NEW YORK HERALD.

New York, Wednesday. October 1, 1845.

Foreign News.

The Cambria, the steamer remarkable for speed and abolition riots, is now in her twelfth day.

New Disclosures in the Politics of the Van Buren Democracy.—Mackenzie Convicted of Gross and Malicious Falsehood and Slander.

To-morrow, we will resume our political history of that eventful epoch in the life of Van Burenism, between the years 1824 and 1834, and re-publish the letters written by Martin Van Buren, Jesse Hoyt, and ourself, during that period, which have been given in Mackenzie's pamphlet. These epistles we will give in regular chronological order, Mackenzie having blunderingly printed them in a confused and disconnected manner, without any method or arrangement, or attention to dates. Our comments will embrace some exceedingly interesting disclosures and developments. During the whole period of our connection with the politicians of this State, we kept a diary, which records many most amusing scenes, and is peculiarly rich in revelations of political intrigue—the tricks of party leaders—and the philosophy of faction. By the aid of this diary we will be enabled to give some of the most interesting, curious, and attractive chapters of contemporaneous history, that ever were written.

Together with the correspondence of Martin Van Buren and Jesse Hoyt, which has been published by Mackenzie, we will give to the world four letters written to us by Mr. Jesse Hoyt, which will be found highly interesting, very honorable to Mr. Hoyt, and entirely exculpatory of our character and reputation from the impudent and malicious charges attempted to be brought against us by Mackenzie.—We had no locks to break—no deal chests to force open—no sacred rights of private property to violate, in order to obtain these letters. We found them yesterday, amongst our private papers and journals, and in one of them we are furnished, most opportunely, with the means of at once vindicating our character from gross and slanderous aspersions, and convicting this Mackenzie of a most malignant and unprincipled attempt to blacken our reputation. The postscript of this remarkable letter, which is dated the 16th of August, 1833, and addressed to me at Philadelphia, is as follows:—"The Branch Bank sent their 'card' to-day to the Banks in Wall street for $200,000 specie." This was the letter to which I wrote the reply published amongst the other letters with my signature in Mackenzie's pamphlet, the postscript of which is thus given in that publication—"The $200 in specie I'll put into my big gun, and give the U. S. Bank and stock-jobbers a broadside. *I wish you would let me know any other U. S. Bank movements in your city.* This is the battle ground of Bank-contests—here is the field of Waterloo. New York is now only the Pyrennees." Was ever a clearer case of wilful and malicious misrepresentation than is thus discovered in the construction put upon the postscript of my letter by Mackenzie? It may possibly have been that by mistake I wrote "$200" instead of "$200,000," but the knowledge now possessed of the character of Mackenzie does not at all militate against the suspicion that he may have wilfully erased the ciphers. At all events whatever way that may be—it is quite immaterial so far as the original facts of the case are concerned—our character and reputation are thus triumphantly vindicated. It is made clear as noon-day that the insinuation that we had received "a bribe," which Mackenzie impudently puts forth, is a foul and baseless slander. We never received one farthing from any of those politicians with whom we were connected during that period. It is very true we desired a loan of $2,500, and solicited the aid of Mr. Hoyt in procuring it for us. But even that we did not get. We did obtain the loan, but it was from friends not connected with either of the political parties, and the sum was in due time repaid with interest.

This is but a sample of the manner in which we will drag to the light of day all the hidden things of darkness connected with these Mackenzie developments, and by the simple statement of facts every one of which we can substantiate, repel the assaults made upon our reputation during our connection with the leading politicians of the democratic party, between 1824 and 1834—a stirring and remarkably eventful period of ten years. So far as we are concerned, it must be pure malice on the part of Mackenzie which prompts his attacks and actuates his conduct. Since his arrival in this city we have always been ready to serve him when we considered his purposes and motives to be good. The pains which he takes to falsify and misrepresent the letters which he publishes, and to excite prejudices against us, must be attributed to the pure malignity of the man.

This much to-day by way of anticipation. In to-morrow's paper we shall proceed with a deliberate careful, and historical review of the whole subject including the highly interesting and important correspondence of Mr. Hoyt, which we have just brought to light, and which will materially aid us in our labors.

The Episcopal Convention.—At last, this Convention has closed its stormy sessions, leaving matters very much as they were before it commenced its proceedings—its solemn prayers—its pious exhortations—its fiery speeches—its violent personalities—its unseemly ebulitions of ill-nature and spleen, and all manner of uncharitableness. What a strange spectacle has the whole scene, from beginning to end, presented! How unlike a convocation of the followers of the Prince of Peace! How the angels must have sighed and wept as they looked upon the proceedings in that church, dedicated with all the pomp and solemnity of ecclesiastical form and ceremony to St. John—the meek disciple whom Jesus loved!

After all, the question of salary remains undisposed of, and it is not at all unlikely that the lawyers may have a chance to step in and get fine plucking and fleecing out of the business. Alas! alas! the wicked men who trade in politics, do not engross all the intrigue, plotting, squabbling, selfishness, and worldly mindedness that make earth like the habitation of unclean spirits. The clergy share too largely these unholy attributes. When shall we have a better priesthood? Not, we fear, till the millenium, or unless the idea we once heard a good old Presbyterian clergyman suggest be realized—that "the ministers of the gospel be let down from heaven every Sabbath morn, and taken up again punctually every Sabbath afternoon."

Appropriate Appointment.—One of the most discreet appointments made by the present administration, has been that of Mr. O'Sullivan, of the *News*, as bearer of despatches to England. He is a very amiable young man, and has now obtained an employment exactly suited to his abilities.—When the government wanted to communicate with their agents at London, and note down what they had to say, and then tied it up with red tape, and put it into Mr. O'Sullivan's pocket, they did perfectly right. He will take care of the package, and deliver it savely. But he could not have carried the intelligence in any other way. You philosophers are rather indifferent hands in any practical, common sense business. But then they "do a power of thinking," as the Irishman says in the farce.

Impudence.—The important news from Mexico to the 13th ult., which we gave exclusively in the *Herald* of yesterday, and which was brought by the Princeton to Pensacola, is characterized in the *Express* as a hoax. The news we published was received by the regular mail from Pensacola and we sent the news all over the east, north and west, thirty-six hours ahead of our contemporaries. This fact accounts for the chagrin and falsehoods of the *Express*. If we manufacture news in this office, our amiable friend Booby Brooks ought not rely so much upon the *Herald* for late intelligence.

Emigration to Oregon and California—Policy of the United States Government.—We have received intelligence from Washington relative to the progress of preparations for the formation of an extensive emigration to California. Several similar expeditions are preparing in the great Atlantic cities, and also in the Western and South Western States. The accounts which have been communicated by the pioneers in this great movement, have been so encouraging—have stimulated to such a degree the spirit of enterprise—and the triumphant success of Texas annexation has produced such a wide-spread moral effect in the same direction, that an immense impetus has been given to the advancing tide of emigration to California and Oregon, and in less than two years, we have not the slightest doubt, these fertile and attractive regions will be occupied by many thousands of the most energetic and determined of the American people.

In another column of our paper to-day, we give an interesting description of a portion of the journey to Oregon. Following the course of the Nebraska or Platte River, one of the principal tributaries of the Missouri, the traveller reaches near its source the great South Pass in the Rocky Mountains—a valley nearly twenty miles wide, and affording ample facilities of communication, by means of railroads, between the extensive regions that lie beyond the United States. In the Oregon Territory the American population already numbers nine thousand; of which two thousand are able-bodied men, expert in the use of the rifle, and capable of immediate organization into a strong military force. They have organized a government, and intend sending a delegate to the United States Congress. The chief settlement is Oregon city, situated in Willamette Valley, and not far distant from Fort Vancouver. Linton is another American settlement, finely located and rapidly increasing. The British population is about five thousand, consisting chiefly of trappers and traders, with a considerable number of Indians, connected with the Hudson's Bay Company, and having a sort of government under the control of the Canadian laws. But the British population is by no means equal in strength to the American, and the latter is even now able to drive the former out of the country, unless they were assisted by a force from England, which it is not at all likely they would obtain.

Upper California, however, it would appear has become the favorite destination of great numbers of those hardy adventurers who are seeking their fortunes in these regions. The country in the neighborhood of San Francisco—destined to be one of the greatest sea ports in the world—is described as extremely fertile and the climate is remarkably agreeable and salubrious. The broad and smiling plains, watered by the Sacramento river, are attracting much of the emigration that is proceeding to the shores of the Pacific. The population at present consists of about four thousand Indians—one thousand Spaniards—and five hundred Americans. But several large expeditions to California are now preparing to start from various points in the United States, and the probability is, that that territory will be still more rapidly filled up with Americans than Texas was; and that, as soon as they be strong enough, they will at once assert their independence, and seek admission to this confederacy. It is proper to observe that several of these associations of emigrants have applied to the British minister at Washington for official sanction and concurrence, and others have made similar applications to the American government, but both declared off, and decide that the emigrations should proceed upon their own hook.

These expeditions and this great movement only commenced with the revolution and annexation of Texas. The movement will now go on with vastly accelerated rapidity and strength. It is connected with all political movements in this country, and if the government attempt to impede its progress in any way, the party at present in power will be very quickly deposed. The annexation of California and Oregon will now be the great question in our political contests, and the President must show some disposition in relation to it in his Message, or very soon after the opening of Congress, if he desires to avoid a fatal collision with the popular impulses of the age and the country. As for any European interference, it is laughed at by a people, now numbering nearly twenty-five millioss, and possessing all the riches, power and resources of a mighty continent.

Canada.—The fall trade is going on more briskly than any other thing in Canada now—the papers are full of dry goods advertisements; but contain no news. From the middle of September to the latter part of October, nine-tenths of the imported fal goods are sold, and while this is going on, the utmost bustle and activity prevail in the Canada ports. Auctioneers are there important characters, and have more to say in what is going on than all others.

There has been an increase of 175 arrivals from sea this year over last. Up to Sept. 25th, there had arrived, by the St. Lawrence, 184 general cargoes, of which about 125 were for Montreal. The total number of vessels arrived this year, is 1,294, and the total number cleared from the port of Quebec, including 35 from Montreal, is 1,138.

Several improvements are taking place in Montreal, as well through the attention given to the subject by the Common Council as by private enterprise. During the last ten years, property has remarkably increased in value, and nothing in the shape of investment has been more profitable than house-building. We accordingly observe that many elegant edifices are everywhere going up, particularly in Great St. James street. This city must be completely transformed in the course of a few years.

Lord Cathcart, the Commander of the Forces in Canada, had lately returned from a tour of inspection in the western part of the province. The military establishments in Canada is kept in a state of unsurpassed efficiency.

Accounts from the interior represent the farmers as quite on the alert to sell their wheat, the great demand for it having brought up the price to a dollar, and in some places more. This is better encouragement than they have been lately accustomed to. There will be a large quantity of wheat and flour shipped to England this season, and freights are expected to be very high in the shipping ports; indeed, it is likely there will not be a sufficiency of vessels to meet the demand for freights. Politics are quite neglected for the present; hardly a word of allusion to public local matters are made by the papers. This may not last long, as the famous Papineau is on his way back to his old haunts. Will he be able to get up another fracas?

Historical Fact.—A contemporary has made the discovery that the medal which Com. Elliott caused to be struck in honor of Cooper, was of block tin. The discovery, however, had been made before by the Rhode Island Historical Society, as may be seen by their vote. Had the gallant Commodore been aware of the peculiarities of the Historical Society, he would have, perhaps, offered the medal in some form more valuable.

Ole Bull.—This great *maestro* gives a farewell concert at the Tabernacle, on Thursday evening next. He will play several original pieces, amongst them his "Farewell to America"—a composition of great originality and genius. He will be assisted by Miss Northall. Few artists have ever visited these shores who have succeeded in gaining so many warm friends as Ole Bull. His farewell concert will be a bumper indeed.

Health at the South.—Our dates from New Orleans are to the 22d, and Mobile to the 23d inst. Those cities were perfectly free from the yellow fever, and were remarkably healthy. The South has not, this year, been visited by any epidemic.

Mr. Brough's Benefit.—Mr. Brough takes his benefit at the Park to-night. Miss Delcy plays in "Cinderella." A crowded house will welcome her back, on her recovery from her late indisposition.

POSTSCRIPT.

SENTENCE OF "BIG THUNDER."

We are indebted to the kindness of an officer of the steamer South America, which arrived at half past two this morning from Hudson, for the following lerter:—

Hudson, Sept. 30, 1845.

Before the time arrived for the passing of sentence on Dr. Boughton, or Big Thunder, the Court Room was thronged with an immense crowd of both ladies and gentlemen.

At a quarter before two Judge Edmonds called the Court to order. The prisoner, Boughton, was then brought in, and ordered to stand up and say "why sentence should not be passed upon him?"—Boughton arose, and in a low tone stated that he wished for a few days lenity, in order that he might see his wife and settle his family affairs, which request was finally complied with. The Judge then addressed the prisoner at some length, and concluded by pronouncing his sentence to be *"confinement in the Clinton County State Prison during the term of his natural life!"*

Theatricals.

Park Theatre.—A very excellent, though not a crowded house, witnessed last night the performance, for the first time for many years in this city, of Otway's tragedy of "Venice Preserved." In the days when Kemble and Young, with Miss O'Neil as the heroine, appeared in this play, it was eminently popular, more, however, from the talent concentrated than from its own intrinsic merits. Since, it has seldom been produced, and, in fact, now ranks amongst the almost forgotten "blood and murder" productions of a past era in dramatic literature. Yet the parts of "Pierre," "Jaffier" and "Belvidera," afford ample scope for the display of histrionic genius, and on this occasion the tragedy was performed in a manner entirely creditable to the artists who filled those parts. Bland's "Jaffier" was one of the best things in which we have yet seen him—well conceived and carried out with good taste and judgment. Mrs. Bland sustained the very difficult part of "Belvidera" with a great deal of truthfulness and energy. The scene with "Jaffier" where, by her winning tenderness, she compels him to abandon his deadly purpose, was characterized by a pathos, so natural and thrilling as to draw tears from many eyes; and in the last act, where her reason gives way beneath the accumulated load of misery and despair, her acting bore throughout the impress of the highest order of genius and skill. On the fall of the curtain Mrs. Bland was called out.

After the tragedy, the "Double Cracovienne" was danced with much grace by the Misses Vallee. The comedy of the "Four Sisters," in which the lively little Mrs. Skerritt made her first appearance this season, concluded the entertainments of the evening.

To-night Miss Delcy, in Cinderella, on occasion of Brough's benefit.

Bowery Theatre.—Last evening Messrs. Cony and Blanchard, with their wonderful dogs, made their second appearance at the Bowery, before another crowded house. The sagacity and tractability of the dog has long been a subject of admiration among naturalists. All who desire a proof of the strength of these traits, will do well to visit the Bowery during the engagements of Messrs. Cony and Blanchard. The fidelity, attachment, and cunning of the dog are all beautifully portrayed by these noble animals. Messrs. Cony and Blanchard sustained their characters with great force and beauty.

They performed last night in the drama of the "Highland Drover," previous to which the play of "Ugolino" was performed, and the evening closed with the grand national drama of the "Black Rangers." To-night we have a strong bill. "Damon and Pythias," with Mr. Scott as Damon, the "Highland Drover," and the "Black Rangers."

Castle Garden.—The burlesque Opera Company still continue to draw full houses of delighted audiences.—Last night they presented "Buy-I-Dare," a burlesque upon Auber's La Bayadere. This is certainly one of the most pleasing performances in the city, and one at which the citizen or stranger may while away an evening greatly to his satisfaction. To-night we have a burlesque on the "Postillion."

Niblo's Garden.—The performance of the "Honeymoon," last night, drew together a large and fashionable auditory, anxious to witness Mrs. Mowatt's personation of the character of *Juliana*, supported by Crisp's *Aranza*. Mrs. Mowatt's acting, throughout the performance, was highly creditable, as she fully sustained the high reputation she has already earned, shewing she possesses a versitality of talent which is calculated to insure her a high place, either in the comic or tragic walks in the arduous line of profession which she has selected for herself. Mrs. M. is now before a New York public sufficiently long to enable the most rigid critic to pronounce upon her claims to popular favor upon the stage; and, though as yet comparatively a novice in her profession, she has won her way upon popular approbation by her successful efforts upon the stage, which will insure her success in the brilliant career which lies before her.—Crisp's *Aranza* was a respectable piece of acting. Walcott's *Rolando* was also well sustained. The entire performance passed off in a manner highly creditable to the company.

Palmo's—"Picayune Butler" and all his friends must have "come to town" and visited Palmo's Opera House last night. The Ethiopians continue to draw crowded houses, and well they deserve to, for a company of sweeter singers has not blessed the ears of our citizens for many a day They have opened a new budget of songs and glees this week.

The Swiss Bell Ringers gave five concerts in Boston last week at the Melodeon, which was crowded on each night they played. Indeed, so great a rush took place on Friday and Saturday evenings, that many hundreds of people were unable to obtain admission, although the building will contain upwards of twelve hundred persons seated. It is said they cleared upwards of $1500 in the five nights. They have gone to Lowell for two nights, and after playing a farewell concert in Boston, will return to this city to bid the New Yorkers adieu previous to their departure for the South and Mexico, which tour will occupy them at least a year. They will then return to this city and embark for their grand European tour. This band has travelled upwards of 17,000 miles, and given 230 concerts since their arrival in this country, in September of last year. Their success has equalled their enteprise and industry.

Sporting Intelligence.

Trotting over the Centreville Track Yesterday.—The Sweepstakes was won by Fanny Wright, making the best three in five. Tom Moore was distanced in the first heat. Time, averaging 2m. 49s. to 2m. 55s.

The Match.—The first heat was won by Henry Clay—a squabble, as was anticipated, took place and the Judges gave no decision.

The wagon match did not come off in consequence principally, of the late hour at which the other sport terminated.

Pedestrianism and Hurdle Race at the Canton Course, Baltimore.—We are authorised to say that these affairs are postponed until about the first of November next.

Theatricals.—The drama is at present in a highly prosperous state in this country. The success of the Keans has been quite overwhelming. In this city, their engagement was one of the most profitable that has ever been fulfilled here. At Philadelphia they have been equally successful. They are at present in Baltimore.

Here all the theatres are enjoying the full sunshine of prosperity. The Park—the Bowery—Niblo's—the Chatham and Olympic are all crowded nightly. There is indeed a perfect furor for theatrical amusements. So flourishes the legitimate drama.

The Musical drama has also experienced a remarkable revival. Miss Delcy's debut at the Park has commenced a new and brilliant era in English Opera here. Her success has been most triumphant. Templeton, now here, intends to appear in concerts, but it is very doubtful how he will succeed. The attempts made to revive the Italian Opera have failed, and now quite disgusted with the squabbles of the Italian artists, and the repeated failures of the dilletanti committee-men, the lovers of musical science and opera appear to be all crowding to the support of Miss Delcy at the Park.

Thus, then, we go. The managers are filling their coffers—actors are reaping a copious harvest—our fair *prima donna* Miss Delcy, is in the zenith of popularity—theatrical taste is reviving—musical taste is reviving—the drama lifts up her head with rejoicing—Texas has been annexed—money is plenty—peace and prosperity every where smile upon us—and Brother Jonathan feels himself more than ever to be the happiest, most sensible, and biggest fellow in all creation.

For Europe.—Packet ships Cambridge, Captain Barstow, for Liverpool; Mediator, Captain Chadwick, for London, and St. Nicholas, Captain Pell, for Havre, sails to-day at noon.

Ship Hartford.—This new ship, now loading at the foot of Maiden Lane, and designed for one of the Savannah packets, is most deservedly attracting much attention. As a southern packet, she is certainly superior in every respect to any yet placed upon that line, and, doubtless, our southern friends will be pleased to know that she equals many of the London and Liverpool traders, both in accommodations and beauty of structure.

Episcopal Convention—Sixth Day.

After morning services were concluded, the Secretary read the minutes of yesterday, which were approved The President called the house to order, and said that the unfinished business of yerterday would be taken up.

Mr. Comstock read an application from an aged clergyman in the western part of the State, to be put on the list of aged and infirm clergymen, which was referred to the trustees of this fund for aged and infirm clergymen.

Hamilton Fish submitted a resolution to alter the canons, limiting the number of delegates from each church to one clerical and one lay delegate. And on motion, the subject was laid over.

The Secretary then read the substitute which he proposed yesterday to the amendment of Judge Oakley, of the 10th canon of the church, which is as follows:—

"Resolved, That this Convention, without expressing any opinion on the legal and canonical questions growing out of the sentence pronounced by the Court of Bishops on Bishop Onderdonk, (which sentence they hold to be valid until declared otherwise by some competent tribunal) look with confidence to the General Convention, at its next session, for the adoption of measures which shall effectually relieve the diocese of New York in its present emergency."

Doctor Wainwright then offered an amendment to the amendment of the Secretary, by striking out all after the word resolved, and inserting—

"Whereas this Convention, with bitter sorrow, for the exigency which renders necessary the expression of such convictions, and in full recognition of the independent responsibility of the Bishop for any course of action he may see fit to adopt, does entertain the solemn belief that the effect of the trial and sentence of the Right Rev. B. T. Onderdonk, has been and is now such as would render injurious to the church in this diocese any measures which might tend to his resumption of this office of its Bishop and the sacred functions thereto pertaining, but inasmuch as the conscientious opinions and feelings of this Convention render at present impracticable the expression of this conviction in a formal resolution, therefore

"Resolved, That the whole question of the relations of Bishop B. T. Onderdonk to this diocese be referred to the decision of the General Convention.

Mr. Wainwright prefaced his resolution by a few remarks. He wished to have the ground which he occupied known to his friends, as one of them asked him last evening, with some significancy, how he stood on the subject. He then spoke of the meekness and submission which has characterized the Bishop since the sentence, having frequently seen him in his private capacity since. He never heard him utter or express an opinion concerning those who had been instrumental in obtaining his conviction. He is not in favor of the immediate restoration of the Bishop, but it is impossible to say what may intervene between this time and the meeting of the next General Convention; and looking to the present state of the diocese, if his suspension were drawn, he would be ready to receive him; but, notwithstanding, he felt himself called upon to express his present feelings.

Rev. Dr. Whitehouse took the floor, and said, that the resolution stands in the shape of a moral resolution, and he hoped and prayed its adoption. Now is the time for such a resolution to be passed, and to escape from the position in which we are unfortunately placed; and besides, this resolution is calculated to assuage all bitter feelings on the subject.

Dr. McVickar yields to no man in his ardent desire to see the matter settled in a manner that will unite all hearts, but he cannot vote for the resolution in question, because it is contradictory and inconsistent in itself. The resolution says we cannot express an opinion, while the preamble does forcibly express one. We are here legislators. If it is within our power to propose a remedy for the present case, let us do so; but if it is beyond our power, let the subject go to a higher tribunal. He concluded by saying he could not vote for the resolution.

Mr. James Munroe, a lay delegate from Harlem, congratulated the Convention that, after all the discussion which had taken place on the canons, there was a question of the main point being settled. He hoped that a moral resolution would be taken by the Convention on the subject. He said, that if this resolution passes, the Bishop is entitled to his full salary until the question be finally disposed of by the General Convention.

Mr. Jay said that he would not refuse to co-operate in any measures, that he conscientiously thought would prove for the welfare of the church; but on this question of the moral influence of the clergy on the world, he could make no sacrifices. They came here prepared to go with the majority, provided they did not propose any measures of an injurious tendency to the church. They had wished to put it in the shape of a moral cause, but by the action of the majority in muzzling debate, they had been compelled to come to the canonical question. They had not been allowed to submit the naked question, and they were compelled to move an amendment to one of the resolutions. The head of the diocese was suspended for immoralities that would disgrace a layman, and yet, is it asked that such a man should be restored? They had replied that such is not the case. He (Mr. Jay) would say, that in one quarter of the church, this man had been held up as a persecuted Bishop, and on this account we feel ourselves bound to ask a public expression of opinion on this subject. Efforts had been made by religious journals, and printed sermons had been circulated, declaring that his restoration would be a blessing to the diocese, and after such acts, would any one say there was no cause to fear? Public opinion had been contemned in this house.—This is a fair subject for the opinion of the world. He did not think that the punishment of Benjamin T. Onderdonk was a cause for the diocese to clothe themselves in sackcloth and ashes. We are not called on so to do; he was an individual case, and we might mourn with him, but the diocese was not to be condemned because one member fell off. The sin rested on the offending one.

Hiram Ketchum next addressed the meeting. He said he thought they all agreed in one thing, that this was a council for the benefit of the church, to build up and comfort those who are members of the diocese. What is our actual state? What is our duty towards our late diocesan? Shall we crush him? I say no. Shall we cover up his offences and seem to sympathize in his guilt? I say no to that also; but what shall we do? He is a private Christian, and as private Christians we shall sympathize with him and remember him with kindness; we will relieve his embarrassments, and do all we can to open for him the gates of everlasting life. That is our private duty; but acting in our corporate character, we are not to speak for ourselves; we are speak for the Holy Church, and in that capacity we must assume a grave stand. All the committee have said, is true. He knew from his own experience, that all the institutions of our church were paralyzed; and who has brought it to that State? Benjamin T. Onderdonk! And now when we meet for the first time after these transactions, shall we, as a church, not have one word of censure to say? Individually we have no right, but as a corporate we have. The tribunal under which he was tried was as just as any in the world. The gentleman from West Point had denounced public opinion; but as had been said by the gentleman from Coopers-town, this is an instance in which the voice of the world sustained the course of the tribunals; and does any one complain of such an expression? The trial of the Bishop had been fair, as he had labored twenty-one days—and he might almost say nights. The result had not been complained of; and what authority was there on earth to nullify the sentence? The gentleman here closed with an address to the reverend clergy, in which he begged them to consider the situation in which they placed themselves, viz: as a profession anxious to hide Benjamin T. Onderdonk's faults. He referred to the circular that had been issued, and which recommended them to vote down all debate. He asked them what they would think of any other legislative body assuming such a stand? He asked them what they would say to their congregations when they returned?

Hon. John C. Spencer next addressed the chair. He said that if any doubts had previously existed in his mind, they had been removed by the speech of the gentleman who spoke last. The gentleman had said that this was the first council that had assembled since the sentence of the Bishop; and were they to separate without one word of censure? We had now, said Mr. Spencer, arrived at the pith and marrow of this question; and it appeared to be summed up in the desire to rebuke the Bishop.

Judge Duer here asked the chair if the subject under discussion was the resolution or the speech of the last gentleman.

Mr. Spencer.—I rise to ask the chair—

Judge Duer.—I must have the floor. (Cries of order! order!) I wish to know if resolutions or speeches are to be discussed.

The Chair decided that inasmuch as the speech referred to the resolution, that Mr. Spencer was in order.

Mr. Spencer then proceeded. He thought the gentleman had grown very fastidious on the subject of order all of a sudden, and went on in quite a lengthy speech, and by asking the Secretary to read all the resolutions, to show that they were now called on to re-vote in the form of a preamble what they had rejected in a resolution. He disclaimed any authority in this Convention to rebuke the Bishop. He is suffering from his sentence; and because we are the first Convention that has met since his trial, must we wrankle his wounds afresh?

The gentleman spoke at great length in support of his views, and went over a great deal of the ground that has been so plentifully ploughed up during this Convention.

Col. Monroe arose to a question personal to himself. He had been alluded to by the last speaker, who was in the habit of keeping the floor until his tongue is tired He now called upon him to do him he justice to say whether, during all the session he had taken up more than fifteen minutes.

J. C. Spencer replied, that he did not allude to the gentleman in his remarks.

Col. Monroe again observed, that he ought not to expect, from all he knew, that an explanation would be given.

Hon. Luther Bradish asked the attention of the house for a very few minutes, while he stated the reasons which inclined him in favor of the resolution. In coming there he had nothing to do, nor did he then think it necessary to go back behind the judgments of the Court of Bishops. It was for him to enquire whether the respondent before that Court was innocent or guilty, not to enquire whether its proceedings were constitutional or canonical? He took the naked fact of the judgment, which was after a fair trial before his peers, that respondent was guilty and sentenced to suspension. That was an enduring record, and no amendment of after life could blot it out; no mantle that charity in the exercise of its heaven born attributes could use, would be sufficient to cover and conceal it. That sentence would stand in all its withering influence on his usefulness of life. He would leave the question of guilt to the tribunals, and believing in his conscience that their sentence was right, it was for that convention to declare its opinion, that there might be no mistake about it. He denied that having no jurisdiction deprived them of the right of expressing an opinion. The church it was, and its members, who in the event of a restoration would feel interested in it, and, therefore, their voice was not to be stifled. The free expression of opinion was necessary to the vindication of the principles and character of the church, and that both were intimately connected with the present question. Entertaining these opinions, he would not and had not in any case shrunk from their honest and candid expression; but in doing so he made these expressions altogether separate from the question of guilt or innocence; on that he had the judgment of the Court, which governed his conduct before the convention.

Rev. Mr. Walton did not appear as the advocate of immorality, nor was he actuated by party feeling, and yet he would solemnly say that he did not believe Bishop B. T. Onderdonk—their suspended diocesan—guilty of immorality or impurity. He respected the opinions of others who differed from him, and claimed the same privilege. They believed the Bishop guilty; he believed him innocent, and therefore could not support the resolution.—But a short time ago a minister of God was accused in Massachusetts, and convicted by his peers; he had nothing but his sense of innocence to sustain in leaving Court convicted. And this man is now a minister in Boston, laboring in the work with acceptance. The holy relation of husband and wife resembled that of a Bishop to his charge. But one fault existed sufficient to separate them; and the power of man could not divest a Bishop of his powers. He would advise them to follow the example of the great head of the Church, and not be guided by their own notions.

Rev. Mr. Southard next addressed the assembly very eloquently. He opposed the resolution because it was intended to pronounce upon the guilt of the Bishop, to shut the door against any future reconciliation. He disclaimed all intention of bringing about that end, and those who disregarded the honest disclaimers of ministers of Christ were reprehensible. He regretted that arguments had been addressed to their feelings, and that even denunciation had been resorted to, to turn ministers of Christ from their convictions. Mr. S. strongly advocated the avoidance of all extreme measures and opinions, and the cultivation of a spirit of charity and forgiveness, as they hoped to be themselves forgiven—in such a spirit he would vote against the resolution.

Dr. Whitehouse denied the position that, because they were a legislative body, they had no right to express an opinion without acting on it. He contended that there were many cases on which full and free expression of opinion would be salutary, in making known their views elsewhere. It was possible, for instance, that the Bishop might be ignorant of, or deceived by false statements as to the feelings of that body towards him; he might have whispered into his ears that there was a conspiracy against him. To counteract this there was no way so effectual as to express the sense of the Convention openly and directly. In this view the framers of the resolution acted, keeping in view the cultivation of a spirit of unanimity and conciliation, if that were possible. He would vote for the resolution. (Cries of "question, question," and a good deal of noise.)

Dr. Wainwright was very desirous to have the vote taken at once on the resolution, as he was compelled to ask leave of absence on account of domestic reasons. He regretted nothing so much as the remarks called up on the debate, and he took the opportunity to say that it was erroneous and unjust to suppose that the resolution was intended to have any influence on the mind of the Bishop, or force him to resign. For his part, he repudiated all such designs. His hopes were that the whole subject would be left over till the next Convention, allowing the Bishop two years of preparation, of penitence—not knowing but that in the good providence of God, a state of things might ensue in which it would be held desirable to restore our suspended diocesan. He did not expect such a result, but he could, with all his heart say, God grant it He wished none to vote for the resolution who could not do so in that spirit from the bottom of his heart. He now called for the question to be taken by yeas and nays.

A Member.—Mr. President, I have one word to say—("Question, question," from all parts of the house.)

Rev. Mr. Mead.—I want to speak one word. (Great confusion.)

President—Will you hear the gentleman? he only wants to say a word or two. I hope you will hear him.

Member—I move we adjourn.

Another—I second ——

About twenty persons here arose to speak, all together, producing indescribable confusion.

President—If gentlemen would give way, the time they occupy would suffice for the explanation of the member who desires to be heard.

Rev. Mr. Mead at last obtained a hearing, and said that without entering into the question of guilt or innocence, he would be content with the decision of the Court. He thought the intention of the resolution was to aggravate the blame, and cast fresh odium on the respondent. (Cry of order.) He was for abiding by the decision of the legally constituted tribunals, and not for adding to the weight of their sentence. Let it go for what it is worth; it was for them, not us, to decide. Much had been said about motives ——

Mr. Duer arose to order. He would respectfully remind the gentleman that on the eve of adjournment, and with the question before the House, he had asked leave to speak five minutes. (Agitation and cries of order.)

Rev. Mr. Mead—I did not say I would speak only five minutes (fresh interruption.) It had been insinuated that the minority in that House had been carried away with a blind attachment to an individual; he denied that.—There were other modes of accounting for the existence of two parties in that House. It would be remembered for the last two years the state of the diocese was not a settled one—that between them and their opponents, there were doctrinal differences which he believed were at the bottom of proceedings since occurring. He believed but for these doctrinal differences, their relative position would not now be what it is, and that it was because the Bishop was regarded as the exponent of these differences.

Mr. Duer again rose and called the Speaker to order. (Cries of chair, chair—order—go on, &c.) He thought it entirely improper and unjustifiable for the gentleman to charge upon those who differed with him such motives for their actions in relation to the suspended Bishop. He had no right to impute malignity or malice to them, or say that there were any such reasons as he attributed for acting as they had done. (Order, and much disturbance.)

President, (striking lustily with his hammer)—The Speaker is speaking to the question—let him be heard.

Several persons again made an effort to obtain a hearing, amidst calls for adjournment—division—order, and twenty other things; at last

Rev. Mr. Mead got leave to proceed for a moment or two, when a member arose, and with warmth, said:—The gentleman is not only out of order, but—(the remainder of the sentence was drowned in uproar)

Hon. J. C. Spencer was heard to say that the question was not debateable, and that it was out of order to interrupt the Speaker.

Rev. Mr. Mead made a short explanation, which again called up

Mr. Duer, who repeated the language with which he found fault, and gave a running paraphrase of what it meant, "in plain language," and was in his turn compelled to give way, by an overwhelming chorus of ejaculations from all quarters.

President.—(Rap, rap, rap.)—Order, order.

The Secretary at length read the resolution and preamble. The vote was taken, and found to stand as follows: Clerical votes, ayes 42, noes 69; Lay votes, ayes 55, nays 48. So the question was lost by non-concurrence.

President.—Shall we have an evening session?

Twenty voices—Yes—no—aye—no—aye—yes.

A Member.—I move that we adjourn till 6 o'clock.

Another—Say seven. (Cries of yes, seven—seven.—No—no—six—six—six.)

Another Member.—I move, Mr. President, that we adjourn *sine die*. (Uproar, and cries of I "second that motion.")

President.—What is the question?

Member. There is a motion to adjourn before the house.

President.—It is moved that we now adjourn *sine die*. (Several voices—No, no; put the other question.)

Dr. Mead.—I rise to—(Question, question, and great confusion.)

President.—It is moved that we now adjourn till nine o'clock to-morrow. Put and lost.

It was then proposed and carried, to adjourn till seven o'clock in the evening.

Evening Session.

The house being called to order,

Mr. Spencer arose and said, that on consultation and conversation with gentlemen of all sides of the house, it had been agreed that there was no prospect of any resolution being carried regarding the matter under discussion; and that upon deliberation, it had been agreed to enter into a compromise; and that he therefore moved to suspend all business, and make the following resolution—

That to remove all doubts as to the duty of the standing committee under the canons of this diocese, to provide for the performance of those Episcopal acts, without which a church cannot be maintained—

Resolved, That the second section of the Xth canon of this diocese be amended as follows, by inserting after the words "in case of a vacancy in the Episcopate," in the first line, the following, "of the inability or disability of the Bishop."

On condition that it was carried, and that then the house adjourn *sine die*. This would be a compromise of this resolution, which had already been laid upon the table.

Chief Justice Jones seconded the motion.

Judge Duer said that there was no doubt that this was the best plan, and thought the Convention would doubt less ratify the agreement, by immediately after adjourning.

The question was then put and carried unanimously.

A report of the Trustees of the Fund for Aged and Infirm Clergymen was then heard, touching the case of an aged clergyman in distress, and confirmed.

A Member wished to suggest, that the Secretary do not enter the parochial reports in the journal this year.

The following resolution was then offered and unanimously carried.

Resolved, unanimously, That the thanks of this Convention are due to the Rev. Dr. Creighton, for the dignified, courteous, and Christianlike temper which has distinguished his conduct, in presiding over the deliberations of this Convention.

Dr. Whitehouse then offered a resolution, which was carried, to the effect that as there had been no Episcopal address, and no record had been kept of the names of the clergy who had deceased during the year, that a committee of three be appointed to collect the names of the same, and enter them on the journal.

Rev. Mr. Smith and Dr. Lyell then spoke on the subject of the deceased clergy. Dr. Reid, of Poughkeepsie, and Dr. Milnor were mentioned among them. Dr. Lyell said some hard things of the conduct of the Convention, but was glad to see them all separate peacefully—he concluded his speech with a benediction on the whole of them.

Dr. Henry thought Dr. Lyell was rather severe on the conduct of the Convention.

The following resolution was then offered and carried:—

Resolved, That the propositions submitted to the Committee for the amendment of the Constitution, of the 4th article of the Constitution of the Church of this Diocese, be laid on the table and referred to the next Convention of this Diocese.

John C. Spencer then moved an adjournment.

Dr. McVickar proposed to enter the following resolution on the minutes, which was carried:—

This Convention cannot close its long and anxious labors, without some expression of its deep sense of the overwhelming mercy of God in guiding its deliberations to harmony and peace, and that they now unite in earnest commendation of one to the other, to the blessing of God and of the now afflicted Diocese, to the united prayers of all its members on all the appointed holydays of the Church.

The minutes were then read; and Dr. Creighton made an address of thanks to the Convention for their opinion of him, and was glad that, after the exciting discussions of the debate, and he took the opportunity to say that it was erroneous and unjust to suppose that the resolution was intended to have any influence on the mind of the Bishop, or force him to resign. For his part, he repudiated all such designs. His hopes were that the whole subject would be left over till the next Convention, allowing the Bishop two years of preparation, of penitence—not knowing but that in the good providence of God, a state of things might ensue in which it would be held desirable to restore our suspended diocesan. He did not expect such a result, but he could, with all his heart say, God grant it He wished none to vote for the resolution who could not do so in that spirit from the bottom of his heart. He now called for the question to be taken by yeas and nays.

A Member.—Mr. President, I have one word to say—("Question, question," from all parts of the house.)

Rev. Mr. Mead.—I want to speak one word. (Great confusion.)