









of a Secretary. On motion, the vote by ballot was dispensed with, and the Rev. Mr. Haight was re-elected Secretary, with a majority of six.

The Convention adjourned until Thursday morning at 9 o'clock. Thursday, 9 A. M. The Convention was opened with the Daily Morning Prayer, read by the Rev. W. L. Johnson, assisted in the lessons by the Rev. Dr. Moore.

The bishop concluded with a summary of his Episcopal acts during the year; from which it appears that he has travelled in their performance 4,750 miles; that he has ordained 17 Deacons, and 12 Priests; has instituted 45 rectors; laid the foundation of 11 churches; consecrated 6; preached 206 times; administered the Holy Eucharist 82 times; and confirmed 1,540 individuals on 85 occasions. The whole number of clergy in the diocese is 202.

The diocese has never been in a more prosperous condition, both temporal and spiritual. The number of confirmed exceeds that of any former year, even including the period before the division of the diocese. And as a Divine mercy, no death had occurred among the clergy during the entire year.

After the bishop had concluded his deeply interesting address, the Committee on Incorporations reported the names of five new churches which were admitted into the Church of St. Jude. The application of the Free Church of St. John, in this city, was also reported, and a re-consideration of the vote was debated, and the application granted. A considerable debate arose on the application of two new churches from Staten Island, rejected by the Convention on the ground of a slight legal informality. A reference was made of these cases to a Committee of five legal gentlemen, who reported favorably, and these also were admitted.

The Convention then went into the annual election for Standing Committee, Delegates to the General Convention and Supplemental Delegates. This election occupied the remainder of this morning's session.

At the time of the adjournment, only the tellers for the clergy had reported. By votes averaging 95 to 19, the clergy had chosen the tickets for the respective offices named above.

It was understood that there was no choice on the part of the laity on the ticket for Supplemental Delegates. On the other, no report was made by the tellers.

Arrival of the Acadia. The steam ship Acadia, Capt. Kyrle, arrived at Boston on Tuesday the 3rd inst., bringing five of English passengers, both London and Liverpool, to the 19th of September, fourteen days later than our previous advices.

The principal items of intelligence are, Her Majesty's safe return to England, her subsequent visit to Belgium,—the cheering accounts of reviving Commerce, and the conclusion of a favourable harvest.

THE WEATHER AND THE HARVEST. We have still fine weather, and every probability of a continuance. Yesterday at noon the thermometer reached 73 in the shade with a light breeze from the S. E. This is a degree of heat almost unprecedented in the middle of September.

Our harvest crops are now mainly confined to the north-eastern parts of both islands, and are remarkably well. The barley grain is small, and full one third below an average crop. The best looking is found to be on the poorer lands.

The heavy rain which fell about a fortnight since has caused an improvement in vegetation. Potatoes and turnips grow amazingly, which the farmers' prospects are cheering. —Western Times.

Hertsfordshire.—The crops are now safely housed in almost every part of the country. The barley, in which declined both in quantity and quality, was expected, had turned out abundantly, and in most instances remarkably fine.—Hertsford Review.

Cumberland and Westmoreland.—All descriptions of crops are now nearly secured in capital condition. It is also found that the potatoe crops will be more abundant than was anticipated in an early period of the season. The after grasses in all parts of Cumberland and Westmoreland are remarkably well, and are thick and long on the ground. Indeed the weather has been, and continues, all that the most fastidious could wish.

SCOTLAND.—Every where the work is going on rapidly and joyously, and in no previous year, in our remembrance, has there been a greater prospect of luxurious abundance. The samples of new wheat exhibited in our market on Wednesday, and a highly favourable specimen of the crop; one parcel from the neighbourhood of Musselburgh weighed nearly 65 lb a bushel. The yield of the other crops looks remarkably well, and is said to be satisfactory; and in the course of ten days, if the present weather continue, we shall be great of cheap food for at least a year. The crop is not only great as respects quantity, but the quality promises to be excellent, and the green crops and pastures have improved beyond all expectation. —Northburgh Post, Sept. 16.

IRELAND.—A great deal of grain has been secured in safety. Almost a week's fine weather would finish the harvest in this district, and it is now found the crops are turning out much better than was expected.— Belfast Chronicle, Sept. 16.

AMERICAN PROVISIONS. Liverpool, 18th September, 1843. Sugar, U. S.—New York India Mess has been moving off at 80s per tierce, in small lots to dealers, as they wanted it for feeding vessels, anticipating the arrival of new Irish sugar; the weather, which has continued so long, has not been materially against this. There is now no longer any dearth of the navy contract, it being known for a certainty that the government has a large stock in store. We are, however, of opinion that we shall have an extra demand for butcher's meat in our markets, and a consequent rise in the price of the government supply. We have little probability of being able to introduce American Beef for home consumption, but it is expected that the 4th August, we quote No. 1 Prime (in lbs.) at 20s @ 42s; No. 2 Prime at 18s @ 40s; extra Mess and Family 20s @ 66s; No. 1 Prime at 17s @ 33s; No. 2 Prime at 15s @ 80s; Mess 85s @ 95s; extra Mess and Family 100s @ 75s @ 6d. Duty 8s and 5d per cent.

Port, U. S.—Pork is dull, some small sales have been made for export at 40s per barrel. The stock is now exhausted, and in the absence of further supplies our quotations are nominal. Prime 37 @ 40s and Mess 41 @ 45s per barrel. Duty 8s and 5d per cent.

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Wool, U. S.—The continuation of fine weather checks the advance of prices. We therefore repeat our quotations: viz. for U. S. duty paid, 7s 6d @ 8s per 70 lbs. Duty 14s per cent.

Wool—Sweet in bond, (nominal) Sour 23s @ 24s; Sweet, duty 30s @ 31s. Sour, 28s @ 29s per lb. Duty 8s and 5d per cent. GEORGE WAIGHT & Co.

STATE OF TRADE. From the Leeds Intelligence of Sept. 16.

LEADS.—The woolen trade of this district continues so uniformly active in all its branches, that we have little to state in the way of report beyond the fact. The stocks of manufactured goods are light, and as most of the clothiers are bringing to order, there is a pretty confident anticipation of a BRADFORD.—We had again a good attendance of merchants here on Thursday. The demand for all kinds of piece goods, especially Yarns of all kinds meet ready sale, at prices somewhat improved. In wools also there was a large business done; a slight advance kind of combing and clothing wool sold readily at a good price. There were quotations.

Huddersfield.—There were a great attendance of merchants here on Tuesday, many of very good character. There is a great demand for the wool market, and the dealers in the raw material have not been so eager to sell as former times.

MANCHESTER.—During the early part of the week printing was not so difficult to obtain, and manufacturers were having completed their orders, were desirous of selling at a shade lower in price. The news, however, from the

United States, which arrived about the middle of the week, gave a fresh impetus to trade, both here and in Liverpool, and a large amount of business has been done at each place, at the highest rates.

Indeed, both cloth and cotton may be said to be advanced rather than otherwise. We are of opinion that stocks are too light to admit of any immediate decline in price, although we are sorry to learn that several new mills are in the course of being erected in the vicinity, and Blackburn, we hear, one on a very large scale, is commenced.

We are quite aware that too much cannot be made if the people had only the means to purchase, for thousands are only half clothed; but we know they have not the power of buying, consequently should our markets at once become glutted, the fault will be our own, and the blame ought not to be foisted on Parliament or the Government altogether.

The delaine printers also continue extremely busy, and are given to understand that block printers cannot be obtained in the numbers or to the extent required. An opinion is very generally held, that the delaine trade will be a very profitable one, and we have learned that preparations are making upon a large scale in order to produce some elegant delaines for the Spring season.

The overland mail has not arrived, so that in all probability we shall have two mails to-morrow, and if the commercial news be favourable, it is expected 40s in shillings will be in good demand. 27s, in 68s, may be quoted 5s 3d, and 72s 5s 9d to 6s.

THE IRON TRADE.—A movement for the better may now be expected, as indicated, but it actually may be confirmed. At the last quarterly meeting, it is known a reduction of 10s. per ton on manufactured iron took place. This reduction may now be considered as abrogated. Hence the price stands as it was about eight weeks ago. Every check to retrogression is of course negative improvement, and every advance to the contrary is necessary an improvement, and possibly a vast one; but the character of the present improvement remains to be determined by its effects, and these are by no means sufficiently developed to warrant the sanguine representations we have seen put forth. We do not doubt that the price of iron will be a good deal higher than it was some weeks ago, but we do not think the price will rise to such a point as to be a serious check on the demand.

However, it has been made and obtained, while some establishments, not having made such a forecast, expect a rise in the price, and decline taking orders except at next quarter's rates. All the forges and mills, speaking generally, may be stated to be actively employed, and we do not hear of any additional blast furnaces have as yet been set to work. The stock of pig iron, before the late rise, was not so much as it is now, and was, unusually heavy, and will take some time to work up. On an advance of 5s. per ton may be safely noted; within a fortnight it could have been obtained at 2s. 10s. per ton; now there is a distinction to part with it at 3s. 10s. per ton. We saw it stated on good authority, on Monday, continued at 1s. 18s. 6d.; has here may be considered more than first price. In Wales the discount for cash is now 3s. instead of 5s., and there also a corresponding movement in price has taken place. Owing, however, to the great number of orders delivered in and accepted at low prices, it will, with several iron-masters, be six or seven weeks or two months before they can get to work fully on the advanced rates. On Monday most of the iron dealers in this town and neighbourhood, who had reduced their price, made an advance of 10s. per ton on bars, rods, &c.—Wolverhampton Chronicle.

IRELAND. Mr. O'Connell had another monster meeting at Loughrea, County Galway, on the 10th inst., September—Sunday. The Queen's speech was the main topic of his address on this occasion.

DISORGANIZED STATE OF SPAIN. A counter-revolution in Spain has been commenced at Barcelona, where, in a very serious manner, 100 men were killed and several wounded, on the 10th inst. The revolutionists have taken possession of the city, and have proclaimed a republic. The Queen's speech was the main topic of his address on this occasion.

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travel in a land every inch of which has been disputed, inch by inch, with alternating success, by the champions of liberty and despotism, and which, upon the ancient places of historic fame, the former parts of a monopolized commerce, the early seats of gorgeous arts, she will turn to the reminiscences of the past,—from the cruel warfare of the Spaniards, and from the holiday campaign of Louis XIV., to the fanaticism of the French Revolution, and to that field which associates eternally the glory of England with the liberties of Europe. She will look on Waterloo, and recollect that Wellington is her subject.

HER MAJESTY'S ARRIVAL IN BELGIUM. OSTEEND, Sept. 13.—I have just had the pleasure of witnessing Her Majesty's disembarkation. At a quarter past two precisely the royal cortege left the quay, for, happily, it entered the port. Her Majesty and the King of the Belgians occupied the back seat of an open carriage. Opposite them sat the Queen of the Belgians and her Royal Highness Prince Albert. Throughout the whole line of march the Queen and her Consort were the most rapturous cheering, and it is needless for me to describe. The entire populace was abroad, and displayed as much enthusiasm as a similar number of the most loyal and affectionate of our Queen's own subjects could have testified. By all accounts, the passage will be a happy one, and will, at least to the contrary subjects, but Her Majesty did not experience any inconvenience from it.

(From the Brussels Observer.) Several persons of high rank are expected at Ostend to meet Queen Victoria. Among others, the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, the brother of the King of the Belgians, and father of Prince Albert, and Prince Bismarck, who is related to the late King of the Belgians, and who is expected to be present. On Friday the King and the Queen will be at Ostend. On Friday the King and the Queen will be at Ostend. On Friday the King and the Queen will be at Ostend. On Friday the King and the Queen will be at Ostend.

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those who had sought to destroy the Queen's authority in Upper Canada. There was, no doubt, much mismanagement on the part of the Province, but there were other causes at work which created that apprehension and distrust of their rulers, and created discontent,—causes to be found in the difference of origin and the apparent war of races. He had no doubt that, had he [Sir Allan] lived in that Province, the son of a Frenchman, inheriting the feelings peculiar to that people, and looking upon the Colony which they once held, as a conquered country, in which the tide of British emigration was fast sweeping away the ancient landmarks, he might have participated in those feelings which were so painfully exhibited in 1837. [This is very foolish talking to say the least Sir Allan.]

AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION. Mr. HICKS wishes to direct the attention of the House to an important subject, and one which was interesting to the Province—the question of Agricultural protection—and to explain the views of the Government upon it. He said it was the intention of the Government to bring in a bill to impose a duty upon Agricultural produce entering the Province, which they intend should come into operation on the 5th of January next.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. Hon. Mr. DRAPER gave notice of a motion relative to a Bankruptcy Law. [Mr. Draper stated that he would Mr. Draper succeed in his benevolent efforts.]

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT. Mr. DALY presented a message from his Excellency the Governor-General, announcing, first, that the reserve bill regarding the temperance of the English Church had been confirmed; and next, information respecting the SEAT OF GOVERNMENT. The message stated that his Excellency did not feel himself at liberty to communicate the correspondence requested, but would state that Her Majesty's Government declined deciding the question without consulting the Canadian Legislature, but would agree to what might be advised by either House; or both, the choice to be given to Kingston and Montreal, and a pledge to be given for raising the funds necessary to erect the public buildings.

Will this be given a copy of a report of the Executive Council to his Excellency Sir Charles Bagot, made last March, on the Seat of Government, in which the argument is put altogether in favour of Montreal.

PIANO FORTEN. JUST RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND, four very superior SQUARE GRAND PIANO FORTES, by W. Stodart & Sons, Golden Square, London—Price £75, and £80, Curcy., including a set of additional Stricks, and Tuning Fork and Hammer.

Arrival of the Great Western. We have heretofore announced the arrival of the Great Western from New York, on Saturday last, the 4th inst. The news which she brings is four days later than that by the Acadia, and is not of any importance. Her Majesty the Queen, we are happy to say, had returned in safety, and in good health, from her visit to Belgium. The weather continued favourable for the harvest. Trade continues to improve.

Colonial. A great deal of discussion has taken place in the House of Assembly on the subject of the Governor's speech. In the course of the debate much was said on both sides, on the causes of the late rebellion in the Upper and Lower Provinces—very unprofitable in our opinion. The following remarks by Mr. Moffatt appear to us to be very judicious.

Mr. MOFFATT had hoped that all discussion on the subject before the House would be avoided, that hon. gentlemen would content themselves with a vote; but he could not forbear to say on the present occasion, which was an appeal to the Captain-General to stop the effusion of blood, and remind him that political differences had never been satisfactorily adjusted by force of arms. The Supreme Junta, on the other hand, issued on the 5th, to the Spanish nation, a manifesto, in which they declared their intention to maintain the independence of the country, and to induce their opponents to look with regret upon past events; and when again it had been stated by the hon. member for Gaspe that the hon. and gallant Knight from Hamilton and those who acted with him, would be pleased to see the restoration of the royal, or to induce their opponents to look with regret upon past events; and when again it had been stated by the hon. member for Gaspe that the hon. and gallant Knight from Hamilton and those who acted with him, would be pleased to see the restoration of the royal, or to induce their opponents to look with regret upon past events; and when again it had been stated by the hon. member for Gaspe that the hon. and gallant Knight from Hamilton and those who acted with him, would be pleased to see the restoration of the royal, or to induce their opponents to look with regret upon past events; 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