

Thee as incense, and the lifting up of our hands as the sacrifice. Finally, we give thee most high praise and hearty thanks for all thy servants departed this life in thy faith and fear—Fathers, Prophets, Apostles, Martyrs, and others, whom thou hast preserved from the miseries of this wretched world, from the body of death and all temptation, and who have committed their souls into thy holy hands, as into sure consolation, and whose examples teach us to follow.

The 100th Psalm was then sung by the assembled multitude, the band taking the instrumental part; after which, the Lord Bishop gave the blessing, and the procession moved back to the Province Hall, and dispersed.

UNITED STATES.

THE NEW-YORK CONVENTION.

We conclude this week the proceedings of the New-York Convention. They have taken more time than we could have expected, but the important principles involved in the questions which have arisen upon the peculiar situation of that diocese, give to the session of them so much interest to the Church at large, that we supposed our readers would not hold us excused, if we were to sketch of the proceedings in the Convention. We have given them sufficient to enable them to understand, as they were presented to the Convention, all the subjects which engaged its attention, and to form their own conclusions upon them. Those who may wish to possess the sketch of the debates in full, have an opportunity to obtain them from Stanford and Sword's Report, which will be published in a few days.

The result of the Convention appears to have given general satisfaction to the Diocese. That which excited the strongest apprehension in the minds of many in the diocese before the Convention, was the fear that an election would be made to have the Bishop restored to the exercise of his duties. That question was not distinctly presented to the decision of the Convention; but in reviewing its transactions, the Churchman says—

In what we have said we do not contemplate any act on the part of the diocese, or of the Convention, which would be construed as a restoration of the Bishop to his official duties. From the first we have disclaimed this course, and we hope the repeated and unequivocal disclaimers of the same course in the late Convention have effectually removed the apprehension from the minds of all to whom it was unwelcome.

The Protestant Churchman thinks that the votes of the laity on the amendment of Judge Oakley's resolution, and on the resolution offered by Dr. Wainwright, recorded their opinion that a restoration cannot take place with any prospect of success. That question was not put, but the Clergy have expressed informally their opinion to the same effect, with a very few exceptions, as individuals, and without a formal vote.

To meet the difficulties of the diocese in consequence of the disability of its Bishop, the tenth canon was altered so as to remove all doubts as to the performance of the duties of the office, and the duties of the other Episcopal acts without which a Church cannot be maintained. They may now invite any Bishop into the diocese to perform Episcopal functions.

We have terminated the difficulties for the present at least, and we sincerely trust, finally. We have in this result another instance added to the many which have gone before it, of the directing and controlling power of the Head of the Church, in seasons of storm and danger, when amidst the contentions and strife of men, a carrying element of party comes in, and says, "peace be still, and immediately there is a great calm. Why is it, that when dangers arise and threaten the ark of his salvation, men will attempt to save it by quarrelling with one another, rather than by preserving it, and in his own time restore it to its safety, into the care of those whom he designs to be its pastors. How invariably, on such occasions, do we see the concerted plans of men frustrated, though they may be formed with the most wisdom, and the most zeal of party spirit, and by all the art and eloquence of man can employ. Whence came the high excitement, the unchristian temper, the angry words, which so often of late characterize the transactions of the Church. These remarks are not intended for New-York alone, they are applicable nearer home. Even the sanctity of the office of God is no restraint, and His holy temple is desecrated by those who have met together as legislators for His glory.

How different would be the character and aspect of the Conventions of the Church, if all their members were guided by such a spirit. They had no plans nor designs of their own to accomplish; they were not to be indulged; no party views to promote; if they came together, properly impressed with the solemnity of their duty, and with a due sense of the honour conferred upon such a trust, they would really sought counsel of the Most High, that they might and his blessing, and the humble instruments to promote the honour of His name, the prosperity of His Church, and the salvation of their fellow-men. Can we doubt that He would be with them to guide and bless them. Nay, verily, but as surely as He was with his chosen people of old, so will He be with them by day, and a pillar of fire by night, so certainly will He be with them now by His spirit, and guide them by His counsel, to the promotion of truth, and quietness, and peace, and the glory of His Father.

With the following excellent remarks of the *Tribune* Messenger, we close the subject:—

DOCTRINE OF NEW-YORK.—We had barely space in our issue to record the adjournment *sine die* of this very important and interesting Convention, which closed on the evening of Tuesday, the 30th ult. [September.] If we are to judge from the language held by our brethren, we must conclude that the Convention was a success. The result of the Convention, and all are very much pleased, and the calls of "order, order," and all the appellation, and applause from the galleries—(and it is that building, consecrated to the service of God should be thus desecrated)—all seem gratified. Why not then let matters rest as they now are, and still? The Church has been honoured by any further discussion. Christian temper, judging from the past, cannot be improved by continuing to quarrel with one another, and to express our opinions to one another. We simply and humbly ask our brethren to excuse us, for the expression of our hope that they will allow their distant friends to be released from the contemplation of those sharp contentions which have so much afflicted them. If the counsels of the President of the Convention are allowed to be followed, we personally, we have no doubt, will be satisfied with the result, and general good, would be the result. That gracious master, who was neither in the wind nor in the fire, said once, "Peace be still." Let human passion and contention cease, and there will be a blessing as before, there was, "a great calm."—not the calm of inaction for the cause of "Christ and His Church," but the calm of godly quietness, that meek and peaceable spirit, "which in the sight of God is of great price."

BISHOP CHASE.—Our readers will be pleased to learn that this venerable Prelate of the East, who has been so long and so bravely engaged in his journey, having been enabled to reach his home without further injury, and that the quiet and repose of "Robin's Nest" will soon restore to him his usual health and energy.

Rev. JOHN COLEMAN, D. D.—The readers of the *Banner*, and the numerous distant friends of the Rev. Dr. Coleman, will be pleased to learn, that he has so far recovered from his protracted indisposition, as to be able to resume his pastoral duties. He officiated on Sunday last, in his Parish Church.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.—ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

The Steamship *Great Western* sailed from Liverpool on the 11th of October, and arrived at New York on Tuesday, the 28th, bringing six days less intelligence.

The Government measures for the creation of the three Academies in Ireland is said to have created serious divisions in the Royal Association.

The Quarter's Revenue in the Customs shows a large sum for railway advertisements as the United States gives annually to their President.

The Quarter's Revenue in the Customs shows a decrease of a million sterling; in the excise there is an increase of £200,000. This large decrease in the Customs is a slight increase to the reduction of the duties on sugar, and the small quantity of foreign corn imported this last quarter.

The grain markets, both here and elsewhere, will be seen on the rise. The London market of yesterday advanced considerably—nearly 2s. per quarter. The remarks which we made on one or two occasions recently still apply to the corn market. The present harvest will yield indifferently, and this, combined with the failure of the crop on many parts of the Continent, our supplies cannot fail to send the price of "bread stuffs" to a higher figure than they have yet seen.

general failure of the potato crop is, as we have before stated, one of the primary elements in this upward tendency of prices. It may be observed, however, that, as regards England, the disease is not so general as it has been in some other countries, leaving only a small area behind, which will not materially injure the properties of that valuable cereal.

The interest of the week's news centres in the accounts which have come recently to hand from Algiers and Italy. The French expedition to Morocco last year may now be seen in the destruction of the French forces at Djemra Ghezoua, amounting to about 450 men. The commanding officer was inveigled from his post on the frontier of Morocco, and cut to pieces. Only fourteen escaped. Flushed with this triumph, the successful Abd-el-Kader rushed at higher game, and attacked General Carnageat, at the head of a considerable force, and, although repulsed, succeeded in making the enemy feel the weight of his powers.

This disaster has produced much depression, and not a little anger, in France. The King, especially, is annoyed at it; and the government, it is said, are now resolved to hunt the Arab leader from the face of the earth. Twelve thousand men, or six regiments of troops, are to be instantly dispatched to Algeria. Beyond is ordered to rejoin the army, and preparations are making for a large scale of carrying out the project, and circumstances of glorious war into the heart of the country. But what will this avail? The climate will continue to mow down the invaders, if the natives cannot. The desert will still afford a home for the hardy recruits. The Abd-el-Kader, as hereafter, will escape martyrdom, and now will "drop down" upon the Frenchmen when they least expect it. Africa, in short, will prove the grave of Louis Philippe's troops—the museum, it may be, of his dynasty.

Lord MORLEY has sent a good chance of being returned for the county of York at the next general election, which is not far distant.

The London Morning papers of yesterday contain accounts of floods in the north of England and Scotland, which occurred during the latter part of the previous week. We are sorry to hear that the successful Abd-el-Kader, as hereafter, will escape martyrdom, and now will "drop down" upon the Frenchmen when they least expect it. Africa, in short, will prove the grave of Louis Philippe's troops—the museum, it may be, of his dynasty.

The BANK OF ENGLAND returns for the week ending the 27th ult. state the amount of notes issued to be £28,557,990, against which, in addition to the Government debt and other securities, there is in coin and bullion £1,457,590. In the banking department the liabilities are set down at £36,047,354, and the assets include £602,703 in gold and silver coin.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Since our last market has been fully supplied with all descriptions of Colonial Produce, still the rates previously established are in almost every instance sustained; the home trade, however, has been somewhat depressed, and has been transacted by private treaty. The various articles submitted to public competition were in almost every instance disposed of; the trade generally are determined to keep up full stocks, on account of the excessive consumption that is going on, and the fact that the market is not so well supplied as it was, the quantity of goods in the bonded warehouses is generally under that of last season. In goods suited for exportation there has, however, been little passing, and prices are on the decline for foreign Sugar and Coffee, although the supply of the latter is somewhat increased. The market for the various articles of the East India and Indigo branches has advanced, and at those of Colonial Wool former rates are well sustained.

On the 10th of October the import rate is reduced to 4d. per bushel, and the price of the same is 2s. 6d. per bushel. Our fresh supplies of produce from Ireland as well as coastwise are collectively very unimportant, and the arrivals from abroad are confined to 463 qrs. of Wheat, with 2265 bbls. Flour from Canada. During the interval since our report of Tuesday, we have had a considerable increase in the demand for the leading articles of the trade, especially for Canadian Flour, which, beginning to be more generally appreciated by consumers, has moved off freely, and sellers of this, as in other transactions, have mostly had some advantage. Although the market is somewhat depressed, and the accounts of harvest in the late districts of the country are still unfavourable; the proceedings, however, at our Corn Exchange, though all have been generally less animated than before, are still rather brisk, and the market is well supplied with Irish red, at least, would realize a small advance; whilst of old, several parcels have been sold at our last quotations, for transit to the interior of this country and shipment to Ireland. Of fish, the market is somewhat depressed, and the demand for the various articles of the trade, especially for Canadian Flour, which, beginning to be more generally appreciated by consumers, has moved off freely, and sellers of this, as in other transactions, have mostly had some advantage. Although the market is somewhat depressed, and the accounts of harvest in the late districts of the country are still unfavourable; the proceedings, however, at our Corn Exchange, though all have been generally less animated than before, are still rather brisk, and the market is well supplied with Irish red, at least, would realize a small advance; whilst of old, several parcels have been sold at our last quotations, for transit to the interior of this country and shipment to Ireland.

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Colonial.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S HEALTH.

Montreal, 1st Nov. 1845. The malady of His Excellency the Governor General has, for several days past, assumed a more favourable appearance. His general health and spirits are improving. He has been able to take an airing in his carriage, and is now recovering from the effects of a severe cold.

On Friday night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, in the fore store of Mr. Ruxton, near the west end of St. Paul-street, by which, we are to say, the whole of the premises were destroyed. The adjacent stores in the occupation of Messrs. King & Knolch were at one time in great danger, as were the buildings in Commission street, in the occupation of Mr. Hunter and Mr. Gilroy. All the goods in these stores were removed into the streets for safety. The engines were early at the spot, but, as usual, there was hardly any water to be had, although this is one of the principal business streets of the city, full of counting-houses and large stores full of valuable property. Had there been on the river, what we have so often recommended, a large floating engine, such as those on the Thames in London, it would have forced upon enough water to keep two or three of our portable engines at work. The Corporation must procure one of these floating engines, by a little contrivance it would be available in winter as in summer, it would only have to be taken out of the water for a short period in spring and fall, and in winter might be placed on the ice in front of the town, under a shed, in which a stove fire is constantly kept going to keep the oil from freezing. An engine of this kind, which requires a hundred men to man the brakes will force water through half a mile of hose if it is required.—*Montreal Courier*.

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