

to carry the poor feeble creature a distance of five miles. Thus stretched in the cart, without hat or nightcap, apparently lifeless, he was conveyed five miles from his sick bed, with scarcely half his body covered, and the day cold chilling, and showery. Comment is useless."

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT AT DUNDEE.—On Friday afternoon a young woman, about eighteen years of age, named Ann Rowley, was employed in the preparing flat of Messrs Wylie and Johnston's spinning-mill, the skirts of her dress were caught by the horizontal shaft, and she was dragged round the shaft and thrown among the adjoining wheels. The unfortunate girl was dreadfully mutilated; the upper part of the head, and one of her arms and feet were severed from her body, and life was extinct before she could be extricated.

UNREMARKABLE.

The New York Courier & Enquirer gives the following:

"The frequency with which murders are committed in the Western States and the *unchastity* with which enormities of all sorts are announced, are really becoming quite frightful; and unless the constituted authorities interpose prompt and energetic preventatives, our country must suffer essentially in her character. The falsehoods uttered of us by the Trollope tribe of tourists will become matters of solemn history, and we shall have little ground of quarrel with our transatlantic shouderers. A single number of a Natches paper lately contained a catalogue of crime, almost sufficient to afford material for a couple of volumes of British abuse, and nearly every paper we receive from the West furnishes its murder or murders almost as regularly as our city papers put forth their *Prices Current*. The Grand Gulf (Miss) Advertiser has the following sample of the brevity and coolness with which these matters are noticed.—*Homicide*—N. Fleming, Post Master, at Fayette, has been killed; no particulars. He has left an interesting wife and 7 children. It is deplorable that such a state of things should exist, that the perpetration of the most heinous crimes, should become a matter of such every day occurrence, that they are mentioned as merely ordinary events, and disposed of as items of intelligence little less expected than the upsetting of a stage waggon or the burning of a haystack by lightning. We have nothing to boast of in New York, as it regards exemption from crime of all characters, but with our population of three hundred thousand—made up as it is of people from all quarters of the Globe—criminality is not so common—outrages are not so very frequent, as to warrant us in chroncling them with quite so much *sang froid* as they do at the west."

COLONIAL.

KINGSTON, (U. C.) December 1.

The House of Assembly is proceeding to business with a vengeance—such a crowd of new Bills, notices of Bills, Motions, Petitions, Orders and resolutions, was never heard of in any provincial legislature before, or ever may again. Our table is actually loaded with parliamentary papers; in fact to such a degree, that we have scarcely time to read the headings of the new Bills, much less to examine their clauses and criticise their utility. The names of a few we subjoin—1. Bill to amend the representation of the people. 2. Bill to establish a Court of Chancery. 3. Bill to facilitate private Banking. 4. Bill to establish a Provincial Bank. 5. Bill to abolish Imprisonment for debt. 6. Bill to regulate Notaries Public. 7. Bill to regulate the distribution of the District Funds. 8. Bill to amend the law of Dower. 9. Bill to suppress the riots at By-

town. 10. Bill to repeal the 'Township' Officers' Act. 11. Bill for the recovery of animals going astray. 12. Bill to regulate the Post Office, besides half a dozen Bills, for as many Banks, in as many different towns in the province. Of above fifty other bills we have not received copies.

All the bills we have named, and others are on our table, but to which we should direct the public attention, as likely to pass this session, is more than we can tell. The probability is, that most of them will die a natural death, or be wholesomely strangled in the Legislative Council; for to alter the law of the land so extensively in one session, would be highly injudicious and detrimental to the public prosperity, and be carrying the rage for legislation to a criminal degree of absurdity. The utility of a non-elective Legislative Council could not be more forcibly shown, than it will be, we hope, this session, in checking this passion for making laws.

The only real good action done by the House as yet, has been the adoption of the recommendation of the Select Committee on public improvements, to vote the sum of £96,000 for the canalising of the Trent.

CLERGY RESERVES.—This fruitful question of complaint and agitation is again before the Legislature; but, we fear with little prospect of its final adjustment, in a manner acceptable to the great body of the people. The Clergy of the church of England, who are possessed of no mean influence at HEAD quarters (forgetful of the needle's eye and the bulk of the camel,) would fain engross the whole to themselves; and their claims are not without unflinching sticklers in the Legislature. Others are of opinion that they should be equally divided between the Scotch and English churches, they being the only two established churches in the United Kingdom. Others again seem to think that the Wesleyan Methodists should be admitted to a share; and not a few contend that the best mode of settling the question at rest forever, is to re-invest the whole in the Crown, to be disposed of according to his Majesty's Sovereign pleasure; whilst the only useful way in which they could be disposed of so as to silence all future cavilling, namely their application to general Education and internal improvements, is almost altogether overlooked by the various disputants. The jealous fierceness of a dog over his bone is the type of the rancour which has had vent for the last ten or twelve years, among the preachers and professors of the religion of meekness, poverty, and charity, in their scramble for these reserves, as if there was no vocation to the service of God or no means of propagating the sacred truths of the gospel without the temptation of ample riches. Believers in the gospel must, however, have more faith in its precepts than in the practice of men into whose very souls the love of mammon has entered with a burning zeal for all abuses. Never will tranquility be restored, nor the various denominations of christians be satisfied by any partial or unequal distribution of these reserves.

The Church of England aware of this, and knowing His Majesty's "natural affection," for its temporal prosperity, and his jealousy of rival institutions, is most anxious that they should be reinstated in the crown; but such a measure, if acceded to, will have a tendency to perpetuate rather than to remedy the evil complained of. Besides why place such a vast mass of property at the sole disposal of the head and "nursing father" of one particular church—an individual 4000 miles off, who cannot be supposed to have such an intimate acquaintance with our circumstances and condition as would enable him, if he were so inclined, to appropriate it with impartiality to

purposes of general utility? The very idea of such a proceeding implies the incompetency of the local legislature to manage our internal affairs, if it does not contain an indirect imputation of dishonesty. Moreover, if it be carried into effect, what security will the people of Upper Canada have for the proper administration of this property. The administrative power would owe us no responsibility whatever, without when there could be no control; it may follow with perfect impunity the dictates of caprice, misrepresentation or "natural affection," and we would before long, it is by no means improbable, open our eyes to see that our folly was unremediable. Unless we suppose that His Majesty, at the other side of the Atlantic, is better acquainted with our wishes than we ourselves, and that he will be more prompt in carrying them into effect,—unless we suppose this absurdity, why should such a proposition be entertained by men having any pretensions to intelligence?

The proposition to re-invest these lands in His Majesty, is "a weak invention of the enemy." It has evidently emanated from the high church party, who wish to throw the odium of a richly endowed and exclusive Ecclesiastical establishment, in this colony, from their own shoulders on those of an individual secured from indignation and resentment.

It is our decided conviction that no measure for the adjustment of this important question, except that which has for its object general education and public improvement, will be successful in its operation or satisfactory to the public.—*Correspondent and Advocate.*

Toronto papers of the 3d. contain the conclusion of the debate on the address for annexing Montreal to Upper Canada. Mr. McKay's resolutions, to that effect were carried, 35 to 9. The House was engaged on the 3d, on a motion by Mr. Draper, for disposing of the Clergy Reserves. The general impression seemed to be that they would be sold, and the proceeds divided among the principal religious denominations, in proportion to their number.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—Capt. Horace Baker, in returning home from a friend's house, early on Wednesday evening, missed the road, and fell near the Bridge, from the abutment (not far from his own dwelling), on a rock, which caused such severe internal injury that he only lived until about 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr Baker was in his 70th year, and a man highly respected for his integrity, industrious habits, and kind disposition. His loss is most sincerely regretted by all who knew him.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

Provincial Secretary's Office.

Habfax, 19th Dec'r, 1836.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor is pleased to *Order*, that in future no claims for payment of services performed for, or on account of, His Majesty's Government in this Province be allowed, unless such claims be preferred within three months after the expiration of the year, within which the services have been performed:

And it is further *Ordered*, That no officer of the Government, in the receipt of monies belonging to the Crown, be allowed to retain in his hands, any part of such monies, as a set off or balance, of any account, or claim which he may have against the Government; but that the whole of such monies, save and except the Legal Commission thereon, be regularly paid at the fixed quarterly periods to the Treasurer of the Province; leaving any such account or claim, (if allowed after due examination) to be paid by warrant of the Lt. Governor or Commander-in-Chief for the time being, and not otherwise.

By His Excellency's Command,
RUPERT D. GEORGE.