President of the United States.

On the same day, and at the same place, the Democrats held a Convention, and nominated candidates for Governor and Lt. Governor, but on the subject of the Presidency, the Convention made no nomination.

Constitutionality of a Protective Tariff.
 The ranting of bar-room politicians and the scribbling of country editors against what they are pleased to call the unconstitutionality of a Protective Tariff, will only excite a contemptuous smile among those correctly informed on this subject; but it may have a different effect upon those who have but a partial acquaintance with the constitutional relations existing between the States and the General Government. At this moment there is a paper before us, conducted by an individual just let loose from the long incarceration of his own innate insignificance, and who seems to imagine himself clothed with majesty and might, because his name is stuck up in one corner of a country newspaper as its editor, that is loud, long, and unsparing in its denunciations of the Revenue bill, which passed Congress at its late session, because it is "protective" and "unconstitutional"! Washington and Madison, though two of the most active framers of the Constitution, seem to have entirely mistaken its, or rather their meaning, when they recommended the adjusting of duties and imports with a view of cherishing our own manufactures! Such a course, says our modern Solon, is unconstitutional! Jefferson, who has been called the Apostle of Republicanism, recommended a "protection" of our manufactures—but he had misunderstood the Constitution—"It is unconstitutional."—Gen. Jackson, in his message of December 7, 1830, says that the power to impose duties on imports originally belonged to the States—but these had delegated their whole authority over imports to the General Government without limitation or restriction; and this authority having thus passed away from the States, the right to exercise it "for protection" does not exist in them, and consequently if it be not possessed by the General Government it must be extinct.—But Gen. Jackson—like Washington, Madison, Jefferson, Monroe, and both the Adamses—must have been mistaken—"It is unconstitutional"! If this doctrine, taught on this subject by a portion of the present Democratic party in our country, be true, the right to impose duties for protection, as well as revenue, must have become extinct. Nothing is clearer than that this power has been yielded up by the States, and that that section of the Constitution of the United States which says, "Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imports, excises—and to provide for the general welfare of the United States," must have just no meaning at all.

But why is it "unconstitutional," in the eyes of these modern would-be-wise men? For the same reason that a South Carolina paper lately gave for there being nothing in the late treaty between the United States and England disparaging to the honor of the former. The editor had not seen it, but it was all right, for Mr. Calhoun voted for it! Precisely—it is unconstitutional because Mr. Calhoun said so!

COME AT LAST.—The first number of the "East Tennessee Miscellany," published at Greeneville, Tenn., by Messrs. Byers & Collins, has reached us. As its name imports, it is devoted to miscellaneous and literary matter; and very handsomely printed on a superroyal sheet, at \$2.00 per annum, in advance.

Music! Music! Music!—We have received specimens of the "Sacred Minstrel" published at Bellows Falls, Vermont, by John W. Moore. It is a masterly publication—each No. containing 16 p. p. of Psalm and Hymn tunes, Anthems, Sentences, Duets, Trios, Chants, &c., &c.—Subscription price one dollar per annum, or for 12 numbers, payable in advance. We are no great singers or performers, but we profess to know a good piece of music when we see it, and if Mr. Moor's subsequent publications are like the specimens before us, he will richly deserve the thanks of the lovers of good music. The same publisher has also sent us specimens of the "World of Music," a semi-monthly publication—each number containing 8 quarto pages.—A great portion of the music of this, is of the light character, but excellent of its kind. "The Old Oaken Bucket," though a new song to an old tune, is one of the best things of the kind, we have seen for many a day. The subscription price of this, is also one dollar per annum.

New, and rich gold mines have lately been discovered near Macon in Georgia.

The New York papers say that the passage of the Tariff Bill, has had the effect already, to raise the value of the Government Stock, from 97, to 101, on the share of \$100. The effect it is said, has been similar on stock generally, as well as on the different branches of business.

Some of the papers say that Col. R. M. Johnson, is about to make a tour through Pennsylvania. The Col. doubtless understands what he is about, but some "knowing" editor, says that it is to "electioneer."

To parents and guardians.
 It is known that a Female Academy has been in successful operation at this place, for some considerable time past. The number of students the present session, if we have been correctly informed, exceeds that of any former one. The institution is still under the joint superintendence of Dr. DICKSON and Miss SMITH, whose literary qualifications none will pretend to doubt. In addition to the advantages afforded the village and surrounding country by this institution, it will be seen, by reference to an advertisement in another column that the Rev. ERASTUS ROWLEY, A. M., late of Union College, New York, intends to build up an Academy at this place for the education of males, where the young men of the western part of the State, as well as all who may choose to come from a distance, may have the advantage of a thorough Academic education.

As Mr. R. is unknown to this community, it may not be improper for us to say that he is a regular graduate of Union College, in the State of New York, as the following letter of recommendation, from the President and Professors in said College, will show:

"Mr. Erastus Rowley is a regular graduate of this institution, of the class of 1834. He is a gentleman of excellent moral character; and his talents, acquirements, and general qualifications are such as warrant us in commending him confidently and affectionately to the notice of those who are in search of a good teacher."

ELIOTT NOTT,
 ALONZO POTTER,
 JOHN A. YATES,
 THOS. C. REED,
 JOHN NOTT.

Union College, Oct. 15, 1838.

There are few, if indeed any, men in the United States whose names attach greater importance to a letter of recommendation, than that of Dr. Nott, President of Union College.

Soon after leaving college, Mr. Rowley took charge of the Lansingburg Academy; and, on leaving there, the Rev. P. L. Whipple, of the Episcopal Church, bore the following testimony as to his character and qualifications:

To whom it may concern:

This certifies that Mr. Erastus Rowley has been engaged in teaching the Lansingburg Academy, as principal, during the last seven quarters. He is a gentleman of undoubted qualifications as a classical scholar, of conciliatory manners, and of irreproachable moral and religious character. Mr. Rowley will leave Lansingburg with the best wishes of many friends.

PHINEAS L. WHIPPLE,
 A Trustee of Lansingburg Academy, and Rector of the Episcopal Church.
 Lansingburg, Dec. 8, 1837.

Immediately after this, Mr. Rowley was elected Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Rhetoric, in the Episcopal Institute at Troy, New York, where he remained until a want of health compelled him to seek a more southern climate. On coming south, he taught with acceptability and success in the Academy at Spartanburg, S. C., as we have been assured by letters from gentlemen of high character living in that place.

We congratulate the patrons of classical learning, on this favorable opportunity to give their sons a full course of instruction in all the ordinary English branches necessary to business, and commercial pursuits; and in the higher departments of learning with reference to college requirements, in one of the most healthy and naturally pleasant countries in the United States. The Academy will be opened at the time specified, and as the terms are certainly very moderate and boarding can be had in public or private houses on reasonable terms, we would earnestly recommend our friends in the surrounding country to lose no time in availing themselves of so good an opportunity to give their sons an education.

DEATH OF MRS. TYLER.—The National Intelligencer, of the 12th inst., announces the death of Mrs. LETITIA TYLER, wife of the President of the United States. The people of the Union, of all political parties will sympathise with the Chief Magistrate, in this sore and painful affliction.

THE SPARTANBURG JOURNAL.—This paper came to our office this week, for the first time, with "Ex" on it. Well send him a paper boys—he's little, but perhaps he deceives his looks.

AT EM AGAIN.—The Locos of Massachusetts, have again nominated Marcus Morton, for Governor. He must certainly be anxious for that office.

In another column, will be found the circular of the North Carolina Bible Society. We earnestly recommend the subject to the consideration of the public, as a matter of interest and duty. By the way, we have seen nothing of the Agent for this State, in these parts, according to promise. Come brother, those Bibles still lie "musty, mouldy, and worm-eaten," and can neither be got for love or money."

YANKEE SPECULATION.—A steam vessel has been fitted out to sail from Boston to Constantinople. She is intended to tow