attack the Second Municipality jail, which was at once suppressed.

The names of the brokers whose stores were broken into and plundered, are Messrs. Valentine & Williams, A. S. Barker, E. W. Nance and ——Raffoll. The amount of gold and silver taken from them is variously estimated at from five to ten thousand dollars.

The following are the names of the prisoners now in the Second municipality prison, arrested at the riot and robbery:—J. Cornu, John Kesbert, C. Chauviese, Auguste Sevier, Thomas Gallart, J. B. Leclece, Jean Crouse, George Hafelin, Peter Joseph, Alonza Ynclan, Augustin Lion, Manuel Munis—in all twelve. Besides these, Jose Trioze was arrested by the First municipality police, having in his possession some of the stolen silver.

The Picayune says that besides the volunteer military who were called out, there was a company of U. S. Troops ordered up from the barracks, who were out under arms all night The councils of the different municipalities were immediately called together and made arrangements for the immediate redemption of their issues, and it was supposed, all trouble would therewith end —Sun.

Rumored Riot.—There was a rumor at Dayton, Ohio, on the 25th inst., of a serious riot at Troy, in that State. The following 'bill of particulars' we find in the Dayton Journal:—

Some time since Mr. C Morris, while delivering a Temperance lecture in one of the townships of Miami county, was pelted with eggs, and otherwise disturbed. The individuals concerned in this assault, were recognized and indicted, tried, convicted, and sentenced at the late term of the court in that county. The sentence was a fine and imprisonment for eight or ten days. On Saturday last, after the convicted individuals were committed, a company of some 150 persons came into Troy, and demanded the release of the prisoners. Some efforts were made to compromise the matter with the invaders by a committee of the citizens—and the town was finally evacuated. Preparations were made to resist an irruption on Monday by calling out the Lafayette Blues, of Troy, and securing the assistance of the Piqua Blues. On Monday, a company of about 300 insurgents, armed with scythes, sickles, &c., as goes the report, entered the town, and demanded not only the release of the persons, and the payment of their fines by the citizens, but that two citizens who were named should be given up to them.

These were R. S. Hart and Chas Morris. In case of refusal they threatened to demolish the jail and thus release the prisoners. After some parley, the citizens agreed to pay the fines of those who were imprisoned, and use their efforts to secure their release. How this was to have been effected is not stated. But the proposition was accepted and the invaders again retired. These are the particulars of this most singular and lawless outbreak, as we have heard them. The hostile force is said to have been composed of *respectable* men from the country in the neighborhood of Troy.

From the St. Augustine News, 20th ult.

MORE INDIAN MUDERS IN FLORIDA.

The mail of Wednesday brought us tidings of five more murders by the Indians in Columbia and Alachua counties, on the 14th and 15th instant. We are indebted to the attention of a friend at Newnansville for the following melancholy particulars, under date 15th May:

On the 14th, Messrs William and Bryan Vansant, in company with Mr. A. Osteen, while hunting, were attacked by a party of thirty Indians, who shot Mr. W. Vansant dead from his horse. His brother dismounted and was wounded in the thigh, and Mr. Osteen escaped. On the same day, five citizens went out to bring the dead. They found B. Vansant in the hammock, shot, and his skull broken with his own gun.

On the 15th, the same party, it is believed, attacked the house of Mr Moses Cason, in Alachua county, and killed his wife and infant child. Mr. Cason, though severely wounded escaped with two of his children. They then proceeded to the house of Mrs. Douglas, a widow with a large family of children, but they escaped on hearing the firing and yells at Cason's. Her dwelling was burned and plundered of every thing she possessed. There being a collection of people at Sulphur Springs, on Santa Fe, where the news was soon conveyed, five gentlemen hastened to the place of bloodshed; they had not gone more than a mile, when they were fired on, and Mr. Stafford was wounded in the right arm and side. A diligent search was made during the afternoon and evening, but without success. A party of fifty men were to start early on the 16th on a scout. The writer goes on to say, "These are facts, and how much more remains to tell, I am unable to say. This is called peace! God help us, for the Government will not."

An endorsement on the letter, dated 12 o'clock at night, states that an express had arrived for assistance, to go to the relief of Mr. W. H. Ward. Many guns and yells were heard.

We are indebted to the politeness of a gentleman who arrived from Pilatka yesterday evening for the following.

"A few days since, a party of Indians, supposed to be about twenty five in number, made an attack on the Alligator and adjoining settlements, killing about sixteen persons, burning houses, &c. This band is led by the Creek war chief, Octa-ha-chee.

"Leaving the above section of the country, they crossed the county of Alachua, a short distance from Waka-hoosa, from which post Lieut. Baker 7th infantry, was despatched, with six mounted men, to the trail. When a short distance from the post, he was surrounded by the enemy, who were concealed.—They killed two of his men at the first fire and wounded another. Lieut. B. made a gallant resistance to recover the wounded soldier, but was overpowered by numbers, and obliged to retreat. All the disposable force of the 7th infantry are now in hot pursuit of the enemy.

"Halleck Tustennuggee and his band are safely lodged on Seahorse Key.—Two of his warriors are to go out to the Pilakaha for five wounded warriors whose families are with them. This is a remnant of the party who fought the 2d infantry on the 19th ultimo, in which engagement Captain J. Casey, of the 2d infantry, and his officers and men behaved with great gallantry."

THE TROUBLE IN MOROCCO.

The Courier des Etats Unis has received from its Paris correspondent a more full account of the trouble between our ex-consul at Tangier, Mr. Carr, and the Emperor, than we have been able to find elsewhere. We therefore furnish a translation.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

"The consul of the United States had been recalled by his Government, which gave him liberty, however, to leave his post immediately, or await the arrival of his successor. Mr. Carr chose the former, and publicly sat about making preparations to that end. The day arrived, and just as he was going on board, the deputy Governor sent word to him, by the captain of the port, that he must not leave the place without an order from the Emperor. Remonstrances were useless; Mr. Carr was required to wait the return of a courier from Morocco, bringing the permission. It arrived in due season; and Mr. Carr was preparing to embark on board a steamboat for Gibraltar, when he was again stopped by order of the Deputy Governor. His colleagues, who had accompanied him to the vessel, joined him in protestations against this proceeding, insisting on the efficacy of the permit granted by the Emperor, but all to no purpose. The deputy Governor declared that Mr. Carr would not be suffered to depart without an authorization from the Governor.

"Mr. Carr attempted to go on board, when a soldier of the guard seized him with violence; Mr. Carr prepared to defend himself with a sword cane, but the other consuls interfered and advised him to resist no farther, the violence committed upon him was sufficiently marked and positive.

"The consuls then held a deliberation upon this indignity offered to them all in the person of their colleague, and it was resolved that the consul of the United States should lay the matter before the Emperor, demanding satisfaction for the insult by the displacement of the deputy Governor, and the punishment of the soldier who had laid hands upon the representative of the United States.

"The reply of the Emperor was very far indeed from satisfactory. He approved of what had been done, saying, 'My servants have performed their duty, for you know that no consul must leave my dominions without an order from me.—This order I had forgotten to give, but now I give it to you, and you may go, taking with you the good and the evil that you have received'

"Looking upon the reply as an aggravation of the wrong done him. Mr Carr immediately addressed a circular to the other consuls, giving them information of its tenor, announcing that he should strike his flag, nor hoist it again until full reparation should made for the insult offered to his government The flag was thereupon struck, and on the 7th Mr. Carr embarked, without opposition. He was accompanied to the vessel by all the other consuls, who thought proper thus to signify their strong disapprobation of the measures that had been adopted toward their colleague."

The Paris papers say that the United States squadron in the Mediterranean had sailed for Morocco, to take the necessary measures in reference to the affair.

From the Picayune of the 20th ult.

Later from Mexico.

Arrival of the United States cutter Woodbury, Capt. Nones, with the Hon. Powhattan Ellis and ten of the liberated Americans—General News—Murder of Egerton and his mistress.

The United States Revenue Cutter Woodbury, H. B. Nones, Esq. commander arrived at our port yesterday in five days from Vera Cruz. with Mr. Ellis, late Minister to Mexico, and the following American citizens who were attached to the Santa Fe expedition, and who have recently recovered their liberty: David Snively, T. A. Sully, J. B. Houghtoling, T. S. Torrey, J. C. Howard, H. R. Buchanan, and Geo. Wilkins Kendall, liberated on the night of the 21st of April, the day on which Mr. Ellis took his final leave of Santa Ana, and S. B. Sheldon, A. Adams and John Tompkins, liberated on the 27th April through the intervention of Gen Thompson, the new minister.

By the same vessel also came passengers Jno. Winslow Weed, Esq, of New York, who has been travelling for some two years in South America and Mexico. J. R. Bolton, T. B. Cooledge, Franklin Pervin, and J. W. Harper, Esqs. all American citizens; and also Thompson Robinson, F. Stokes, Peter Gallagher and J. E Jones, English subjects attached to the Santa Fe expedition and politely tendered a passage to the United States by Gen. Thompson.

The Woodbury sailed from Vera Cruz on the afternoon of the 12th inst. At that time the *vomito* or yellow fever was raging with considerable violence, although somewhat abated in consequence of the prevalence of northerly winds.

A *conducta*, with nearly one million of dollars in specie, arrived at Vera Cruz on the morning of the 12th inst. The money was principally destined for Europe and some of our northern cities. Business of all kinds was extremely dull at Vera Cruz when the Woodbury left.

On the 21st April, Mr. Ellis had his audience of leave of Santa Ana, and on the same day Gen. Thompson presented his credentials, and was received by the provinsional President as the accredited Minister of the United States. The address made by these gentlemen upon this occasion, together with the responses of Santa Ana, are published at length in the *Diario del Gobernio* and other Mexican papers.

Mr. Kendall was kept in confinement at the Hospital of San Lazaros until the 18th April. On the same day a young man named Bowen, one of the Texan prisoners, was brought to San Lazaros from Santiago, sick with the small pox. This disease has been very prevalent among the prisoners, several having died, and those who had not been previously vaccinated being now badly pitted. Late on the same night, that is the 18th. Mr K. was taken alone to Santiago, under an escort of 18 men, and the next morning placed in chains. Late on the night of the 21st, Judge Ellis accompanied by B. Mayer, Esq., Secretary of Legation, called at Santiago with the order for the release of Salley, Howard, and Kendall. Mr. K. would here state, that he learned verbally, on the morning of the 15th, that he, with six other Americans, were to be liberated within a few days to Mr Ellis, and this report probably gave rise to the news which has been published here of the release of the Americans.

General Thompson arrived at Mexico on the evening of the 16th of April, and was warmly welcomed by the resident Americans. His exertions in favor of those Americans now imprisoned, have been indefatigable and successful—Sheldon, Tompkins and Adams having been liberated through his intervention on the 27th.

The next day sixteen of the prisoners, claiming English and German protection, were liberated.

Of the Texan prisoners now confined in Mexico some one hundred of them are still at the convent of Santiago, where, with the very important exceptions that they are in chains and are taken out to work in the streets, are well treated. They are well clothed, well fed, and in excellent spirits. Among the officers in Santiago are Col. Cooke, Dr. Brenham, Capt. Sutton, Dr. Whittaker, Majors Brenham and Grush, Lieuts. Hann, Munson, Burgess and Brown, and Mr Hunt, the engineer of the expedition. At Puebla the treatment of the Texians, some twenty-five in number, is far different and worse. They are confined in the criminal jail with over four hundred of the basest convicts. At Puebla are Lieuts. Ostrander, Johnson, Casey and Alexander. Captain Hudson and Major Howard made their escape from the hospital at Puebla on the 5th of April, and have been successful in reaching home

In our way from the city of Mexico to Vera Cruz, we called upon the Texan prisoners confined in the Castle of Perote. In comparison with those at Puebla they may be said to be well off, so far as treatment and association goes. The officers here are Gen McLeod. Captains Haughton, Strait and Holliday, and Lieuts Bratton and Hornsby.

Antonia Navarro is confined in the vilest hole in Mexico, the *Acordada*.—Our readers may recollect that he is a native of San Antonio de Bexar, Texas, and was one of the Texan commissioners

In the same prison are confined Tower Cottell, Pratt, Sutherland, and several other Texan prisoners, taken on the Rio Grande in the early part of the winter.

The balance of the Texan prisoners, who are indisposed, are confined in different hospitals at Mexico and Puebla.

On leaving Mexico, Judge Ellis ordered the sale of his library, table service and furniture generally—the proceeds of which were liberally given to mitigate the sufferings of the Texan prisoners. He had previously given them upwards of $1000.

Gen. Thompson is also doing every thing in his power and consistent with his high position to aid the Texans and alleviate their imprisonment.

The news from the city of Mexico is of little or no importance, at least in a political point of view. Santa Anna is steadily, quietly and secretly carrying on his plans, whatever they may be; and although he knows the Mexican character better than any other man in the country—knows better how to control and govern the inhabitants, and is without question the best President, Dictator, King, or Emperor they could have, is still with but few friends, and is hated and despised by a majority of the citizens—we may also add feared. The three most influential enemies he has are probably Generals Parades, Cartazar and Pedraza.

Nothing is said in Mexico of an expedition to either Texas or Yucatan. On the contrary, Santa Ana is concentrating as many troops as possible in the more immediate vicinity of the capital, with the undoubted intention of fortifying himself more strongly at home.

The Mexicans are ridiculing the Texan blockade, and laughing at the idea. They may possibly laugh on the other side of their mouths before the thing is over.

As regards the settlement of the American claims we have nothing new to communicate. The Mexican commissioner, who has recently been at Washington, we met at Peubla, on his return. It was rumored in Mexico that the government was anxious to fund the claims recently adjudicated in favor of American citizens, and give them scrip bearing interest—this is mere rumor. One thing is certain, however—the Mexican government will be in no particular hurry about settling them. We met Mr. Dorsey on the 9th inst., near Jalappa, on his way to the city of Mexico. The despatches which he carried out undoubtedly had reference to these claims, and by the next arrival we shall learn further.

Murder of Mr. Egerton and his Mistress.—On the morning of the 28th of April, the city of Mexico was thrown into the highest excitement by a report that Mr. Egerton, a landscape painter of great talents, had been inhumanly murdered at Tacubaya, together with a woman with whom he lived as his wife—of rare personal attractions, and who also possessed, high endowments as a landscape painter. It seems that on the evening of the murder Egerton and the unfortunate woman were walking in a large garden attached to their residence, as was their custom. While walking they were attacked by some person or persons unknown, and both of them murdered. As no robbery was committed, as the watch and money in the pockets of Egerton, together with the jewelry of the unfortunate woman, were left untouched, it is almost certain that the act, by whomsoever committed was one of revenge.

THE NAVY.—The recent action of the House of Representatives in reference to the Navy Appropriations, proceeded, we presume, upon the principle that as no measures had been taken to provide for additional revenue, no authority should be given for additional expenditures. This would be a principle of undoubted propriety if all proper measures had been taken to raise such revenue as the resources of the country might well admit, and if it were *then* found that the appropriations asked for by the Navy Department could not be met.

If the honorable members of the House who voted for this extraordinary curtailment have been influenced thereto by conscientious motives of duty, they will be inwardly horrified against any expressions of disapprobation which their unexpected course may call forth. Nor, in such case, would we be disposed to give utterance to any. The right to such independent action, upon such a principle, we would award to others, as promptly as we would claim it for ourselves. If, however, the action of the House has proceeded from a desire to embarrass the administration, or from an unwillingness to co-operate with the Executive in measures suggested by it, without regard to the real utility of such suggestions, the disapprobation which such wanton pertinacity must provoke, will fall with emphatic weight upon the heads of those who most deserve it.

It is true enough that no provision has been made for extraordinary expenditures for the Navy, or for any other branch of the public service—not even for the ordinary expenses of the Government Who is to blame for this? The Tariff affords the only proper source of revenue—and this important subject has not yet been called up for the consideration of the House.

Unless public sentiment has been greatly misrepresented, an enlargement of the Navy is much desired by the people of the United States. A new adjustment of the Tariff is much desired also. It is for the House to take the lead in both measures; and the latter is indispensable to the successful attainment of the other. But how can it be taken as a satisfactory reason for denying the Navy appropriations, to say that no means have been provided to meet them, when it is the duty of the House to provide the means? If the re adjustment of the Tariff were a thing beyond the power of Congress, there would then be an evident propriety in refusing all appropriations for which money was not already provided from existing sources of revenue.—But the neglect of one duty can afford no excuse for the non-performance of another although it may cause it.

If the course adopted by the House should be confirmed by the Senate, the Navy will suffer injury far beyond the temporary inconvenience of inadequate provision for the year. The officers recently appointed—all junior officers in fact—will find themselves virtually cut off from any prospect of promotion for many years; the expectations and hopes with which they entered the service will undergo a cruel disappointment; and under a sense of the injustice with which they will have been treated by their country it will be difficult for them to infuse into their active duties that ardent, buoyant spirit which animates the bosom of men who feel that they are serving a country that will not be unmindful of them. Instability or inconsistency on the part of the Government in a matter like this, where the feelings and interests of a whole corps are concerned, is a serious evil, the effects of which extend far forward; and the consequences of a mistake it will difficult to remedy.—Balt. Amer.

THE NAVY.

The launch of the frigate *St. Laurence* at Norfolk, has *not* taken place, the order from the Navy Department having reached the officer in command of that station in time to prevent it. At the same time arrived an order for the discharge of hands from the yard, which was immediately executed. A like order to this last was received at New York, as well as at Philadelphia, and, it is presumed, at all the navy yards, and immediately carried into effect.

We are at a loss to account for this very hasty cessation of work simultaneously at all the navy yards, unless the existing appropriations for this branch of the naval service are all exhausted. The reduction of appropriations proposed for *the future*, even had it received the assent of both Houses, instead of only one branch of Congress, could hardly have required the instant cessation of work at all the navy yard; the chief regret to which, however, under present circumstances, is perhaps the sudden deprivation of the means of subsistence thus caused to the families of large bodies of mechanics.—Nat. Intel.

From the Phil. U. S. Gazette of May 26.

THE LAUNCH.

Great was the note of preparation yesterday morning, for the launch which was to come off shortly after noon. The best bib and tucker, the newest bonnet, and the most handsome ribbon, were displayed with a due regard to taste, and sometimes without it, by merry hearts; for the storm, which had been venting its fury the day previous, and the darkness of which the setting sun had gilded with its light, had cleared away, and the sky was as pure and bright as an eye of blue, and as clear from spot or cloud as their own spirits Old men looked back upon the past, a score of years, to the time when the noble ship was first commenced, and glad that the end of her weary rest in her prison house had come, set about quietly but earnestly, to see her glide into her proper home. Boys let loose from school, went trotting along in high glee. Little girls, scared by the crowd, hung closely to the frocks of their mamma's, who pressed on steadily, mindful always, and careful of the young ones under their charge. Cabs, chaises, and hacks of low degree, the private equipage, the neat and dashing turnout, all glided one among the other, filled with anxious expectants. Along the wharves, too, the crowd began to gather, and the bunting of the vessels waved gaily in the morning sun—the smoke from the many steamboats, and the unusual activity on board betokened something more than usual about to take place. But suddenly a change came o'er the spirit of the dream. A rumor went forth that the order for the launch had been countermanded and it postponed. It was thought by many to be impossible, and still they pressed on, but the nearer they came to their destination, the stronger the rumor grew, until at last the unwelcome truth stared in their faces. We will not pretend to say what were the feelings of many, especially the ladies, but each one will no doubt, measure the disappointment of others by their own Of course, the stream homeward was, in a short time, as great as it had previously been from it The note of preparation ceased on every side, and although, during the day, there were thousands of visiters at the yard, still there was a want of interest. A ship resting quietly on the stocks was not a launch, and the multitude were disappointed.

This sudden disappointment was caused by an order from the Board of Navy Commissioners. A messenger left Washington City on Tuesday, at four o'clock with orders for the commander of the Navy Yard in this city. The errand, it seems, was effectually done, though we doubt whether it was equally effective in New York.

The cause of this movement on the part of the Navy Board, is the deficiency in the Navy Appropriation—the sum granted by Congress, being far less than that asked. We have not inquired whether there was a real necessity for the sudden arrest of business, and we do not know: a few days will settle the question. In the meantime, however, the workmen on the steamers are discharged, and their families without the means of comfort derived from the labor of the father's hands.

Legislation.—It is probable that the act of the last Legislature, prohibiting the circulation of the notes of the banks of other States in Maryland, was passed through inadvertence; but when it is considered that same house which passed this law, also attempted to pass a law inflicting a punishment of imprisonment in the penitentiary on a negro, for being out after night in certain cases—also passed a law imposing a tax of two and a half per cent on so indefinite a term as "Income";—also passed a law imposing a licence of from one to three thousand dollars on brokers;—also, a law levying a tax for the state on protested notes; also for compelling the country banks to resume specie payment at such a time as to render the country in a measure tributary to the City of Baltimore; and also in rejecting the law for the finishing of the Canal, when a company stood by ready to advance the funds to make the same, so soon as, the Legislature would say the word; one is at a loss to know whether to attribute the passage of *such* an act as this to design or to inadvertence.

[Fred. Herald.

A Compromise.

Congress has now been in session nearly six months. The weather will soon become warm, insufferably so for the transaction of business with many members, and we may therefore speedily look for some measures preliminary to the adjournment. And yet much business of deep importance to the nation, remains to be transacted. It may still be transacted with a proper disposition on the part of the Executive and a majority of the Whig members. Is it not possible to enter into a temporary compromise—to agree that the public business shall be attended to promptly and faithfully, and without reference to the political views of this individual or the singular abstractions of that? Why not take up the various propositions for a Bank, a Currency or an Exchequer, that have been submitted, and vote upon them directly? If they should seem unsuited to the objects in view, let them be voted down, and when so declared against let some other proposition be brought forward. The National Currency is still in a wretched state of disorder, and will we fear continue so, until we have the agency of some regulator. The Tariff, too, and all the other prominent topics of the day, should, as it seems to us, be discussed briefly and permanently, and enacted into law. The American people are patient and long suffering, and the wonder is, with so much to complain of on the part of their representatives, with so much promised by politicians and so little accomplished, that they should remain so calm. We repeat, the session of Congress cannot last much longer, and we ask—is it no possible for the parties most immediately interested, and to whom the majority have a right to look, to enter into a temporary cessation of hostilities, with the laudable and patriotic purpose of transacting the pressing and momentous business of the Nation?—Phil. Inquirer.

From the Baltimore Sun of May 28th.

Protestant Episcopal Convention.

During the session of Thursday, a motion having for its object "the better instruction and improvement of the colored population," introduced by the Rev. James Clark, produced some little debate, in which the word "slavery," with some slight manifestation of the usual concomitants, displayed themselves. The proposition contemplated, if we rightly understood it, accomplishing the purpose in view partly by some alteration of the book of common prayer.* The mover being seated, the Rev. Dr. Mason, of Easton, rose, and with some comments on the delicacy of his subject, proceeded to discuss the question, he adverted to the diversity of condition in the human race, and attributed the various relations of social life to a divine purpose for a special end; he argued the responsibility which attached to those who were in authority, and had, through the difference of position and station in life, human beings in subjection to their will and power. He referred to the institution of slavery, not with any purpose to condemn it, but with a view of showing that, though slavery might have the sanction of the Deity under some circumstances, there were circumstances under which it could be abused and become a curse.

The speaker was here called to order, on the ground of irrelevancy, by a gentleman whose name we did not learn.—The Bishop, however, presiding, had not time to respond to the call before Mr. Mason, turning suddenly towards the person who called him to order, proceeded with a series of rapid interrogatories to inquire wherein he was irrelevant; he then went on to show that if the spiritual welfare, mental improvement and Christian instruction of the slave was neglected by the master, slavery was deprived of the divine sanction, and became a moral evil. The reverend gentleman was interrupted by the entrance of a committee prepared to report, and upon the question being subsequently resumed, it was by an overwhelming vote laid upon the table.

It is proper to observe that although the subject was thus finally disposed of for the present, it was apparent that the whole convention concurred in the necessity and importance of the object proposed by the resolution, but there was an irreconcilable diversity of opinion as to the best means for its accomplishment; and as the subject of slavery threatened to intrude upon the debate, the motion with all that had adhered to in its progress was thus finally disposed of.

The proceedings of yesterday were not of much general interest. The first business before the convention was the election an executive committee on Missions, which resulted in the choice of the Revds. Dr. Wyatt, Dr. Henshaw, Mr. Jones and Saml. I. Donalson and Hugh D. Evans, Esqrs. The standing committee of the diocese remains unchanged.

A debate of some interest occurred on a resolution to amend a section of the constitution by which the convention is governed, with a view to exclude from seats in the convention all who are not in full communion with the church. The resolution was pressed to a vote as a matter of conscience by the mover, against arguments from the house and more than one urgent remonstrance from the Bishop. The vote occurred on a motion to lay the proposition upon the table, which was carried by a vote of 60 to 2. A suggestion was then made that the gentleman have leave to withdraw his motion, but he declined the offer, though it had been 60 against 1—himself alone.

Availing himself of a period when there was no immediate business before the Convention, Bishop Whittingham rose to suggest a modification in the rules of order. By the present arrangement the convention met at 9 A. M., and adjourned at 3 o'clock, P. M. He remarked that this arrangement afforded but little time for devotional exercises, and being satisfied that without the divine blessing they could accomplish nothing, he proposed that the following order should be adopted. At 6 A. M. service.—At 9 A. M. assemble for business, which should be suspended at 12, for the purpose of communion, and the hearing a sermon; then re-assemble at 4 P. M. and continue the session until 6 P. M.

This was objected to by a member, on the ground that gentlemen on committees must necessarily be excluded from the exercises; but the Bishop met the objection with the remark that there were but ten or twelve gentlemen on committees; and inasmuch as he observed that not a few of the members of the convention absented themselves at the hours of devotion, if those gentlemen could get on the committees, the responsibility of their absence would be measurably relieved. This admirable sally, put in the most unexceptionable manner, had the instant effect of bringing out a resolution from a member that a committee should be appointed to revise the rules of order. The Chair accordingly appointed a committee.

The neglected and destitute state of Dorchester county was represented by a gentleman from that section of the diocese, and a resolution thereon adopted, that all dues against that parish be remitted, and that it be hereafter exempt as a missionary station.

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*This being impracticable on the part of a Diocesan Convention, is no doubt an error of the reporter.—Ed Gaz.

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