The following letter from Mr. Canning to Mr. Gallatin, closes the correspondence between them on the Colonial trade.

Mr. Secretary Canning to Albert Gallatin, Esq.

Foreign Office, Jan. 27, 1827.

The undersigned, &c. has the honour to acknowledge the note addressed to him on the 28th ult. by Mr. Gallatin, &c. in reply to which, the under signed will, as far as possible, conform himself to the example of Mr. Gallatin, in putting aside those points of the question in agitation between them, which have been already exhausted in argument, and the further discussion of which would not tend to any practical advantage.

The parts of Mr Gallatin's last note, which appear to the undersigned to require any observation, relate to matters rather of fact than of reasoning.

Mr. Gallatin complains that the Act of Parliament of 1825 was not officially communicated to the Government of the United States.

It is perfectly true that it was not: nor has it been the habit of the two Governments to communicate reciprocally to each other Acts of their respective Legislatures.

The Act of Congress of 1823—An Act, the provisions of which specially affected Great Britain—was not officially communicated, either to the King's Minister at Washington, or to his Majesty's Government by the American Minister resident at this Court. So far from any such communication being made, or any voluntary explanation of the bearing of that act being offered, it was not till after repeated and pressing inquiries, that his Majesty's Minister at Washington succeeded in obtaining from the American Secretary of State, the true construction of the most important clause in that act, the clause in which the United States claimed that their trade to the British West India colonies should be put on the same footing with the trade to the same colonies from 'elsewhere;' and learnt, to his great astonishment, that under that word, 'elsewhere,' was intended to be signified, not only the other dependencies of Great Britain, but the Mother Country itself.'

The undersigned, at the same time, begs that it may not be supposed that the British Government withheld from the Government of the United States communication of the act of Parliament of 1825, from any notion of retaliation for the omission of the Government of the United States to communicate to that of his Majesty the act of Congress of 1823.

He refers to that instance of omission on the part of the American Government only in proof:

First, That the ordinary and natural course between States, is not to make diplomatic communications of the acts of the respective legislatures; and secondly, that no inference could be drawn from such an omission on the one side, any more than on the other, of (what the undersigned disclaims for his Government) an intentional want of courtesy or respect.

But the act of 1825 did not relate specially to the United States. It held out to all nations of the world certain benefits (or what were believed by the British Government to be so,) on certain conditions.

If a communication of the act had been made to one nation, it must have been made alike to all.—Such communication would have been liable to different misrepresentations: some governments might have considered it as a solicitation to which they were bound in courtesy to give some answer, explaining their reasons for declining (if they did decline) to avail themselves of the provisions of the act: others might perhaps have taken umbrage at it, as an authoritative pretension to impose the legislation of this country upon other nations.

The simplest course was to allow the provisions of the act to find their way to general knowledge through the usual channels of commercial information.

The undersigned has no reason to apprehend that this course has proved less effectual on the present than on former occasions.

The conditions of the act of 1825 have been accepted and carried into effect by some Governments: that of the United States has not thought it expedient to take advantage of them. But the undersigned cannot but be still of opinion, that the Resolutions proposed in the House of Representatives, at Washington, at the beginning of the last session of Congress, for the express purpose of urging the Executive Government of the United States to come into the terms of the act of 1825, the debates which took place upon that proposition, and the final rejection of it by a majority of only two votes, show that it was not for want of a sufficient understanding of the intent of the act of Parliament, that the conditions of it were not accepted by the United States,

To one piece of evidence, which proves the perfect understanding in America, not only of the purport and provisions of the act of Parliament of 1825, but of the conditions which it would be requisite for the American Legislature to perform in order to entitle the United States to the benefit of that Act, the undersigned might have scrupled to refer (as not being of the nature of a Diplomatic Document,) if Mr. Gallatin had not encouraged him to bring forward any document tending to throw light on the matter in dispute, by citing, in support of his own view of that matter, a private letter from Mr. Clay, to a Member of Congress.

Early in the Session of Congress of 1825-26, a petition from Baltimore was presented to both Houses of the American Legislature, in which petition it was distinctly pointed out, that the British Act of Parliament of July 1825 had not only manifested the readiness of this country to remove all discriminating duties, but also to permit American ships to clear out from British Colonies, not, as theretofore, to the ports of the United States only, but to all parts of the world (the United Kingdom and its Dependencies alone excepted.)

The petition, with equal distinctness, invited the attention of the American Legislature to the conditions on which these advantages might be secured to the United States, and prayed for the removal of the several restrictions imposed by the American Act of 1823, not of the 'discriminating Duties' only, but of the prohibition of what is called by Mr. Gallatin 'the circuitous intercourse in British ships:' the petitioners expressly submitting to Congress the propriety of admitting British vessels, from whatever ports, on the same terms as the vessels of the most favoured Nations.

It appears from the reports of the proceedings of Congress, that it was against the prayer of this petition (but without impeachment of any of its allegations) that the decision of the American Legislature, at the close of the Session, was taken; it cannot be doubted, therefore that the American Legislature had the whole purport and bearing of the act of 1825 full before their eyes.

The fact that some of the British Authorities abroad took upon themselves to suspend the execution of the act of 1825, towards the U. States is undenied.

But the only effect of the suspension was—the continuance of the benefits of the then existing state of things to the United States, for nearly a 12 month longer than they would have otherwise have enjoyed it.

That continuance was permitted by the British Government, mainly in consideration of the then pendency, in the Legislature of the United States, of the Resolution herein before mentioned, for conforming to the conditions of the act of 1825.

Immediately upon the receipt of authentic intelligence of these proceedings at Washington, an instruction was sent out to Mr Vaughan, grounded on the belief of the British Government, that Congress would not separate without adopting the Resolution then under their consideration. In that case, and upon receiving an insurance from the American government that the restrictions and charges on British shipping, and British Colonial produce, would be withdrawn by the U. States, Mr. Vaughan was authorized to deliver a note to the American Secretary of State declaring—that the discriminating duties imposed upon American ships and their cargoes in the W. Indies should immediately cease. Mr. Vaughan was actually in possession of this instruction, when the resolution, on the assumed adoption of which the instruction to Mr. Vaughan had been founded, was rejected. It was no part of Mr. Vaughan's duty to make any communication upon the subject to the American Government before the result of the discussion was ascertained. After that result (wholly unexpected in this country,) any such communication would have been not only useless, but might, perhaps, have been considered as an improper appeal against the formal decision of the American Legislature.

That Mr. Vaughan should not afterwards have been authorized to enter into any discussion of the Provisions of the act of 1825, 'so late as October last,' is not surprising, when it is considered that Mr. Vaughan, immediately after the close of the Session of Congress, was instructed to announce the intention of his Majesty's Government to pass the Order in Council of July (consequent upon the decision of the American Legislature,) by which the terms of the act of 1825 were virtually declined.

Mr. Gallatin accounts for the rejection of the resolution proposed to the American Legislature, by the persuasion, which, he says, the Government of the U. States entertained, that the Negociation on the subject of the Commercial Intercourse between the U. States and the British W. India Colonies would be renewed.

The undersigned is at a loss to understand on what ground it was assumed at Washington, that there would be at all times, an unabated disposition on the part of the British Government to make the trade of the West India colonies the subject of diplomatic arrangement.

The circumstances of the case were entirely changed.

Repeated negotiation had failed to produce any material approximation of opinions upon that subject.

The last attempt at an adjustment had been made, with an evident conviction on both sides, that there existed between them an unconquerable difference of principle; and that it was by that difference, rather than by any decided irreconcilableness of interests, that a satisfactory arrangement was rendered hopeless.

The nature of that difference has been sufficiently discussed; it lies in the determination of the United States to dispute, and in that of Great Britain to maintain, the established distinction between general and colonial trade.

Great Britain had, therefore, an obvious motive for doing thenceforward whatever she might think it right to do, in relaxation of her colonial system, rather by the instrumentality of her own legislature than by compact with a state with which she disagreed in opinion, as to the principles of colonial trade, so widely, that it would have been impossible to construct a preamble to a treaty on that subject, in the enunciations of which the two contracting parties should have concurred.

But there was yet another reason for avoiding further negociations upon the subject.

Hitherto, when the trade with the British West India colonies had been opened at all, it had been opened chiefly, though not exclusively to the United States.

To no other country had it been opened by specific and positive convention.

But a time had now arrived, when, from motives of general polity, Great Britain thought it advisable to allow access to her colonies to all foreign powers, without exception, on conditions tendered alike to all.

Such indiscriminate opening could only be effected by some process common to all those who were permitted or invited to take advantage of it; impartiality was thus maintained towards all parties, and the power of control over her own colonies was at the same time, retained in the hands of the mother country.

The undersigned believes that he has now touched on every topic in the last note addressed to him by Mr. Gallatin to which he had not had occasion to advert in former stages of their correspondence. He will not allow himself to be drawn again into a discussion of topics already more than sufficiently debated.

The undersigned trusts that it is unnecessary for him, in concluding this note, to return to Mr. Gallatin's assurances of the friendly disposition of the United States, assurances equally sincere that there is the most cordial desire, on the part of Great Britain, to cultivate the friendship of the United States.

The ties of common origin, laws and language, must always form strong bounds of national alliance between them. Their respective interests well understood, harmonize together as much as their feelings.

But it has never yet been held a duty of international amity (any more than of friendship in private life) to submit to unequal compacts. Nor has it ever been held an offence against such duty that a nation (any more than an individual) should decline to make such uncompensated sacrifices.

Between two nations, as between two individuals most friendly to each other, there may sometimes happen, unfortunately, to exist some known subject of incurable difference of opinion. In any such case it is perhaps most advisable to keep that subject as much as possible out of sight, and to take care that it shall not interfere with the tenor of their general intercourse, and their habitual relations.

The refusal to regulate the trade of our colonies by a commercial treaty, which the British government may think (even if erroneously) disadvantageous to its interests, cannot give just cause of offence to any power whatever.

In the present instance, the undersigned is most happy to be able to qualify such refusal with the declaration, that it is not in any degree dictated by sentiments either unfriendly or disrespectful to the United States, or by any indifference to the amicable adjustment of all other questions at present pending between them and Great Britain.

Of these questions, one has been already happily arranged since Mr. Gallatin's arrival in this country.

The undersigned looks forward with confidence, no less than with anxiety, to such an arrangement of the remainder, as, effacing all traces of past discussions, and satisfying all fair and reasonable pretensions on both sides, may secure, for a long period of years to come, reciprocal good understanding and good will between the two kindred nations. The undersigned has the honour, &c.

[Signed.] G. CANNING.

Albert Gallatin, esq. &c.

THE COLONIAL TRADE.

It is rumoured, that at a late date, the negotiations between our Minister in London and the British government, concerning the Colonial trade, were about to be resumed. The British government would gain esteem in this country by coming to a good understanding with us on this subject; and, if the disposition professed in Mr. Canning's note, to cultivate friendly relations with us, be really entertained, which we are not disposed to doubt, the rumour is probably not without foundation.—National Intelligencer.

HORRRIBLE ASSASSINATION.

One of the most horrible instances of deliberate assassination that we have ever been called upon to record, was committed in the vicinity of Albany, on Monday evening, the 7th inst. the particulars of which we copy from the papers of that city.

"The victim was Mr. John Whipple, who whilst writing in a back room in the second story of his dwelling-house on Cherry-Hill, a mile below the city, between 9 and 10 o'clock at night, was fired at through the sash, with a pistol. The ball passed through and shattered a pane of glass, entered the body of Mr. Whipple through the blade bone of his left shoulder, cut one of the principal arteries of the heart, and lodged in the right lobe of the lungs. A gentleman was sitting in the room with Mr. Whipple but in the confusion of the moment no pursuit could be made; nor was any measures taken until information was conveyed to the police of the city. When he was shot, he rose from his seat, exclaimed, "My God! what was that!" and made for the door at the head of the stairs, descended a step or two, fell, and expired. The wife of Mr. W. had been in the room but a moment before, and the next time she saw her husband he was a lifeless corpse! Her feelings may be easier imagined than described. It appears that the murderer was deliberate in the prosecution of his bloody purpose. He succeeded in coming within reach of his victim by climbing the wood shed in the rear of and adjoining the house, and at the time he fired could not have been more than three or four yards from him. He ascended the shed by carrying to it two old boxes that were near by and placing one upon the top of the other. By his tracks it appears he attempted to get up with the use of one box, but that not being high enough, he brought the other to his aid. He was barefoot, and his tracks were the next morning distinctly traced along the roof of the shed and for some distance from the house after he had done the bloody deed.

"Mr. Whipple was in the prime of his life, industrious, enterprising, and fair in all his transactions. He was respected as a valuable and intelligent citizen. He has been cut off in the midst of his usefulness, leaving a bereaved widow and an interesting young son to lament his untimely fate. Mr. W. returned from New York on Sunday night, where he had completed an advantageous contract connected with the Hudson and Delaware canal, in the construction of which he had participated largely; & was at the moment of his death arranging his papers for a departure from the city yesterday morning.

"As it may well be conceived, an affair so atrocious and so unusual amongst us, has excited great feeling and indignation; and no effort will be spared to detect the assassin. The corporation of the city, has offered a reward of $200 for that purpose.

"No cause, except upon conjecture, has been assigned for the commission of this deed. The circumstances under which it was perpetrated—in the most populous of the environs of the city, in a dwelling where were several individuals, and particularly in the face of a person sitting beside the deceased, after clambering also with much difficulty to an elevation equal with the second story, and all this in a bright moon-light evening—mark it as one of the boldest, as it is one of the blackest, in the annals of crime.

MURDER.—Miss Sarah Glass and her younger brother were murdered, a few days since, on Wadland Downs, Devonshire, which they were crossing to meet their mother. Both their throats were dreadfully cut. A butcher's knife and handkerchief were found near the bodies, which were recognized to belong to a man named Friend, who had lived several years with Mrs. Glass, as a farming servant, & repeatedly solicited the affections of her daughter. Friend has surrendered himself, and he has been committed to Devon county jail. He has made a full confession of the whole transaction; he says, that having awaited their arrival on the Down, he caught Miss Glass by her clothes, and committed the hosrid murder; while he was thus engaged, the boy courageously attacked him with a stick, and the assassin, having cut the throat of the young woman, immediately dispatched the lad. He expressed great contrition, especially for the murder of the boy; he declares that he first meditated committing the crime on the very evening when he carried it into execution. It appears that the prisoner had paid his addresses to Miss Glass, and that they had been rejected. On Thursday the prisoner was tried at Exeter, and found guilty. He was ordered to be executed on Monday.

Late London paper.

FROM ST. HELENA.

We learn by the ship Superior, Capt. Smith, arrived yesterday from St. Helena, that the establishment intended for the residence of Buonaparte is shortly to be converted into an extensive silk manufactory. A large number of Mulberry trees have been imported for this purpose, and a number of French artizans had arrived to superintend the business.

New York, May 11.

ARRIVALS.—From Saturday to Wednesday inclusive, there were one hundred and fifteen arrivals at this port, viz: 25 ships, 18 brigs, 53 schooners, and 21 sloops. These vessels bro't about fifteen hundred passengers, the greater proportion of whom are emigrants from Great Britain. Numerous other vessels from Europe now due, have also on board, as we are informed, a great many emigrants, and we also learn, from a late number of the Glasgow Chronicle, that several of the persons about to abandon their native home for the United States have long been in Glasgow, and were considered as the most efficient in their respective trades. To such persons a hearty welcome is always extended.

New York Gazette.

COMMERCE OF BOSTON.

About sixty sail of vessels arrived at Boston on Saturday and Sunday.—Some of these were from foreign ports, and others from the south. The latter brought a large quantity of flour—say between twelve and thirteen thousand barrels.

By the ship Sapphire.

The Portuguese Rebel's Confession of Faith.

The following is a translation, says the Editor of the London New Times, of a Profession of Faith, in the form of a Catechism, as repeated by the Catholic fanatics, who, at present, are endeavouring to overturn the Portuguese Constitution.

Tell me, my son, who are you? Portuguese, by the favour of God.

What do you mean by that? A true man.

Who is the enemy of our happiness? The King of England.

Who is he? A wicked man—the source of all evil—the destroyer of all that is good.

How many natures has he? Two; one human, and one diabolical.

How many Kings of Portugal are there? Three; one real and two unreal.

How are they called? Don Miguel; Don Pedro and George Guelph.

Who is the former? The defender of our holy and true religion.

The second? The destroyer of our ancient institutions.

The third? The enemy of the Church

What punishment does a Portuguese deserve, who does not do his duty? Death and the infamy of a traitor.

How should a Portuguese act? According to the maxims of our Lord Jesus Christ, as preached by his servants.

Who will deliver us from our enemies? Confidence among ourselves, and force of arms.

Who are the English? Ancient Christians, now heretics.

Is it a sin to kill an Englishman? No, father; one is sure of going to Heaven by killing a heretic.

POLICE.—A man was brought up to the office by B. J. Hays, found under a bed in Maiden Lane, with a number of articles of clothing in his possession. The prisoner—who was one of the most sagacious of the fraternity, and in that happy state, when the misfortunes of life possess but little effect on the mind, (i. e.) in his own language, "a bit boosy, owing to the weather"—presented himself at the bar, with a face full of good humour, indicating, by his appearance, a perfect state of content

Magistrate. What is your name?

Ans. Edward McLougherty.

Mag. How do you spell it? Ans. That's for you to find out.

Mag. Then I am to put it down as I please?

Ans. Call it Bill Tobin.

Mag. How long have you been in this city?

Ans. About five weeks.

Mag. Where did you come from last?

Ans. I am a stranger in the city.

Mag. Not here? Ans. No: I wish I was.

Mag. How came you to go into the room where you were found?

Ans. Rum, and misfortune drove me there.

Mag. How did you get under the bed?

Ans. With my hands and feet.

Q. What made you get under the bed?

Ans. Charge it to rum; all to rum.

Mag. What's your business? Ans. I am a labourer.

Mag. A labourer! You look like a labourer?

Ans. Then put me down as a lawyer.

Mag. We'll put you where you will need one.

He was committed for trial.

New-York Spectator.

SMOKE.

In consequence of the thousand manufactories in London and vicinity, there is constantly a cloud of smoke hanging over the city, which is continually descending, rendering the atmosphere unpleasant to breath, and disfiguring the whole appearance of the city. It appears from a late London paper that an application has been made for a patent to remedy this great nuisance, by carrying the smoke through flues under ground, a distance from the city.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman on his visiting the West Indies.

"From St. Pierres we sailed to St. Thomas, to land some passengers there, and arrived after two or three days sail, before that place, about midnight; came to anchor under the guns of the outer fort, and in the morning went on shore in the town. Our stay was but a few hours, and I had but time to visit the principal fort and roam about town a little. St. Thomas is a small barren island belonging to the Danes. It affords very little produce, but being a free port, i. e. exacting no duties on imports or exports, it has become a place of much commerce. Merchandize from all parts of the world, and from the United States in particular, is imported into St. Thomas and thence smuggled into the other West Indian Islands, and in return sugar and coffee are brought to the port to be exported. The city is a little, dusty, verdureless place, on the sea shore; yet it has a good harbour, well defended by the two fortresses, which are maintained by harbour fees, and tonnage duties.

There are on this island the ruins of a strong town, built and fortified by the famous pirate, Black Beard, who first occupied the island, as an impregnable retreat for himself and his bands, but when he was killed they dispersed and his castle fell to ruins, or rather it was destroyed as much as it could be, by those who built St. Thomas, lest it should again be occupied by pirates. I wished to look at it, but it was some distance from the city, and I had not time.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser of the 8th inst.

Appointment of Mr. Canning.

The intelligence which reached this city through a French paper, of the appointment of Mr. Canning to succeed the Earl of Liverpool as First Lord of the Treasury, & of the consequent resignations of seven Cabinet Ministers, is confirmed. The members of the Cabinet who resigned were—

The Lord Chancellor, (Eldon.)
The Duke of Wellington,
Earl Bathurst,
Mr. Peel,
The Earl of Westmoreland,
Lord Bexley,
Lord Lowther, (from the Treasury.)

Medical Profession in London & Paris

In the London Medical & Physical Journal for Oct. 1826, it is stated that the number of Physicians, *that is*, fellows of the Royal College, Licentiates, &c. who practise in London, and seven miles round, amounts to 174. The whole population amounts to 1,200,000—one physician for every 7000 souls.

Upwards of 800 members of the Royal College of Surgeons practise in the same capital; and as by the law, all medical officers, whether of the army, navy, or East India company, are entitled to practise as surgeons and apothecaries in every part of the British dominions, many of them, say 200, may be added to the list of surgeons, making a total of 1000 practising surgeons, or one to every 1200 inhabitants.

The whole number of apothecaries entitled from various sources to practise, as such, probably equals 2000, or one apothecary for every 600 inhabitants.

Thus, in London, the physicians are to the surgeons as one to six, to the apothecaries as one to twelve, and to both united as one to eighteen.

In Paris, there were in 1822, 600 physicians, being on a population of 800,000, one physician to every 1333 inhabitants, or five times more than in London.

In the same year there were in Paris 128 surgeons, being one to 6255 inhabitants, or four-fifths less than in London.

Taking the three branches of the medical profession in Paris, and supposing the distribution of them in that capital to the proper standard—namely, 600 physicians, 128 surgeons, 181 apothecaries, they are together about 900, or at the rate of one to every 900 inhabitants; whilst in London if the computation of 741 physicians, 1000 surgeons, 2000 apothecaries, and 300 chemists and druggists, be correct, the total number is 3474, or at the rate of one to every 345 inhabitants. In Paris, then under a due distribution of the three branches, the expense of maintaining each individual engaged in the profession, is divided among 900 persons, whilst in London it is shared among 3451 the actual expense to each inhabitant of the latter, being nearly treble the expense to each inhabitant of the former city. It is supposed that in Philadelphia there are about 900 physicians, surgeons and chemical practitioners, which in a population of 160,000, will give one to every 750 inhabitants.

Maryland Gazette

ANNAPOLIS:

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1827.

We are requested to state that the new Episcopal Church in Broad Creek, on the North side of Severn, will be consecrated by the Right Rev. Bishop Kemp, on Wednesday next, the 23d instant. The service to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Pennsylvania met at Harrisburg on the 8th instant. There were present 48 Clerical, and 30 Lay Members. At this Convention, the Rev. Henry U. Onderdonk, Rector of St. Anne's Church, Brooklyn, New-York, was elected Assistant Bishop, of the Diocess of Pennsylvania. The Rev. John H. Hopkins, of Pittsburg, was also nominated for this office. The votes were

	Clergy.	Laity.
For the Reverend Mr. Onderdonk,	26	72
For the Reverend Mr. Hopkins,	18	58
Scattering	4	

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser of May 10.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

This great National Institution held their anniversary this morning in the Middle Dutch Church. At 9 o'clock, the officers, managers, the clergy and delegates assembled at the Society's House, and at half past 9 o'clock proceeded in procession to the church. At 10 o'clock, his excellency Governor Clinton entered, and was conducted to the president's chair. The Rev. Dr. Day, President of Yale College, commenced the exercises of the day by reading the 7th chapter of Mark. Letters were then read from several of the Vice Presidents apologising for their not being able to attend the anniversary. Among these was one from the President of the United States, and one from the Hon. John Cotton Smith, late Governor of Connecticut.

His Excellency Governor Clinton then rose and pronounced an address, introductory to the exercises of the day, the delivery of which occupied about eighteen minutes. Unfortunately the crowd was so great that we could not get near enough in time to hear it. Gentlemen, however, who were more successful speak of it as one of the most chaste and beautiful productions of the pen of its eminent author.

William W. W. Woolsey, Esq. Treasurer, read his Annual Report, and the Rev. Mr. Brighem, read the Report of the Managers. From this highly interesting document we make the following extracts:—The receipts of the Society during the year ending 1st May have amounted to $64,754 13: which is $11,774 19 more than those of the preceding year. Of the whole amount, $35,366 29 were received in payment for Bibles and Testaments. $19,282 82 as free donations, $4,225 as subscriptions to pay the debt on the Society's House, and $2,970 as permanent loans. The particular sources from which the income has been derived, are as follows:—

Donations from the Auxiliary Societies,	$15,466 90
Donations from Bible Societies not Auxiliary,	352 14
Remittances for Bibles from Auxiliary Bible Societies,	29,918 42
Remittances from Bible Societies not Auxiliary,	1,704 52
Donations from Benevolent Societies,	20
Legacies,	640
To constitute persons Directors for life,	450
To constitute Persons Members for life,	3,113
Annual contributions	444
Donations from individuals,	638 83
Congregational collections,	157 27
Proceeds of Bibles & Testaments entrusted to individuals in foreign parts,	780 31
Sales to individuals,	2,893 6
Rents of parts of Bible Society Building,	700
Dividends on Stocks,	620
Interest on money loaned to Trustees of Building,	550 36
Donations for payment of debt on Buildings,	4,225
Reimbursement of debt on Building by Trustees,	1,049 64
Permanent loans, interest to be paid in Bibles and Testaments,	2,970
	$64,764 16

It is worthy of remark, that more than one-fifth of the entire income has been received within the last month; and this accounts for the fact, that a balance remains unexpended; there not having been time, in this short interval, to employ all the means which have been furnished. The managers express a hope that they shall be able to commence the coming year on a broader scale of operation, and do something more than ever before, towards supplying the destitute with the Scriptures for our own and lands.

Number of Bibles printed.—W the past year there have been p at the Society's establishment, now in press, 45,500 Bibles and 700 Testaments. There have purchased 171 German and Dut bles, and 313 German Testa Total 76,734, which added to 5 before reported, make a grand to six hundred and nine thousan hundred and thirty six, print purchased by the Society sin information 1818.

In conclusion, we have only t say that the general character speaking at this celebration, has been excelled, if it has been eq The audience, notwithstanding toward state of the weather, was ed to excess, and the attention ry one has been enchained by Thus may it ever be at these in ing celebrations. May their nu multiply, their means increas their moral influence be extende til the light of the Gospel shi every mountain, and illuminate alley, from the Atlantic to the from Nova Zembla to Cape Ho

CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE CANAL

Is nearly finished from De City to St. George's, a distanc miles and through the marshes offered the greatest difficulties completion.

The contractors expect to ca Managers in a sloop through th of the canal on the 28th inst.

A steam-boat, the Essex, no between Salem, N. J. and Phila touching at Delaware City.

Elkton P

THE PROSPECT FOR WH

The harvest season last ye unusually wet, and the seed consequently unsound. From verting to that circumstance, taking pains to get good seed regret has been expressed, es on the Eastern Shore of Ma that the wheat was very thin did appear, however, looked monly well through the m March, which was very fav but latterly, the growth h checked by very long continu drying north westers; and it the fly is in some places con great ravages. On some goo on Elk-Ridge, where 20 bu the acre were expected, the tion of the fly has been so that the crop will, perhaps, exceed five.—American Fa

ICE ISLANDS.

It was mentioned in the sl published in this paper on evening, that the Pacific in sage from Liverpool, saw bodies of ice near the Gran The floating islands lay along tern edge of the Bank, in the of about 45° and between and 52d degrees of longitu veral of them appeared to be and in others, the motion waves was perceptible. Th of the ship took the altitude which rose to the height of above the sea, in a castella resembling a colossal ruin were in the shape of churche and isolated towers, with th dashing furiously round the In many instances, fragme derate size, apparently sev the larger masses, were see the ship. Fortunately t phere was clear, and a vig was kept upon the bow c by night and day. For tw days the thermometer was freezing point, and the sh coated with ice. Capt. C veteran master of the Pacif crossed the Atlantic 138 marked that he had nev many icebergs during a age. N. Y.