the Rectory of Abbot's Morton, whither he will shortly remove, and extent, almost in the very heart of our do entertained the children of the Blue Coat School, at his residence at Meridale, Staffordshire, on Tuesday week. The day was remarkably fine, and the spectacle altogether a most interesting one. Upwards of 150 children partook of roast beef, of which 130 lbs., and plum pudding, of which 112 lbs. were cooked; and other indulgences of a most liberal character were likewise afforded them. Nor were the adult poor forgotten-such part of the provisions as were not wanted for the immediate objects of the entertainment being given to them. After dinner the children played in the lawn, and before they left sang the evening hymn, the hundredth Psalm, and "God save the Queen." The arrangements were exceedingly good, and the kindness and attention of both Mr. and Mrs. Walker deserve every praise. The company was numerous and respectable, and among them were :- Mrs. Corbett and family, Mrs. H. Hill and family, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Inge, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Pountney, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Boyle, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. White, the Rev. B. Vaux, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Buckle, Miss Howard, Mrs. Tindall, Miss Fryer, Mrs. G. Robinson and family, Misses Wood, &c. The above rev. gentleman is a prebendary of the collegiate church of Wolverhampton, and cousin of George Walker, Esq., of Norton Villa, near this city. - Worcester Guardian.

From the Quebec Mercury.

The Annual Examination of the children of the National School was held on Tuesday, the 24th ult., in presence of General Sir James McDonnel, the Lord Bishop of Montreal, and a numerous assemblage of ladies and gentlemen.—The number of children in attendance was 99 boys and 94 girls.

The girls were examined in writing, spelling, reading, arithmetic and needle-work, in all of which the audience appeared highly gratified; the copybooks were particularly neat and well written :the exhibition of plain needle-work was abundant and well executed, but the children's samplers and other fancy work (introduced into the school, as an encouragement to the more advanced girls) elicited unanimous commendation; great praise is due to the ladies who superintend this establishment for their uniform, constant attendance, and the personal interest manifested in the education of the poor.

The boys were examined in dictation, reading and spellingarithmetic, English grammar and geography, in which they acquitted themselves in their usual satisfactory manner; - the uniformity and cleanly appearance of the writing attracted particular notice, and the elegance of penmanship, which appeared in a few of them in particular is perhaps not surpassed by any other school in the Province. The boys' answers on arithmetic, and on the definitions of geography and the relative situation of the different countries, with the construction of the maps (being regularly shaded, coloured and neatly finished) were deservedly praised: the prompt manner in which the Grammar class replied, and the facility with which the rules of Syntax were applied in their parsing exercises proved their knowledge of the subject, not merely superficial. The whole appearance of the examination reflects the highest credit on Mr. Morris and Mrs. Purcell, the teachers re-*Peetively in charge of the male and female departments, for their zeal and ability in conducting their establishments.

Sir James McDonnel, after having distributed the prizes to the boys, expressed his entire satisfaction of the performance, and in token of his approbation requested that an extra week's holidays might be given after the usual vacation, which it is needless to add was a delightful announcement to the children, and was doubtless duly appreciated by the teachers.

Civil Entelligence.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser. LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The fast sailing ship Hibernia, Captain Cobb, has just arrived The fast sailing ship Hibernia, Captain Cobb, has Just from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 11th of December. We are indebted to Captain Cobb for a file of London papers to the evening 10th of December, and Liverpool to 11th, both inclusive. From the London Sun of Dec. 10.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT. We subjoin a copy of the circular addressed yesterday to the inisterial members by Lord John Russell:—

"The meeting of Parliament being fixed for Thursday, the 16th of January, I take the liberty of requesting your attendance in the House of Commons on that day, and of apprising you that business of the greatest importance to the interests of the country may be appearable. expected immediately on the opening of the session

"J. RUSSELL." Intelligence of considerable interest had been received from In-a, the dates being, from Calcutta October 13, Madras 19, and bay 28. On the 18th of September, the Anglo-Indian troops out on their return from Ghizni. They were to stop for a few ays at Kelat, and depose the chief of that principality, for alleged friendly acts toward the English interests, and especially for tang an active part in the hostilities encountered by the troops on march to Affghanistan.

A commercial treaty, highly favourable to England, had been neeluded with the Prince of Herat, and another with the successions. or of Runjeet Singh, securing to the English the navigation the Sutledge. A civil war, however, was apprehended in the Punjaub, on account of the succession—another change for the intervention. ntion of the Anglo-Indian government, and probably for a new

A vast conspiracy for the overthrow of the English power in Ini, is said to have been discovered at Kurnaul, an independent amedan principality, the fort of which is 270 miles from as. A strong force was despatched thither by the Governor ral, and the fort was invested and taken, without resistance, as well as that of Joudpore. The following account is given, of the eries made at Kurnaul.

The discoveries have been almost exclusively confined to the Iwaub's Zenana, which proves to be a perfect arsenal upon a nost extended scale; and you will stare to hear that there have been found concealed in various ways—underground and in godowns, whose doors and entrances had been built up—between 400 and 500 pieces of artillery, of which fully 100 are in such a e of equipment as to be ready for active service in the field at a few day's warning.

A great many exceedingly well-constructed furnaces are now ding in perfect order for casting guns and shot, and the ruins of many have been found in various places. An immense quantity of shot of all sizes, grape and canister, langridge, hand grenades, and at the state of the state and shells of various diameters—all made of a species of containing more lead and less zinc than the compound so calltally does, have been found; while of copper, lead, and zinc, able store has been ferretted out. Several very fine brass suns (I should mention that almost the whole of the pieces found In the fort are of brass) have been dug up, and two mortars of the ame metal, which for size, and perhaps also for beauty of cast-

The bore of the largest is twenty six inches, thickness of metal inches, and length from muzzle to cascabel about seven feet. other has a bore of twenty-two and a half inches, and the other ons in proportion. A great many muskets, musket locks nglish), pistols (ditto), and swords have also been turned up; of catridges ready to be filled; also port fires, fuzees, fire slow matches, a large store of sulphur, rosin, fine charcoal for owder; in short, every material required to constitute a large lost valuable arsenal are here; and it is evident, from the aship of his gun carriages and limbers, the beauty and coress of casting, and, in many cases, boring of his guns, the conction of his furnaces, and the general order and arrangement of most extraordinary military workshop and storehouse, that master hand has been that of a practised and scientific man, subordinates must have been artificers well qualified to conthet gun founding and carriage building as well as laboratory work in all their departments.

The most remarkable and important conclusion which is at drawn from the development, as far as it has proceeded, of this stupendous plot, is, that the aim of the Nuwaub or his coad-Ors has been to produce an efficient and powerful train of artilnot so much for the defence of this fort as for active field serwhich it needs little scope of imagination to conclude would which it needs little scope of imagination to differ subver-

and overthrow of the British dynasty in India. It is difficult from a hasty survey, to form any thing which ght venture to consider a correct opinion, as to the period which this manufacture of warlike engines and stores has exsome have the appearance of considerable age while many, ally of the brass six pounders and nearly the whole of the round shot, from the little oxidization visible on their surand which and which long exposure to the atmosphere would have proaces which have been found, within a very short period, possibly three months have been in full operation.

When we would be a considerable extent, convey the impression that the full possibly dispartic magazine, from to a considerable extent, convey the impression that the fur-

When we consider that this really gigantic magazine, from which the implements for the destruction of our empire were to

The Rev. Thomas Walker, who has recently been presented to have sprung, has been collecting and increasing daily in strength Some facts, however, are stated in the following paragraph, which so stealthy as to have been (of course until lately) scarcely suspected by the government and their authorities, we are lost in astonishment at the extent and power of the resources which have furnished the means to dig so tremendous a mine beneath our feet, and in wonder and conjecture as to the time and the agents to be chosen or created for its explosion.

From whence the men were to be collected to wield the enormous engine which has here been prepared, and what connection this averted storm has had with the dark clouds which have so recently lowered around our horizon, remain yet as mysteries in the womb of time; and while it furnishes a striking passing commen-tary upon the false policy of over-weening confidence in the security of our own strength and wisdom, and in the weakness and ignorance of our subjugated foes, it also affords matter for earnest congratulation that this last stronghold of the Mussulman—the only one, perhaps, within the limits of our territory in which, unler the most impenetrable disguise of the secrecy and sacredness of the Zenana, so extraordinary a scheme could have been carried on toward completion-has now passed from him.

"The total quantity of powder found amounted to from eighty to one hundred thousand pounds, the greater part loose in large baskets. In addition to the shot and shells of pewter, a consider able number of malleable iron six and nine pound balls had been found hammered into exceedingly true spherical forms, and a great many of the old-fashioned mantons, double and single barrelled flint fowling-pieces and rifles, in perfect order, and each having a bag of bullets tied to the trigger guards. A vast quantity of mus-ket barrels and locks, with the Tower and Company's marks on them had also been discovered in various places fitted up as gunsmiths' workshops, in which artisans had evidently been until very

prospect of a quiet reign for Shah Sooja, after the departure of his English allies, would seem to be very slender, if we may judge from the bitter hatred of the said allies alleged to exist am subjects. A fearful evidence of this hatred was given in the mur-der of Colonel Herring, at Hyder Keel, a short distance from Ghizni, to which place his corps was marching with a quantity of treasure. The detachment had halted, and Col. Herring, with two other officers and two sepoys, was taking a walk, about a mile from the camp, when they were suddenly attacked by some twenty natives. Col. Herring and one of the native officers were killedtwo sepoys escaped—and the other officer, Captain Rhind, was severely wounded. Many similar murders are said to have been com-

The cholera has broken out among the troops sent against Joudpore and Kurnaul, in consequence of which the camp at the former

vas precipitately broken up on the 3d of October. There is no later intelligence from China, but from Calcutta we learn that two men of war had sailed for Canton, and that four others were ordered to Bombay, to hold themselves in readiness to ail for Canton, if necessary, on receipt of despatches from Captain

Parliament was to meet on the 16th of January, for the actual despatch of business.
Sir John Colborne—now Lord Seaton—was expected at Wind-

Sor, on a visit to her Majesty.

The whole number of prisoners committed for trial at Newport, is 38. In consequence of orders from the Home Office, active measures were taken to suppress the circulation of the Vindicator, the

Chartist paper, and great numbers of copies had been seized at

The special commission was to commence its sittings at Monnouth on the 10th of December.

DENMARK.

The Hamburg mail which arrived at London on the 10th, rought intelligence of the death of the King of Denmark, but no particulars are given. His name was Frederick, the seventh of that name, he was born in 1768, and having no children but daughers, is succeeded by his nephew, Christian Frederick, born in

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. The packet ship Garrick, Captain Palmer, arrived this mornng from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 14th of December. We have files of most of the London daily papers to the evening of the 13th, and Liverpool to the 14th, both inclusive. GREAT BRITAIN.

The arrangements for Mr. Jaudon's loan of £900,000, appear to have been concluded. The particulars are given under date of December 13th, evening.

The Birmingham Advertiser says that Mr. Attwood, the Whigradical member for that town, intends to resign his seat in Pariament, and that Mr. Joseph Sturge, the great advocate of abolition, will offer as a candidate in his stead. Joseph Hume, it is said, was first proposed, but it was finally agreed among Mr. Attwood's friends and supporters to take up Mr. Sturge. Col. Thompson is spoken of as the Conservative candidate.

Sir Martin Archer Shee has been re-elected president of the

Royal Academy. The London papers announce the death of Lady Monteaglewife of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, better known by his family cognomen of Mr. Spring Rice. She was a daughter of

the Earl of Limerick. One of the Ministerial journals says that the Queen's marriage will take place, not at Buckingham palace or Windsor, but at the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

Two more companies-rifles-stationed at Windsor, received orders on the 12th to march for Monmouth, in South Wales.

The Dowager Queen Adelaide had been passing three days at Windsor, as the guest of Queen Victoria.

The indictments for the trial of the Newport prisoners were delivered to them in Monmouth jail on the 12th. Sir Frederick Pollock and three other eminent barristers are engaged as their counsel. The Jury list contains the names of 318 of the most respectable gentlemen and tradesmen living in the country, but very properly none from Newport, the actual scene of the insurrection. Another prisoner was committed for trial, making 39 in all. But of the 38 originally committed, bills were found only against 14 for high treason. The trial was to commence on the last day of December.

The Great Western is now in Cumberland Basin, having had her paddles taken off to enable her to enter the lock. She will not run again before the spring .- Bristol Paper.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The following statement appears as the "leader" of the London Courier, December 13th. It must be remembered that the Courier is now an opposition paper, and that no information appearing in its columns can be presumed to emanate from the government :-

"A correspondent informs us that M. de Brumar will shortly arrive in London with new proposals from the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, in reference to the affairs of the East. These proposals are said to be tantamount to a virtual abandonment of the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi. France and Great Britain, it is stated, will be invited to send their combined fleet into the sea of Marmora to provide against any disturbance breaking out at Constantinople; and Russia is to hold an army in readiness to march into Asia Minor to oppose any advance of Ibrahim on the Turkish capital. These statements we communicate without comment; we will add only that the respectability of our informant inclines us at all times to place reliance on his communications.

FRANCE.

The examination of the Marquis de Crouy Chanel, arrested on uspicion of being engaged in an intrigue for the restoration of the Buonaparte dynasty in the person of Prince Louis Napoleon, has elicited facts highly honourable to that individual. The machinations of the Marquis were neither instigated nor sanctioned by the Prince; and although a number of letters from him were found among the papers of the Marquis-at least presumed to be from him, although not bearing his signature—and although in these letters there are frequent avowals of great objects and intentions contemplated by him, yet nothing can be more explicit than his disclaimers of unfair and unworthy means to accomplish them .-As for the conspiracy set on foot by the Marquis, that appears to have been a child of his own exclusively.

There is no later news from Algiers than we had by the last arrival. It is repeated, however, that the command is to be taken from Marshal Vallée. Much activity prevailed at Toulon in the embarkation of troops and materiel of war.

M. Durand, the editor of the Capitole, was again arrested on the 11th of December, as implicated in a conspiracy against the government. The Paris correspondents of the London papers continue to affirm that "a very large, wide, deep and formidable conspiracy is permanently on foot against the Orleans dynasty."

TRADE WITH CHINA.

We find no allusion in the papers to the rumoured purpose of

we have not seen elsewhere mentioned.

SINGAPORE, Aug. 19 .- Our latest letters from China state that Commissioner Lin had issued an edict, which was placarded at Macao, requiring that the ships and merchants should go to Whampoa and Canton in five days time, or otherwise should leave altogether. There was also a thundering edict addressed to the Portuguese Governor, demanding a Chinese who was a Catholic convert to Christianity, and who was accused of opium dealing, to be sent to him in five days, or he would come down with 20,000 men and drive all hands into the sea. This man claims to be a Portuguese subject, and was to be protected at all hazards. Two Englishmen, formerly supposed to be opium dealers, were also lemanded, that they might be strangled.

PORTUGAL.

Letters from Lisbon to the 3d announce the dismissal of the inistry of the Baron de Sabrosa. The ultras ascribe this change to the machinations of English diplomacy, on the ground that the last official act of the Baron de Sabrosa was his refusal to recognize British claims on Portugal to the extent of £376,000, submitted to him by Lord Howard de Walden; alleging that England had bound herself, in the event of her recovering Ceylon from the Dutch, to give to Portugal the port of Columbo in that island; and that therefore, as England had become mistress of Ceylon by the treaty of Amiens, he considered the delivery of Columbo to Portugal, and all its revenues since 1802, as a set off against the claims of the English subjects above referred to. It was supposed that a dissolution of the Cortes would take place, but the Correio, the demi-official organ of the government, denies that any such intention was entertained.

ARABIA Accounts were received in London, on the 10th, that the English garrison at Aden had been attacked by 4000 Arabs, and being only 400 strong, compelled to retire into the fortress. The Arabs, however, were repulsed with severe loss, the English sus-

SHOOTING STARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Observatory, Kensington, Nov. 12. Sir, -The paragraph in the Times of this morning relative to "shooting stars," reminds me that, in return for your kindness in apprizing me and others of their expected appearance on the 10th of August last, I have not afforded you that to which you have the strongest claim,-namely, an opportunity of disseminating (if you think it merits it) by your widely circulated journal, an outline of the observations of them made at this

The evening of the 10th of August was fine, and for considerable time the sky was cloudless. Busied in my observatory with my ordinary astronomical occupations, whilst the twilight was yet strong enough to render the leading article of the Times legible, though with some difficulty, a servant coming to me from a distant part of the premises put an early period to my astronomical work by announcing that "he had just seen the largest fire-ball he had ever seen in his life.

A celestial globe being brought out on the lawn for the purpose of tracing their tracts, and a loud beating clock being set with that at the transit instrument, by which the instant of disappearance of any of these bodies might be noted, between 22 minutes after 9 and 2 minutes after midnight, 165 shooting stars were not only seen, but their flights amongst the fixed Stars, and their disappearances to the nearest tenth of a second, regis-

Between 5 minutes afer midnight and 29 minutes after 1 in the morning 150 were seen. Clouds, which continued till day-light, prevented further observations.

Of these, the principal part resembled stars of the sixth magnitude, stealing from one part of the heavens to another. Many were as bright as stars of the first magnitude. Several had a brilliancy many times surpassing that of the planet Venus, whilst some few, apparently of a discal form, were not unlike the planet Jupiter, as seen with a magnifying power of 50 or 60 .-These, as well as those of the two preceding classes, prior to their disappearance, frequently burst into thousands of intensely luminous points, the light produced taken up by the sloop Merchant, of Southport. being such as to excite the attention of even the most careless by-stander.

Having many years ago, when casually observing a nagnificent one (which caused a person whose back was turned directly towards it to startle at his post,) a strong the exposure. impression that a report which I heard 42 seconds afterwards was referable to the spot where I had seen the e plosion, I was on this occasion particularly on the alert for any such a recurrence (seeing that the distance of the object might thereby be nearly rigorously determined;) but, although the night was particularly still, scarcely a leaf moving, not the slightest report could I ever think I heard. The directions which these fugitives took were very various, as was the extent of arcs they traversed; generally they took their course from the zenith towards the horizon, but in several instances they passed from horizon to zenith; some appeared when within 10 or 15 degrees of the horizon, and disappeared in it. Every part of the visible heavens teemed with them: the constellations, however, of Cassiopeia and Perseus, were most prolific.

To-morrow, the 13th, Thursday, the 14th, or on Friday, the 15th, a recurrence of them is expected; and there is one phenomenon, which I distinctly saw on the night of the 16th of August, to which I would call particular attention; namely, the formation, instantly on the explosion, and at the spot where it occurred, of a circular luminous cloud of one to four or even five degrees diameter, and which remained visible for a second and a half before it gradually disappeared.

Anxious, very anxious, to get a telescope upon them, I tried several times, but, although a tolerably quick shot. I could never hit my mark. I have spoken, however, of degrees; but as many who may honor this with a perusal may want something like a value of them, let me say that the two bright stars in the "Great Bear" generally known as "The Pointers," are a little more than five degrees asunder.

Those who wish to get a telescopic glimpse of these Iuminous clouds, which have gone far to remove from my mind a preconceived opinion that these bodies were possessed of no materiality (unless electricity can be considered such), must be supplied with a telescope of short focus and little magnifying power; for, unless its field take in a space of the heavens greater than the apparent cloud, contrast of its colour with the surrounding dark sky ground cannot be seen; and that alone will render the object visible. A common night glass is the best instrument for the purpose, and must be held in the hand, it is, however, much to be regretted that our English instrument makers will not furnish us with some of varnished pasteboard make, and consequently more suited

NOBLE RESISTANCE TO TEMPTATION.

Thursday morning last, a boy who lives in Williamsburgh found a pocket-book containing £40. On showing it to his master, he credit. The woman, troubled in mind with the care of such a clock, on the bale with him. treasure, delivered it to a gentleman in town, who, on examining there any later intelligence than we have had direct from Canton. owner was a Mr. Graham, a teacher in Glasgow, who had been saved. Two bodies were found, one supposed to be the rem.; G. S. Boulton Esq.

gentleman set off for Glasgow in quest of the owner. On arrival there he found he had departed for Greenock, and after leaving a message for the factor whom Mr. Graham had appointed to wind up his affairs, he returned home in the afternoon; the factor came to Paisley, received the money, left £5 to reward the poor wo man who had found it-hired agig, and set off for Greenock in the hope of delivering to Mr. Graham his marriage lines and his money before the vessel left the harbour. On arriving at Greenock the factor, Mr. Alexander Taylor, found that Mr. Graham had gone up to Glasgow in quest of his money, but he had the pleasure of putting the property into the hands of Mrs. Graham at eight o'clock last night. Mr. Graham himself would have all his anxiety removed on reaching Glasgow. Mr. Taylor passed through Paisley this morning at one o'clock, on his way home, well pleased with the satisfactory working of the whole business. The vessel sails from Greenock this atternoon .- Paisley Advertiser of Sa-

LORD BROUGHAM.

Whilst Brougham was Lord Chancellor, he was in the almost daily habit of communicating articles to a daily paper, but with a degree of caution which few men would have imagined. Not a line of his writing came before the compositors, or even the editor. His communications were made by letter to his brother, by whom they were read to the editor, who wrote as Mr. Brougham read; and, in this way the leading articles appeared, without its being possible even to prove that they came from Lord Brougham's pen. On one occasion, when an article against the Whig minis try had appeared in the Times, it was sent to Lord Brougham, who was then sitting at Westminster in the Court of Chancery. The paper was folded in such a way, that the article might meet the eye readily, and was handed up to the Chancellor. Sir Edward Sugden was pleading. The Chancellor laid the paper before him, took his pen, and whilst the public and bar imagined that he was taking notes of Sir Edward's speech, with whom, from time to time, he held a conversation on the points of his case, the answer was written. Less than a quarter of an hour sufficed for an article of about 40 lines full of spirit. When it was done, he made some excuse for quitting the bench for a few minutes, and went into his own room, when it was given to the editor to transcribe: for, although Lord Brougham could write, and write well for newspapers, no man was to be permitted to possess a proof that the articles came from him. I have heard of other instances of his caution in his relations with the newspapers; but as they were not like those which I have given within my personal knowledge, I shall not repeat them here. - Fraser's Magazine.

UNITED STATES.

APPALLING CALAMITY!

STEAM BOAT LEXINGTON DESTROYED BY FIRE, AND NEARLY TWO HUNDRED LIVES LOST !!

The Lexington left New York for Stonington on Monday, at 3 o'clock, P. M., having, it is believed, about ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PASSENGERS. A large quantity of cotton was placed upon her decks. At 7 o'clock, when about two miles from Eaton's Neck, the cotton took fire near the smoke pipe.

The boat was headed for the shore as soon as the efforts to extinguish the fire proved unsuccessful. She was provided with three boats, yet such was the panic which took possession of all minds, that they were hoisted out while the boat was still under headway, and immediately swamped.

The engine a few minutes after gave way, leaving her utterly unmanageable. The scene which then ensued, s described as most appalling.

Captain Chester Hilliard, of Norwich, a passenger on board, from whom we have gathered these few particulars, states that soon after the engine stopped, the pas-

sengers began to leave the boat on boxes, bales, &c. In company with one of the firemen he was so fortunate as to secure a cotton bale, to which he lashed himself. He remained upon this bale, the wind blowing off Long Island, until 11 o'clock this morning, when he was

His companion in the meantime had been released by death from his sufferings. Two others were taken up by the sloop, a fireman and the pilot of the boat. Both were nearly insensible. It is surprising that any survived

There is too much reason to fear that the three are e only survivors. It is however possible that others may have been saved.

The boat drifted up the sound with the tide, and was off this harbour about midnight. Capt. H. states that she sank at three o'clock, as he marked the time by his The efforts which were last night made in this vicinity

and at Southport, to go in aid of the sufferers, proved, owing to the ice in the harbours, and to other untoward circumstances, entirely unavailing. We learn that a boat which succeeded in getting out

of Southport harbor, after reaching the middle of the Sound was compelled to return. The account which we have given of this awful catas-

trophe, is exceedingly imperfect. It may be well imagined that our informant is hardly in a situation to furnish many details. The editors of the Journal of Commerce have been

favoured with the following letter from Captain Brooks, of the steamer Nimrod, dated Steamer Nimrod, Jan. 15, 1840.

I have seen Capt. Chester Hilliard, one of the survivors from the destruction of the steamer Lexington on Monday night last by fire, and from him gathered the following particulars. The boat left New York at 3 o'clock—he thinks with about 150 passengers and full freight.

About half past 7 in the evening heard the cry of fire, he ran on deck and saw the fire bursting through the wood work round the chimney. All was confusion and terror in a moment. He ran up to the wheel to advise running for the shore, which Capt. Childs informed him they were doing, he being up at the wheel. He then ran down on deck. An attempt had been made to rig the fire engine on

board, but did not succeed. They rushed for the boats and jumped in, to the number, he thinks, of 20 in each boat, and lowered them down, while the boat was under full headway, and they were filled immediately, and he is of opinion that not one of them escaped.

The life boat was thrown over, but caught the waterwheel, and was lost. He saw several floating with life preservers, but Capt. H. thinks none survived until morning. He advised the tumbling over of the cotton bales, and assisted, he thinks, in getting over 10 or 12, and lashed himself to one.

When the steamboat stopped, which she did from some cause to him unknown, a man by the name of Cox, employed on board, got on with him about 8 o'clock, and the braces under the guards were full of persons, having gained that position as the last resort.

married on the Monday before, and who was on the point of em- steward, and Cox, as mentioned above, and were taken to barking for Berbice. This afforded a clue, and yesterday the Southport. Capt. Hilliard is now on board, from Bridgeport to New York.

UPPER CANADA.

COLONEL M. BURWELL'S SPEECH In the House of Assembly, on the Clergy Reserves.

Mr. Burwell said, he was very sorry indeed that he had not been in his place when the House went into committee, because he had prepared an amendment which he intended to have moved o prevent their going into committee on this "vexed question. His object was to refer the Clergy Reserve Bill and ev relating to it to a select committee, with instructions to that committee to examine the 30th, 31st, 32nd and 42nd clauses of the Constitutional Act, 31 Geo. III, chap. 31, and to report to the House whether or not in their opinion the duties of Her Majesty's Ministers would not require them to submit the Bill of last Ecssion for the disposition of the Clergy Reserves, that it might be laid on the tables of both Houses of the Imperial Parliament preparatory to Her Majesty's assent being requested or any "declaration" being made in regard to the provisions of that Bill. Two years were allowed by the Act of 1791 for the Royal assent to e given to, or withheld from, that Bill; and although Ministers had not laid the Bill before the Imperial Parliament during the last session, as he believed, from some cause or other relating to their own popularity, he felt quite satisfied they would do so at the approaching Session, and before the two years would expire; cause if the Committee were to rise, as they ought to do, and because if the Committee were to rise, as they ought to do, and throw out this measure on the ground that they had legislated upon it last session, and that the Bill they had passed was yet pending and liable to be sanctioned by the Queen and the Imperial Parliament at any time within two years from its passing here, the matter would be fully understood in England and the neglect of duty on the part of Ministers, instead of being sanctioned would be reprobated by the people. He did not like to see the House become the willing instrument of the Ministers of the Crown. They had laboured for several weeks of last Session on this subject. They had tried every scheme for the settlement of the question that ingenuity could devise, and had agreed in none but that contained in the Bill they had passed. Did hon. members suppose they had become much more wise than they were last Session? Or were they influenced by a desire to please the present Executive ?- The hon. and learned Solicitor-General had well remarked near the beginning of his speech, that when the Bill of last Session passed, he had hoped the discussion of the Clergy Reserves was ended, and at rest with us forever had he [Mr. B.] hoped, and he now hoped it might soon end by throwing out this measure, and leaving the Bill we had passed, [now in England] to receive the Royal assent. He (Mr. B.) ad understood that two reasons had been assigned by Ministers for disallowing the Bill of last Session for re-investing the Clergy Reserves in the Imperial Parliament for religious purposes with in the Province—one was that no address had accompanied the Bill. This served a purpose, as it formed a pretence for delaying to place the Bill on the tables of the two Houses of the Imperial Legislature; and when it was discovered that such address was merely to the Governor of the Colony to remind him of the nature of the measure for the purpose of calling the attention of Ministers to the proceeding respecting it as laid down in the Constitutional Act of 1791, and might, or might not, be sent to the Colonial office, it was then discovered that it was too late, as the Parliament would be prorogued in less than thirty days. All this, however, was so trifling in appearance that some other reason for disallowing the Bill became necessary. It was then argued that by this measure the Colonial Legislature dictated to the superior Legislature,—a presumption which could not be permitted. Ministers, it would appear had then forgotten that constitutional Legislation had been recommended from the Colonial office, and that in one of the despatches from the Sccretary of State, it was stated that unless invited by the " General Assembly of Upper Canada, the Hosen Government would decline Legis-lating on the Clergy Reserves—but what was the bill of last Sessiom?—merely an invitation to the Imperial Legislature to set-tle a question which the Colonial Legislature admitted could not be satisfactorily adjusted by the local authorities. The objection was ridiculous and he believed was laughed at even by those who was ridiculous and he beneved was laughed at even by those who made use of it to answer their popularity-hunting jurposes. All measures respecting religion, and more particularly the Clergy Reserves are made subject to restrictions and limitations which do not apply to any other matters. By Sections 30, 31, and 32 of the 31st Geo. III, Chap, 31 the Governor may give or withhold Her Majesty's assent to Bills passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly, or reserve them for Her Majesty's leasure, and any of them may be disallowed by Her Majesty in Council within two years from the receipt of them; nor have any such Bills force till Her Majesty's assent be communicated to the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, or by Pro-

tables of the two Houses; and as the Ministry have no diseretionary power allowed them in this case, if it were found appossible from any cause for them to comply with this requisition uring the last Session, it must be done during the approaching ession of the Imperial Legislature; and in the mean time, and while that measure is pending, it is not within the legitimate competency of this House to entertain this or any other meaclause, are "declaration, or, signification of the King's assent thereto"—not "declaration and signification," as some honmembers wished to have it understood. The message which the Ministry had directed the Governor General to send down the House, is a "declaration" on the subject of the Bill without its having been laid on the tables of both Houses for thirty days.—Thus an act, which has passed both Houses here, and has been transmitted to the Imperial Government, as directed by the Statute of 1791, has been kept back by a tyrannical act of the Ministry, from the tables of the two Houses, on which the same law enacts that our only means of redress rests; and what is quite as ridiculous as any thing can be, some hon. members who talk of "responsible government," say that the Ministry were right! A curious sort of "responsibility" this, which sets the law at defiance to retain popularity! If this doctrine be admitted as correct, the bills we may pass through both Houses here, may be cast aside if they do not happen to meet the views of the Ministry of the day, who, regardless of all law, and considering only how they can retain their places, may with impusion only how they can retain their places, may with impusion of the day, who is the constraint of the c nity shut us out from any appeals to the Imperial Parliament and from being heard at the foot of the Throne. YOUNG LADY who has received a liberal edu-

clamation, &c. These provisions apply to bills in general, and one class of bills are especially excepted; and these are, such as

have any reference to religion, and especially to the Clergy Reserves. By Section 42, it is made imperative on the Ministry to lay all such Bills on the tables of the House of Commons and

House of Lords for thirty days to await certain proceedings thereon. In these matters Ministers have no discretionary

power—the law is mandatory. Now the Bill sent home last year, disposing of the Clergy Reserves, must by the express

terms of the 42d clause of the Statute of 1791, be laid on tho

A cation, is desirous of engaging as Governess in a family of respectability. She will instruct in the usual branches of a polite female education. Application (if by letter, post paid) may be made to

the Rev. R. V. Rogers, Midland District School, Kingston, U. C. CHINA, EARTHENWARE AND GLASS.

THE Subscribers have recently received, direct from the first manufactories in England, a very extensive assortment of China, Earthenware and Glass. SHUTER & PATERSON.

Toronto, Dec. 12, 1839. COMMERCIAL BANK, M. D.

OTICE is hereby given, that all Promissory Notes and Acceptances discounted and falling due at this Bank and its Offices, after the first day of April next, if not retired on the last day of grace allowed by law, will on the following day, be placed in the hands of the Bank Solicitors for recovery.

By order of the Board. F. A. HARPER.

Cashier.

Kingston, 26th Dec., 1839.

MARRIED On the 11th December, by the Rev. Mr. Weigley, Mr. D. O. Dickinson, of the firm of Kneeland & Dickinson, to Miss Susan Lucy Cory, late of Hillier, Prince Edward District, U. C. sister of Dr. D. Cory; all of Athens, Cook Co. Illinois.

LETTERS received to Friday, January 24th : was told to take it to his mother, who, though a very poor woman, never for a moment thought of converting any part of it to her own use; on the contrary she immediately proclaimed it by the town crier. So poor was she, that she had not money wherewithal to pay his fees, and deemed the money too sacred to touch; but such honesty could well be trusted, and the crier proclaimed on the bale with him.

Bettlers received to Friday, January 24th:—

Rev. J. Grier, rem.; Rev J. S. Lee Esq.; A. Menzies Esq. add. subs.; Rev. J. Braithwaite, We find no allusion in the papers to the rumoured purpose of the British government to blockade the ports of China. Nor is the book found from the marriage lines contained in it, that the there any later intelligence than we have had direct from Canton.

Capt. Manchester, the pilot, and Charles Smith, boat the book found from the marriage lines contained in it, that the to was received and credited]; Rev. R. V. Rogers; Rev. J. Shortt; Rev. T. S. Kennedy; Rev. T.