DAILY NATIONAL WHIG,

BY WORTHINGTON G. SNETHEN,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1849.

CELEBRATION OF THE LANDING OF THE MARYLAND PILGRIMS.

At three o'clock in the afternoon on Monday last, the new, swift, and elegantly furnished steamer *Baltimore*, under the command of her obliging agent, Capt. Geo. Mattingly, left the wharf at Georgetown for the site of the ancient city of St. Mary, on St. Mary's river, Maryland. She had on board her charter party, the Philodemic Society of Georgetown College, and a number of citizens, who availed themselves of the invitation of the society to accompany them on their excursion to the locality of the old city of Saint Mary, where they proposed to celebrate, in a becoming manner, the landing of the pilgrim fathers of Maryland, on the bank of Saint Mary's river. An hour afterwards she touched at the steamboat wharf of Washington, where she received on board an accession to her numbers, in the persons of several of our citizens, among whom we had the pleasure of being one. After stopping at Alexandria a few moments, we got fairly under way for our destination, by five o'clock in the afternoon, and though the wind was ahead, and blew very briskly, we anchored at midnight in the waters of the Saint Mary's river opposite the residence of Rev. JOSEPH CARBERY, the superior of St. Inigoes. The Philodemic Society were accompanied with their skilful orchestra, consisting chiefly of members of their own body, under the lead and direction of Mr. Espium. The rich strains of classic music they gave forth during the voyage, on the several occasions of leaving the wharves of the three cities, on passing Fort Washington, Mount Vernon, and some other points served to enliven the usual monotony of steamboat travelling. The utmost zeal was displayed by the members of the Philodemic Society to make both themselves and their arrangements agreeable to the company, who had the good fortune to be present. The accomplished and courteous President of Georgetown College, the Rev. Dr. Jas. Ryder, was the master spirit of the scene, and his joyous family of 90 youths reflected not only credit upon themselves by their excellent deportment, but did their principal infinite honor. And here, we cannot refrain from expressing our hearty approbation of the manner in which the comforts and conveniences of so large a company were attended to, by the worthy captain and his assistants. The capacity of his boat, it is true, is admirably suited to the accomplishment of his best desires to accommodate his company, but without a wish and an effort to make their time agreeable and pleasant, a palace could not supply the deficiency. But the *Baltimore* is a floating palace, and her agent is the very man to command her. We are sure, the Philodemic Society, will one and all endorse our opinion.

The morning of the 15th of May, 1849, the anniversary of the day, when the Pilgrim Ships sailed over the same ground that held our anchor, broke from the east in unusual brilliancy. Before the sun peered above the horizon, the shout of welcome was sent up from on board of our boat, in the midst of soul-inspiring music, as the steamer *Planter* from Baltimore, freighted with a large party of visitors, came to anchor alongside of the *Baltimore*. A few wood vessels lay around us, and as the sun rose, the breeze began to freshen from the west, and all things seemed to conspire together to make the occasion one of the greatest enjoyment. Soon every ship's boat, that could be pressed into service, and every shallop and scow in the vicinity, were in motion, for the purpose of landing the passengers. This movement, not being a part of the contemplated arrangements, was occasioned, it seems, by an indisposition on the part of the proprietors of the land and adjacent grounds, where the old city of Saint Mary's stood, to permit their use for the purpose of allowing the celebration to be held on that sacred spot. The objections urged, as we learned, were, that most of the site of the old city was sown in wheat, and that the part still in sward was occupied by the new State Female Seminary, the Episcopal Church and its grave yard. It was thought that the assemblage of a crowd, would injure very seriously the growing wheat, and that injury might ensue to the premises occupied as just described. An offer was however made, on the part of those concerned, to permit the use of the grounds, if the Philodemic Society would be responsible for any damage or injury to the premises. This condition not having been acceded to, it was determined to celebrate the occasion at the church of Saint Ignatius, distant about a mile eastward from Mr. CARBERRY's residence, off which we were then lying at anchor. This determination having been taken—the necessity of which was as painful to the Philodemic Society as it was a matter of regret to their invited guests and the company at large—the landing of the passengers from both boats commenced in earnest. The scene was a gay one, and one full of excitement. By 9 o'clock we were all landed and prepared for the procession to the church, when the chief marshal of the day, Judge H. G. S. KEY, appeared on the ground, with his assistants, many of whom were citizens of Saint Mary's county. The order for marching being given, we moved towards the church of Saint Ignatius, at least five hundred in number. Without stopping to give in detail the order of procession, we may enumerate the prelates and the clergy in attendance, whose presence gave a novel and an exciting character to the whole scene. Among those whom we particularly noticed, were:

Right Rev. Dr. M. Spalding, Bishop of Bardstown.
Right Rev. James Vandeveldе, Bishop of Chicago.
Rev. Dr. James Ryder, President of Georgetown College.
Very Rev. Ignatius Brocard, Provincial of Maryland.
Very Rev. —— Elet, Provincial of Missouri.
Rev. Dr. C. C. Pise, of St. Peters', New York.
Rev. John Early, President of the College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Mass.
Rev. J. Blox, President of Washington City Seminary.
Rev. John McGuigan, Vice President of Georgetown College.
Rev. Peter Flanagan, of Trinity, Georgetown.
Rev. Dr. —— Woodley, of St. Mary's County, Md.
Rev. Mr. Thomas Lilly, of Newtown, Md.
Rev. John Aiken, of St. Mary's, Alexandria, Va.
Rev. Joseph Carbery Superior of St. Inigoes.
Rev. C. J. White, Editor of Catholic Magazine, Balt.
Mr. J. McMasters, Editor of Freeman's Journal, N. York.

Among the professors of Georgetown College, we noticed the following gentlemen in attendance:

Messrs. Edward Nethany, John Force and James Tehan Professors of Grammar.
Mr. W. Tehan, Professor of Poetry.
Rev. Angelo Zocchi, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Rev. James Clark, Professor of Chemistry and Mathematics.
Rev. Mr. Amellini, Professor of Mathematics.
Rev. James Ward, Professor of Rhetoric.
Rev. Ignatius Ciamps, Professor of Italian.
Rev. Mr. Brunengo, Professor of French.
Rev. Benedict Sesini, Assistant Director of the Observatory.
Rev. Mr. Finoni, Professor of Spanish.

In reciting the names of these gentlemen, we do not know but that we have not placed them in the order of their rank, but as we are not versed in the knowledge necessary for the right arrangement of such things, we must crave their indulgence for the liberty we have taken. The Baltimoreans in attendance were accompanied by an excellent band, and by the admirable choir of St. Joseph's Church.

On our arrival at the church of Saint Ignatius, we found gathered some five hundred ladies and gentlemen of the county, ready to receive us. The road to the church and the precincts of the church were lined, with the good-natured and wonder-expressing faces of the colored race, some of whom were decked out in the faded finery of other days, while others, less ambitious, were content with the every day garb of their condition. Not far from the church, some of the hospitable inhabitants of the county, had provided a cold collation in abundance for hungry appetites. Near by was erected a platform for the orator of the day, Col. Z. COLLINS LEE, of Baltimore, and the surrounding space was well furnished with seats for the accommodation of the assembly.

High mass having been said by Bishop VANDEVELDE, assisted by several of the reverend clergy.—Bishop SPALDING addressed the congregation in the church, in a strain of great eloquence, going to demonstrate, that unless the purposes of life are sanctified by religion, they come to nought. We must not omit to refer, in this connection, to the excellent singing of the choir, during the celebration of the mass. When the services in the church were over, Col. LEE and Dr. PISE ascended the out-doors stand, and soon the platform was filled with the prelates the clergy, and other citizens of distinction. After order and quiet were obtained, Dr. PISE rose and pronounced in an energetic voice, the following beautiful prayer:

Prayer by Rev. Dr. C. C. Pise, of St. Peter's Church, N. Y.

LET US PRAY.

"Begin we to the Lord with timbrel, sing we to the Lord with cymbals, tune unto Him a new Psalm, extol and call upon his name" (1.) Yes, on this spot, rendered memorable and hallowed by the landing of the Maryland Pilgrims, on the margin of this bright and majestic river, in the midst of these fertile fields and umbrageous valleys, we adore Thee, oh, Omnipotent and Eternal Father! God, "Most High and Eminent, who inhabitest Eternity and dwellest in the Holy Place." (2.) God of the land, "to whom belong the poles of the Earth, upon which the world is set," (3) who didst inspire thy servant Columbus with the design, and gird him with the courage, to seek after and discover these unknown regions, behind whose mountains the sun rolled down his gorgeous chariot, unseen by the eye of civilized men; who didst strengthen the Pilgrim Fathers to peril the tempests of the deep in quest of a haven of safety and peace, which they found on this consecrated spot; God of the Firmament, under whose bright pavilion, they reared their first altars and spread out their peaceful tabernacles; God of freedom, "in whose eyes it is right to proclaim liberty, every one to his brother," (3.) whose Omnipotence did endow man's hill with freedom, and seat in his breast conscience, a holy and fearless monitor, we adore Thee with profound humility, amid the triumphant recollections of the event, we are, this day, commemorating.

We praise Thee for having guided our Catholic Pilgrims, to these Western shores, teeming with plenty, and smiling with welcome, where they planted the Cross, unfurled the banners of toleration and advanced the progress of civilization. We thank Thee for all the blessings since showered upon our beloved country; for having raised up a Washington in the day of her need; for the independence achieved by his valor, consolidated by his virtues; for having destined her, in thy Providence, to become the asylum of the persecuted and the hope of future ages; for having winged the eagles of her forums to carry to the extremities of the earth the tidings of great joy, the olive branch of peace and the trophies of rational liberty. We thank Thee for the propagation of Thy Church in the United States—the Church of the Maryland Pilgrims, so eminently and numerously represented here, by her Prelates, her Clergy, and her Laity. We pray Thee to continue to look down propitiously upon our country, perpetuate her liberties, and fill up the measure of her prosperity and greatness.

We pray for the President of the Republic, the unconquered Hero of many battles. Inspire him with a national solicitude and give a steady direction to the patriotism, which animates his breast. Grant him health, strength, light and protection, in his exalted but arduous position, that he may be as wise in the cabinet as he was brave in the camp. We pray for the Army, that it may continue to be an ornament in peace, a buckler in war; for the Navy, that, while our national mariners go down in ships to the deep sea to protect our commerce and extend civilization, they may propagate to the ends of the Earth the principles of Christianity and Eternal Truth. We pray for all public functionaries, that they may discharge, with fidelity, their duties towards our common country. Imprint, indelibly, on their minds the awful truth, that they are to be arraigned, on the last day, before thy dread Tribunal; to answer for the trust committed to their care. We pray for the Prelates of the Church, in the U. S., that they may be ever animated by the spirit of their venerable predecessors in the episcopacy; that, in all their legislation, while they keep their eyes fixed upon the institutions of the country and the exigencies of the age, they may, with unremitting solicitude, guard the ancient deposit entrusted to their keeping from the Apostolic times. Inspire their hearts, oh, Father of the Faithful, with prudence, moderation and clemency, while Thou nervest their arms with justice, zeal, and power. We pray for all our brethren and fellow-citizens, that they may be enlightened, guided, blessed by thy Holy Providence, and, while enjoying the unprecedented temporal blessings which Thou hast bestowed upon them, here below, let them be mindful of those imperishable rewards, Thou hast in store for thy faithful servants in the Kingdom of Heaven.

We most fervently implore thy protection upon the venerable Head of the Church, our Holy Father, Pius IX—the exile, the confessor, and almost the martyr. From his gentle brows, pluck, we beseech Thee, the crown of thorns with which the ingratitude of his People have pierced them, while the veneration and homage of the civilized world have encircled them with a glorious and inextinguishable halo. Infuse into his breast, the courage of his sainted predecessors; nerve his arm, that he may be enabled to hold with a firm grasp, the helm of Peter's Bark amid the fury of the raging storm; lead him back in safety to the Tomb of the Apostles, the Chair of the Vatican, the Throne of the Roman Pontiffs—the Capital of the Christian world. Under his paternal reign, may Rome be blessed again with prosperity and peace, and during his glorious pontificate, may he be enabled, untrammeled by impediments; and with perfect security and freedom, to preside over the Universal Church.

Finally, oh God of the living and dead, we beseech Thee, in conformity with the doctrine and usage of Thy Holy Church, to remember the souls of the faithful, who have gone to their final repose; of the Catholic Pilgrims and their children, of whom the mortal remains of some may have mouldered beneath the green sward of this memorable spot. And grant, that we, who have come hither, from remote parts—some of us back to our natal soil—may be impressed with the conviction, that we are but pilgrims in this valley of time, and that our true country lies far away beyond the eternal hills. Grant that we may continue firm in the doctrines of our ancestors, and imitators of the virtues which have rendered them immortal, and deserve to be united with them in those bright and eternal habitations prepared for thy Elect, before the foundations of the Earth, were laid. All which we implore through the merits and death of our Lord Jesus Christ, thy Son, who, with Thee and the Holy Ghost, liveth and reigneth, one God, world without end. Amen!

Col. LEE, then took the stand and delivered the address, which he had prepared at the invitation of the Philodemic Society. It was full of pathos and burning eloquence. It recited in a masterly manner the stirring history of early Maryland. It dwelt with great unction upon the scenes and the men, whose true greatness, the audience has assembled to commemorate. It took a rapid and well-connected survey of the motives, since developed, that led to the establishment of the colony of Pilgrims at Saint Mary's. It vindicated the character of Maryland Catholics from the charge of intolerance. It portrayed in vivid and truthful colors, the lofty character of the first Lord of Baltimore and his blood descendants. It abounded in the richest incidents of history and biography. It was a clear, statesmanlike view of the public policy, that animated the breasts of the founders of Maryland. It was received with the highest applause and admiration. We take this occasion to say, what we think we have a right to say, from a long familiarity with addresses prepared for similar scenes to the one we are describing, and that is, that this speech of Col. LEE's will be found to compare with the highest production of the kind, in this or any other country, in point of just eloquence, philosophical thought, historical research, pure poetry, and ennobling sentiment. It will win for him a reputation of which he may well be proud. It was our intention to have published it at length, on the present occasion, but as it is to appear under the auspices of the Philodemic Society, we deemed it no more than right, not to interpose in their arrangements We hope, however, to be able to get the consent of the author and the Society, to publish it simultaneously, if not in advance of its appearance in brochure form. It is a speech of which we shall esteem our columns fortunate, to be the bearer to the public in advance.

Near the close of Col. LEE's speech, our highly respected townsman, Mr. GEO. SWEENY, was seized with a rush of blood to the head, while sitting in the assembly, and fell from his seat. He was instantly lifted into the vestibule of the church and profusely bled. Fortunately, his son had accompanied him, and he was soon successful in restoring his father to a sense of his condition. In an hour or two afterwards, he was removed on a mattress, in a carriage, to the hospitable house of Mr. CARBERY, where we left him to be brought, if well enough, to the city in the next steamer. The physician, in attendance, informed us, just as we were leaving, that he was perfectly sensible and said, he had only a slight pain in the head. This was regarded as a highly favorable symptom. The circumstance threw an unpleasant damper, over the spirits of all, for no man, among those who know him, is more highly and deservedly esteemed than Mr. GEORGE SWEENY. He is one of the oldest citizens of Washington, a Baltimorean by birth, and a gentleman, whose life is one of spotless purity, and who has well performed his part in society. May his useful life be long spared!

A large portion of the visitors, at the special invitation of Mr. CARBERY, remained on shore, after their return from the church, to partake of his proverbial hospitality. We sat round the identical mahogany oval table, with its lion-shaped legs, which the first LORD BALTIMORE ate from. It is nine feet in length and five and a half in breadth, when its leaves are extended. Three tables were set and they groaned beneath the most inviting viands. A more beautiful spot we never met with, for a dwelling, than that occupied by Mr. CARBERY's mansion. As we sat at table, we could see to the South and to the North, two most charming water-scapes, the one stretching to the dimly-distant shore of Virginia, and the other a shorter one taking in the ancient seat of Ravenscroft, the residence of one of the Lords of Baltimore. The garden extends on three sides down to the river, not gradually, but the banks break off abruptly some five feet in height. The toast went round quite merrily; and philosophy and cheerfulness reigned supreme.

About four o'clock in the afternoon, the visitors and a large number of the ladies and gentlemen of the county, embarked on board the two steamers, which ascended the Saint Mary's river to the site of the ancient city of the Pilgrims, some three miles distant. The approach to this spot and the spot itself have been so frequently, described, by abler pens than ours, that we do not think it politic to detain the reader with what we must hastily say, if we say anything at all; yet we cannot refrain from remarking, that, in our humble opinion, the Pilgrims were not only men of piety and resolution, but men of great taste for the beautiful in nature. A more magnificent site for a city, with such approaches to it, we do not believe, can be found; but it was not at the head of navigation and wanted back country to sustain a commercial and manufacturing population, and Saint Mary's did not, could not live. The hospitable proprietor of the plantation, whose broad fields of green wheat betoken an unusual degree of industry and thrift for a Southern climate, invited the company to visit the academy, the old Mulberry, beneath which the pilgrims first worshipped when they landed, the graveyard where lie in a vault the remains of one of the Governors of Maryland and his wife, the site of the old State House and the Governor's House. We ascended the same ravine, which the tired feet of the pilgrims ascended. We drank the pure ice-like water from the same spring that cooled the parched lips of the Maryland pilgrims. We stood under the old blasted Mulberry, whose base measures at least fifty feet in circumference, and out of whose decayed and decaying trunk, there now grows a new mulberry and sugar maple. We stood over the vault of a Governor of Maryland, which, when opened twenty-five years ago, displayed the dead bodies of a man and woman in a perfect state of preservation, clothed in fine lace and in rich purple. We stood upon the ruins of the State House, in whose halls the voice of the pious legislator was heard two centuries ago, advocating and voting, that no man should have the right of suffrage, unless he believed in Jesus Christ and Him crucified. These are things of deep interest to every well read mind. They are themes for poetry and for philosophy.

Miss Orr, the principal of the Academy, and her thirty female pupils, received us kindly, and quickly a call from the company was made upon Dr. Ryder for a speech. He obeyed the call and enertained his hearers in a brief speech, full of wit, pathos, and poetry. The venerable Custis followed, and he was succeeded by Dr. Pise, Dr. Riley, Judge Key and Col. Lee, each of whom, in turn, rivetted the attention of their hearers in short, pointed, and felicious remarks. On re-embarking, the Baltimore company from on board the steamer *Planter* which lay along side of the steamer *Baltimore*, sang a farewell hymn, in a most touching style, add when they had finished, each of the boats went on their wavy way, amid the cheers of all on board. Having landed those of our passengers, who belonged to the county, each boat, turned its bow homewards—rockets being thrown from the decks of each, lighting with their glare the dark cloud of night, that was now setting in rapidly upon the water. The *Baltimore* stopped at Piney Point, until early in the morning of yesterday, when she sat out on her return voyage. About ten o'clock we stopped at Fort Washington, and visited the Fort. The polite officer in charge of the garrison—his name escapes us at this moment—received us very kindly and treated us to a review of his guard of brave men, every one of whom had been in the Mexican war. At noon, we were landed in Georgetown, according to the contract with the charter party—no accident having befallen any of the company, except that which happened to our esteemed fellow-citizen, Mr. Sweeny.

Thus ends one of the most pleasing and delightful episodes in our life, one which has served, by its kindly and religous influences, to make us feel that *charity* is the chiefest of all the christan virtues and that a Christian, be he Catholic or Protestant, cannot do better than to cultivate it in all his thoughts and actions.

(1.) Judith XVI, 2.
(2.) Isaiah LVII, 15.
(3.) Jeremiah XXXIV, 18.

☞ The overflow of the Mississippi at New Orleans, threatens disastrous results. Hear what the Delta of the 9th inst., says:

The overflow caused by the crevasse at Mr. Sauvier's plantation above Carrollton, is fast spreading into the city. At dark, last evening, the water had reached as far as Benton street, in the second Municipality, and was covering the whole outer suburb of that part of the city. A very short distance beyond the warehouse, its depth in the swamp was two and a half to three feet, and Carrolton Avenue was covered several inches deep. At the half-way house it is as high as the new shell road. The canal is from two to three feet higher than the usual level at high tide, and would run over the bank on the north side, and thus find its way to the middle and lower part of the city, but that a slight levee, about a foot high, has been raised. About twenty hands were at work last evening, completing and strengthening this levee. Already the damage to property in the rear of the Second Municipality, by the flood, is serious, and falling generally upon persons in struggling circumstances, is the more heavily felt. The crevasse, we learned, was yet open yesterday afternoon.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, from Bayou Sara, La., dated May 5.

The intelligence received regularly from the Capitol, is not only satisfactory, but cheering to the friends of the Administration of Gen. Taylor.

The same confidence that is felt and expressed in regard to the Executive chief, is entertained by the people towards the able cabinet, with which he is surrounded.

☞ The Democrats of Louisana, in State Convenhave nominated

For Governor JOSEPH WALKER.
For Lt. Governor JOHN B. PLAUCHE.
For Auditor LENON LEDOUX, Jr.

A strong ticket that, and one that will be worth defeating. We shall soon know the Whig Ticket, as their Convention met last Monday.

☞ MRS. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS has been removed from Mr. Frey's (where she not long since, was prostrated by a paralytic stroke,) to her own residence on F street. We are happy to learn that, although she is able to sit up only by the aid of pillows, her strength is gradually returning and that she can move the limbs, which, by the sad occurrence, were rendered for the time inanimate.

☞ We learn that Dr. CHARLES T. JACKSON, the celebrated *sauans*, who is sojourning in our city, has received the gratifying intelligence from his lady in Boston, that the King of Sweden has transmitted to him a splendid and massive Gold Medal, as a token of his Majesty's high estimation of the value, which Dr. JACKSON's discovery of the application of Ether, has conferred upon Medical Sbience.

☞ The Pittsburg Post, Dem., holds the following just language respecting Mr. Ewbank:

"Mr. E. is a most estimable man, of most extraordinary acquirements and ability, and perfectly familiar with the class of subjects with which his office is concerned.

☞ Mr. McAlpin, who has left Mobile for California via Vera Cruz, has arrived at Orizaba at last dates. He says that he and his party have been kindly treated, and that it costs 75 cents a day to subsist upon.

☞ The best way to stop the cholera is, for every body to use plenty of chloride about his premises, and to keep in constant action the shovel in removing filth of every description.

☞ The cholera, at last dates, had been very fatal among some Mormons passing up the Missouri river on board a steamer.

☞ MRS GALLATIN, the wife of the venerable states- man, died on the night of the 14th instant, in New York. Her age was eighty-three years.

☞ The Hon. HORACE GREELEY went to Cincinnati, to deliver an address at the Grand National Temperance Jubilee.

☞ Mrs. Howard, who was recently acquitted of the murder of her brutal husband's paramour, has been sent to the Insane Asylum at Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Young Gottschalk, the pianist of New Orleans, is astounding all Paris, and his themas and variations are subjects of study in the Conservatoire!

☞ GEORGE F. USHER, of Rhode Island, has been appointed United States Commercial Agent at Port au Prince.

☞ Whiskey readily brings $4 a gallon on the road from Chagres to Panama!

☞ They have arrested the cholera in Louisville, Ky., by the use of the shovel and chloride of lime.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Corr. of the National Whig, by Garlan and Thompson.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

7 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

OVERTHROW OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC.

INTERVENTION OF RUSSIA.

Probable Restitution of the Pope.

THE SCHLESWIG WAR.

IMPROVEMENT IN COTTON.

Further Decline in Breadstuffs.

We received at noon to-day, from St. Johns, N. B., the following despatch from our correspondent at that post, communicating to us the news by the steamer Canada, seven days later from Europe:

ST. JOHNS, N. B., May 16, 12 M.

The Canada, Capt. Judkins, with 82 through passengers, arrived at Halifax, on Monday evening, at half-past six o'clock, making, with two exceptions, the quickest passage out on record, and the quickest from 2 to 3 days that she ever performed the passage before.

Our express left Halifax at 7 o'clock, and every possible exertion was made to get the news through for the papers of yesterday, but unfortunately there was no steamer in readiness to take it across the Bay of Fundy, the express steamer having been detained here longer than usual on account of a very heavy storm in the bay, which it was desirable to avoid.—The Canada brings Paris dates to the evening of the 2nd, London of the 3d, and Liverpool to the afternoon of the 4th instant. She was to have left Halifax at 8 o'clock, and may therefore be looked for at New York early on Thursday morning.

The following is a concise summary of the commercial and political news brought by her.

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.

There is no material decrease in the stock of bullion held by the Bank of England.

The total amount of gold shipped to the United States, exclusive of £25,000 on board the Canada, is stated at £411,000.

The accounts from New York by the Niagara, of the fluctuation of Exchange, 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 77 to 79, which is the only stock mentioned in the London papers.

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

The accounts of the Bank of France show an increase of specie to the extent of 6,000,000.

On the 3d 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.

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

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

The King of Prussia has definitely refused the imperial crown.

There had been a slight outbreak in Berlin.

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

More troops were to leave France for Rome. It was reported that those under Ordinot had reached that place, that the Romans had risen in favor of the Pope and thus Mancscine and the republican government had fled, and that the people would be compelled not only to grant an amnesty, but desirable reforms.

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

Accounts from India report the termination of the war on the Paunjaub.

Canadian affairs have been incidentally modified in Parliament, but the Ministry have been very guarded in their expression.

Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 5—Since the sailing of the Hibernia, the importers of cotton have taken 113,227 bales, of which 104, 149 are American. The prices of the American, particularly the low and middling qualities, are higher. Egyptian and Brazils quoted at 4 3-8 d, and Orleans 4 3-8 d. The sales of the week, ending May 4, were 66,190 bales, of which nearly 30,000 were American, speculators took 2,300 bales of American, and exporters 2,710.

Another feeling of depression has come over the Grain trade. The weather has lately become very favorable to the growing crops, which caused buyers to confine their purchases to immediate wants. At Mark Lane on Monday last, English wheat sold generally at a decline of one shilling to two per quarter. Foreign wheat also met a very limited demand, although a similar deduction was accepted. In the value of both Flour and Indian Corn, a slight concession was made.

On the following day at Liverpool, a limited demand for wheat and flour was experienced, and firmer prices were barely maintained. Indian corn was in brisk request, and regained the depression last noticed. Indian meal sold at 1ls per bbl. yesterday.

The London market was dull, and very little business doing. Flour was sold at 23s., and towards the close of business this price was not obtainable, although holders refused 23s 6d for considerable quantities, and some transactions have taken place at 22s. 9d. per bbl. Prime Ohio is quoted at 22s. a 24s. 6.

Indian Corn has improved in demand, and sold at 31s. to 32s. for white. The imports of American grain and produce, during the past week, comprised 7,610 barrels, and 27,018 quarters of Indian Corn, and 951 barrels of Indian Meal.

There are very few transactions proceeding in Naval Stores. Turpentine is selling at 7s. per cwt.; common Rosin at 3s. per cwt.

Of cured Provisions, the produce of America, the imports of the last week is as follows: 1,274 tierces of Beef; 3,181 bbls. Pork; 7,532 cwt. Bacon; 442 casks of Hams; 1,181 bbls. and 606 kegs Lard; 249 boxes Cheese; and 31 bbls. Tallow.

Beef is in better request, and prices are steady. Pork is lower, both Western and Eastern more slowly. The price of Hams are again receded. Shoulders are in good demand. Lard is in moderate request; the imports being light, holders are firm. But little business is doing in Cheese, the supplies being short.

The Havre cotton market is a good deal depressed, which is occasioned mainly by the large shipments expected from the United States, announced by the Niagara. Prices have receded about one penny.

The trade of France is rapidly improving; and the import duties of March have 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 29s to 30s per quarter. Good brands of flour were offered at 24s without attracting attention.

Correspondence of the National Whig.

BALTIMORE, *May* 16, 1849.

The United States Marshal of this District was called upon yesterday afternoon to take into custody a mutinous seaman named Blethen, who had threatened the life of Capt. Barstow, of the ship Charleston, bound out to Panama with coal for the Aspinwall steamers. The prisoner was lodged in jail to await a disposal of the case before the United States District Judge (Heath.)

The Canada was announced early this morning.—This suspended all business. Previous to the announcement there were a few sales of Howard street flour at $4 37 1-2.

Correspondence of the National Whig.

MONTREAL, May 15, 1849.

Important from Canada.

An exciting debate came off in the Assembly yesterday, on the question of the address on the Rebellion losses. Col. Gugy said in the heat of discussion, that if the Queen gave her assent to the bill, it would absolve every British inhabitant of the Colonies from his oath of allegiance. The Solicitor General Blake called on the Speaker of the House to mark the words of the Tory members. He added, there were some who might be obliged to answer their names in the criminal docket, for having, by telegraph, inquired how many thousand men could be brought from Upper Canada. The Tory loyalists, he said, in their policy, were tyrannical while in office, and traitors and rebels while out. Bitter renunciations followed.

SAILING OF THE STEAMER AMERICA.—We learn by telegraph from New York that the steamer America sailed to-day, with 124 passengers, including seven for Halifax. Sixteen were from Philadelphia, Dr. Ashmead among them.

Correspondence of the National Whig.

NEW YORK, May 16—2 P. M.

The announcement of the steamer's news has checked the market. Treasury notes and other U. S. securities have advanced ¼ to ½ as is supposed from one broker having foreign markets in advance of the public.

A CARD.

W. G. SNETHEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

BEGS LEAVE to announce to his friends and the public, that his connection with the National Whig, as its sole Editor, does not interfere in any manner with his professional engagements. He will be happy to attend to any law or agency business entrusted to his care.

WASHINGTON, 23d April. April 23-tf

Who Sailed the Seal

The following scene is reported to have occurred on board a steamer carrying detachments of Alabama and Louisiana volunteers to the late war:

One tall volunteer from the land of Alabama was unhappy for the want of employment. He sauntered along "for something to do," when it occurred to him that he might, as he expressed it, "take a good wash." He was a tall, lank fellow, with a shocky head of dry, grassy hair, hanging down to his shoulders. With a deliberation consistent with an idle sea voyage, he commenced rubbing the turpentine soap of the ship into his hair and skin with commendable vehemence. He had cause to take a great deal of pains, for he observed to himself "that he had an acre of barrack mud on him."

It must be observed that all this while the vessel was blowing further out into sea; and by this time the Mississippi water in the wash-room had become exhausted, and he threw his bucket over the vessel's side to replenish his basin.

The first dash he made was at his head; the turpentine of the soap and the saline of the water soon formed a chemical combination, and the oily qualities of the soap disappeared, and left something in its stead resembling tar. Two or three rakes of the fingers through the hair elevated it upright on the Alabamian's head, stiff, as the quill of a porcupine.

"That's another trick played upon me," said the unwashed, in a rage, his hair still growing fiercer. At this moment the water dripped down his face, and he commenced spitting, as if nauseated to the last degree.—Coolly and determinedly, he went to his bell, took a "bowie" some fifteen inches long, and delivered himself thus: "Some of them thar Louisianians has played tricks enuff on me. Now, if any one dare, let him fetch me the one that put salt in this ere water!"

A Sheriff Nonplussed.

The Milford Beacon states that the Sheriff of Sussex county, Del., boarded the ship Susan G. Owens, at Lewistown on Monday, the 7th instant, for the purpose of arresting Mr. Crawford Riddle of Philadelphia, who was bound for California, at the instance of Charles Cummings, whom he owed fifteen hundred dollars. The Sheriff, after he had boarded the ship, was hissed by the passengers in the presence of the Captain. Capt. Barclay then asked by what authority he had boarded the ship, when the Sheriff handed him the writ, saying he demanded Mr. Riddle. The Captain immediately remarked I have three men locked up which I have orders to let no stranger see, and turning upon his heel he went into the cabin. Some of them moved to throw the Sheriff overboard, and proposed three cheers for the Captain and three groans for the Sheriff—others cried out justice has hid her face. When the Sheriff and his posse were about leaving the ship, they called to them and told them they were a set of land pirates. Finding all attempts of no avail the Sheriff and his posse left the ship and returned to shore. On Wednesday morning she got under way and put to sea.

Gold Hunting in Massachusetts.

In consequence of the statement of a cunning convict in the State Prison at Charlestown, the City Marshal and Warden went with him to Barnstable to procure $50,000 of stolen money, $34,000 of it belonging to the Wheeling Bank, which was robbed 16 years ago. In a piece of woods the search commenced, and a hole four feet deep was dug straight down, then an excavation four feet to the right was made. The convict, who had been digging, got the Marshal to take his place. The idea struck the Marshal favorably, and he really assented to the proposition, descended the ladder, entered head foremost the sideway passage excavated by his disinterested fellow laborer, and commenced removing carefully the earth supposed to be in the immediate vicinity of the treasure. The Warden, bending over to receive the money, as it was to be handed up, was suddenly pushed head foremost into the well by the convict.—He instantly threw a quantity of dirt upon them, much to the detriment of their eyesight, and taking to his heels, effected his escape—leaving the two officers to get out as they could, with their labor only to reward their adventure.

The recently-appointed Postmaster of Philadelphia, Mr. William J. P. White, entered on the discharge of his duties on Monday. Mr. W. has been for some years chief clerk in that office, in which capacity he has become perfectly familiar with all the details of its operations.

Mr. Charles T. Maddox, who has just been appointed Postmaster of Baltimore, and will enter on the performance of his trust on the 1st of July ensuing, occupies a position very similar to that of his Philadelphia colleague. A long and faithful service in a responsable station in the Post Office, had deservedly won for him the esteem and good will of the mercantile and business community generally, and had created an earnest and general desire that, in the contingency of a vacancy, Mr. M. might be chosen to fill it. He carries with him, therefore, to his new station a more than ordinary share of the confidence and good wishes of his fellow-citizens.—*Balt. Amer.*

EMIGRATION FROM PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—The Charlotte Town Advertiser states that three vessels are building on the Island, to convey emigrants direct from that colony to Australia. Many persons have already left for Upper Canada and the Western States, being satisfied with the tenure of land. This Island is pleasantly situated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is well adapted for Agriculture, Shipbuilding, Commerce, &c., and might afford free and happy homes to half a million of people. The British Government, however, in the palmy days of Toryism gave it all away to some 18 members of the aristocracy, who try to make all they can out of the settlers, and thus keep them poor, spiritless and discontented.

A RESOLUTE SHERIFF.—The deputy Sheriff of Westchester, New York, while arresting last week, some of the ringleaders of the fatal riots some time since on the Hudson river railroad, was set upon by three Irishmen, demanding the release of two prisoners he had hand-cuffed. He resolutely refusing, each presented a pistol at him, threatening to blow out his brains. Peck instantly drew a revolver from his coat pocket, and shot each in rapid succession, one through the breast, and through the neck, and the other through the arm. The whole body instantly fled, and with the exception of the wounded, returned to work, and quiet is now restored. The man shot through the breast is not expected to recover.

A FORTUNATE COOK.—We learn from New Bedford Mercury, that since the arrival of the Falcon, whaler, at this port a few days since, it has leaked out that the cook, who was shipped at Honolulu, brought with him $12,000 in gold dust! Keeping his own secret until the entry at the Custom House yesterday compelled its disclosure. It was gathered by its fortunate possessor at the placers in California during the last year; and will probably suffice to "make the pot boil" for some time.—*Bos. Trans.*

SAINT LOUIS, May 12.—The cholera is increasing in virulence, in this city—the deaths numbering about twenty per day. On the Missouri river, and among emigrants it is very bad.

Colonel Benton left here yesterday for the Interior.

From Independence, we learn that the notorious Captain Howard has been discharged from custody, (on account of shooting Freeman,) it appearing that he had acted in self defence. Freeman, it is stated, was a counterfeiter.

ANOTHER REPORT FROM VENEZUELA.—Captain Morse, of the schooner Sarah Louisa, from Curacoa, arrived at this port, this morning, informs us that relative to the report of the resignation of the President Monagas, he had not heard of it nor was there any report to that effect in circulation, when he left Curacoa. He had frequently seen General Puez and his sons, who were in great distress, their friends were endeavoring to procure means to forward them out of the country.

THREATENED RIOT IN CINCINNATI.—The Board of Health have established a hospital for the reception of cholera patients in Cincinnati. The people in its vicinity objected to it, and threats were thrown out during last week, that it would be torn down. These threats began to assume the form of a demonstration, when the captain of the night watch sent down a strong police force, by whom the building was guarded all night. Nothing in the way of riot occurred.—*Buffalo Argus.*

The Administration have given some of the Philadelphia offices to original Taylor men, who came to his support from the Democratic ranks.

Mr. EWBANK, who is appointed at the head of the Patent Office, is a man of science and character, and known by a treatise on hydraulics. He was not an applicant for the office, and it was voluntarily tendered to him by Mr. Ewing.—*Charleston Courier