

**ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER HIBERNIA**  
One Week Later from Europe.

**Highly Important Commercial Intelligence—**  
*Advance in the Price of Cotton—State of the Grain Market—Our Mexican Relations in Europe—The Escape of Don Carlos—Trouble between France and England relative to the Marriage of the Queen of Spain—The Marriage probably broken off.*

The steamboat Hibernia, Capt. Ririe, arrived at Boston at an early hour on Saturday morning. She sailed from Liverpool on the 10th ult.

The intelligence is of the highest importance in a commercial point of view.

The political news may also be important. Of this, however, nous verrons.

Cotton had gone up a farthing, with large sales.

The London money market was very easy, and it was supposed that the Bank of England would make another reduction in the rate of interest.

The Wheat crop is a full average.

The Government of England and the people of Spain have manifested so much hostility to the marriage of the Queen of Spain's sister to Louis Philippe's youngest son, that the celebration of the nuptials has been postponed for the present, if not for ever. The immediate consequence is a tremendous war of words between England, France and Spain. The remote consequence will probably be the destruction of the *cutate cordial*, which has so long existed between the Courts of St. James and St. Cloud. It is hoped that the sudden extinguishment of the fires on the altars of two young hearts, will not prove the means of exciting a general conflagration among the crowned heads and kingdoms of Europe.

The total failure of the potato crop appears to be a sad reality. Every where in Ireland, and in the greater part of the British Island, the potato fields are shrouded with the dark mantles of the plague. The vegetable has turned into putrid matter, which even the hogs will not devour. From the continent of Europe, including Russia, we have dismal accounts of the blight. The future use of the potato, as an article of food, is now almost abandoned.

At the latest date, 18th September, American flour was selling at twenty-nine shillings to thirty shillings per barrel, duty paid, at Liverpool. The price in bond, was twenty-seven shillings and sixpence.

The English markets for foreign and colonial produce have latterly assumed a more animated and healthy appearance.

Indian corn was quoted three shillings the quarter higher; and closed at forty shillings for yellow and forty-seven shillings for white.

The Bank of England has declared a semi-annual dividend, 3 1/2 per cent.

The *Gazette de Cologne* says it has been announced for some time that a measure will shortly appear prohibiting the exportation of corn from the territory of France.

Accounts from Paris, dated 17th September, announce that a despatch had been received conveying the intelligence that Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, has made his escape, and will probably proceed to Spain.

In the affairs of Spain the escape of Don Carlos from his imprisonment is likely just now to have important influence.

Foreign Stock, particularly Mexican, Spanish and Portuguese, owing to the unsettled state of those countries, has receded.

It is a remarkable fact, that, while we hear of the potato disease in every other part of the world, in the Shetland Island, the poorest of soils, the Ultima Thule of Britain, it is unknown.

The American, of Brest, of the 3d instant, states that orders have been given to prepare the corvette the *Allier*, the *Somme*, and the *Loire*, to take troops to the amount of 1600 men to Tahiti.

According to the customs' returns received by government, upwards of 500,000 hectolites of wheat and flour were imported into France via Marseilles and along the eastern frontier, in the course of last month. The grain had been purchased at a very moderate price at Odessa in Germany.

**IMPORTANT DECISION.**—It has been recently decided by Judge Lewis, that an administrator who keeps a distributive share of an estate unemployed, for eleven years after decree of distribution, without giving notice to the person entitled, is liable for interest from the date of the decree.

The Pittsburg Gazette of Saturday has the following paragraph:  
**Pittsburg and Connellville Railroad.**—We are informed that the Chief Engineer, Mr. Latrobe, will, on Monday morning next, proceed to make a careful reconnaissance of the country to Turtle Creek, in order to make a proper selection of the route from that place to this city; and provided the season should prove favorable, it is expected the Engineer Corps will have the line from here to Connellville ready for letting before the winter season.

**THE MARCH FOR CALIFORNIA.**—A letter from an officer in Gen. Kearney's staff, dated at Santa Fe, 24th Aug., says:—  
"The General is already employing guides and buying mules for his march on California, and he informed me to-night I must be ready to go about the middle of September. He will take what is called the middle route towards Angelos on which there is one march of 90 miles without water."

**TALE.**—Here is something which to all appetencies is well worth reading. It is true:—  
"It is seldom that an apprentice who makes his master's interest his own, does not receive a reward by kindness and favors while an apprentice; and in after life he is quite sure to be prosperous in business, and a respected and useful man."

**EXTENSIVE EMIGRATION FROM HOLLAND TO THE UNITED STATES IS GOING ON.**

**ADDITIONAL EXTRACTS,**  
From Foreign Papers by the Hibernia.

[From the Mark Lane Express, Sept. 14.]  
THE FOREIGN CORN TRADE.—The harvest may be considered as concluded, little grain of any description now remaining in the fields, even in the most backward parts of the kingdom.

As yet but few estimates of the result have been offered, public attention having been so much taken up with the potato disease, and its probable consequences, as to cast into the shade all other matters. Under these circumstances it has been extremely difficult to obtain accurate information relative to the yield of the different grain crops, and we are not in a position to offer a very decided opinion on the subject. Judging, however, from what we have hitherto been enabled to collect, we are strongly inclined to believe that the produce of wheat will prove less to the acre than was expected previous to the commencement of the harvest. The deficiency in quantity may in some measure be made good by the superiority of the quality and the great weight of the grain; but with full allowance for these advantages, we still question whether the yield will exceed that of average seasons. This, though not a very favorable view, is more than can be said of any other crop of corn.

The next in importance to wheat is that of barley, which is admitted on all hands to fall materially short. The deficiency in the produce is variously estimated; but that there is an important deficiency is universally acknowledged. Next we come to oats; the extreme heat and the want of moisture during the greater part of the summer, were exceedingly trying to this crop, and, excepting on the best descriptions of soil, the yield is even lighter than that of barley. Beans are probably, not more than half a crop; and peas have turned out equally short. Indeed, with the exception of hay, which is abundant and of excellent quality, the gross amount of food raised in Great Britain, for man and beast, is unquestionably very considerably below what is likely to be required before another harvest can be gathered. That an importation, and that on an extensive scale, would have been required, even if the potatoes had not been attacked by the fatal disorder of last year, we feel perfectly convinced; and with this calamity to crown our misfortunes, we are likely to need assistance to an extent which must raise the value of agricultural produce all over the world. It is very far from our wish to create unnecessary alarm, or to aid those who, from interested motives, may endeavor to exaggerate the evils of our position; but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that a failure of the potato crop, though not only to the extent of one fourth of the total quantity usually grown, would, with the deficiency in other articles of food, be sufficient to drive up prices of provisions to a height likely to be productive of serious inconvenience to the poorer classes of the community. Since our last, a further rise of from 2s. to 4s. per qr. has taken place in the value of wheat at all the leading provincial markets, and a proportionate enhancement has been established in prices of spring corn and pulse.

The total advance on wheat from the lowest point is 8s. to 10s. per qr. After so rapid and important an enhancement, it is not improbable that the upward movement may receive a temporary check. The prices now obtainable are much higher than farmers reckon on at the time the new corn laws were introduced; and it is not unreasonable to suppose that they may be hereby induced to supply the markets liberally for a time, but sooner or later we expect to see prices higher than they are at present.

Our advices from Scotland and Ireland continue to give very deplorable accounts of the spread of the potato murrain. The apprehension on this subject had, we are informed, in no degree abated; and in the latter country particularly, the most fearful consequences were dreaded. Prices have risen fully as much of late in the Scotch and Irish markets as with us; and, for the present, at least, no supplies from either quarter can be calculated on.

The harvest just secured has proved more or less defective over nearly the whole of continental Europe, in France and Belgium, as well as in several of the more southern countries, the deficiency is reported to be so serious as to have caused prices to rise above the level of our own; and even in the Baltic quotations of wheat are relatively higher in the British markets. There is consequently little prospect of large importations from any quarter except America; and the surplus growth of the United States will, unquestionably, be shipped to whatever market may promise the best return.

Most of the bounded wheat has been either withdrawn or sold for shipment to France, and there has been scarcely a sample on offer since Monday last. In this state of affairs it is not easy to give quotations, but as some criterion of the value of wheat under lock, we may mention that common Polish Oats has been held at 44s per qr., being more than it would a few weeks ago have fetched duty paid.

Of English Oats only 1,580 qrs. have arrived during the week; whilst from Scotland and Ireland the receipts have been trivial, viz: 101 qrs. and 6,063 qrs. respectively. The foreign supply has also been small. And as it is the general opinion that the most of the Archangel shipments have now come to hand, whilst the quantity on passage from other quarters is believed to be unimportant, a scarcity of this grain is looked upon as by no means an improbable event.

For Indian Corn a speculative inquiry has been experienced; and though purchasers have readily paid 2s. to 3s. more, many holders have declined selling.

Beans have met with a good deal of attention since our last, and have realized enhanced rates; for Egyptian is now 33s. per qr. has been obtained.

Of English Peas none have appeared at market since Monday; foreign have consequently been taken at high prices.

The duty on the two last named articles, as well as that on Rye, being regulated by the Berley averages, what we have said above in respect to the probable fall of the latter, applies to the whole of these articles.

The late rise in the value of all kinds of grain in the British markets has, as usual, influenced quotations at the principal ports on the continent. Wheat has advanced materially all over the Baltic; but this has been as much caused by orders from Belgium and France as by the reports from hence.

Letters from Danzig, dated 5th instant, furnish us with a statement of the shipments from thence during August, from which it appears that of the 3160 lasts exported, only 380 lasts had been despatched to British ports. Since the previous post day rather large purchases had been made there on Belgian account, whilst scarcely any thing had been taken for England.

At Rostock supplies of new grain had come slowly to hand; and holders having asked extravagant prices, comparatively few bargains had been closed.

From Antwerp we have letters of the 10th inst. Wheat and rye were then in brisk demand, and the tendency of prices of these articles and oats was decidedly upward.

In the French market a considerable excitement seems to have prevailed. A letter from Marseilles, of the 5th inst., states that the stock of wheat on the spot had become greatly reduced; which, with the excited statements from hence, and continued orders from Languedoc, had caused a further rise in prices. The best qualities of Polish Oats were then worth 47s. 6d., and secondary descriptions from 43s. 6d. to 46s. per quarter.

At other ports in the Mediterranean the value of wheat was, according to the most recent advices equally high.

**General Kearney's Proclamation.**  
*Proclamation to the inhabitants of New Mexico by Brigadier General S. W. Kearney, commanding the troops of the United States in the same.*

As by the act of the Republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between that Government and the United States, and as the undersigned, at the head of his troops on the 19th, took possession of Santa Fe, the Capital of the Department of New Mexico, he now announces his intention to hold the Department with its original boundaries (on both sides of the Del Norte) as a part of the United States, and under the name of the Territory of New Mexico.

The undersigned has come with a strong force, and a strong one is following close in his rear. He has more troops than necessary to put down any opposition that can possibly be brought against him, and therefore it would be but folly or madness for any dissatisfied or discontented persons to think of resisting him.

The undersigned has instructions from his Government to respect the religious institutions of Mexico, to protect the property of the Church to cause the worship of those belonging to it to be undisturbed, and their religious rights in the simplest manner preserved to them. Also, to protect the person and property of all quiet and peaceable inhabitants within its boundaries, against their enemies, the *Ettas*, *Navahoes*, and others; and while he assures all that it will be his pleasure as well as his duty to comply with those instructions, he calls upon them to exert themselves in preserving order, in promoting concord, and in maintaining the authority and efficiency of the laws; and to require of those who have left their homes and taken up arms against the troops of the United States, to return forthwith to them, or else they will be considered as enemies and traitors, subjecting their persons to punishment and their property to seizure and confiscation, for the benefit of the public Treasury.

It is the wish and intention of the United States to provide for New Mexico a free government with the least possible delay, similar to those in the United States, and the people of New Mexico will then be called on to exercise the rights of freemen, in electing their own Representatives to the Territorial legislature, but until this can be done the laws hitherto in existence will be continued until changed or modified by competent authority, and those persons holding office will continue in the same for the present, provided they will consider themselves good citizens and willing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

The undersigned, hereby absolves all persons residing within the bounds of New Mexico, from further allegiance to the Republic of Mexico, and hereby claims them as citizens of the United States. Those who remain quiet and peaceable will be considered as good citizens, and receive protection. Those who are found in arms, or instigating others against the United States, will be considered as traitors, and treated accordingly. Don Manuel Armijo, the late Governor of this department has fled from it. The undersigned has taken possession of it without firing a gun, or spilling a drop of blood in which he most truly rejoices, and for the present will be considered Governor of the Territory.

Given at Santa Fe, the Capital of the Territory of New Mexico, this 23d day of August, 1846, and in the 71st year of the Independence of the United States. By the Governor.  
S. W. KEARNEY, Brig. Gen.



THE AMERICAN.  
Saturday, October 10, 1846.

**Democratic Nominations.**

CONGRESS,  
ALLISON WHITE.  
ASSEMBLY,  
SAMUEL T. BROWN.  
COMMISSIONER,  
WILLIAM FOLLMER.  
AUDITOR,  
EMANUEL ZIMMERMAN.

**V. E. PALMER, Esq.,** at his Real Estate and Coal Office, corner of 3d and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising.

Also, at his Office No. 160 Nassau Street, New York.

And S. E. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert sts., Baltimore.

PRINTING OFFICE.—A fresh supply of superior summer ink just received, and for sale at Philadelphia prices.

On our first page will be found several articles of interest. The account of the storm encountered by the great Western on her last trip, is a most thrilling narrative.

**THE FOREIGN GRAIN MARKET.**—We have extracted largely from foreign journals on the subject of the crops in Europe, which is peculiarly interesting to our farmers at the present time. It will be seen that there is a great deficiency even in England, although the wheat crop there is an average one, which means anything but a good one.

**THE RISE IN GRAIN.**—By the late foreign news, of which an abstract will be found in another column, it will be seen that the price of grain has considerably advanced in England. The grain crop in England, instead of being a good one as expected, turns out only to be an average one, while the entire failure of the potato crop throughout the United Kingdom, will reduce many of the people to a state bordering on starvation. In France, not only the potato crop, but the grain crop has proved a failure. Throughout the continent of Europe the potato crop, and in many places the rye crop, has failed. Whenever there is a failure of the crops in Europe, there must always be an increased demand on this country, to supply the deficiency, and this must always be attended with a rise in price. No sensible person, of course, will be humbugged with the idea that either the tariff of 1842 or 1846 had anything to do with the matter, unless it could be established that the potato rot was caused by the tariff. The tariff of 1846 will not go into operation until December, and of course it could have no effect. The great danger of the tariff of 1846 is, that hereafter when any great revulsion of trade shall take place in England, they may throw their manufactured goods into this country at a sacrifice—break down our own establishments, and throw thousands out of employment. The consequence will be, that the home market will be destroyed; and if the crops in Europe should be good, grain, for want of a demand at home or abroad, may go down to half its present value. It is for this reason we should have a tariff that would guard against such danger. It is for this reason we should oppose every free trade candidate, and it is for this reason that every farmer and mechanic, who has his own interest and the interest of the State at heart, should oppose Wm. B. Foster, the free trade candidate, and vote for James M. Power, the candidate of the people.

**WE** have been informed that Mr. White's prospects in Union are much better than was at first expected. Mr. Pollock's majority, it is said, will not exceed nine hundred. If the democrats turn out, they can very easily overcome that majority.

Let every democrat remember, that it is much better to reject an improper candidate on the ticket than to endanger the success of the party hereafter, by voting for him. Mr. Foster, it is true, received the nomination, but not by fair means, and has now opposed to him a large number of the most influential democrats in Pennsylvania. They say, if Mr. Foster is elected, it will cause a split in the party, and the whigs will then most probably elect their next Governor; but if Foster is defeated, we will show the world that we are opposed to fraudulent nominations, and will hereafter elect our candidates without trouble.

There has been a slight decline in the price of grain within the last few days. Red Wheat is higher in Philadelphia than Baltimore. On Wednesday, good Pennsylvania red, at Philadelphia, was 113c. At Baltimore it was quoted at 105; good white 115c.

**BALTIMORE ELECTIONS.**—For Senator, Keyser (whig) was elected by a majority of 7. Three democrats and two whigs were elected to the lower House, by very small majorities.

Gen. Taylor has long before this entered Monterey, or had a fight. In a few days more we shall hear the result. The following is the latest news:  
"An arrival at Port Lavaca from Matamoros, bringing dates to the 6th, reported that news had been received very late from Gen. Taylor, to the effect that he was marching upon Monterey with 8000 men, and was within a few miles of that city. Monterey was said to be defended with a force of 15,000 Mexicans, under Gen. Ampudia."

**The Nomination of Wm. B. Foster a Fraud on the People.**

We have frequently shown that Wm. B. Foster procured his nomination by fraud. That by the promise of appointments he procured the support of delegates, that came to Harrisburg instructed against him. That he afterwards appointed a large number of the delegates, who voted for him, to office, in many cases turning out good men, to make room for men altogether incapable. For the first time in the history of Pennsylvania were the offices kept back, for the purpose of being sold out to the highest bidder, or who could bring the most influence to aid Mr. Foster's nomination. This alone, if there were no other causes, would be enough to condemn him in the eyes of every honest and independent democrat.

But Mr. Foster is in favor of the Southern free trade doctrine, a fact which he has never dared to authorize his friends to deny, and which we will pledge ourselves to prove, by persons in this place, Harrisburg, Wilkesbarre and other places.

That Mr. Foster is squandering the public money and mismanaging the public works, can be seen by any one going to the Shamokin dam, near this place, where he has now employed about one hundred men, at 1 1/2 per day, and where he will spend before he is done, 15 or 20 thousand dollars of the people's money, which, for all the good it will do, might as well be thrown into the river.

**Mr. Foster and the Shamokin Dam.**

We asserted, a few weeks since, that the repairs of the Shamokin Dam would cost ten thousand dollars, and that they were paying 11 cents for timber that could have been purchased for four cents in the spring. Mr. Foster's agents have tried to contradict this statement through Mr. Bettleyon, who is a contractor under Mr. Foster, and of course is in duty bound to screen him when he can. Now we admit we were mistaken, and instead of saying the repairs would cost ten thousand, we ought to have said twenty thousand dollars. They have now been working on the dam nearly three months, with a force of 70 to 100 men. These men are paid \$1 1/2 per day, and will have to work at least one month longer. But suppose we say 100 men \$1 1/2 for only 100 days, and we shall have the enormous sum of eleven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars for labor alone. The iron will cost several thousand dollars, and the timber, stone and gravel will bring up the cost to at least \$20,000. We have made further enquiries about the price paid for timber, and find that instead of 11 cents they are paying 12 cents per cubic foot for some. And further, that there are not forty yellow pine logs in the whole dam. It is all hickory-pine and oak. A farmer of Augusta, a few days since, said he would have been glad to have delivered this timber at six cents, on two months' notice. Thus our farmers and mechanics can see how the money which comes out of their pockets is used, or rather wasted, as the Shamokin dam will answer no better than it did before, a fact that is evident to any mechanic or contractor who will examine it.

**Forty Millions of Dollars!**

Voters of Pennsylvania, remember that your Public Debt is now 40 millions, the interest of which, every six months, is nine hundred thousand dollars. Remember that Wm. B. Foster, the Canal Commissioner, is now spending one hundred and fifty dollars per day on the Shamokin dam, and which will cost \$20,000, all of which will be lost, as the dam is still as leaky as before. He is in favor of free trade, which will ruin our coal and iron interests, and thereby reduce the tolls on the canal a half a million of dollars, all of which will have to be made up out of the pockets of the farmers, in the shape of taxes. All these things are done that Foster may keep himself in office for life. Let every democrat remember these things, and vote for James M. Power, the People's candidate.

**MR. FOSTER IN UNION COUNTY.**—This county, it is said, will give a tremendous vote against Wm. B. Foster. His friends, knowing this, endeavored to smuggle it among the proceedings of the democratic meeting lately held at New Berlin, a resolution in favor of Mr. Foster. Mr. Foster's conduct is too well known, to receive the support of the democrats of Union. The Lewisburg Chronicle thus speaks of the attempted fraud to bolster up Mr. Foster:  
"THE PROCEEDINGS of the Democratic Meeting held in New Berlin last week, will be found on our first page.—We were present at the meeting when the resolutions were read and adopted as reported by the committee. We must confess our satisfaction to find a resolution now embodied in them, expressing our confidence in the honesty and integrity of Wm. B. Foster, Jr." In the resolutions reported, no such resolution was offered, and if passed at all was done after the people had generally retired. How it got into the proceedings we are unable to tell."

It has been stated that Wm. Follmer, the democratic candidate for Commissioner, was a free trade man. This is not correct. Mr. Follmer, we know, is in favor of protecting the great manufacturing interests of our country. He is opposed to importing from foreign countries articles that we can and ought to manufacture ourselves.

We believe there will be no opposition to the democratic candidates for Auditor. There is no occasion for one, as Mr. Zimmerman seems to satisfy all parties. For Assembly, there will be quite a race between Samuel T. Brown and Capt. Hunter.

**THE OLD WAR HORSE AGAIN.**—The Kentucky Tribune suggests that Mr. Clay certainly will be sent to the Senate, if Mr. Morehead declines.

A MACHINE for cutting wrought nails has been invented by Mr. J. H. Holcomb, of Brandon, Vermont, which with two men will make as many nails per day as forty or fifty men can do, and with a great saving of iron.

**Wm. B. Foster in Westmoreland.**

The following extract of a letter from an old and prominent democrat in Westmoreland, shows that the feeling against Wm. B. Foster, in the West, is such that he must be defeated by an immense majority. The democratic party is determined to put down corruption of all kinds:  
"GREENSBORO, Sept. 18th, 1846.

"In this (Westmoreland) county, Foster cannot receive the party vote by eight hundred—our usual majority is about 2200; and if the same feeling prevails against him until the election, that does at this time, his majority will not exceed 1300. This state of things exist here, because it is believed that Foster was nominated by the intrigue and management of the office holders of the State administration and on the public works. To prove this inference to be correct, we sent four delegates to the 4th of March convention, indirectly instructed against the re-nomination of Wm. B. Foster, in this wise, 'a resolution was offered, to instruct the delegates in favor of his re-nomination, which was laid on the table by an overwhelming majority,' yet, when our delegates came to vote in convention, they with one exception voted for Foster. We are decidedly of opinion that Westmoreland was betrayed by the delegation,—sold to Foster, to secure the appointment of John Ferguson as superintendent of the Portage Rail Road. With these facts staring us in the face, we are of the belief that Foster's nomination was secured through bargain and sale; that he and his colleagues in office, including the State administration, tampered with and set at naught the will of the democratic party of this county, and I have no doubt, of the whole State. It is apparent to me, that if the feeling against Foster is as prevalent throughout the State as here, he must be beaten by a very large majority."

LET IT BE REMEMBERED, if Wm. B. Foster is re-elected Canal Commissioner, that Mr. Hartshorne will also claim a re-election. That they will then have the control of the Board, and can re-elect themselves for life, by using the people's money and the promise of offices under their control. If this is to be done, we might as well repeal the law at once, which requires the election of a Canal Commissioner every year. Will democrats ever condescend such dangerous doctrines? If not, then go to the polls and vote for James M. Power.

THE THIRTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The candidates, Mr. White and Mr. Pollock are both in the field, exerting themselves to the utmost. The friends of both are sanguine of success. This district has a democratic majority of about six hundred, which ought to ensure the election of Mr. White. There are, it is true, a few democrats that will vote for Mr. Pollock, but not enough to make the difference of the democratic majority. Mr. White's success will depend very much on the turn out of the party. Our Whig friends will of course turn out, knowing it absolutely necessary to do so. The result will depend very much upon the vote of Northumberland and Lycoming counties. Should these counties poll within four hundred of the vote given to Mr. Polk, there can be no doubt of the election of Mr. White. The following are the democratic majorities in 1844:

Northumberland,	Polk 806	Shunk 886
Lycoming,	" 617	" 555
Clinton,	" 87	" 118
Union,	1603	1559
Clay 1023	Markle 944	
Dem. Maj.	580	615

Clinton, it is said, will now give Mr. White from 200 to 250 of a majority. Thus, there is a fair prospect of redeeming the 13th district, which, if it is not now accomplished, must be attributed wholly to the apathy and want of harmony in the ranks of the democracy. Mr. White, like Mr. Pollock, says he is opposed to the tariff of 1846, and his friends properly urge, that he could do more, as a democrat, to modify it, than Mr. Pollock.

From the N. Y. Herald.  
**N. York Protestant Episcopal Convention.**  
SATURDAY, October 3.  
After transacting some unimportant business, the Convention took up the resolution of Judge Burnett, with the amendments of Rev. Mr. Forbes, and Mr. C. Hamilton.

Judge Dix then made a long and lucid speech of an hour's duration, and concluded by offering resolutions as a substitute for all that has been presented on the subject.  
Mr. FORTNA explained the original resolution. He repeated his conviction, expressed at the last convention, that Bishop Onderdonk is still de jure and de facto Bishop of this diocese.  
Mr. VINTON moved to strike out the proviso which provides that the money shall be paid on security given for refunding it in case of a decision by a competent authority that it was improperly paid.

The motion to strike out the proviso was taken with the following result:—  
Clerical—Ayes, 25 Lays—Ayes, 18  
" Nays, 100 " Nays, 101  
Lost.

Mr. DIX then withdrew his resolution in order to make room for a substitute, which Rev. Mr. Forbes was about to propose, on condition that his substitute should be recorded on the journal.  
Mr. FORTNA then submitted the following:—  
Resolved, That the Trustees of the Episcopal Fund be directed to pay over to the Rt. Rev. B. T. Onderdonk, B. D., out of the income of the said fund (excepting the portion thereof set apart for accumulation) the sum of two thousand dollars annually, to commence from the 1st of October, 1846, and to continue until the meeting of this body, subsequent to the next meeting of the general convention, subject, however, to any action of the general assembly on the subject. Pro-