The Edgefield Advertiser.

M. LABORDE, Editor.

"We will cling to the pillars of the temple of our liberties, and if it must fall we will perish amidst the ruins."

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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The Edgefield Advertiser,
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No subscription received for less than *one year*, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

All subscriptions will be continued unless otherwise ordered, at the end of the year.

Any person procuring five Subscribers and becoming responsible for the same, shall receive the sixth copy *gratis*.

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at 62½ cents per square, for the first insertion and 43¾ cents for each continuance. Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

All Advertisements intended for publication in this paper, must be deposited in the Office by *Tuesday evening*.

All communications addressed to the Editor, (POST PAID) will be promptly and strictly attended to.

CLOCKS, WATCHES AND

JEWELLERY.

No. 242 BROAD STREET, AUGUSTA, GEO.
(Near the United States Hotel.)

THE Subscriber offers to the Citizens of Edgefield District and its vicinity a Rich and Fashionable assortment of

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c

of the latest Style and Importation, consisting in part of the following Articles:

Gold Independent Second Watches, with from 17 to 25 Jewels,
Gold and Silver Levers, Plain & full Jewelled,
London Duplex and Anchor Escapement Watches,
Gold and Silver Lepine and Vertical Watches.
Ladies' rich Gold Neck Chains, new pattern,
Gentlemen's Gold Guard and Fob Chains,
Keys, Seals, Finger-Rings, Breast-Pins, Ear-Rings,
Gold and Silver Thimbles, Pencil Cases, Spectacles, &c. &c.
Mantle Clocks, Flower Vases and Musical BOXES.

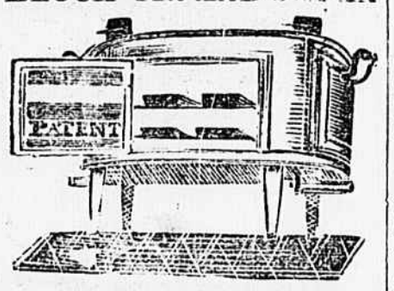
ALSO,
A General Assortment of
SILVER WARE,
SUCH AS
SILVER TABLE AND TEA SPOONS.
SUGAR TONGS, SOUP LADLES, CASTOR AND CAKE BASKETS, CANDLESTICKS, SALT SPOONS, &c.

ALSO,
SUPERIOR CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of ROGERS', ELLIOTT'S and WADE & BUTCHER'S *RAZORS, PENKNIVES AND SCISSORS*; also a good assortment of BOWIE KNIVES and DIRKS.

JOHN B. MURPHY.

N. B. CLOCKS and WATCHES carefully repaired, and *Warranted* to perform well.
Augusta, Ga. March 28, 1838 tf 9

BLOCK TIN AND JAPAN



WARE.

THE Suscriber has on hand a very large supply of ready made TIN WARE of all descriptions, which he offers at wholesale or retail, at as low prices as can be afforded in this part of the country. He has also a large supply of the newest fashion of JAPAN WARE, together with English and Block Tin Ware of excellent quality. Also Copper and Sheet Iron Ware—Sheeting and Brazing Copper,—Block tin, Stove Spelter, and Tin Plate—all of which he offers for sale low for cash, at No 168 Broad street, Augusta. B. F. CHEW.

The subscriber being truly thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him by his friends and the public generally, respectfully solicits a continuance of their favors—and offers his services in either of the following branches of his business—Copper Tin, Sheet Iron, and Roofing B. F. C.
Augusta, Ga., March 5 tf 5

MEDICAL.

THE subscriber, from the importunities of his friends, has concluded so far to resume the practice of his profession, as to attend to all calls in *Chronic Diseases*. Among these, he would mention particularly Scrofula or King's Evil, Cancer, Diseased Mammae, Chronic Sore Legs, &c. Address
E. L CARTLEDGE,
Park's P. O., Edgefield Dis., S. C.
May 10 tf 14

Attention Bridge Builder.

WILL be let at the place to the lowest bidder, the building of a New Bridge across Turkey Creek, Key's Ford, on the road leading from Hamburg to Liberty Hill on the 2d day of June next.

By order of the Commissioners,
J. B. HOMES, Sec'ry.
May 10, 1838 c 14

New Spring and Summer *GOODS.*

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now receiving their SPRING AND SUMMER Stock of GOODS, consisting of
Black and blue black Italian Lustring Silks,
Colored Gro de nap do
Black Sinchew do
Colored Florences.
Super. Black Bombazines,
A good assortment Ladies fancy Hankerchiefs,
do do do do do Belt Ribbons,
Ladies black and white Silk and Cotton Gloves,
do black and colored Kid do
do blk. white & color'd Cotton & Silk Hose,
do green, white and black Gauze Veils,
Plain, Jackonet, Mull, Swiss, & Book Muslins,
Figured and Checked do
Muslin Worked Collars,
Plain Bobinet Footing and Edgings,
A good assortment of Prints, Ginghams and French Muslins,
Printed Jackonet do
Plaid Swiss do
Printed French Cambrics,
An assortment of Ladies Bonnets,
Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,
Fine Satin stripe white Muslins,
" " embroidered do
5-4 and 6-4 Linen Sheetings.

Also, for Gentlemen's Summer Wear,
Black, blue and brown Camblet,
Black and brown twilled Summer Cloths
Brown and white Drilling, and brown Linens,
A few pieces Georgia Nankeens,
White & color'd Marseilles & Valencia Vesting,
Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Also, Black, blue and invisible Green Broad Cloths,
Gentlemen's color'd. white and brown half Hose,
do plain and pleated Bombazine Stocks,
do do do Satin do
do Linen Bosoms and Collars,
do black and colored Hosk. Gloves,
4-4 Irish Linens and Bleached Shirtings.
A good supply of 3-4, 7-8 and 4-4 brown Shirting and 5-4 Sheetings,
Plaid and striped Domestics, and Bed Tickings,
A large supply of Summer Hats,
Gentlemen's Shoes and Fine Pumps,
Ladies and Misses Shoes and fine Slippers,

ALSO.
School Books. Cap and Letter Paper.
Also. a general assortment of
Hardware, Saddlery. Crockery and Tin Ware,
Together with a supply of
Vaucluse Osnaburgs and Cotton Yarns,
And many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

They feel very thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. NICHOLSON & PRESLEY.
Edgefield, March 14. 1838 tf 6

New Spring and Summer *GOODS.*

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their customers and the publick generally, that they have just received a large supply of choice English. French and American goods embracing every variety of staple and fancy goods, suited to the Spring and Summer trade. Also a large supply of *Groceries, Crockery, Saddles, Hats, Shoes and Boots*, all of which they will sell on the most reasonable terms, for cash, or on credit to punctual customers.

Those who wish to get good bargains will do well to give them a call.

G. L. & E. PENN, & Co.
Edgefield, March 14, 1838 tf 6

New Spring and Summer *CLOTHING.*

WE have just received a beautiful assortment of GOODS for Gentlemen's Summer *Coats, Pantaloons and Vests*, which they are prepared to have made up in the most FASHIONABLE STYLE, and on reasonable terms. Also, a general assortment Ready Made CLOTHING, suited to the season.

ALSO,
HATS, SHOES AND BOOTS.
1200 Pair of Shoes and Boots embracing every style and variety have just been received by the Subscribers, which together with their former Stock, make a general and complete assortment seldom found in the country.

Also, a handsome assortment of FASHIONABLE HATS, suited to the season. To which they invite the attention of their customers.

G. L. & E. PENN & Co.
Edgefield, March 14, 1838 tf 6

School and Miscellaneous *BOOKS.*

THE Subscribers have on hand a general assortment of *School and Miscellaneous Books*, amongst which are Smith's Arithmetic, Smith's Geography and Atlas, and Smith's Grammar, which are highly approved of and recommended by the best teachers.

G. L. & E. PENN, & Co.
Edgefield, March 14. 1838. tf 6

Notice.

SMITH'S Grammar, Geography and Atlas, on the Productive System. Also. Smith's Practical and Mental Arithmetic, with a variety of other SCHOOL BOOKS, may be found at the Store of
C. A. DOWD.
March 7, 1838 tf 5

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Mrs. Sarah Wise, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands to present them properly attested.

ENOCH B. PRESLEY,
Executor with the Will annexed.
March 7, 1838 tf 5

NOTICE.

THE Notes and Accounts of Dr. James Spann, deceased, have been left with Mr. H. L. Jeffers, in Hamburg. All persons indebted to Dr. Spann are requested to call and pay Mr. Jeffers, who is authorized to receive the money; and those having demands against the Estate will please render them to him. E. SPANN,
March 26, 1838 tf 8 *Adm'trix.*

Miscellaneous.

PUNISHMENT FOR BLASPHEMY IN THE 19TH CENTURY.

An extraordinary and humiliating spectacle was witnessed by hundreds in the city of Boston on the 7th of April, 1838. Abner Kneeland appeared before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts on Saturday morning, to receive sentence upon the conviction of the "infamous crime" of publishing his peculiar belief on matters of religion!

This remarkable persecution of an unfortunate individual for opinion's sake, which has been persisted in for four years, will stamp another indelible page of shame on Massachusetts. It will form another chapter to be placed beside those that relate to the dark workings of superstition, religious bigotry, and intolerance, when, under sanction of law, the ministers of justice hung four Quakers in 1659, and nineteen witches in 1692.

In Massachusetts they punish a man for denying God, though he denies that he ever denied him. The Court and Attorney General insists they know Kneeland's religious creed better than he does himself,—They will not take his word for it, that he does believe in a God, for while they are about to imprison him for denying the existence of a God, he openly proclaims before them and the world, that he does believe in a God, and charges them with blaspheming his God! The sentence they construe into a denial of God, he insists does not deny God, and this point of conscience is to be decided by the critical construction of the court, not by the belief and intent of the criminal!

The court, which is composed of as amiable, learned, and excellent men as exist any where, evidently enter into this business with extreme reluctance. They are unquestionably, as sincere in their belief that it is a solemn duty to punish Kneeland for publishing his opinions, as he is in maintaining these opinions, and it is as much an anomaly in the human understanding, that men so enlightened and learned and meritorious as are the judges of the Supreme Court, can punish a man for proclaiming his religious belief or disbelief, as it is that any well educated person can be found in this age of Christian light, to deny the evidences of Christianity. Alas, for poor human reason; what a wayward child of circumstance, and habit, and prejudice it is!

not stay for an answer."

Indeed what is truth, and what is reason, when we see in this case, on one hand, the defendant who is evidently of sound mind and memory, learned, well read, and capable of discrimination, denying the truths of Christianity, which seems like a man with his eyes open denying that the sun shines in broad day,—and on the other hand, three eminent sages and judges of the law, as conscientious and upright, as they are profound and learned, coming to the conclusion, after four years of investigation, that the provision in the Constitution which protects the citizen "in his religious professions and sentiments," does not protect him in any professions or sentiments which the court may deem irreligious.

In the 19th century the world is called on to behold the spectacle of a citizen, who, if he is an atheist, should be pitied as we would pity a blind man, hauled before the highest tribunal in the State to be imprisoned for saying that one sect of Christians believed in a God which he does not.

"Vain legislation, vainer punishment!—The soul (says Bancroft) by its freedom and immortality, preserves its convictions or its phrenzies, even amidst the threats of death.

This unhappy proceeding will go on.—The defendant will be sent to prison and made a martyr. The sentence has been postponed from humane considerations, the defendant's wife being in a delicate situation to be separated from her husband. We respect the motives that governed this delay, but it is not in the spirit of the law the Court insist on executing. If it is wise in law givers to enact, and judges to execute, laws to punish infidels for thinking, surely it would be wise to prevent any more coming into the world. The expected young infidel in Kneeland's family, will probably have to be burnt at the stake by some future Court when Massachusetts will have become enlightened enough to rekindle the fires of Smithfield. Burning or hanging men and women, is the only way to prevent their thinking in dungeons, and as this is expounded by the law officer to be the aim of the law against blasphemy, it would certainly be better to destroy a young infidel in his birth, than to let him grow up, and have to hang or burn him hereafter. Surely, then, if sending Kneeland to prison now would as he hinted, have proved fatal in his family to mother and child, it would have been the best possible mode of checking the spread of infidelity in his domestic circle.

We do not intend to be mistaken in this honest expression of the grief, and shame, and humiliation, with which we beheld the spectacle, that struck hundreds, as it did us, with pity, sorrow and amazement. There stood a venerable looking man, nearly seventy years of age, declaring that the only crime he ever remembered to have committed, was taking an apple when a boy, (and no man denies it,) at the same time averring, that he did believe in a God, but not such a God as the Universalists believe in; affirming his conscientious conviction of right in what he had done and said, and his inability to believe otherwise,—disclaiming all intention to offend others in the enjoyment of the freedom of opinion he claimed for himself, and yet about to be sent to prison for this simple sentence, the meaning of which depends on a comma.

'Universalists believe in a God which I do not."

If read with a comma after God, it denies God; if read without the comma, it only denies the attributes of the God described by Universalists. The prisoner affirms this is all he meant. The Court say they know best what he meant, and put in the comma. So a man is to be imprisoned for a *comma*, and that too while he denies the comma should be there.

Can there be no mode of saving this dishonor to Massachusetts, this proselyting of infidels?—for in his dungeon Abner Kneeland will pervert more understandings than he would have done in a century if left to himself. We beseech the enlightened tribunal we so highly respect, for the sake of Christian freedom, for the sake of posterity, to save the age, if possible, from the stain of the execution of the sentence of imprisonment against a man for not believing with the majority on religion.—*Boston Advocate.*

From the Washington Chronicle.

THE MESSRS. JONES.

The case of these four brothers charged with the murder of Colonel Ward, has produced a very great excitement in Tennesse, and no little interest throughout the Union. We have not before noticed the subject, because it was to us, peculiarly painful. We knew the father and family of these young gentlemen well—and we knew them, tho' they were not grown when they left Virginia. They are the sons of the late Gen. Chamberlayne Jones of the County of Amelia, Va, than whom there never lived a more honorable and high-minded gentleman. We never knew a parent who was equally careful and circumspect in the rearing of his children,—or children who better repaid that attention by modesty, sobriety and every manly virtue. We were therefore inexpressibly shocked when we first read the account of the tragical affair, and the circumstances attending it;—and could not but hope and believe that there was a coloring given to the transaction which the fact would not warrant. In this we are not mistaken, as the reader will learn from the subjoined article which we copy from the Western Weekly Review, published in Tennessee.

It is to be regretted that, in cases like the present, Editors of newspapers too often prejudge matters and instil prejudices in the public mind to the great injury of the parties concerned. We should await judicial investigation before we manifest [illegible] opinion. This affair has called forth very violent observations from many quarters—and from none more violent than the Editor of the Texas Telegraph. We the more regret this,—as we whald wish to see the new Republic conduct itself with dignity and forbearance.

CASE OF THE MESSRS. JONES.

The unfortunate circumstances connected with the death of Colonel Ward, have created a deep and excitinfi interest in the public mind, and as is cases where a decision is made upon rumor, which always exaggerates, and never gives "the whole truth and nothing but truth," severe injustice may have been done to those so deeply interested in the correct and impartial adjudication of the matter. In the absence of all testimony public opinion has been strong and sweeping in the sentence of condemnation; but we feel satisfied that there is not an individual of proper feelings, who would willingly do injustice to those implicated, when exculpating facts of the strongest and most satisfactory character are presented before him. Since last week we have seen a statement made by the Memphis Enquirer, which we publish below, and which taken in connection with an extract from the Gazette of the same place, also quoted, shows plainly, that the statements given in evidence before Judge Barry, varied very materially from the floating and exaggerated rumors, which have unfortunately constituted the principal basis in the formation of public sentiment. The Jones' we are informed have ever sustained the most unexceptionable moral character, and stood high in the community in which they resided. They were not related to Col. Ward as heretofore stated, but were nephews to his wife. They were also nephews to the lady he was about to marry, and their only object in visiting their aunt's, where Col. Ward happened to be on the evening of the occurrence, was to prevail on her to break off the proposed match with him, which they considered would be disgraceful, occurring as was contemplated, within a very few months after the death of his first wife. Besides this, they were possessed of independent property themselves, and could have no desire nor prospect whatever, of realizing any thing from the estate of Col. Ward. We mention these facts, which are but a few out of the large mass of evidence adduced in their favor before Judge Barry, as a matter of justice to the parties, and to the public who look to the press for an impartial statement and investigation of all matters connected with the interests and welfare of the community.—Under the influence of that deep feeling, which is so natural to the human heart, we have doubtless heard the case, the facts of which we now promptly lay before our readers for their calm consideration.

From the Memphis Enquirer.

After a long and close examination, the Jones' charged with the murder of the late Col. Ward, have been amditted to bail in the sum of $10,000 each by Judge Barry of the circuit court. Entertaining as we do, the very highest respect for the honesty and legal information of the Judge, we cannot gainsay the propriety of the course pursued by him. Our course, touching this unfortunate occurrence was dictated by a sense of duty to good order and the public welfare. The Enquirer had no other ends to serve. And now that the matter has undergone strict and impartial judicial investigation, and the result proves to be so very inconsistent with rumor, we sincerely regret having passed an opinion up it. If this acknowledgement be a fit atonement for the sin committed, we are free to make it. Our exchange papers will please copy the above.

From the Memphis Gazette.

But we believe it to be undeniable, that every disinterested man, who was at the trial and heard the evidence, was fully convinced of the justice and propriety of Judge Barry's decision. Many individuals who had previously been against the accused, became satisfied of their error, and grieved that they had been so hasty in forming & expressing their opinion.

This was eminently the case with 14 gentlemen who were summoned as a guard to attend the prisoners to Bolivar. They were selected from all parts of county the against the prisoners that could be found—a precaution, which, proper or improper, was no doubt dictated to our sheriff by an honest desire faithfully to perform his duty. These gentlemen went to Bolivar with the firm belief that the men under their charge ought to be hung as murderers. But no sooner had they heard the testimony, than a radical change was produced in their sentiments, and many of them, in the ardor of their feelings, declared they ought to be entirely acquitted.

From the Charleston Courier

JENK'S PATENT RIFLE.—A Patent Rifle, on an improved construction, has been recently invented by Mr. William Jenks, of Columbia, S. C., one of which, as a specimen, for the examination of such persons as may call, will be exhibited this day, at the Reading Room, between 10 and 12 o'clock, A. M.

The following documents will shew the opinion of competent judges as to its usefulness.

—

Mr. Jenk's newly invented Rifle, for loading at the breach, has been submitted to and examined by me. I am of the opinion it is the best of the kind, comprising some of the most important requisites of such instruments, simplicity, celerity, safety, accuracy. With a view of giving a *practical test*, I ordered a committee to examine and fire it. Their report is appended.

Executive Office, Columbia, April [illegible]

STATE ARSENAL,
Columbia, April 16, [illegible]

His Excellency P. M. Butler.

In obedience to your order of the 9th instant, the Committee appointed to examine and report on the gun, recently invented by Mr. Wm. Jenks, made the following report:

After a full experiment and careful examination, the Committee unanimously concur in the opinion that the invention will be found of the greatest utility, both in war and peace, being safe and simple in the construction, and much more easily and frequently charged in the same space of time than an ordinary firelock, and equally handy and convenient for ordinary militia duty.—In our opinion the invention will admit of improvement; nevertheless all the essential advantages arising from it are strikingly set forth.

M. C. SHAFFER.
JOHN VEAL.
J. H. CRAWFORD.
E. FRIDAY.

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE.—A young man of a village named L'Orient France, who had engaged himself as a substitute in the army, gave one half of the sum he received to his only relation, a sister, and having embraced her, took his departure to join the regiment. Another man who was present at the parting scene, and afterwards accompanied the recruit to Vannes, returned about 8 o'clock to the abode of the forlorn girl, and knocked at the door. Recognizing his voice, she let him in. He immediately demanded the money she had received in the morning.' The poor creature knowing that she had no means of escape or rescue, immediately complied; but he insisted that she should give him the whole, which she did; and, on protesting that she had given him the last sousc, told her she must die, but gave her the choice of having her throat cut, being shot with a pistol, which he produced, or being hung. The natural horror of blood induced her to choose the last mode of death. The villain hereupon searched the house, and finding two ropes, he bound the poor girl hand and foot with one, whilst he formed a slip-knot with the other, and endeavored to fasten it to a beam in the room. To accomplish this, it was necessary for him to get upon the table.—He had just finished his task, when his foot slipped, the table fell from under him, and he was caught by both the wrists in the noose he had made for his victim. As he was unable to extricate himself, and had firmly bound his victim, he remained suspended, and she in the position in which he had left her for two nights and a day. On the second morning the neighbors, finding the house still shut up, and on being answered by the low moanings of the girl, forced their way in, and found her and the faithless friend of her brother in the situation above described. The poor girl was released, and received every assistance her condition required. The man was secured taken down and conducted to prison.—*Transcript.*

A PROLIFIC POET.—The late Sir Egerton Brydges is said to have written in the course of one year, no less than 2,000 sonnets.

A Bit of Romance.—A young man named Jones, was some days, ago rescued from a watery grave by the intrepidity of a lady, a Mrs. Lee. Like a true Knight, and a gallant man, he felt himself bound to offer the lady a suitable reward. But we let the Lexington (Ky.) Intelligencer tell all of the story:—

"A few weeks since we noticed the accidental drowning of four men in the Liking River, and the preservation of another named Jones, by the heroic conduct of a Mrs. Lee, who plunged into the stream, and succeeded in rescuing him from the fate of his fellows. Mr. Jones, we learn, is a young man of fortune and accomplishments; and immediately after the event, he made inquiries respecting the preserver of his life, and ascertaining that she was a young widow, he offered his hand to her in marriage, which was accepted; and the parties were joined in wedlock the next day—three days after their first meeting in the waters. Mrs. Lee now Mrs. Jones, can congratulate herself upon having "fished for a husband" with the most entire success, and from the most laudable motives.

The first Steam Ship across the Atlantic.—Without wishing in any manner to derogate from the honor that belongs to Lieut. Roberts of the Sirius steam ship, just arrived from Cork, it is due to our own country to state that to America belongs the credit of having first accomplished a steam voyage across the Atlantic Ocean. This took place in 1819, which is therefore 18 years since. The ship was the Savannah; built here in New York by Francis Fickett; owned by Daniel Dodd. Stephen Vail, of Speedwell, near Morristown, built the engine of this ship. Capt. Rogers was her commander, and she sailed to Europe twice. She visited Liverpool and Stockholm; the King of Sweden. Bernadotte, was on board of her, and presented Capt. Rogers with a stone and muller, (now in the possession of Mr. George Vail,) as a token of his gratification at the success of the enterprise. The ship also visited St. Petersburg, and Capt. Rodgers, received from the Emperor a present of a silver tea-kettle, as a token of his gratification at the first attempt to cross the Atlantic by steam. The Savannah afterwards went to Constantinople and the captain received presents from the Grand Seignior.

The above paragraph from the Star furnishes a clue to an article which appeared in the Boston Transcript. The paper became accidentally mislaid, or we should have anticipated the Star in an abstract. It is to be remembered however that the above contains a slight mistake. The Robt Fulton steam ship, built in this city by Henry Eckford, made the passage of the Atlantic once or twice several years before the Savannah was built.

NEW ORLEANS, May 1.

Important from Texas.—By the Columbia, despatches were received by J. W. Breedlove, Esq. the Collector, from the American Charge d'Affaires at Houston, to be forwarded with all haste to Washington. An endorsement described them as important documents, containing a convention with Texas, which, we presume, was to be submitted for ratification to our Congress. Perhaps these despatches are the last overtures of the infant republic to the parent state, the rejection of which will work a final separation between the mother and daughter.

Col. Memminger.—The Fayetteville *Observer*, accompanies the notice of the recent association of this gentleman, as a limited co-partner, with a mercantile house in this city, with the following remarks.

"*The Direct Trade.*—Those who may read the sketch (faithful as far as it goes) of the speech of Col. Memminger, at the Augusta Convention, which we insert in this paper, may have remarked his pledge to embark his own means in a limited partnership, for the purpose of promoting the great object of Southern Commercial independence. The notice below, which appears in the late Charleston papers, shows, that in this, as in all other matters, he is a man who acts up to his professions and principles. South-Carolina may well be proud of him."
—*Charleston Courier.*

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.

We are glad to learn privately from London, that our estimable townsman, Mr. Sully, has been received, professionally and socially, with the most gratifying attentions and honors, among the best circles of metropolitan life. Her Majesty, Queen Victoria had sat four times to him for her portrait. From the Marquis of Landsowne, Lord Francis Egerton, and others, he had received ample evidences of kindness and regard. These, in England, where the privileged classes are especially the fountains of the success of our fellow citizen, bring assurance that the advantage of his mission will ultimately accrue to the arts in Philadelphia.

All the Canals of the State of New York equal in extent to 650 miles, were opened for navigation on the 12th of April. From that day to the 22d of April, (10 days) there were received in tolls about *seventy thousand dollars*. Of this sum there was received at Albany, $19,893 31; at Troy, $9,096 01; at Schenectady, $2,277 54. Total at the three places named, $31, 26609.

The sum paid at Rochester in 10 days is $8,533 51; at Buffalo, $3,803 38; and at Montezuma, $6 833 99. The canals were opened this year 8 days earlier than in 1837, during which 8 days about $60,000 in tolls have been collected.