had placed his friend and him at that bar, I made. The Pistols were loaded, the and upon their trial for murder-he shuddered at the mention of such a crime, as much as any man could do. He asked from the jury the indulgence and the justice the juries of Nova Scotia had invariably shown to persons brought before them charged with capital offences-he urged that all prejudices might be set aside, and a cool, deliberate and just decision take place. He described the provocation he had received, the steps taken to obtain satisfaction in a conciliatory way-and asked what alternative remained to him at last, but quietly to submit to the wound his honor had received, or seek redress in a duel. He had descended from a line of ancestors, who had sustained life with a reputation, which was not to be sullied by him. He had gone to the ground with no feelings of malice against Mr. Bowie-no wish to shed his blood-he had gone to maintain his honor, and his character in society.

If his allusions towards Mr. Bowie, upon the trial which had taken place on the Monday preceding the unfortunate catastrophe, had been considered as unjust, he would have shewn the instructions of his client, and if he had overstepped them, have instantly made a most ample apology—but a letter was handed him from Mr. Bowie: it aspersed his character; it charged him with falsehood. and with compromising his honor. He could not stoop to the insult; he submitted the letter to his friend, whom he instructed, if the offensive parts of it were not withdrawn, to make the necessary arrangements for a meeting, and gave into his charge a letter for Mr. Bowie to that effect. He here spoke in the highest terms of regard for his friend-he considered him in the possession of every virtue which ornaments life, or characterizes the gentleman-h's coolness, his prudence, judgment, and desire to effect a reconciliation between Mr. Bowie and him, were as conspicuous as they were lacdable and praiseworthy. He called upon the parties, he represented the injustice of the expressions in the letter which had been sent to him-he made every effort to prevent a meeting; but his efforts were vain, and the time and place of meeting were determined upon. Had the letter been withdrawn, he solemuly declared, and he called upon his God to witness the declaration, that he would have gone upon his knees and apologized to Mr. Bowie for any offence he might have supposed he had committed against him.

The meeting took place -- he now called upon the jurors to say if any malice appeared in the conduct of himself or friend-his adversary's pistols were considered defective, and those he had taken out preferred; and unwilling that he should have the least advantage, his friend begged that Mr. Bowie would use them also-he did, and the ducl was fought with his own weapons.

Mr. Uniacke then concluded, by declaring to the jury, that he had exhibited all the circumstances connected with the unhappy event, without guile or deceit-he had described his feelings on receiving the letter from Mr. Bowie, the desire he felt, and the pains he had taken, to obtain satisfaction, previous to appealing to that alternative which at last only remained to him. He considered his conduct as justified in the eye of mankind, and duelling authorized by the custom of ages. He again urged the jury to direst themselves of all prejudices against his friend and himself, which they might have formed from representations made to them before they came into court; and thanked the king's counsel for the gentlemanly, liberal and humane manner in which had conducted the pros-

ecution. Mr. M'Swiney afterwards addressed the Court and Jury. He considered the observations made by Mr. Uniacke as fully sufficient to explain these parts of taken place, in which he had been engaged-But he felt, in addition to the charges contained against him in the indictment, he had to contend with a malignant prejudice. He mentioned several calumnies which had been industriously circulated against him, declared he could point out their authors, that he held them in the utmost contempt, and defied them to prove their assertions. His friend had entrusted him with his honor, he knew the importance of the charge-to preserve it, he would endeavor to conciliate-to defend it, he would at any time risque his life. He had three interviews with Mr. Deblois, but they resulted in a meeting between Mr. Bowie and Mr. Uniacke. Having arrived at the ground, Mr. Deblois called him aside, he foully hoped with the view of proposing a reconciliation, but it was with another object-he asked him to say upon his honor if he thought the pistols he had brought were good-he thought they were not, and he declared such was his opinion of them. Mr. Deblois asked for the loan of one of theirs, and, when loaded, had his choice of them. The ground was chosen, the distance (12 paces) determined and marked, the parties took their stations, and were told they were to fire immediately upon the word being given, no time being allowed for aim -- they fired, and the ball from the pistol of Mr. Uniacke entering the ground a few inches from his foot. he stepped aside and asked what was to be done,-he was told to resume his place, that he had lost his fire. Considering his friend as the challenger, no attempt at reconciliation could be made by him-he hoped an offer would have

come from the other side, but none was

parties fired together, and Mr. Bowie fell to the ground. He instantly quitted the place, went for surgical assistance, and soon returned with Dr. Mackesy, afterwards on going to Town, he met Dr. Almon, and carried him out in his gig. The jury, he hoped, seeing the great anxiety he manifested to procure surgical aid for Mr. Bowie, would be satisfied, that no malice towards Mr. of mind. Men are frequently enabled to bear Bowie could have been harboured in his breast!-The declaration of the dying man, shewed that he did not entertain such an opinion.

Dr. Mackesy was again called-he saw Mr. M'Swiney shake hands with the deceased, heard him ask, if he had any charge to make against Mr. Uniacke or himself-to which he answered " not the smallest," believes he added, "everything was honourable." Dr. Mackesy had known Mr. M'Swiney some time, 2lways entertained a very high opinion of him.

Col. Mackie, 60th Regt. Capt. Sweeney, 12th Regt. James Tobin, Esq. and Lieutenant Lyster, R. A. had known Mr. M'Swiney for a long time-some of them for many years in other countriesand all gave to his character the most honorable testimonials.

Mr. Martyr stated, that about three hours before Mr. Bowie died, he charged him to say to Mr. Unlacke-That he freely forgave him : The deponent observed to him that he was confident the conduct of Mr. Uniacke was fair and honorable-the deceased exclaimed " You have said it."

Monday, 4 o'clock. Sin-I can make any allowance for an Attorney, who, in support of his client, takes liberties not at other times warranted, but I can never think it becoming a gentleman in any situation, or for any purpose whatever, asserting things as facts from his own knowledge, which he is convinced is not true; I do therefore say that in asserting as you did that day, that I treated your note as a guilty man would have done, you told an untruth; for you know perfectly, that although I did not write to you, yet that I met you in the street a day or two after, and stated the circumstances, and that you then told me that you would have nothing to do with the affair, and that honor through life was your aim. I therefore, call upon you to retract what you have this day asserted, or allow me to observe that if this is refused, I shall be compelled to think you are losing sight of the high sense of honor you so much valued yourself on, and to say at once you are not a man of truth.

> Yours, &c. WM. BOWIE. Halifax, 20th July, 1819.

Sir-the tenor of your letter, addressed to me, and delivered by Mr. Debleis, at once precludes the possibility of my placing myself on a par with you in explaining assertions made solely under the influence of your imagination. Sufficient will it be for my character (howerer much I regret being compelled to place myself on a level with you in this community) to say-I am prepared to carry into the fullest effect the arrangement which will be made by the gentleman who bears this.

As a barrister I had a right to draw any conclusions upon your conduct. from the evidence about to be produced; that I thought in the minds of the jury would promote the interest of my client; as a proof those conclusions were not imaginary, the strongest testimonial I can offer is the verdict of the twelve men who tried you. However, Sir, to conclude, I have only to add that whatever expressions may fall from me at that bar, I consider myself as responsible for as if said in private society.

RICHARD JOHN UNIACKE, Jr. Messis, Chipman, Hill, Nutting, Fraser, and Fairbanks, voluntarily offered heir testimony in behalf of the character of Mr. Uniacke-they had been bis entered allows, had served with himat the bar; and always warmly esteemed him for his chliging, generous and conciliatory disposition.

His Honor Judge Halliburton then charged the jury-In the eye of the law, he observed, the killing of a person in a duel was considered murder, and selfjected principal and second to the punishment of death-but he had not been able to discover in the range of his reading that such a punishment had ever been inflicted, where the conduct of the parties engaged was fair and honorablethat such had been the conduct of the persons engaged on this melancholy occasion the witnesses produced had fully proved. He recapitulated the evidence, and leaving the case with the jury, hoped they would give such a verdict as in their consciences they thought would be just.

The jury retired, and after a short absence returned with a verdict of Not Guilty.

The prisoners then thanked the court and jury and withdrew.

The Attorney General then rose, and moved that all proceedings against Mr. Deblois upon the indictment charging him with misdemeaner, should be quashed-which the court agreed to. an over president the state of the state of

## COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE KINGSTON CHRONICLE.

Philosophers have often descanted upon the pleasures we derive from anticipation, and some have gone so far as to say, that our happiness consists altogether in the exercise of this faculty, and that if our enjoyment depended entirely upon what was absolutely in our power, we would live in a state of misery and despair. But, an enquiry into the truth of these propositions, is not desirable, for if they were proved to be correct, the discontented man would, in his own opinion, have additional cause for discontent; and he.

who had previously been happy, might feel inclined to think himself catitled to be so no longer. However, it cannot be denied, that we away m ch of our happiness to anticipation. It enaoles us, in the hour of affiction, to draw beams of comfort from the hope of what is to come, and thus to brigthen the present, by stealing aportion of the light that is yielded by a prospect of the future ; assome substances, when exposed to the sun, absorb part of his rays, and, if placed in the dark, shed them again woon the objects around. Upon this principle, the power of vividly anticipating is often mistaken for fortitude and strength their distresses with composure, merely because they possess the faculty of withdrawing their minds from the present, and fixing them steadily upon the future; and he who has fortitude according to the common acceptation of the word, is often really so destitute of this noble quality, that he is obliged to take refuge from actual evil, in the defusions of an anticipated and imaginary But, I have every day an opportunity of see-

ing the happy art of anticipation carried to a perfection that is truly admirable. The Americans exhibit what I now speak of more strongly than day people I am acquainted with. I allude to the faculty they possess, of alleviating present measiness by looking to the future, and regula ting all their schemes and plans, not according to what is, but to what, they hope and suppose, will br. Characters of this description, bear the petty miseries and almoyances which daily occur in the course of our lives with a sang froid that is truly enviable and amasing. Their mode of consideration, merely consists in the withdrawing the mind from present inconveniences and disadvantuges, and anticipating the time when such will be alleviated or removed. The reason of the lower orders of the Americans being particularly characterized by this frame of mind seems very obvious. Placed usually among the woods, with the means of gaining an independence, compelled to labor hard, and exposed to all the privatious that every one must suffer in a newly peopled country, their actual condition affords but unpleasing subjects for contemplation, but they have much to hope for, and therefore anxion-ly obscure the perception of present evil by anticipating the good which futurity appears to nave in store for tucm. This frame of mind, gradually becoming habitual, extend- itself to trides, and is manifested on the mos common occasions. How valuable must it be to him who resides in a young country where there is generally much to hope for and little to enjoy! Happy the man, who can always render tole, able and pleasant that which is, by anth ipating that which will be ! For example, in the United States, if a man complains that the musquetoes are intoferanty tormenting, the reply probably is-" on yes, but there will be none when the woods are cut down, and when he is so unfortunate as to get deeply mired in the course of a journey, he is to'd, by way of consolation, that the roads will be excel lent in four or five years!!! It does very well to talk in this style, during winter, and when one has a carpet under his feet, but when ustered during the moment of suffering, it acquires rather a ridiculous character, and brings to my a hid. that seene in the novel called modern Philosophers, where, citizen Vallaton, having howe his leg, is represented as writting under the bands of the surgeon, while Cauzeness Potherim all the while attempts to prove to him that there is no such thing as pain.

The other peculiarity of character which induces the Americans to regulate all their seacmes and plans, not according to what is, but to what they hope and suppose will be, is even more conspicuous and entertaining than that I have just described. It makes the a forget the laws that regulate the progress of improvement, disregard the actual state of things around them, and conduct every thing on a scale which could perhaps be premature several centuries hence.

That this enterprizing spirit (as they call it,) is the means of improving the appearance of their country very much, cannot be donbted. Without it, where would be all those elegant and rapidly increasing villages which meet the eye a: every turn of their roads? Where would be the beautifully painted houses, with crimson bodies, blue roofs, and pea green chimnie-?-hou-es, which the owners have so fer impoverished themselves by ornamenting on he outside, that they are destinute of the means of putting any thing within, but supply the defect, by anticipating the time when they will be able to remove it. In the United States, tacy can raise buildings almest as expeditionsly as me African Magician mentioned in the Arabita Nights Emericanments could do; but, I think it would be well. if like him, the owners prosessed the power of moving them whenever they chose, for the bease, and ground upon which it is erected, seldon belong to the same person.

It is to an unlicipating spirit, that even outrons futurity, that the Americans are indebted for most of the improvements and institutions they boast of as shewing their rapid advances in civilization, but which in any other part of the world, would be considered at ogether premature and ridiculous. It certainly is amusing to hear of the establishment of Universities on the Mississippi, and to read the Ameles of Association of some Banking Company which issues billwithout having any stock to depend upon, but the stock of credulity possessed by those who put it is operation. In the United States, almost every thing is conducted on a scale which appears gigantic when measured by a comparison with the real experience of law in the particular designs may be advanced and upheld, for a short period, almost any where, but they must fall to the ground when themeans and energies of their supporters are exhausted, and cannot fail to be the rain of those was engaged in them. A Porfer, in the city of Balora, over-rating his strength astempted to hold astuder the parts of an immense machine, but n a few moments, they fell together again, and diopped his head off !!

It must however be confessed, that this confidence in the bounty of futurity, which distinguishes the people of the United States, is rather rare among ourselves. Canada has indeed within these few years past afforded but little encouragement to those whose energies inclined them to engage in great de gus and brilliant speculations; for attempts of this kind, will often prove vain and futile, if the spirit which animates the general mass of the people is unfavorable to them. A fatal distrut seems to have diffused itself universally, and every one, judging of another's sentiments by he own, supposes that there is not courage or confidence enough in the country for the commencement or execucion of any important design, eitter public or private. A government is often tenght its duty by the conduct of its subjects, and never can attain a just knowledge of the value and capabilities of the country under its control, unless the spirit of the people is the means of proving the former, and eliciting the latter. Therefore, let the inhabitants of this colony, show, by exertions towards its improvement, what a splendid return it can be made to yield for all that is expended upon it, and the supreme government will feel willing, and conceive themselves authorized, to support and assist them in all their endeavors. This Province certainly affords hir scope for anticipation, and as there is no danger of its people over-rating their strength, or expening too much in the compass of a short time, those who venture to shew a little public spirit and ational enterprize, will assuredly not be disappointed in the result of what they undertake.

REPORT. Gananique, 24th August, 1819.

Be it remembered that on or about ten o'clock this evening, came before me, Weer Chaplity and Baptiste Lapae, who reported to me, that they belonged to one of the Boats of Mr. Gerrard, Merchant, of Montreal; that the Conductor's name is Francis Eusti; and that a man named Francis Landere, was accidentally drowned by falling out of the Boat while steering her, in pleasant weather, in the River St. Lawrence, nearly opposite Mr. Gates's house, about six miles down the river from Kingston, about 6 o'clock P. M. 24th of August aforesaid. JOEL STONE, J. P. in and for the District of Johnstown, U. C.

Lingston EGgronicle

KINGSTON, AUGUST 27, 1819.

Extracts from New York papers, containing London dates to 23d June, will be found in our preceding columns. The assurance given by the Earl of Liverpool that after next year no further loan will be required for the service of the state, must prove a source of gratification to the people of the United Kingdom-in as much as it evinces the improved state of the revenue, and the solidity of the resources, as well as a due attention on the part of the Ministry to occonomy and retrenchment.

The intelligence from Stockholm is of a satisfactory nature. The differences between the Danish and Swedish Courts, respecting which such exaggerated rumors have been put into circulation, have been brought to a happy conclusion, and the tranquility of the North of Europe has been placed on a solid and secure basis. --- The Steam Boat Savannah appears to have effected her voyage to Liverpool without accident, and the Americans have thus gained the credit of being the first nation who have employed the egency of steam in traversing the vast expanse of the Atlantic Ocean.

In looking over the prices current of the Liverpool market, we observe that a decrine has taken place in the price of Potashes, which are quoted at 39s, to 40s. Pearl ashes are at 41s, to 42s, though less in request. There is not much demand for staves. White Oak barrel are at £9 to £13, Hogshead £12 to £20, Pipe at £20 to £26 per thousand. Common Pine is at 2s, to 2s. 1d. per cubic foot. Wheat is declining, and selis at 9s, to 10s, 9d, per 70 lbs. Superfine fresh nour imported before the closing of the ports is in demand at 34s. to 36s. Several parcels of floor in bond have been sold for exportation to the West Indies, &c. at 30s, per bacrel. The annexed extract of a letter from England, dated 10th June, shows that there is a prospect of a very abundant harvest in that country.

" We have had a wonderfully mild winter and forward spring, (bating some sharp trosts the latter end of May) and there is self sown barley that has stood the winter, which has been in full car in many places this month past. The grass very abundant, and the wheat so enormously thick on the ground that we are sadly afraid of its being all laid: it is now coming into ear."

Accounts from all parts of this Province state in strong terms the abundance of the Wheat harvest. Some complaints are made of rust, but we understand it is not general, and that there is not much shrunk wheat. The weather has of late been very fine, and has afforded the farmer an opportunity of securing his grain in perfect order. The quantity of wheat raised this season in the country is indeed far greater than will He supurred for the consumption of its inhabitants, even with the accession made to the population by emigration from Europe, and a market must be found for the surplus beyond the limits of Canada. The Colonies of Newfoundland and the West Indies afford a natural and permanent market, and we ought therefore to look to that quarter for the sale of the surplus flour of this Province. But we regret to ay that of late years Upper Canada flour has fallen into disrepute among the shippers at Quebec, owing to the carelessness of the grower of the wheat, and the manufacturer. It is a well known fact that flour from this Province seldom keeps sweet many months after it reaches Quebec, and that it is consequently untit for exportation to tropical climates. The bad e est of this depreciated character of our staple commodity, though first felt by the merchant, eventhally fall, with increased weight on the former, and is of serious injury to the trade of the Province. We repeat what we formerly hinted, that this is a subject to which the attention of the whole body of miliers and farmers should be earnestly directed, as it is of vital importance to their general prosperity.

On Tuesday last, pursuant to notice, the Books of Subscription for THE BANK OF KINGSTON were opened at the Directors' Room in the Bank of Upper Canada, when, we understand; several individuals of this place subscribed for the full number of Spares permitted in the first instance by the Charter. We have no doubt that Stock will be taken up in Kingston in proportion to its commercial cupital, and we hope that the same role will be observed in the other towns of the Province: We at least venture to assert, that the more closely such a rule is observed, the more generally will the benefits arising from the Institution be felt by the public, and the greater and more certain will be the profits of the Stockholders. The Bank of Kingston, established upon the liberal plan contemplated in the Charter, under a judicious and proper management, exunot fail directly to encourage commerce, and indirectly agriculture also, by defining a circularing medium throughout the Province not liable to be drained off like specie, and equally useful for all the purposes of inland trade. To the Upper parts of the Province, we think the Bank of Kingston may become in a particular manner benencial, if in those quarters such a proportion of stock be taken up, as to justify the directors Nugara, Queension, Amherstburgh, Sandwich, &c. These offices will enable the merchant to extend his trade, by furnishing him with the ready means of occasionally prochasing articles of produce from the farmer with a kind of payment on many occa-ions more serviceable to him than an exchange entirely in merchandise. Besides the facility thus afforded to the merchant of extending his trade, to the farmer of carrying on his agricultural pursuits, benefits which must in a certain degree be experienced every where throughout the Province; the Upper Country merchants may at all times be furnished at Kingston with specie or such draughts as will serve for remittances to Montreal, for the Bank

paper in their possession. Under this view of the subject, we feel assured that the towns in the Upper parts of the Province will take their due proportion of Stock, from a conviction that it will be their interest to do so. Perhaps cor Correspondent, who speaks of the principle of anticipation, as it has manifested itself in the formation of Banks in the United States, may consider the above observations as dictated under a principle somewhat similar, but we have no idea of anticipating the successful establishment of a Bank without capital, or of encouraging extravagant speculations.

His Grace the Duke of Richmond, who left this town on Friday last, reached Perthibe next day, in the evening. He set out again on Tuesday for the Richmond settlement at the confluence of the Rideau and Ottawas rivers-and in consequence of the want of a good waggon road, was obliged to proceed on foot about thirty miles, accompanied by Lieut, Colonel Cockburn. Nothing can place in a stronger light the anxiety of His Grace to ascertain from personal observation the actual state of those newly formed settlements, than the performance of such a fatiguing journey exposed to the influence of a scorching sun, and to many incidental privations,



20th Aug.-Steam Boat Sophia, Vaughn; sch. Nightingale, Wood; sch. Macy Ann, Zeland-21st, sch. Lord Nelson, Sweet-23d, sch. Ranbler, Rickings: seh. Traveller, Coffin-24th, S. Boat Sophia, Vauglin; Steam Boat Charlotte, Dennis-25th, sch. Ann & Jane, Smith; Steam Boat Sophia, Vaughn-sch, Swallow, Leslie; S. Boat Charlotte, Dennis.

21st Aug.-Steam Boat Sophia, Vaughn-23d, sch. Lord Nelson, Sweet : sch. Rambler, Coffin ; Steam Boat Sophia, Vaughn-25th, Steam Boat Charlotte, Dennis-26th. Steam Beat Sophia, Vaughn-27th, schr. Swallow Leslie. 

Executive Council Office,

York, 18th August, 1819. TT is this day ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that all Locations of Land subject to fettlement duty, made prior to the 1st of this month, be rescinded, and the land otherwise disposed of, if, within twelve months from this date, certificate of the settlement duty being performed be not lodged wiith the Surveyor General, and the Patent fued out within one month thereafter. And that all Locations subject to settlement duty made since the first of this month, or hereafter to be made, will be rescinded, and the land otherwise disposed of, if certificate of the fettlement duty being performed be not lodged with the Surveyor General within eighteen months of the date of the order for fuch Location, and the Patent sued out within one month thereafter.

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C. 35m6 NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

A LL Pensioners whose residence is at

or near the undermentioned Stations,

are required to appear, or by writing to report themselves in future, at the periods specified to the respective Officers of the Commissariat, in order that the proper forms of Documents relative to pensions for each individual, may be forwarded for their use-Amherstburgh, Fort George, ... On or about

Chippewa, Queerston ...... York ..... 24th August. Kingston, ..... Nov. Feb. Brockville, Bath, Richmond ... May, of Glengary, .... each year.

Mohtreal Chambly, St. Johns, .. ) On or about Drummondville, William Henry: the Three Rivers ..... 10th Septembr. Kamouraska, and on the line of Dec. Mar. Communication to New Bruns-June, of

wick, and other places nearest each year. Quebec, ..... Commission General's Office Quebec, Aug. 18, 1819. Government Building STORE HOUSE, to be built of hewn or eut Stone, in His Majesty's Naval Yard at Kingston, U. C. according to plans (observing that the roof is altered to a projecting cave) which may be feen at the office of the Commanding Engineer at Quebce, Naval Storekeeper's Office at Montreal, and at the Commissioner's Office at this place. Persons desirous of contracting leparately for the Mason's, (by the toize) Carpenter's, or Call Iron work, or to wholly finish the building,

digging the foundation, and covering the

roof with tin-will fend in sealed tenders

to the latter Office, on the 11th of Octo-

ber next, naming two sufficient securities

for the due performance and proper exe-

cution of the works by the 30th Septem-

ber 1820. Other tenders will also be received for creeting the building with wood instead of the Cast Iron work for the infide, as described in the drawings. Whether the building is put up with or without the Cast Iron work, the Stone will be allowed to be quarried on the King's ground, and all the timber materials fornished from this

EDWARD LAWS, Naval Storekeeper. Naval Yard, Kingston,

23d A guft, 1819. N. B. Tenders will only be received. from BRITISH SUBJECTS, nor will any FOREIGNER be allowed to have an interest in the Contract. E. L.

A LL persons are hereby forbid tres-All passing, in any way whatever, moon for number six, in the fifth concession of the Township of Kingston Western addition, on pain of being profecuted to the utmost extent of the law.

DARIUS SMITH. Kingston, August 23, 1819. 35W3

Surgeon Dentist. A LL operations performed upon the

. R. SPOONER, at Mrs. Patrick's Inn. Aug. 2d, 1819.

## To Clothiers.

For sale, a quantity of PRESS-PAPERS. Tho. S. Whitaker & Co. August 19, 1819,

BLANKS, For the Courts of Request, For sale at this Office.

というないないないないできないのできます。 Upwards of one thousand schools of mutual instruction are at present in complete operation in France. The minister of war has adopted such measures as will enable the army generally to partake of its benefits. Already 30,000 soldiers, by a prompt and sure mode of instruction, are repairing the consequences of lost time in their youth.—The societies of Paris and London carry on an active correspondence, and are incessantly employed in rendering education more common and more easily attainable.

At the annual meeting of the Edinburgh Sabbath School Society, April 25th, the annual report was read, by which it appeared that the Society had under their care seventy-seven Schools, which were attended by 5167 children.