state of things must always render a paper currency, issued on the authority of a popular Government, rapid and unresistible. In mon- new. archies and aristocracies, it is to some extent otherwise, for there the classes that hold the securities of Government, are themselves the Legislators who impose the taxes. . This is the reason that the excessive public debt is sustained in England. It is in the hands of those who vote the taxes to pay the interest. If this debt consisted of depreciated paper in the hands of speculators of the inferior classes,

it would never be paid. Thiers's recent history of the French Revolution shows the progress of the paper money Issued by the strong—the almost omnipotent -revolutionary Government of France. It

was supported by all the means that can ever be brought to keep up the circulation of such a currency. It was founded upon a public domain actually worth more than the amounts issued upon it. The Government ferbid the use of specie altogether, so as to preclude a depreciation by comparison. It carried multitudes of stockjobbers to the guilletine, who had ventured to purchase it at less than its nominal value. It fixed a maximum of prices for commedities, and punished with death multitudes who engressed necessaries, and sold them for higher prices in the paper monev than was fixed in the law. The power of the Government in controlling the public will and opinion, and sustaining its confidence, was aided on all sides by the victories of its armies. But at the moment of its greatest triumphs - when Bonaparte had conquered Italy, and imposed terms on Austria, at Lecken, in sight of Vienna, the French Govenment was reduced to the last gasp for the means of defraying its ordinary expenses, although armed with the power of adding millions of its paper money to the means of the Treasury. France was only redeemed from its thraldom and financial distress, by burning its paper, destroying its printing plates, and becoming a simple, solid, bard money Government. From that moment its commerce received a new impetus, and its finances a vigor which carried it through all the trials of with every appearance vening of clearing off, the Directory, Consulate and Empire, and which still attends it, under its present constitutional monarchy. PROTECTION.—The Brazilians grow ard,

other things, tea from China zilian Government, sa tation of its betters, rope and the U. St enrich Brazil, tea They therefor men, together % the Chinamen w in Brazil as 1% still too low, % good a 120 Chinano, 2 which by 3 to pay h

proceeds they buy whatever they want, ung

mon with coffee in attraction home r, and so the people of Brazil are likel to be reduced to the necessity of buying their tea at the old cheap price, and paying for it in coffee, from this time forward. We have a sample of Brazilian tea on our desk, which shall be given to exhilerate the next supper of the "Home League." It is an excellent specimen. It shows how protection enables a people to supply themselves with comforts of life, of a very poor quality, at a very high price .- Jour. of Com.

From the Charleston Me: cury. Beauties of the Distribution Bill. We take the following facts from Kendall's masterly review of the Extra Session. Proceeds of land sales of 1840 \$2,808,060

Amount South Carolina would be entitled to out of that sum, upon the principles of the compacts, and the ratio of Federal numbers \$81,953.

Amount she would receive under Distribui on Bill 72,739.

Loss 9,214 in one year.

Loss in 20 years 184,280.

Loss in replacing the money by Tariff 300,000. Loss in replacing the money for 20 years gests that Congress, so far as they can constitution-

6,000,000. Total loss 6,184,280 levied upon South cases from the State to the Federal Judiciary. He Carolina for Henry Clay.

Amount Missouri is entitled to Amount she will receive under the

164,557 100,873 Gain in one year more than her just portion Gain in replacing the money

Total gain one year 2,453,460 In 20 years Virginia is to get 15 cents a head on her Federal numbers.

Miss uri is to get 45 cents a head.

Ohio loses 23,699 and Mississippi 1,984 by the percentage given to the new States. Besides the ten per cent. given by the bill,

additional to 5 per cent. before given, on the land sales, to most of the new States it makes an absolute gift of the land, and their first year's gain over the old States is as follows: \$89,480 Illinois, 850,873 Missouri Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, 769,244 Arkausas, 7,081 Indiana,

4,123,049 A gift out of the common property of all the States! which those new States declare is a base insulting bribe.

When 500,000,000 of acres are sold, the ten per cent. provision, (to say nothing of the 5 per cent. to the new States) will have given to the new States to be formed in the unsold territory 60,000,000 of dolls! Add 25,000,-000 given the present States and Territories, final settlement.

a.I, with difficulty. The knowledge of this an Mr Clay's Tremendous Bribe is \$5,000,-

Ohio loses from the start; Mississippi after the first year; Indiana in a few years. And the Seaboard States will ay some of them tour times and none less han twice as much as the beneficiary inlan States, of the Tariff tax imposed to replace te money.

Thus have the perfidious reresentatives of the seaboard States voted awy the patrimony of their constituents to purche popularity for a selfish man, upon whospertinacious pretensions to the Presiden, the people have repeatedly set the seal (their marked conempation.

A 'Clay' paper, publied quarterly at New Haven, has the followic intelligent and mellifluous couplet:

Harry of the West-hort John, too-they go true. Tippecanoe-but Tyle hoo-veto Tyler shoo. What it means, we are to the imagination of the ingenious avamiable reader.



Wm. H. Bayne, Eer and Proprietor. PAYETVILLE:

Saturday Morning, lember 18, 1841.

State Democric Convention. The public senting as expressed in primary meetings of theople, throughout the State, in regard to a neral Convention, being too plain to be mien, the Central Committee have therefore lved to call said Convention, to meet in ligh on the 10th of the ensuing January, (2.)
Sec. to Ten. Committee.

After a disagreeab iny day, on Thursday

0 to \$1. Coon ski

ents. Otter, 21 to 31 cents,

er prices. Tallow, 9 to 10 cents.

Wilmington Market.

Naval Stores-10,000 bbls., probably of Turpen-

ine, have come in during the week ending last night,

and sold at prices ranging from 2 30 to 2 20. 2 21

was the going rate yesterday. Tar is delivering

Timber-The arrivals are free, and sales ready at

Lumb r .- Some small sales scanting are reported

at \$5, and wide boards at \$71. No transactions in

Bacon-No operations to any extent heard of .-

Rice-Something like 300 Casks, good, have been

Staves-R. O. hhd. are in demand at \$14 to \$17

Salt -- The cargo of 4000 bushels mentioned last

week as unsold brought 28 cents. There is now a

cargo from New Providence affoat, unsold .-- Chron-

The Message.

Having published last week as much of the Mes-

sage as will be very interesting to the public, we

propose merely to give the substance of the balance

The President, in reviewing the McLeod case,

makes one important recommendation. He ang-

ally do so, provide by law for the removal of all such

thinks that in cases like that of McLeod's, upon the

decision of which depends the peace of the whole

country, that decision should not be at the will of

one State, but of the Federal Government, hrough

In speaking of this part of the Message, he Globe

says that the President has made a totalmisstate-

McLead to be tried by the State Court, o appeal to

the Supreme Court. And it seems to, that the

Globe's views are correct, for it truly bys, "if Mc-

Leed had this ortion, where is the prtext for the

President's saying that a provision by aw is neces-

sary," to remove such cases to the Feeral Court .-

The President calls the attention Congress to

the repeated violations of the Amrican Flag, or

the Coast of Africa, and says he sall not cease to

urge upon Great Britain, the necesity of a full and

ample remuneration for all losses which American

vessels have sustained from Brith violations of the

laws of nations. However muche may "urge,"

debts as that, except at the point of the bayonet .-

The wrongs which the United fates are every day

suffering from the aggressionsof this haughty and

avaricious nation, are sufficient cause to raise the

indignant blood of every Aprican citizen. And

the longer a settlement is deled, the more she will

be indelited to us, and the songer she will resolve

never to make any re-ress. We look fearfully to

the day when the popular forng will no longer bear

In relation to the Bounds question, he says that but little further progress he been made towards its

redict that England will over pay any such

make lawful for future criminals to d!

Corn--Sales of boat cargoes at 60 cents

o'd within a few days at \$3 per 100 lbs.

rather sparingly and is steady at 1 25;

Pork is worth from 41 to 5 cents.

of it, as briefly as possible.

he Federal Courts.

these insults.

Wheat, \$1 to 110.

from \$51 to \$7, cash.

r. boards reported.

cle, 15th inst.

To gribers. who are within hauling ose of our sub are informer good o wood at \$2 per fee with great success and profit. Wilue us

The Commissioners appointed to ascertain the true boundary between the United States and Texdered from the old States to be given to the as, have concluded their labors, and it is understood that some parts of Louisiana and Arkansas, will be attached to Texas.

The condition of the Banking institutions of the country, is talked of in the Message in a way that welike; and we are highly pleased that Mr Tyler has concluded that gold and si ver should be the medium of exchange between the citizens of different parts of the same country, as well as between citizens of different countries. We are glad that he has come to the conclusion "that the paper system had better probably never been introduced, and that society might have been much happier without it." These are his own words, and we record them with feelings of p'easure, for they are truths, for the ascendancy of which we have struggled, and shall continue to struggle with renewed energy. We hurl these words into the teeth of the Bank Whig aristocracy, and ask them what they think of them, from the man whom they elevated to the Presidency, with the hope of prostituting him to their abhor-

Mr Tyler says it is to be desired that every Bank not able to resume, should go into a liquidation of its debts, and not throw embarrassments in the way of those that are able; that from the fact that Bank charters extend privileges to corporations, from which individuals are debarred by law, thereby de- \$1,005 90. iving three times as much interest on the same amount of money, there is no apology for a combined suspension of specie payments. And whether Congress has a right to pass laws forcing them to resume he says is for its consideration.

The establishment of a chain of military posts from Council Bluffs to some point on the Pacific Ocean, is recommanded,

Recommending Congress to abstain from all appropriations not absolutely necessary, he takes the responsibility of recommending the increase and prompt equipment of the Navy.

We are sorry to see that no recommendation of this subject would have been considered.

The Message concludes by recommending that nuch petted child, the District of Columbia, to the paternal care of its legitimate father. Some arther remarks will be made upon the men

essage, in our next week's paper. its of fant VES h he hongst poor man. In ter is an article pi, stating the one half of e Bonds. e Obser largest

> pay them! And well may he grumbles be-A poor man, with "a large family d children," has indeed good and subfor it, his beef but 3, and in some instance-, and all the rest of his produce in proportion Well may he grumble, when, after travelcare away hunger and hide nakedness, he s year's toil will not purchase a support.

The parallel between the rich man with no chilfor absolutely refusing to pay. But such is Federalism: none are "upright" but the rich!

The Swamp Lands.

We learn from the Raleigh Register, that the reently attempted sale of Swamp Lands, in Hyde county, has proved a failure, not one sale having been effected. The State, he says, will have to suspend her operations in that branch of Internal Improvements.

The Board of Internal Improvements will receive private bids, by letter or otherwise.

The Washington Republican in noticing this failure, says that the result is not surprising; that the people have more swamp lands than they can employ, and if those belonging to the State can be sold it must be to people from other States; and at the same time suggests, that an inducement be held out to such persons, by giving a credit of s-ven years, with interest on the money. It is a solemn truth, that "the State wants people more than money."-And that "men constitute the wealth of States."-And these truths would seem to establish the importance of the suggestion.

The Legislature of Georgia has passed an act placing steam doctors on a footing with other physicians and lawyers, as regards the payment of taxes.

A joint committee of the Legislature of Georgia, on the state of the Republic, reported resolutions "relative to the confederated system which forms the Governm at of this Union; deprecating the abolment of the law, in saying that it was optonal with ishing the veto power of the National Executive; denying the right of Congress to charter a National Bank, by the name of Fiscal Agent or Corporation; condemning the act of Congress for the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and ed. instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives in Congress to vote against the charter That is, the Message says McLeodiad a right to of such Bank, and to effect the repeal of the Distri do that, which it at the same time ass Congress to bution Bill and the Bankrupt Bill."

> So that we see Georgia following in the wake o South Carolina and Alabama

The last Oxford Mercury says that th Small Pox made its appearance on Roanoke River. along the edges of Mecklenburg county, Va., and Warren county, N. C. The disease spread but littie. The Mercury thinks that all danger is over.

M. Charles Serruys has pre Institution with four medals, in the name of the Belgian Government, whose representative he is, "as a proof of their warm interest in the establishment and prosperity of the National Institution.

The Raleigh Standard says: - "There has lately been a large emigration from Massachusetts to the Island of Jamaica-farmers and silk manufacturers. Mr Whitmarsh, h te of Northampton, is at the head of the enterprise. Not one half of the valuable lands of the island are under cultivation. The experiment of white free labor is to be tried.

The Democratic citizens of Wayne County, held 1 meeting at Waynesborough, on the 4th inst. adopted resolutions, and appointed delegates to the Convention to be he ld on the 10th of January.

Dr. Leland has lately taken a tour through the region of Indiana, in which the milk sickness gene rally prevails, for the purpose of investigating the cause of it, and attributes it to arsenical substances which he finds scattered in great abundance.

The Legislature of South Carolina adjourned vesterday the 17th. Brigade encampments of the Militia will be re-

The following shows the Post Offices which have been discontinued, and also the next nearest one in Discontinued. Nearest Post Office.

Averasborough. Philopolis, Draughon's Store, Cox's, Sampson, Crowder's Store, Raleigh, Blalock's Store, Holly Spring. Col. James M. Waddill has been elected Briga-

dier General of the 14th Brigade of North Carolina Militia, by a m jority of 22 votes. The receipts of the American Colonization Soci ety for the month ending 25th November, 1841, was

The last Fayetteville Observer informs the public that the Bank of the State of North Carolina has declared a dividend of 3 per cent!!! Is this not enough to awaken the people of North Carolina to a sense of the propriety of making their suspended Banks resume specie rayment. Dividing profits under such circumstances, is no less censurable than

Hon. Dixon H. Lewis.

those under which pirates divide their spoils.

The Macon (Ga.,) Telegraph, which started the rumor of the death of Mr Lewis, now says the news was derived from a stage passenger. This should reduction of postage is made. We did hope that be a warning to the press to put no trust in the re ports of stage passengers unless they are well known.

Congress.

On Monday the 6th December, the two Houses of Congress met and formed quorums, and there being no officers to elect, were immediately ready for by the Senate, to report from time to time upbusiness, and a committee of three from each House was appointed to wait on the President, and inform him of the fact, and the Senate adjourned. But in ject was to prevent the printing of any matter the House, Mr Adams, as usual let slip the abelition brand, by introducing the subject of the 21st, or abolition petition rule, which caused a useless de

On Tuesday the Message of the President was read at 12 o'clock in the two Houses, and 5,000 copies ordered by the Senate.

Mr Benton briefly stated his objections to the Fisare cal Agent recommended by the President, from

other which we make a few extracts: "There were two main points presented in the plan, to which he never could agree-both being wholly unconstitutional and dangerous. One was that of emitting bills of credit, or issuing a treasury currency. Congress had no constitutional authority to issue paper money, ds for grumbling at paying his taxes, or emit Federal bills of credit; and the other ings his pork to market he gets but 31 feature is to authorize this Government to deal in exchanges. The proposition to issue bills of credit, when under consideration at the formation of the Constitution, was struck mites to market to get a scanty pit- out with the express view of making this Goverument a hard money Government-not capable of recognising any but a specie currenety is coming to this pass, that men are to cy-a currency of gold and silver-a currenled dishonest because they are poor, we may as cy known and valued, and equally understood well give up the idea of a Republican Government. by every one. But here is a proposition to do what is expressly refused to be allowed by dren, and the poor man with a large family of them, the framers of the Constitution-to exercise was certainly not drawn to have any bearing in fa- a power not only not granted to Congress, but vor of the rich man's paying his tax scheerfully, for a power expressly denied. The next proposiif he grumbled, we should not blame the poor man tion is to authorize the Federal Government to furnish exchange to merchants. This is a new invention-a modern idea of the power of this Government, invented by Mr Biddle to help out a National Bank. Much as General Hamilton was in favor of paper money. he never went the length of recommending Government bills of credit, or dealings in exchange by the United States Treasury. The tathers of the church, Macon, and John Randolph, and others, called this a hard money Government; they objected to bank paper, and that goes beyond Hamilton, much as he was in favor of the system. The whole scheme making this Government a regulator of exchange-a dealer in exchange-a furnisher of exchange-is absurd, unconstitu-

tional, and pernicious, and is a new thing Now he, (Mr Benton,) objected to this Government becoming a seller of exchange to the country, for which there is no more authority than there is for its furnishing transportation of goods or country produce. There is not a word in the Constitution to authorize it-net a word to be found justifying the assumption. The word exchange is not in the Constitution. What does this message propose? Congress is called upon to establish a board of agencies, for the purpose of furnishing the country with exchanges. Why should not Congress be also called on to furnish that part of the community engaged in commerce with facilities for transporting merchandise? The proposition is one of the Bidlack, Cross, and Weller. most pernicious nature, and such as must lead to the most dangerous consequences if adopt-

The British debt began in the time of Sir Robert Walpole, on issues of exchequer bills -by which system the British nation has been cheated, and plunged irretrievably in debt to the amount ofnine hundred millions of pounds. The proposition that the Government should become the issuer of exchequer notes, is one the office of Assistant Doorkeeper was unne-England by Sir Robert Walpole, whose Whig | ished : decided in the affirmative. administration was nothing but a high Tory into it.

In the House, on the motion of Mr Wise to order 0,000 copies, Mr Mason, of Ohio, tried to make a little capital for the Whige, out of the fact that on the last page of the Message which Blair & Rives printed to sell, was a Prospectus for the Congressional Globe. Mr Mason seemed to think that some diabolical coalition was on foet, because the Prospectus of the Congressional Globe was at the end of the President's Message.

Each House appointed 12 o'clock as the hour of meeting.

trifling subject of the right of a certain member to a certain seat; which may be considered one day threwn away. The people should send men to Congress who will do the business of the Nation and go home. Many of these very members of Congress, who spend a day in doing nothing for the Nation, and draw their eight dollars per day for it would stand an hour trying to make a roor man fall a cent or two in a bargain. The fact is, there are too many members of Congress; half the number, would do the busicess of the Nation quicker and better, and save \$500 every day! to the Nation.

On Thursday, the Senate, on motion of Mr Mangum, adjourned till Monday.

In the House, the day was frittered away initalking about the manner in which the President's Message should be referred, &c.

On Friday, the time of the House was again consumed by Mr Fillmore, in urging the House to refer the Message to committees which were not vet appointed, and in attempts to elect a Chaplain, and to raise select committees, &c.; the whole drift of which was to get certain parts of the Message referred to certain committees, and then the Whig Spraker could appoint his men on these committees with more certainty, as to the power they would have of promoting Whig interests, and which they succeeded in at last, and adjourned till Monday, to give the Speaker time to appoint the committees.

IN SENATE. MONDAY, Dec. 13, 1841. Mr Archer moved that the Senate proceed to the election of Chaplain to the Senate.

Agreed to. The Senate having gone into an election, it appeared that 34 ballots had been given in,

ot which the Rev. Mr Tustin received Rev. Mr Gurley Rev. Mr Clark

Rev. Mr Bulfinch

The Vice President accordingly declared that the Rev. Mr Tustin was elected.

, Mr Mangum gave notice that he would, on to-morrow, ask leave to introduce a resolution for the appointment of a standing committee on the propriety of printing such matter as may be presented to the Senate. He said his obwhich was not necessary. The Senate adjourned till to-morrow at 12

'clock. TUESDAY, Dec. 14, 1841.

The following are a few of the Standing Committees:

On Foreign Relations .- Messrs. Rives, Preston, Buchanan, Tallmadge, and Choate. On Private Land Claims. - Messrs. Henderson, Linn, Tappan, Fulton, and Dixon.

On Claims .- Messrs. Graham, Wright, Woodbury, Woodbridge, and Phelps. Revolutionary Claims .- Messrs. Dixon, Clayton, Smith of Connecticut, Allen, and

Cuthbert. On Post Offices and Post Roads .- Messrs. Merrick, Simmons, M. Roberts, Mouton, and

On Pensions .- Messrs. Bates, Pierce, Alen, Graham, and Sevier. On Patents and the Patent Office .- Messrs.

This day's session, which was short, was taken up by the presentation of sundry petitions, which were referred; and by the introduction of numerous bills, mostly of a private nature, which were read and referred to appropriate committees. After a few remarks of Mr Maugum, explanatory of the resolution introduced by him, to create an economical committee on Printing, the Senate, on the motion of Mr Huntington, proceeded to the consideration of the executive

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. MONDAY Dec. 13, 1841.

The following are a few of the standing ud select committees.

On Ways and Means .- Messrs. Fillmore, Botts, Samson Mason, Wallace, Thomas F. Marshall, Joseph R. Ingersoll, John W. Jones Atherton and Lewis.

On Claims. - Messrs. Giddings, Osburn, Cowen, Tomliuson, Arnold, Hubard, Burke, Williams, and Medill.

On Post Offices and Post Roads .- Messrs. Briggs, Jos. L. Williams, Russell, Brockway, Owsley, Hopkins, Andrew Kannedy, John G. Floyd, and Plummer.

On Revolutionary Claims .- Messrs, Hall. Patrick G. Goode, Triplett, Thomas J. Campbell, Maynard, Washington, James, Parmenter and Wm. O. Goode.

On private Land Claims. - Messrs. Moore Payne, and Chas. Brown. Select Committee on Finance and the Cur-

rency. - Messrs. Cushing, John P. Keunedy Gilmer, Garrett Davis, Wise, Roosevolt, Proffit, McKay, and William W. Irwin. Select Committee on the appointment of

Representatives .- Messrs. Everett, Childs, Caruthers, Summers, Pierce, John T. Stuart.

On Revolutionary Pensions .- Messrs. Taliaferro, Rodney, Saley N. Clarke, Matthews, L. W. Audrews, Babcock, Matthews. Fornance, and William Smith. On Palents .- Messrs. Robt. McLellan

Cranston, Gerry, Ramsey, and Santord. Mr Briggs announced the death of the late Col. Hunter, Assistant Doorkeeper of the House, and offered a resolution, declaring that borrowed from the system introduced into cessary, and that it should therefore be abol-

On motion of Mr Fillmore, ordered, that administration of Queen Anne. He (Mr the several petitions and memorials that were this was not the time for entering at large bills that passed the House and were lost in consideration.

On motion of Mr Bernard the house pro- years old, stepped forward and claimed it. ceeded to the election of a Chaplain. Mr | "Yours!" said the Duke, in astonishment, do Gentry nominated the Rev. Mr Maffit, of the you understand Geometry, Latin and New-Methodist Episcopal Church.

the Rev. Mr Hawley, of the Protestant Epis- me ten years since, to read. Does any one

On Wednesday, the Senate sat but a quarter of copal Church; Mr Campbell nominated the Rev. Benjamin Palmer, of the Presbyter an In the !!ouse much time was consumed upon the Church; Mr Underwood nominated the Rev. Mr French, of the Protestant Episcopal Church; Mr Osborne nominated the Rev. Mr Gurley of the Presbyterian Church.

The House then proceeded to vote riva roce; after which Messrs. Boardman and Cushing, who were appointed tellers, reported that the Rev. Mr Maffit had received 133 votes and was duly elected.

The House adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1841. Petitions being the first business in order, were called for and presented from Maine and New Hampshire.

When Massachusetts was called, Mr Adams presented a number of abolition petitions, which were refused under the 21st role. Mr A. then presented a petition from sundry citizens of Ohio, praying for the repeal of the 21st rule, and that Congress would pass no rule or order stigmatising abolition petitions or making any distinction between them and other petitions, and moved that it be referred to a select committee, to consist of nine mem-

Mr Merriwether moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr James called for the yeas and nays on the motion, which were ordered; and on taking the question, it was negatived-yeas 87.

The question recurring on Mr Adams' motion, and Mr A. having called for the years and nays on it.

Mr Rhett observed that as a number of the seats were vacant, he would move to call of the House so as to have a full vote on this important question. This motion was agreed to, and the roll was called resulting in 183 members answering to their names.

The absentees were then called, when ten more members answered.

Mr Bernard moved that further proceedings, under the call, be dispensed with.

Mr Campbell of South Carolina called for the yeas and navs on this question, which were ordered and resulted in yeas 96, nays 96. The Chair voted in the affirmative, so that

the motion was carried. Abolition petitions, and petitions that conained other subjects besides abolition, were presented by Messrs. Saltonstall, Fillmore, Hunt, Barnard, Gates and John G. Floyd; which were received, and treated in like man-

Mr Lewis offered a resolution granting the use of the Hall to the agricultural convention to-morrow evening at 4 o'clock; which was unanimously agreed to.

The House then adjourned. SUPREME COURT .- The Winter Term of this Court will commence so this City, on

Monday, the 27th inst .- F igh Register. N. C. Bible Society.

The annual meeting of this Society was held in the Presbyterian Church of this City, on Tuesday night last. The Rev. Mr Deems, an Agent of the Parent Society, was present, and gave a very eloquent and interesting account of the origin and progress of Bible Societies, the present condition of the cause and Prentiss, Porter, Henderson, Mouton, and the efforts making to speed its success, concluding with a searching appeal to all engaged in the great work.

The following Officers wers elected for the ensuing year, viz: William Peace, Esq., President; Hon. D. L. Swain, L. L. D. and Bishop Van Vleck, of Salem, Vice Presidents; William Hill, Esq., Treasurer; Weston R. Gales, Secretary; Hon. Duncan Cameron, Hou. Lewis Williams, Rev. E. Mitchell, Rev. Drury Lacy, Rev. B. T. Blake, John D. Eccles, Jesse Brown, John Hinton, B. B. Smith, Challes Dewey, William Peck, Thomas J. Lemay, Dabney Cosby, N. B. Hughes, Ruffin Tucker, James E. Towles, T. H. Selby and George Simpson, Esqs., Managers. - Ral. Register.

The Learned Blacksmith and Self-Education.

Such is the soubriquet given to Mr Elihu

Burrit, of Worcester Massachusetts. This gentleman, though daily laboring at the forge and anvil, has made himself master of more languages than any other American living, though we believe but thirty-eight years old. All this he has acquired by his own unaided exertions, beginning with the Latin, then the Greek, then Hebrew, then the modern European languages, then those of Asia Minor and countries still farther east. His merits were first made knewn by Edward Everett, who in a public Address instanced him as a living example of the power of education. Since then he has been more or less noticed by lit-Alex. H. H. Stuart, John Young, Wm. Cost erary men, and has often stood talking with Johnson, Richard D. Davis, Gross, Torney, them beside his forge, with sleeves rolled up and arm resting on his hammer, wearing the garb of a son of Vulcan, but uttering the words of a child of Apollo. He has lately been drawn for a season from his workshop, and at the solicitation of some societies in New York, has been delivering two or three very interesting lectures, which are spoken of by competent judges, as possessing superior excellence, and from some extracts we have read, we most cocdially join in their praise. What a valuable example does the case of Mr Burrit furnish to the working men of our country! - It has been the great mistake of the laboring class, that they have imagined themselves out of the pale of literature, and that learning was above their sphere. But whenever God has given a mind, there he has implanted capacities of an immortal nature, which, by self-cultivation, can be trained to the highest efforts of which the intellect is capable. Edmund Stone, one of the most distinguished mathematicians of England, was the son of the Duke of Argyle's gardener. Benton) had much to say on this subject, but presented at the last session, together with the The Duke one day happening to walk in the garden, and notice a Newton's Principia, the Senate, be again referred to the same Latin, lving on the grass, ordered his servant committees which had them heretofore under to take it to the library, supposing it to be his

own, when young Stone then but seventeen ton?" "A little," answered Edmund. The

Mr Cushing nominated the Rev. Mr Clark Duke, in amazement hardly believing what of the Presbyterian Church; Mr Ward nomi- he heard, pressed him with questions. "And nated the Rev. Mr Donellan, of the Roman how came you with all this?" he at last en-Catholic Church; Mr Roosevelt nominated quired. "A servant" said Stone, "taught