## CELEBRATION OF THE LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS.

The editor the Baltimore Argus gives the following account of the celebration of the Landing of the Pilgrims of Maryland, which took place on the 15th inst:

On Monday evening, about 8 o'clock, by special invitation of the Young Catholic Friends' Society, we left the Frederick street wharf in company with about one hundred and fifty gentlemen, who formed the most agreeable party it has been our happy lot to associate with for a long time, for the purpose of participating in the celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims of Maryland, at St. Mary's, which took place on the 27th of March, 1634. In giving this hasty sketch of the pleasing events of that occasion, we have to regret that our space will not allow a more extended notice, which we have no doubt would be read with interest by many of our readers. On the trip to St. Mary's river, nothing happened to cause the least annoyance; the time was spent in listening to music, executed by the Leinhardt's; singing, which was charmingly done by the excellent Choir on board, and in sleep, by those who could sleep—for we must confess that the attractions outside the berths were so great that "sleep was driven from our eyes and slumber from our eyelids."—A little after daybreak, we entered St. Mary's river, which is a fine, broad stream; after sailing up the river some twelve or fifteen miles, we anchored off St. Inegoes, and in view of Resecroft; these places brought to mind the scenes described by the Hon. J. P. Kennedy in his "Rob of the Bowl." At this place, we found anchored the beautiful steamer Baltimore, which is all that our Philadelphia cotemporaries have claimed for her, having on board the Philodemic and Inosenian Societies of Georgetown College, numbering in all about two hundred. We noticed on board the Baltimore several of the clergy, among whom was the Rev. Dr. Ryder. After partaking of a hearty breakfast, the companies on board the two boats landed at St. Inegoes, which is a beautiful spot, highly cultivated, belonging to the Jesuit fathers.

After landing, the procession was formed by the Chief Marshal. H. G. S. Key, Esq., of Leonardtown, and marched to the antique mansion occupied by the kind-hearted Father Carberry, of the Order of Jesuits.—This mansion is supposed to have been built at least 200 years ago, of English material. On the outside of the aged mansion, we saw three large old cannon, brought over by Lord Baltimore, now abandoned to rust and decay. We entered the venerable fabric, and were shown a large walnut table, which was made in England, and used by the family of the Lord Proprietory. This old relic, as sound and strong as it possibly could have been the day it was first made, and although centuries have rolled round since that time, it looks as though many more might pass away and not faze its ancient face. After walking about the farm and viewing the lovely scenery, promising crops, and fine orchard, the procession was formed, headed by the Reverend gentlemen, a number of whom were present, and led by a good band of Music, marching to the modest country Church of St. Inegoes.—Part of the road was lined by the descendants of Africa, who had turned out in their gala dresses to enjoy the scenes of the occasion. Upon arriving at the Church the clergy, the choir, and those who could, including ourselves, adjourned to the inside, where pontifical High Mass was celebrated by the Right Rev. Dr. Vandervelt, Bishop of Chicago, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Young, Rev. Mr. Brocard, and Rev. Mr Gillet; the Rev. Mr. McGuire acted as Master of Ceremonies. In the Sanctuary were Father Carberry and Dr. Spalding, Bishop of Louisville. The singing was executed under the lead of Prof. J. T Stoddard, of St. Peter's Church, in an admirable manner, assisted with music by Volandi's Band.

After the celebration of Mass, the Rev. Dr. Spalding delivered an able discourse from the following text: "Now the Lord is a spirit; where the spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty." (2 Cor. 3 c. 17 v.) During the Rev. gentleman's sermon, he made a happy allusion to the arrival of the Ark and Dove—the one he said bore the covenant of the Most High, while the Dove sought and found rest for the soles of her feet from the hand of the oppressor. He also likened himself to the dove, for his forefathers were among the early settlers of St. Mary's, to which place he had returned with a glad heart after many days. After the religious exercises were over, the congregation adjourned to the outside, where a stand was erected, when they were joined by hundreds more, who could not get inside the Church. When the audience were gathered around the stand, the Rev. Dr. Pise, of New York, arose and offered up a most elegant prayer for the continuation of the civil and religious liberty of our glorious Union. At the close of the prayer, Z. C. Lee, Esq., delivered an oration, which contained a brief history of the early settlement of our State, as well as many beautiful gems of thought. Those present thought the orator acquitted himself admirably well. The ceremonies of the day being over, the large crowd adjourned to the rustic board, which groaned beneath the substantials of life, prepared by H. G. S. Key, Esq., the Chief Marshal. The procession returned to the point from whence they started, and soon the Societies were found on board their respective boats. After partaking of the provisions, which were found in abundance on the tables of the Planter, we weighed anchor, and after sailing two or three miles, brought up at the wharf near which is the site of the old city of St. Mary's, of which city "scarce a wreck is left behind"—all that could be seen was a few pieces of old bricks scattered here and there, which we were told once formed part of the buildings of that ancient city. We wandered over the spot, viewed the old mulberry tree planted by Baltimore, examined the remains of the press on which the Colonial laws were printed, and sadly mused upon the past.—On the spot where stood the ancient city is erected a Protestant Church and Seminary;—on the steps of the portico of the latter, several speeches were made. The venerable G. W. P. Custis, Esq., nephew of the great Washington, delighted those present with a speech of considerable length, by relating several patriotic incidents of the past, appropriately connecting them with the present. The old man showed in his speech that the fire of youth has not yet gone out. The Rev. Dr. Pise, Mr. Key, and the inimitable Col. Riley, entertained the company to the time of their departure from the site of St. Mary's. The Pilgrim Fathers in selecting the spot they did for their city, evinced excellent judgment. It is the most eligible spot on the whole river—the ground is high, commanding a view of the lovely country for miles around;—it is easy of approach by water for large vessels, and has the appearance of being healthy.

Upon the whole, we can but say that our excursion to St. Mary's most amply repaid us the time it cost. We were delighted with the trip, as were also all those whom we have heard express an opinion on the subject. The boat returned to the city at half-past 3 o'clock this morning.—The pleasurable emotions produced by the events connected with the celebration of the Landing of the Pilgrims, on the 15th of May, 1849, will not soon be effaced from the memory of those who participated in that celebration. Before concluding, we feel it our duty to return our thanks to Messrs. Owen O'Brien, Foley, Atkinson, and the other gentlemen of the Young Catholic Friends' Society, for their kind attentions on the occasion.

## RECORD OF THE WEATHER.

*To the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer:*

HANOVER, *April* 28, 1849.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The recent harsh weather and destructive frosts have induced me to look over my weather book, from which I send you the following memoranda, showing the height of the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer in the spring of each year for the last thirty years. The coldest days only are noted:

| | Mercury at sunrise. |
|---|---|
| 1820, May 27, killing frosts | 28 |
| 1821, April 18, severely cold morning | 18 |
| 1822, April 23, hard frost | 20 |
| May 7, killing frost | 25 |
| 1823, April 25, destructive frost | 21 |
| May 6, killing frost | 26 |
| 1824, April 19 and 20, smart frost | 28 |
| June 17, snow; 18, frost | 34 |
| 1825, April 21 and 22, earth frozen | 29 |
| 1826, April 12 and 13, hard frost | 24 |
| 1827, May 8 and 9, earth frozen | 30 |
| June 23, 24, and 25, white frosts | 32 |
| 1828, April 5 and 9, servere frosts, | 26 |
| 1829, April 27, great frost | 23 |
| 1830, April 3 and 4, earth frozen | 27 |
| April 27 and 28, earth frozen | 29 |
| 1831, April 12 and 13 severe frosts | 24 |
| May 9 and 10, killing frosts | 28 |
| 1832, March 18, most severe frost. | 8 |
| April 9, hard frost | 25 |
| 1833, April 14, killing frost | 26 |
| 1834, April 26 and 30, large white frosts | 30 |
| May 14, 15, 16, and 17, killing frosts | 29 |
| 1835, March 1, most intensely cold; mercury 8 degrees below zero at 7 o'clock A. M., and at zero at 10 P. M. | |
| March 2, mercury at zero at 5 A. M. | |
| March 5, mercury 2 degs. below zero at 6 A. M. | |
| March 6, mercury 6 degs. above zero at 5 A. M, | |
| April 16 and 23, great white frosts | 27 |
| May 23 and 24, great white frosts | 32 |
| 1836, April 7 and 12, earth hard frozen | 26 |
| May 10 and 15 white frosts | 34 |
| 1837, May 1, snow; 2d killing frost | 26 |
| 1838, April 20, snow all day; 21 severe frost | 25 |
| May 9, hail and snow: 10, 11, 12, 26, 29, and 30, white frosts | 32 |
| 1839, April 22, large white frost | 28 |
| 1840, March 22 and 26, severe frosts | 26 |
| May 7, 11, 12, 13, and 14, smart frosts | 34 |
| 1841, May 3 and 4, great white frosts | 29 |
| 1842, April 1, severe frost | 26 |
| 1843, March 19, severely cold | 7 |
| March 24, severely cold | 8 |
| June 2, smart frost | 35 |
| 1844, March 22, severely cold | 16 |
| June 12, frost | 35 |
| 1845, April 9, destructive frost | 20 |
| 1846, April 14, great frost | 27 |
| May 19, frost, killing corn, &c. | 30 |
| 1847, March 17, very severe frost | 17 |
| April 19, destructive frost, fruit killed | 23 |
| May 17 and 18, smart frosts | 34 |
| 1848, March 16, severely cold | 9 |
| May 12, 13, and 15, frosts | 38 |
| 1849, April 16 and 17, most destructive fosts; fruit, wheat, corn, peas, &c. grievously injured or destroyed | 22 |

The most unseasonable weather I have ever heard of (in Virginia) was a snow nearly a foot deep in the month of June, 1774. Cherries and other fruits of the season were ripe. The coldest morning ever known in Virginia since its first settlement by the English, was January 14, 1780. The mercury sunk into the bulbs of thermometers. The ice upon our rivers was three feet two inches thick. James river was frozen over at Burwell's bay, so that the heaviest wagons passed it upon the ice. Chesapeake bay was frozen quite over, and hundreds of persons walked across it from Annapolis to Kent island and other places. On the 9th of March, 1780, Col. Charles Dabney's regiment of Virginia infantry marched from Falmouth to Fredericksburg upon the ice in the Rappahannock which had been formed there the preceding November. H.

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The President, upon mature reflection, has determined to despatch two national vessels for the purpose of seeking out and succoring the expedition of Sir John Franklin and party; or, failing to find them, to ascertain their fate. Measures will be speedily taken for the accomplishment of this noble and humane mission.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

[By Telegraph for the Baltimore Clipper.]

ST. JOHN'S, N. B., May 16, A. M.

The Canada, Capt. Judkins, arrived at Halifax on Monday evening, the 14th, at half past 6 o'clock, making, with two exceptions, the quickest passage out on record, and quicker from 2 to 3 days than she ever performed the passage before.

The Canada brings Paris dates to the evening of the 2d, London of the 3d, and Liverpool to the afternoon of the 4th inst. She was to have left Halifax at 8 o'clock, and may therefore be looked for at New York early on Thursday morning.

The London money market continues steady, and English securities are on the advance. Consols for money and account opened on Friday at 92 1-2.

The steamer Hermann arrived at Cowes from New York on the 3d inst.

There is no material decrease in the stock of Bullion held by the Bank of England.—The total amount of gold shipped to the U. States, exclusive of 25,000 pounds on board the Canada, is stated at $411,900.

The accounts from New York by the Niagara of the fluctuation of Exchanges, has tended materially to check the exportations of specie. There is an improved demand in the London market for American stocks, more particularly Pennsylvania 5 per cents. That stock is quoted at 77a79, which is the only stock mentioned in the London papers.

The accounts of the Bank of France show an increase of specie to the extent of six millions of francs. On the 2d inst. French 5 per cents. realized 89f. 80c.; 3 per cents. 58f., which is an advance from the preceding day of 50c. on the 5's and 65c. on the 3's.

Official notice of the intervention of Russia in Hungary has been received at Paris. The number of men placed at the disposal of Austria is 80,000. Another account states the number to be 150,000.

The Hugarians have beaten the Austrians and have almost driven them out of the country. The greatest alarm prevails at Vienna, and has the effect to reduce Reditzky's demand on Piedmont from 123,000,000 to 80,000,000 francs.

The King of Prussia has definitely refused the imperial crown. There has been a slight outbreak in Berlin.

The war in Schleswig continued, and there was no prospect of peace.

It is said that the Tuscan troops had entered Leghorn, and the Sicilians, beaten at all points, have virtually surrendered to the King of Naples.

More troops were to leave France for Rome. It was reported that those under Oudinot had become mad, pray, and the Romans had risen in favor of the people, and that Messesiere and the republican government had fled, and that the people would be compelled not only to grant an armstice, but desirable reforms.

Accounts from India report the entire termination of the war on the Punjaub.

The breach between Napoleon and his cousin Napoleon Banaparte has widened into a serious quarrel.

Canadian affairs have been incidently alluded to in Parliament, but the ministry have been very guarded in their expressions.

The trade of France is rapidly improving, and the import duties of March have been more than doubled when compared with the same month last year. The increase of exports is also equally apparent.

At the London Corn Exchange on Friday there was scarcely any business done.—Floating cargoes of Indian Corn on the coast found buyers at 32a33s. per quarter. Good brands of Flour were offered at 24s., without attracting attention.

*THE LATEST NEWS.*

Wilmer and Smith's European Times of the latest dates brought by the Canada, publishes in a postscript the following, which it received by express from London:

The report that the French troops had entered Rome is confirmed; Mazzini and the chiefs of the administration had fled, and the people offered no opposition to the troops. A report, circulated in Paris on the 4th instant, that an engagement between the French and the Roman troops had taken place, is entirely without foundation.

The statement that a personal altercation had taken place between the President of the Republic and his cousin, since the return of the latter from Madrid, has been contradicted. M. Napoleon Bonaparte has had no audience with the President since his return, nor have they met at all.

The Neapolitan troops sent to Italy have reached Ancona.

The Austrian troops have entered Tuscany, and are marching on Leghorn.

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FROM CALIFORNIA.—A letter has been received at Boston from San Francisco, dated the 12th March, which gives the following interesting intelligence:

There were 28 vessels in port, among which was the barque Tasso, from Valparaiso, the only American vessel. Emigration to the mines had commenced. Among the number of emigrants there were 350 from Valparaiso, and 500 from Talcahuana. It was thought the steamship California would be able to get away by the 20th of March, manned by amateur sailors, consisting of such as have a wish to get back home with their gold. The agent of the steamer offered $200 per month for regular sailors, but in vain.


# THE TIMES.

PORT TOBACCO, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1849.



☞ WM. THOMSON, Baltimore, and E. W. CARR, Philadelphia, are authorized to procure and forward advertisements intended for insertion in this paper.


APPOINTMENTS.—Our County Commissioners have appointed the following named gentlemen Collectors of the State and County Taxes, for the year 1849:

In the 1st District, RICHARD PRICE,
" 2d " THOMAS A. JONES,
" 3d " JAMES M. BURCH,
" 4th " CHARLES L. GARDINER.

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Our readers will bear in mind that the Agricultural Society of Charles county will meet, in this village, on Tuesday the 5th of June next, when it is expected the several Standing Committees will make their reports, and a day fixed upon for holding the next Annual Fair, an Orator for the occasion chosen, and the Committees to award premiums appointed.

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THE WILL CASE.—The Jury empannelled to try the will case of the late SAMUEL ADAMS, (which we noticed in our last,) found a verdict in favor of the caveators.—This decision sets aside the will upon the ground of incompetency of the testator to make it.

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FAIRS.—There are to be two Fairs next week—at Bryantown and Piscataway—both of which will commence next Monday.—The ladies, in getting up these Fairs, have manifested a zeal for the cause of religion that is truly praise-worthy. Their efforts have been industrious and persevering, and we therefore infer that *the*-se *fair*-s will be very attractive. The gentlemen surely cannot be parsimonious of their "small change," or of their affections either, when such rare opportunities are offered them to assist in a good cause.

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Our correspondent "*Cornelius*" is informed that after a careful perusal of his "Genuine Ghost Story," we have concluded not to publish it. We do not find sufficient interest in the story to justify us in giving to it so large a portion of our columns as it would necessarily occupy.

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We have received another number of "*The Scalpel:* a Journal of Health, adapted to popular and professional reading, and the exposure of Quackery" edited by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., of New York.—This is doubtless a useful work. Judging from the "cutting" articles to be found on its pages, we should say the editor is quite as keen as a razor.

The Scalpel will hereafter be published quarterly; and each No. can be obtained by enclosing 25 cents, post paid, to box No. 3121, New York post office.

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DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A fire broke out in the city of St. Louis on Friday morning last, which before it could be checked, laid one half of the town in ashes! Every thing in the very business part of the city was swept off by the devouring element, including five banking houses, twenty-seven steamboats in the dock, (many of them freighted with valuable merchandize) and all the insurance offices. This sad calamity involves the loss of millions of dollars, leaving hundreds without a home, and reducing to penury many of the most worthy capitalists.

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STEAMBOAT SUNK.—The beautiful steamer Empire, of Troy, was run into by the schooner Noah Brown, on the evening of the 17th inst., opposite Newburg, and so much injured that she sunk immediately.—She had sunk to her promenade deck when the steamer Rip Van Winkle came to her assistance and rescued the lives of three hundred passengers. The number of lives lost is not correctly known, but it is estimated at about 30. Twenty bodies were recovered on the morning following this mournful catastrophe—and among them the bodies of four young ladies.

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NEW POTATOES.—The editor of the St. Mary's Beacon says, that Irish Potatoes of the present year's growth constituted a part of his dinner on the 13th inst. The size of these potatoes ranged between that of a pigeon's and a hen's egg. They were raised by Mrs. Charles Thompson, on Briton's bay, who is noted for being invariably in advance of every lady in that vicinity with her vegetables.

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SOFT CRABS.—"We understand," says the Beacon, "that some few soft crabs have been caught in our bay. The backwardness of the season considered, this is quite early for them. On the next full moon we may expect to see them brought into the village by basketfuls."

CHOLERA AT THE WEST.—At Louisville on the 14th instant, four new cases of the Cholera were reported and one death. The disease is still confined to certain unhealthy localities, the city generally being healthy. The whole number of deaths there since the Cholera commenced does not exceed thirty.

At Maysville, Ky., at the same date, eight or ten cases were reported for the twenty-four hours previous, but no deaths.

The officers of the steamer America, which arrived at St. Louis on the 9th from New Orleans, report having hired twenty or twenty-one persons who died of the Cholera during the trip. Several boats had arrived at various points on the Ohio reporting one or two deaths each.

The St. Louis Republican, of the 9th, in giving a weekly summary of the deaths in St. Louis—78 out of 130 from Cholera—remarks that the disease is spreading.

At Cincinnati, the disease seems to be abating. For the 24 hours from Wednesday to Thursday morning last, seventeen new cases of Cholera and six deaths have been reported.

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CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.—The N. Y. Express of last Thursday afternoon says: "It appears that during the past few days there have been seven cases of disease and three deaths in a filthy rear basement at No. 20 Orange street, the disease presenting some appearance of Asiatic cholera, but the physicians are in much doubt whether it is cholera or not.

"The four persons attacked (besides those to whom it proved fatal) are recovering, and proper precaution has been taken to purify the place. There have been no cases resembling cholera anywhere else."

The New York Commercial referring to these four cases, says: "We learn from a gentleman who has visited the locality, that the condition of the inmates is most wretched and disgusting. They have been drunk for several days, and when visited were literally lying in water, mud and filth, and were naked."

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THE CHOLERA.—We notice, says the editor of the Baltimore Clipper, a publication by Dr. Daniel Drake, of Cincinnati, on this subject, which may be of some interest at the present moment. He advises, "that no one should leave the city for the purpose of escaping the cholera—that it is not a disease which has premonitory symptoms, but that it is present from the beginning of the diarrhœa, which is its first stage; that early treatment and rest are indispensible to its cure; and that warm clothing should not be laid aside till the epidemic shall have passed away." He considers "the premature laying aside of flannel and other warm clothing as among the exciting causes of the disease." He also advises against "getting wet in a shower—remaining long in damp places—sitting in a strong current of air at night—and sleeping with but little bed covering." Sitting and bed rooms, offices, &c., should have fires kindled in them early in the morning, and kept up for two or three hours, and bed rooms should be warmed prior to going to rest. He recommends plain digestible and nourishing diet. "Veal, fresh pork and fresh fish should be avoided"—also hot bread, and vegetables of all kinds, excepting potatoes, well boiled hominy and rice; together with pies, tarts, and all kinds of pastry." Sweet milk, tea, coffee and chocolate may be taken as usual. Excess in drinking ardent spirits should be avoided, but he thinks it unadvisable for those accustomed to drink in moderation to discontinue the habit, whilst those who have not such a habit should by no means begin it now."

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TRIAL OF DRAYTON AND SEARS.—Drayton, having been twice tried for stealing 74 or 76 negroes, and carrying them away in the schooner Pearl, in April, 1848, a *nolle prosequi*, was, on Friday last, entered by the District Attorney in the 40 remaining indictments. A jury was empannelled, and, after a few points of law were explained by the counsel on each side, the 74 indictments against Drayton and the same number against Sears, the captain, of the vessel, charging transportation, were submitted to the jury, who, after retiring for fifteen minutes rendered a wholesale verdict of guilty. The Judge then sentenced Drayton to pay a fine, in each case of $140, or $10,360, and said that he had made a reduction of $10 in consideration of the prisoner having been confined in jail for a year. He also sentenced Sears to pay a fine of $100 in each case, or $7,400, as his offence was less criminal than that of Drayton. He characterized the act as a gross outrage, of which Sears was but the cats-paw, or instrument. There were doubtless others behind the scene, occupying a higher position in society, acting under the garb of philanthropy, and who ought to be punished. These cases will be carried to the Circuit Court.

TRIAL OF THE REV. THOS. J. BURROWS. This individual was arraigned before Worcester County Court at Snow Hill, on Thursday of last week for the murder of James B. Bishop, and plead not guilty. The indictment for murder in the first degree was ignored, and on Monday last he was bought into court to be tried for manslaughter. The Shield says:

The Court room was crowded at an early hour with anxious spectators all eager to hear the testimony in this truly unfortunate and deeply interesting case. There was probably never before a greater crowd assembled within the walls of the Court room.—The ladies of the village and surrounding country partaking of the general interest manifested by all classes of persons in the trial, were present in large numbers,—arrangements having been made to give them comfortable seats in the gallery.

The Shield adds that a large number of witnesses have been summoned from that and the adjoining counties. Mr. Franklin, the State's Attorney urged that the trial should proceed, but the councel for the prisoner prevailed on the court to postpone it until Tuesday, in consequence of the absence of witnesses. The following are the counsel for the prisoner:

The Hon. James B. Ricaud of Kent co., Hon. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, Hon. T. A. Spence, and D. Williams, W. P. Snow, and Wm. H. Purnell, Esqrs., of the Worcester Bar.

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BISHOP ONDERDONK.—The Episcopal Convention of Pennsylvania, now in session in Philadelphia, has adopted the following resolutions almost unanimously:

Resolved, That the removal by the House of Bishops of the disabilities imposed by that body on the Right Rev. Henry U. Onderdonk, D. D., would give great satisfaction to the individuals, clerical and lay, composing this Convention, and also, it is believed, to many others, as well as in the Church generally as in the Diocese once under his jurisdiction.

Resolved, moreover, That while such removal would cheer the declining years of a venerable and distinguished servant of the Church, it would secure to his many admirable productions their just estimation by posterity, and be in accordance with the charity so eloquently portrayed in the teaching, and so consistently exemplified in the conduct of the great Apostle of the Gentiles.

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PRAISEWORTHY.—As Agriculture is the great and most important interest of the country, we hail with pleasure every measure which is adopted for its advancement. We are therefore gratified to see by a notice in the Union, from Edmund Burke, late Commissioner of Patents, that he "somtime since made arrangements to procure from our representatives in foreign countries, not only such information as would be interesting to the agriculturist of this country, but seeds of valuable grains and plants which might be new, and adapted to the climates of the United States." He mentions having received from the Hon. Henry A. Wise, late Minister to Brazil, "some valuable varieties of tobacco and other seeds; and from the Hon. John W. Davis, our Minister to China, seeds of various kinds of cabbages, wheat, greens, nuts, melons, millet, cherries, peas, &c. &c. By a proper distribution of these articles, it is probable that some of them may come into general use, and be found highly advantageous to the country. We would respectfully suggest the propriety of requiring each person to whom seed may be entrusted for propagation, to return to the Patent Office a portion of the product, for re-distribution, so as to afford farmers in every section of the country the opportunity to be benefited by the article.

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THE SEXES.—The question is sometimes debated, "Are the sexes equal?" and volumes have been published on the subject—all of which had better never been written. It were folly to undertake such a controversy. In the beautiful language of an author, whose name we cannot call to mind—"It is a poor resort for discussion, a mere restless disturbance of the mind, to attempt to decide whether man or woman is superior.—Shall we condemn the oak because it has no fragrance, or the rose because it has no strength? Man and woman are not formed as rivals; their powers are different as is their employments, and they neither clash with or oppose each other. Both are alike capable of the highest emotions of the mind. Desire not to find in woman a rival instead of a companion; think of her as retiring from the contest of superiority—think of her, as indeed she is, too pure to fear the light, though too modest to dare it."

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DEATH OF MRS. GALLATIN.—Mrs. Hannah Gallatin, wife of the venerable Albert Gallatin, died in New York, on Monday night, at the age of 83. She was a daughter of the late Commodore James Nichelson.

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GOVERNMENT JEWELS.—Jacob Shuster, *alias* Tom Hand, convicted of stealing the Government jewels from the Patent Office, has been sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary for three years.