the motives which behalt achielt lifes with similar to present the valigion of Chieff The wind; included the pairs the validation of Chieff The wind; included the pairs to wind oldered of a poor spreacher who was olding of sizes himself to the pairs of the word was oldinged to sell in the control of a poor spreacher who was oldinged to sell in the control of the pairs of the control of the pairs of the control of the pairs of the control of a poor spreacher who was oldinged general to find the pairs of the control of the pairs of th propriate the Clergy Reserves for the benefit of all. With regard to education, he thought it the most legitimate means within their power of promoting the good of the People, and he felt satisfied that in giving them education and knowledge they would remove all obstruction of error, and the Bible unassisted would work its own way.

Mr. Draper was willing to meet the positions assumed by the hon. gentleman from Norfolk, in the same calm spirit of investigation in which they had been advanced by that hon member. He was desirous that all questions and particlarly that now under consideration should be met in that way because he was convinced that the principles

was desirous that all questions and patterns, which he advocated were founded upon that truth for which he advocated were founded upon that truth for which he advocated were founded upon that truth for which the hon. gentleman himself professed to contend—he was desirous that the truth should be known, it would then be its best advocate. He would first call the attention of the committee to a position assumed by the hon. member, and which was the foundation of one of his arguments—that to the connection of Church and State in the days of Paganism, the gross idolatry of that period was to be ascribed. It was not the connection of Church and State in the days of Paganism, the gross idolatry of that period was to be ascribed. It was not the connection of Church and State in the days of Paganism, the gross idolatry of that period was to be ascribed. It was not the connection of Church and State in the days of Paganism, the gross idolatry of that period was to be ascribed. It was not the connection of Church and State in the days of Paganism, the gross idolating the period of the period was to be ascribed. It was not the connection of Church and State in the days of Paganism itself, whose grinciples being false and founded upon a debasing superstition, could therefore only produce the most gernicious the most disgusting results in the connection of Church and State had, nothing to do with the general corruption of that time; and with regard to the death of Socrates instanced by the hon. member to middlesex—the hone gent (Mr. Parke) had stated that all history ancient and modern proved that the connections of Church and State had, nothing to the remotest corner of the earth, till the would appeal to history to shew whether his death with regard to the death of Socrates instanced by the hon. member to middlesex—the hone gent (Mr. Parke) had stated that all history ancient and modern proved that the connection of Church and State in the connection of Church and State in the connection of Church and State in the connect man had been rather unfortunate in referring to that period of history as proving the evils of the connection of Church and State—was it that connection which had made victims of almost all the great and famous men of Athens?—was that the cause of the banishment of Aristides the just?—or was it not rather the fury of democracy, the jealous envy of merit, and that ostracism which might be called a prototype of the vote by ballot. And yet it was there that the ben, member went for arguments against the connection of Church and State! The hon, gentleman next cited the Emperor Julian and his policy, for the re-establishment of a pagad church when the power of the State was wielded by Julian to aid in the destruction of Christianity, as an argument to prove that the connection of the connection of the state would be subversive of the best interests of religion. The hongentleman resorted to the History of that Julian takes the page of History so oddly—had twisted and turned it into so grotesque a shape that to his (Mr. D's.) in a gentleman's historic lore had no doubt informed him, worn by the privalence of the cap which had been, as the hon. gentleman broke out again as he had done in this debate, he (Mr. M.) trusted the House instead of calling him to order would give him a license, and think he had only mounted his historical cap and was shaking it, bells and all at them.

Monday, Jan. 9.

This day the further petition of Wm. L. McKenment, and the state would be subversive of the best interests of religion. The hongentleman resorted to the History of that Julian to the destruction of the state would be subversive of the best interests of religion. The hongentleman resorted to the History of that Julian to the page of History and twisted and turned it into so grotesque a shape that to his (Mr. D's.)

This day the further petition of Wm. L. McKenment, and the page of History as the page of History as the page of History so oddly—had twisted and turned it into so greateness and twisted and turned it into so greatenes Christian Church with the State would be subversive of the best interests of religion. The hongentleman resorted to the History of that Julian who sought to give the lie to a prophecy of our Saviour by seeking to rebuild the temple at Jerusalem to furnish the evidence against the establishsalem to furnish the evidence against the establishment of a Christian Church supported by the State. [Doctor Rolph rose to correct the hon, geritleman. [Mr. Draper] what he said was that although Julian. did not employ direct oppression against the Christians, still he attempted indirectly to stave them out of their religious belief.] Mr. Draper continued—He would take the hon, centleman mon out of their religious belief.] Mr. Draper continued—He would take the hone gentleman upon
his own explanation, he had brought forward
Julian that apostate from Christianity to Pagenism,
as an example and had argued that because he had
held out temptation, and used moral force to wean
others from the true religion—that because such
things had been done by a pagan and an apostate,
that the same means would as a matter of course beresorted to by a Christian State !! for what t to
corrupt Christianity!!!

resorted to by a Christian State it for the corrupt Christianity!!!

The hon. gentlemen might with truth complain of having to bear all the weight of the argument on the other side of the House, but that hon. member at all events possessed advantages of which none of his opponents could boast—he was learned in the law, possessed much fame as a physician, and in the sermon which he had yesterday preached to them, he had shewn strong claims to honors in Divity,—and thus standing in the titune character of lawyer, physician and divine, required, or rather, was capable of meeting threefold opposition; it was necessary to revert to ancient times—to the at was necessary to revert to ancient times—to the day of that Pagamism to which be mad-referred, to find a parallel for the hou, gentlemen, which then could only be found in the person of that Goddess, who was Luna in Heaven, Diana on earth, and Hecate in mother place which he would not shock the ears polite of the hon, and learned gentleman hy mentioning. shock the ears polite of the hon, and learned gen-tleman, by mentioning. It was strange that the hon, gentleman, with all his historical research, had overlooked that page of our own history, which showed how the fearless resistance of the seven Bishops, prelates of the church connected with the State, had among other things, been instrumental in obtaining the second Charter of liberties—the Bill of Rights. But the hon; gentleman could on-ly refer to our history for the numoes of drawing Bill of Rights. But the hon, gentleman could only refer to our history for the purpose of drawing conclusions hostile to the Church,—and avoided those parts which shewed its value, or the fearless devotion of its dignitaries. The hon, gentleman had triumphantly asked us, who had first nearly determined the Goopel? Who were the Apostles? Not likely and 220 0000 per annum, and he asked us to go back to the days of their primitive simplicity, and to leave the diffusion of religious knowledge at he same means as were used then. He [Mr. I] would cheferfully assent to that proposition, if no hon, gentleman would enable us to use all the

he had acted in a former Parliament-that h

would never subject any witness to such treatment for refusing to answer any question to which he could not, and ought not to be asked, to reply much less would he (as had been done heretofore)

Monday, Jan. 9.

This day the further petition of Wm. L. McKenzie Esq. praying that the time be extended for entering into security on the subject of the contested Election of the 2nd Riding of the county of York, was read. A protracted debate took place upon this petition which resulted in its rejection by a majority of 4 yeas 21 nays 25.

On the order of the day for taking into consideration the Niagara suspension bridge Bank bill Mr. Gowan proposed a rider to prevent foreigners (Americans) from having any control in its direction and that 3 fourths of the stockholders should be Bridsh subjects, this after a lengthy discussion was rejected by a majority of 28, Yeas 5 Nays 33.

The Bill then passed.

Tuesday, Jan. 10: On the order of the day for taking into consideration the Prescott Bank bill, Mr. Sherwood opposed the bill on the grounds that it would interfere with the Brockville Bank bill which he stated fere with the Brockville Bank bill which he stated had passed the L. Council. Mr. Gowan and Mr. Ruttan spoke on the same side and against the bill whilst Mr. Norton, Dr. Rolph, Mr. Parke, and several other members spoke in favor of it. The preamble was adopted by a large majority and the house was proceeding with the several clauses when our reporter left at 5 o'clock.

We have been favored with the following important facts which we give to our readers with re-al satisfaction:—

Extract from a Message transmitted by His Excel-lency Sir F. B. Head, to the House of Assembly, on the 5th day of January, 1837.

"Abstract of Patents issued during the adminis-tration of Sir F. B. Head, between the proroga-tion of Parliament on the 26th of April, 1836, and the close of the General Election on the 2nd of July following: Total, 1478 patents. Of this number, were completed upon Orders in Council issued ander the Administration of Sir F. B. Head, between the 20th of April, and the

28th of May, 50
Between the the 28th of May and the 2nd July, 100

" Crown Sales the Government be-

233 The document from which the above is extracted, is signed by the Provincial Secretary, Duncar

Esq. [Royal Standard.]

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS. PRIUMPH OF CONSERVATISM. Radicalism is forever fallen in Upper Canada; the citizens of Toronto have done themselves justice, they have returned by majorities of more than two to one Constitutional men as Magistrates and Common Councilmen—on

The following is the statement of the Pollar the close of the City Election. ST. GEORGE'S WARD Radicals. For Aldermen.

Por Common Conneilmen.

7. 54 Wright, on, 54 Baker, ST. ANDREW'S WARD. For Aldermen. 116 Ketchum, Sf 117 Brooke, 48 Armstrong, For Common Councilmen. 114 Doel, 51 115 Armstrong, 52 ST. PATRICE'S WARD. For Aldermen. Dennison, Thornhill, 87 | Harper 87 | Ketchum, For Common Councilmen.

88 Bostwick, ST. DAVID'S WARD. For Aldermen. Washburn, 128 King, James Stotesbury, 130 Small, For Common Councilmen. Henderson, 126 McElderry, Turner, 122 Price, ST. LAWRENCE'S WARD.

For Aldermen. 109 | Widmer, 100 | Eastwood, Munro, For Common Councilmen.

Mills,

100 Beatty,

[Standard. Browne.

Of the Select Committee to whom was referred the Petition of the President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company.

To the Honorable the House of Assembly:

The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of the President and Directors of the Welland Canal Committee with after decumples relating Casal Committee, with other documents relating to that Work, beg leave to make a further Report: That the Stock of the Welland Canal Company

SECOND REPORT

The funds to meet the above expenditure, it appears, have been raised from the following sources:
Stock paid in,
£250,300 0 0
Foreited Stock,
540 0 0 £250,840 0 0

25,000 0 0 25,000 0 0 100,000 0 0.

nent, Oher items contained in bal-ance sheet A. 55.555 11 9 28,438 2 9 16,685 12 3 Itms in balance sheet B. taan a

£451,519 6 21 The direct increase of revenue to the Province,—evident from the fact, that in the year 125, the duties received at the ports of Chippews and Fort Frie amounted to 230 15s 94d while in the year 1835 the duties at these ports amounted to 27068 14s. 73d—is, in the opinion of your Committee, attributable in a great degree to the committee, attributable in a great degree to the committee, attributable in a great degree to the considerable population with a large capture of the Welland Captle which has introduced a considerable population with a large capture in the neighborhood of the works. In 1834 but one manufacturing flour mill was erected at a cestitute short of 220,000, with mills for 30 saws, begether with furnaces and other machinery.—in

one manufacturing flour mill was erected at a cost little short of £20,000, with mills for 30,saws, pogether with furnaces and other machinery,—if all worth perhaps £50,000. In addition to which, upon the whole-line of the Canal, houses and other erections are built, costing quite as much.

The increase of the value of land in the /mmediate neighbourhood and all above, it is impossible for your Committee to estimate with any degree of certainty. Your Committee are however fully impressed that the construction of this reat and most important work has already added housands and thousands of pounds to the value of the Province, and to an extent far exceeding it amount of the outay in principal and interest.

As to the value of these hydraulic powers with the erections thereon, together with the lands, houses, &c.—detailed in the testimony of Mr. McDonell hereto annexed, and of which Mr. McDonell gives a very flattering account, and which your Committee cannot consider as exgerated,)—no correct opinion can be formed. The amount which will be required to be paid for th hydraulic and other erections not now ownd by the Company, in the event of their being vested in the Province, can, however, be ascertaged by the commissiners to be appointed for the management and superintendance of the Cana in behalf of the Privince; and the Committee inderstand that the resent proprietors are willing to leave the valuation either to arbitrators to be idifferently named of to the judgement of the commissioners alone. The amount, your Committee pe assured, cannot ejeceed £20,000.

For the purchase of the private stak, deben-

females, (not entitled to rote at Elections.)

And thereafter a like sum annually until the relegation of the bills; when the tolls received shall amount to £25,000 in any one year, the further sum of \$1.95 year. On the stock amounting to £3, payment of purchase money.

Settlers under, Col. Talbot, who are entitled to their Deeds upon producing certificates of settlement duties.

Do, under Hon. Peter Robinson.

U. E. Loyalista, Milita-Pension-crs, and old Soldiers.

And thereafter a like sum annually until the re-legation of the bills; when the tolls received shall amount to £3, and nad considerable property with the mexico on Sunday, waiting the second of the bills; when the tolls received shall amount to £3, and and considerable property with the mexico on Sunday, waiting the second of the bills; when the tolls received shall amount to £3, and had considerable property with the mexico on Sunday, waiting the second of the bills; when the tolls received shall amount to £3, and had considerable property with the Mexico on Sunday, waiting the second of the bills; when the tolls received shall amount to £3, and had considerable property with the Mexico on Sunday, waiting the first property of the bills; when the tolls received shall amount to £3, and had considerable property with the Mexico on Sunday, waiting the first property and the prilots, het more than one half have as yet arrive.

The Barque Mexico, Capt. Winslow, sailed from Liverpool on the 25th October last, having on board a crew consisting of twelve men, and one hundred and four passengers, in all one hundred and four passengers, with the first period from Liverpool on the 25th October last, having

From the peculiar situation of the Canal, being From the peculiar situation of the Canal, being by far the shortest and most direct route between the Lakes, it must, when completed and the confidence of the public is insured, be the greatest channel through which the supplies for the West and return products of the soil will be transported, yielding a revenue quite beyond the power of your Committee to estimate, and fully equal to meet the expenditure which has already been incurred and which may be required to complete it.

There does not appear, from the information laid before the Committee, any claims for damages re-

before the Committee, any claims for damages re-maining unsettled to any considerable extent. The amount due by the Company is as fol-

To the Bank of U. Canada, To the Commercial Bank, Notes issued, From which deduct, provided by Act of last dession,£2,000 0 0 5.443 1 111

forms to the same of the same to the same to The amount required for temporary repairs to keep the navigation open during the next season; as per Mr. Hall's estimate, No. 2, will be

14,100 9 11 £22,773 2 111 Your Committee are of opinion they cannot safely estimate the sum required, as above, at less than £25,000.

The sum necessary under any circumstances to

make the Canal a complete and permanent work, your Committee, from the Reports of Judge Wright and Mr. Hall, and from their own inspection, cannot venture to estimate at anything less than £200,000. This is under the expectation that the bekis be made of stone and the width extended

beks be made of stone and the width extended two feet beyond their present dimensions. This expenditure to take place in three years.

The amount therefore required to make the Camil strictly a public work, with all the hydraulic property attached to it; make the necessary temporary repairs, and complete the work in a permanent manner—will be:—

For the purchase of the private

Stock.

£117.800 0 0 Stock, ... proprietors on the Hydraulic Works say ... Stock. for Debts and temporary 25,000 0 0 manently,
The Amount already expended upon the Work, as hereinbefore stated, 200,000 0 0

Probable cost of the Canal when

451.519 6 28

o payfor the hydraulic improvements, discharge the drits of the Company, make the necessary empoury repairs, and authorise the expenditure of £55000 towards rebuilding the proposed stone books? beker By his proceeding a sum of six thousand pounds and the tolks to be raised from the Canal will no

doubt seet this expenture.

JONAS JONES,

Chairma

Comnittee Room, 7th Lecember, 1836

Irom the N. Y. Commercial Adverti ser ATE AND IMPORTANT FROM SPAIN.

We are pleased to announce the safe arrival, from adiziof our friend, Mr. O'Sullivan, one of the ditors of the Georgetown Metropolitan, and of his sister, the lady of Mr. Langtree his co-editor, whom Mr. O'Sullivan accompanied to Spain, last summe, for the benefit of her health. He gives the following important information, verbally, the Ship Afred, in which he and Mrs. Langtree came brough no papers. The Alfred sailed on the 27th of Notember.

"The army of Gomez the Carlist General, who "The army of Gomez the Carlist General, who had ben ravaging the province of Andalusia for three nonths, and baffling all the troops of the Queen by which it had been constantly surrounded, was at length destroyed in a battle near Medina Sidnia, almost within sight of Cadiz. Gomez had made an unsuccessful attempt to retire to the Tagus but was prevented by the presence of Rodil, the minister of war, with a large force interposing. Rodil was recalled to Madrid, to answer for infecudece in not bringing Gomez to action.—His any was left in command of General Narvaez who commanded in the battle of the 25th and 26th, near tadiz. Espinoza was superseded as captain general of Andalusia by Ordonez, his second in compand.

general of Andalusia by Ordonez, his second in compand.
Tomez had threatened Seville for nearly a fortight. He marched down to Algesiras, where he had a slight action, in which an English frigat from the bay took part in favour of the Queen's trees.

"I was reported at Cadiz, when the Aired left, that Gomez had been taken prisoner. His army was entirely dispersed, and the prisoners were being brought into Cadiz."

There can be no reason to doubt this intelligence, and it is of the utmost importance to the cause of the Queen. First, as showing that a general has at last been found in her service, of sufficient courage, activity and fidelity to repair

cause of the Queen. First, as showing that a general has at last been found in her service, of sufficient courage, activity and fidelity to repair the injuries it had so long sustained from the cowardice, want of energy, or treachery of his predecessors; second, in its moral effect upon her armies; and third, because the defeat and dispersion of the faction under Gomez, removes a fertile subject for perplexity and uneasiness to the government, and leaves it at liberty to employ elsewhere, at points where they are much needed, no less than three distinct corps, which have been kept busy for six months by the daring enterprise and rapid movements of the now crippled partizan.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK. From the Courier and Enquirer.

It is with sorrow and shame we again take up the pen to record the particulars of the wreck of another vessel destined to this port, when almost within sight of it; sorrow at the immense lose of life with which the event has been accompanied, and shame that our port regulations are insufficient to guide the mariner to his haven, when he has resulted our coast.

This information we give below has been derived it our reporter from the Captain of the ship-

ved by our reporter from the Captain of the ship-wrecked vessel, and from persons on the spot, where the ship-came on shore. He reached town from the reene of the disester at an early bour this

nunarea and four passengers, in an one nunarea and sixteen souls. She made the Highland lights, on Saturday night last, at 11 o'clock, and on Sunday morning was off the bar, with thirty or more square rigged vessels, all having signals flying for pilots, but not a pilot was there in sight. The Mexico continued standing off and on the Hook till midnight, and at dark she and the whole fleet of thire disclayed lanteng from their wavefor an late. minight, and at dark she and the whole neet or ships displayed lanterns from their yards for pilots. Still no pilot came. At midnight the wind in-creased to a violent gale from the north west, the Barque was no longer able to hold to windward, and was blown a distance of some 50 miles. At power of your equal to meet been incurred plete it. Information laid for damages replie extent. In this time six of the crew were been incurred plete it. Information laid for damages replie extent. In this is a followed by the was more round and headed to the north under a close recfed main top-sail, roofed fore-sail, two reefed tre-sails and fore stay-sail. At four two reefed tre-sails and fore stay-sail. At four colock the next morning, the mate took a cast of the lead and reported to Captain Winslow that he had fifteen fathoms water. Supposing from the seundings, as laid down on the chart, that with this depth of woter, he could still stand on two hours longer with safety—the Captain, gave orders to that effect, and was the more induced to do it, as the crew were in so disabled a state and the weather so intensely cold, and it was impossible for any one to remain our deck longer than half an how water was incorrect, his error probably arose from the leaf fine being frozen stiff at the time it was cast:

Fiften minutes afterwards the ship struck th Fitten minutes afterwards the ship struck the bottom; wenty-six miles East of Sandy Hook, at Hempstad beach, and not more than a cable's length from the shore. The scene that ensued on board wi leave to the reader's imagination. For one hour and three quarters she continued thumping beauly without making any water, the sea, however breaking continually over her. Her rudder was low knocked off, and the Captain ordered the mainmast to be cut away. The boats were ther cleared, the long boat hoisted out, and vecred away under her bows with a stout hawser, for the ther cleared, the long boat hoisted out, and wered away under her bows with a stout hawser, for the purpose of filling it with passengers, letting it drift within reach of the people who crowded the beach ther hauling her back again, and thus saving the unfotunate people on board, but this intention was frustated by the parting of the hawser, which snapped like a thread as soon as the boat was exposed to the heaving surf. The yawl was next got along side, and stove to pieces almost instantly. At 7 o'click the same morning the ship bilged, and filled with water. Orders followed from the Captain to cut iway the fore-mast, and that every soul on boar should come on deck. In inexpressible agony bey thus remained until four o'clock in the afternen, when a boat was launched from the beach, and succeeded in getting under the bowspit of the wreck. The boat took off Capt. Winslow and seven men, and succeeded in reaching the and seten men, and succeeded in reaching the shore with them in safety. The attempt, however, wasattended with such imminent danger, that none calld be induced to repeat it. And now the horrors of the scene were indescribable. Already had the sufferings of the unhappy beings been such the sufferings of the discount of t

death.

Of the one hundred and four passengers, two thirds were women and children.

It is but justice to the people on shore to say, that every thing which human beings could accomplish to save the unfortunates was done that their means permitted. The only boat which boarded the vessel was hauled a distance of ten mites; and was manned by an old man and six others, four or five of whom were the old man's sons and grandsons. For thirty-five years he has been living on the sea-shore, during which he has rendered assistance to numerous wrecks, and neverbefore have he or his comrades shrunk from the surf; but in addition to its violence on the present occasion, such was the extreme cold, that a second attempt to rescue was more than they dared venture; it would have inevitably proved fatal to them.

The following are the names of the persons sa

Capt. Winslow, Wm. Broom, a lad, brether of the owner, Richard Hynes, Thomas Mullohan, John Wood, passengers, and two seamen and the

The boat put off without Richard Hynes, but he

sprang from the bowsprit, and was drawn from the sea by those in the boat. The following are the names of those who per-

sprang from the bowsprit, and was drawn from the sea by those in the boat.

The following are the names of those who perished, as far as recollected by Capt. Winslow:—

Mr. Pepper, wife and six children, of England, Wm. Roberts, formerly of New York, Jos. Brooks, of Derbyshire, John Blanchard, Mrs. Barrett, Mr. Evans, State of New York, Mrs. Evans and five children, of England, Thomas Hanrihan and sister, Longford, Ireland, Standford Thompson, of Cambridge, England, Michael Murray, of Cavan, Ireland, Mark Devine, do., Patrick Devine, do., Bridget Devine, do., Eleanor Turner, do., Catharine Galaghan, do., Samuel Blackburn formerly of New York, Samuel Blackburn, jr. of Ireland, Thomas Ellis, do., Mrs. Ballantyne, of Scotland, Eliza Lawrence, and her brother, do.,—bodies floated a-shore; Mr. Hope, wife, and four children, of Dublim—two floated ashore; Miles Carpenter and sister, Ireland, Maria Carr, Bridget Carr, Mrs. Wilsson and two children, Mrs. Heggins, of Ireland—body floated ashore; in the Mrs. Smith and two children, John Hayes, wife, and two children, of Cork, Mr. Ellsworth and child, of Poughkeepsie, New York, Sidney. Thompson, wife and brother, Rosy Pughes of Ireland, Catharine Ross, do., Martha Mooney, Dublin—body floated ashore; Edward Smith and wife, of Cavan, James Dwyer, Ireland, John Riley, Cavan, George Howland, Cavan, Thomas Mulloney, Ireland, Bridget Brennan, do., Margaret Doran, do., Wm. Babbington, do., Terrence Byrne, do., Charles Dolan, do., Mr. Martin and two friends, [names not known] do., Mary Delancy, do., John Uval, wife, and two children, do., Twenty-two other passengers, names not known; Walter Quinn, Lord Sherwood, James Munro, Peter Pickering, Noah N. Jordan, Tmate, Jacol Allen, Stephen Simmons, [steward,] the crew.

Pensended ashore in the product of the Pillotts! THE PILOTS!!

When off the Hook, the Mexico, seems using all for a pilot, had her flag flying Union down, as a signal of distress, in consequence of the frost-bitten state of the crew, and the shortness of provisions. She spoke on Sonday the Montreal, packet ship, from the Captain of which vessel we leaned she was below, and reported her arrival in conequence vesterday morning.

Of the flect of 30 vessels that were off the Hook were in the stables or brick kiln.

in company with the Mexico on Sunday, waiting pilots, not more than one half have as yet arrive. The unfortunite passengers were of a very aperior class, and had considerable property wathem. On the bodies which drifted ashore, go

The wreck master, Mr. James Smith, the Conner, Mr. Bergen, agent of the Insurance Companies and a guard of sixteen picked men, are on the beach to prevent pillage.

heach to prevent pillage.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

We have seen the British Consul, Mr. Buchanan, who has just returned from Hempstead Beach having passed the night and a considerable poting of yesterday in the neighborhood of the wreck.

The account he gives of the disaster, in all its street, and the sees of the disaster, in all its street, and saw but could not help is most heart rending. For eighteen hours the unhappy strangers were exposed to the horrors of the wreck, enduring the pangs of cold, and hunger, and miserry, and hope deferred, beholding fare to face, as it were, the terrible death from which there was no means of escape; for eighteen hours their piteous cries and shrieks were heard the their piteous cries and shrieks were heard the there was no means of escape; for eighteen hours their piteous cries and shrieks were heard the there was no means of escape; for eighteen hours their piteous cries and shrieks were heard the deach, gradually decreasing in number and in the reach, gradually decreasing in number and in the same than the same tha less agonized listeners knew that death had on pleted his work, and that the deck of the Menn

pleted his work, and that the deck of the Menn now bore only the frozen and lifeless bodies of the late breathing and hoping passengers.

Thirty-seven of the brdies have come on shoresix of them females, thirty men, and one would lad; in two or three instances bodies have tone on shore, with their arms locked in a close to brace, and these are supposed to have been air relatives. Every arrangement has been made by the cosmil, and the sheriff and corner of the cosmil, the first that the ladies of the vicinity hastened to give a sistance in paying the last offices to the budies of the females. The consul speaks most markly to the zeal and interest manifested by all a sea habitants, living near the scene of the disea.

P. S. M.I. Samuel Thompson, the cosper the Mexico, left at a late hour last eremited the Mexico, left at a late hour last eremited the flowing in the standard on the cosmil of the shortest found and recognized to the standard of the shortest found and recognized to the standard of the shortest found and recognized to the standard of the shortest found and recognized to the standard of the standard of the shortest found and recognized to the standard of the standard

has favoured as with the following:

List of bodies found and recognized on his
stead Beach, from the wreck of the barque by co, from Liverpool:

Mr. Evans, Mr. Murray, John Hulos, Mr. Mr.

Mr. Evans, Mr. Murray, John Hulo, Mr. M. Localf's eldest faughter, Mr. Devine, Samel Busburn, Mrs. Higgins, Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Harbert, Mr. Local Mrs. Higgins, Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Harbert, Mrs. Mrs. two of Hopes's children, one of Mrs. Evan's day. ters, and her eldest son, and sixteen bodifs ms. cognized. Another Shipwreck.—We have again to

eord another unfortunate shipwreck on our cag.
The British ship Tamarac, Captain Cane, left. verpool on the 20th November, and after 19th sant voyage across the Atlantic, made 5mb Hook on Saturday afternoon last, between he and five o'clock. Here she laid off and on sis o'clock, making various signals for a pilot, fine rockets, &c., but in vain. The wind then chapted round to the north-west, and the ship stood di-Between 12 and 1 o'clock the wind increase us had the sufferings of the unhappy beings been such as to supass belief.—From the moment of the disaster, hey had hung round the Captain, covered with their blankets, thick set with ice, imploring his assistance, and asking if hope was still left to them. When they perceived that no further help came from the land, their piercing shrieks were distinctly heard at a considerable distance, and continued through the night until they one by one perishel. The next morning the bodies of many of the inhappy creatures were seen lashed to different jarts of the wreck, embedded in ice. None it is helieved, were drowned, but all frozen to death.

Of the one hundred and four receased.

went ashore, exerted themseves to the utnot went ashore, exerted themseves to the unual rescue the people on board from their unforms situation, and evinced, besides, a proper ledge sympathy towards them in all other respects. The names of the cabin passenger are, its Mary Ann Hewson, of Dublin, Messen. Thus and Samuel Anslow, of Shropshire, Mr. Is Simms, of Scotland.

From the Troy Budget.

DREADFUL CALAMITY—SEVERAL LIVES IN Early last summer, many of our readers at ware, a large mass of clay burst from the life he east section of the first ward of this city owed by a gushing stream of water, and deat lowed by a gushing stream of water, and don't other injury than covering a large portion of gual the base, with the bowels of the hill. evening, about seven o'clock, a similar dorrence took place on the same spot, but, we go say, greater in extent, and exceedingly fail its consequences. An avalanche of clay of tumbling from an eminence of nearly 500 k down the base of the hill to level land, and continued, from the impulse it received, by distance of about 800 feet, covering up acroground, accompanied with a cataract of water sand which kept up a terrible roar. The same water and the continued of the same water and the continued of the same water and water and with a cataract of water sand which kept up a terrible roar. The same water and the same water and the contents in the water and their contents in the water and their contents in the water water moved along with great rapidity, carrying the water and their contents in the water water moved at the contents in the water w it two stables and three dwelling house, in cushing them and their contents in thousand pieces. The stables and horses were moved to distance over 200 feet, into a hollow at the rener of Washington and Fourth streets.

In its way, the awalanche also causint i brick kiking burying it partially over and crubling it together, from which a few minute for the flames rushed forth and lit up the city and a great configuration. This signal was us fit

a great conflagration. This signal was the intimation that was had of the catastroph in

the flames rushed form the place of the cargo.

Byrne, do., Charles Dolan, do., Mr. Martin and two friends, [names not known] do., Mary Delandroy, do., John Uval, wife, and two children, do., Twenty-two other passengers, names not known; Walter Quinn, Lord Sherwood, James Munro, Peter Pickering, Noah N. Jordan, [mate,] Jacol Allen, Stephen Simmons, [steward,] the crew.

Perished in All, one hundred and element of the calmingth of the ship at present lies with her starboard side about four feet under water, her mizen mast standing. Besides being bilged, her upper works have to far parted from the hull, as to allow the cargo to wash out.

The Mexico was a substantial eastern built vessed of 280 tons, 11 years old, owned by Mr. Saml. Brown, of this city. She was insured by the Commonwealth office of Boston for \$8000. The freight is induced by the State Marine of this city. The Atlants office is also on part of the carge.

The cargo consisted of 200 tons bar iron, 100 tons coil, and 200 tons crates, all consigned to SamuelThompson.

Sixten of the bodies had driven ashore when our reporter left the beach, all frozen. It was expected the remainder would drift ashore during the night, the wind and current setting strongly in shore.

When off the Hook, the Mexico, besides her signal for a pilot, had her flag flying Union down, as a signal of distress, in consequence of the frost-bitty, state of the crew, and the shortness of proper state of the crew, and the shortness of proper state of the crew, and the shortness of proper state of the thook of a person was a substantial eastern built western from the midst of the wreck dead in the night, the wind and current setting strongly in shore.

When off the conditions the two children house intimation, that was had of the classified the lime and processing the nime of the classified the bodies had driven ashore when our reporter left the beach, all frozen. It was expected the remainder would drift ashore during the night, the wind and current setting strongly in the house had

onsiderable ... We learn that the body of a person was name unknown, who was probably employ the brick kiln or stables—which makes FIVF DEAD BODIES taken from the rule night.

The avalanche passed over which leads to the mill and as lave carried along with it some less. The clay is piled up in mom to to 40 feet: over a large level with great rapidinate that it had not happened to laborers were employed in hill. At the sime it was snow morning the scene was entire white veil.

The scene that presented its the avening was awful in the horrow of an earthquake of the extended a more dreadful spectac a mass of convulsed earth, an beings were moving to a ning torches and others digging of the digging from the midst to less body, or were rescuing the lad not yet become extinct the scene was dimly mass from the burning kiln, ring like an almost exhaust ane must have been witnessed to the scene were precipital to the lad of the scene was dimly mass from the burning kiln, ring like an almost exhaust ane must have been witnessed to the lad of the scene was dimly in the lad of the scene were precipital to the lad of the scene was dimly mass from the burning kiln, ring like an almost exhaust and which are now standing, and others in a slightly he whole it considered a sin of the immediate cause is occaliation.

We have endeavored to give is have come to our knowled that have come to our knowled that have a few inacuracies our statement, but in the end it mally corrects

NOTHER LIVERPOOL HEMPSTEAD are all the week many with the intelligence them. Capt. Pattison, from Livy goods, iron, cost, &c. at went a shore this morning, at The passengers had all been bitted. A steamboat has been by to render assistance.—[N

The Ber

TINGSTON, TUESDAY, J The New York papers conta Message to the Legislature o

opening of the present session, the circumstances and wants semble those of the adjoining some extracts from Governor order that we may derive ins rience of our neighbours. perience of our neighbours.

"""" whole number of orgin, this state, in 1835, was 11 of these, reports have been reintendent.—The number of c and wixteen years of age, ret December of that year, in the reports have been received, when the reports have been received, when the summer of public money. numeer instructed within tha The amount of public money ame year, was \$313,376.91. cluded the \$100,000 paid fre Common School Fund, and from town and local funds. I ing to \$193,503.33; was raised property of the several towns ther sum of \$423,643.61 was fants; thus making the total a

thousand dollars expended in York, on school houses, was ment of teachers' wages." It is thus seen how far the education are diffused through munity, and how the expense system is met and apportione that our Legislature adopted s ving our common schools... Ti or aix thousand pounds per and is a very inadequate performat this subject. To discharge the ablished for the education of est method and system of educ and diffused uniformly thro The best system, and uniform must be adopted, explained, an ers be augmented. It is vain to

As things are now, a man will lary as a Clerk that he will as the former employment is far he latter. We cannot expect crifice of themselves for the nost teachers quit the professions they can secure other situati . The present Conservative ake it one of their chief obje The school lands must be mad school fund, and an efficient set in operation without dela is session, let suitable perso Hect infe ormation during the r a plan for next session. Let add this wreath to their laurels. Our next-extract relates to B culating medium, and we que strengthen, by such good author

and arguments which we have these subjects.

AWhile I am decidedly of optraining law ought to be so sho undividuals to receive deposite and keep offices for such purpose a strong sense of duty, to urge with the subject of the sub these subjects.

The claim to make the paper cur's tands upon a foundation very d stands 'toon a foundation very de which asserts the right to use p my and all kinds of business trait a too distinction between from the unrestricted privilege clous representative of money; ight to use their money in any hey can have no cause to consider the control of the property of tances at least, to be perverted in the control of the control of