

I confess no small alarm at the prevalence of such doctrines, especially when I know them to be zealously promulgated in the name of religion.

Yours.  
**ONE OF THE PEOPLE.**  
December 16th, 1832.  
P. S. "The Marquis of Kingston" begs leave to return his thanks to "SYLVANUS" for his New Year's gift. That's all January 22nd, 1832.

**KINGSTON CHRONICLE.**  
Saturday, February 4, 1832.

The total absence of all European Intelligence since our last, has left our columns unusually scarce of political information. It is stated that fog's to a great extent have prevailed in the harbour of New York, and that two packets at least are supposed to be obstructed in their passage by this circumstance. We have, however had a leisure moment to direct our reader's attention to domestic matters, which are not without considerable public interest.

The Lieutenant Governor's Speech at the closing of the Provincial Parliament will be found elsewhere, as also the unhappy and untoward misunderstanding between the two branches of the Legislature, that has caused the rejection of some important bills passed by the House of Assembly. That of the Supply Bill, from its inadequacy to enable the Government to conduct the affairs of the Province, has been the occasion of all other money bills suffering the same fate. Every friend of justice and humanity must deplore the loss of the Felons' Counsel Bill. We have regarded this anomaly as a most degrading blot upon the purity and equality of the British Statute Book, and have not yet discovered a cogent reason why men, professing the spirit of charity, "which thinketh no evil," should withhold the privileges of legal defence from an unfortunate felon, and afford them to the indiscriminate catalogue of criminals, who every day crowd the bar of justice. However, this desirable reformation in the code of British jurisprudence may, and we have no doubt will result, from the measures now pending in the Imperial Parliament, and we shall cordially welcome the auspicious period, when the abominable distinction may be entombed in the grave of obsolete prejudices. Considering the obstacles with which the Provincial Parliament had to contend, they have transacted much business for the benefit of the country, and some salutary laws have received the Governor's sanction, that must contribute to the growing prosperity of this happy Province. His Excellency's anxiety to promote this object, we trust will ever find in the co-operation of the House, a cheerful and cordial compliance, and the people will gradually be assured that it is not by the turbulent and abusive voice of factious insolence that Canada is to be governed, but by the rational and enlightened system which prudence will suggest, and which justice demands. Every hour furnishes abundant testimony of His Majesty's Minister's solicitude for the interests of our Colonies; and could "the people" be persuaded of the fact, which every traveller's experience confirms, they would rejoice in the privileges which even the wilderness affords, of a just and impartial administration and contending passions, and which will yet render Canada the most attractive portion of the British dominions. We have more than human authority for the prediction, "that wisdom and knowledge shall be the stability of the times." The opportunities for acquiring both these attributes are perpetually increasing; and we hope to see them fulfilled in a faithful application of those talents that only require the skill of the artist to elicit and illuminate.

We present our readers with a Message delivered by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor from His Majesty on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, whereby the so long controverted question of the Established Church of Scotland, coming under the denomination of "Protestant Clergy Reserves," the Message recommends of England and Scotland by the Legislature. A motion we understand was proposed to the House on the subject of the Message by the Solicitor General which was rejected. A similar Message was delivered to the Lower Canada Assembly from His Excellency the Governor in Chief; on the motion of the Solicitor General a day was fixed for its consideration.

**SUICIDE.**—We regret to announce an awful instance of self destruction which occurred here on Thursday morning at nine o'clock. The unfortunate victim, of the name of Edward Walker, had formerly been Pilot of a Gun Boat, under Sir James Yeo, and was distinguished during the late war for many gallant and determined exploits. He had latterly kept the Bar of Mr. Olcott's Tavern, and from a combination of circumstances which appeared to have harassed his mind, he committed the dreadful act by shooting himself with a Fusée loaded with buck-shot, through the heart. An inquest was held on the body, when the jury returned the unusual verdict of "Felo de se,"—the deceased was 60 years of age.

We are extremely pleased at seeing "The Recluse" again peeping from behind his poetical retirement, and gratifying us with an additional and very chaste specimen of the purity of his imaginative powers, in his private notice to ourselves, he makes a very generous and just allusion "to the truly poetical genius of Swaran" in which we cordially coincide (though not gilded ourselves with the fascinating faculty.) We really regret not again meeting "Fillip Fudge," for his last piece redeemed all the imprecations we lavished on him when condemning us to the torture of deciphering the first; we really speak in sound earnest when we tell him that we made four unsuccessful attempts at the operation—but if he would look in at us at our private dwelling, or copy the piece in a hand not so much disguised, he would not only confer upon us a favour, but upon the public a rational source of Recreation.

The Treasurer of the Kingston Assemblies will attend at Myers' Hotel on Wednesday next, from 12 to 2 o'clock to receive the unpaid subscriptions. Gentlemen who have not paid their subscriptions are requested to meet the Treasurer at the hours appointed.

The New York Albion of the 21st only reached the town yesterday, (3. Feb.) that paper of the 29th has not yet arrived, we hope no foreign stragglers had occasioned the delay.

facts of the earthquake which was felt at Brockville, Prescott, Ogdensburg, Perth, Bytown, and Montreal. All accounts agree as to the time at which it occurred. Though perceptibly exempt from such a calamity in our good town, we have had our own terrors from the cry of Fire, which, upon four occasions, lately drove us from our editorial chair, to ascertain the proximity of this dangerous element to our depository of what has been in the language of the Press abused by the title of "copy." Satisfied that we and our treasury were beyond its reach, we retired, execrating the carelessness of individuals, who preferred the horrors of a conflagration to the periodical operation of sixpence worth of friction down their flees.

**RIDEAU CANAL.**—A Friend to Justice and Merit has published at the Patriot Office what appears to us to be a remarkably fair and candid statement in the form of a pamphlet entitled "Notices of the Rideau Canal." The author who is evidently a scholar and a gentleman, in an unaffected style, clearly delineates the advantages of this great work, the difficulties it was exposed to in its progress, and the ungenerous spirit of clandestine and public hostility through which Colonel Br had to wade in the discharge of his important trust as Superintendent. The pamphlet which may be had at "the Patriot Office" should be carefully read by every person interested in this great undertaking, as well as by those who may be hereafter employed on a similar service—and if all the facts therein stated be true, of which we have no reason to question our only surprise is that overwhelmed as Col. Br appears to have been by local difficulties, private and malicious enemies, his work derided and his skill questioned, above all his conduct insidiously represented at home by a degraded clerk as meriting the minutest investigation he was enabled to overcome by his indefatigable mental and bodily exertion the torrent of acrimony that every hour furnished fresh resistance to the execution of his designs, and enabled him to complete an imperishable record of his own labours with a success and apparent stability ill at ease with the multiplied enemies of his personal and professional reputation. The pamphlet is embellished with a Lithographic plate of the Chaudier Bridge, executed at Mr. Tazewell's press in this town, and furnishes a most accurate and beautiful specimen of the ingenuity with which that channel of communication is established.

The Legislative Council of the Lower Province have passed without an amendment the Judge's Independence Bill. It is not, however, unlikely that it may be reserved for His Majesty's sanction, owing (as the Montreal Gazette states) "to its not preserving to His Majesty the right of veto over the judgements of the Court of Impeachments which ought to be secured to the King as an attribute of the pardoning power," or he enjoys, enabling him to liberate from punishment every one found guilty in any Court."

**A FREQUENT CASE.**  
Fair Truth has often suffered wrong  
By artifice and guile;  
The weak being injured by the strong,  
And guilt worn virtue's smile.  
Success is oft the test of right,  
Give virtue's colour to a crime,  
And stalk securely forth.  
And this perchance the author mourns  
Fair truth his only stay,  
Till her all searching power turns  
His darkness into day.  
For she's immutable—no art  
Can cover long her face;  
But through all guile she will impart  
Her own peculiar grace;  
And vindicate the right to shed  
Her lustre where before,  
Deception, fraud, and falsehood, spread  
Their cloak of falsehood o'er.

**AN EXILE.**  
For the Chronicle.  
Mr. Chronicle—The writer of the following having a mortal antipathy to those who abuse people for faults which it may be impossible for them at times to obviate; and also wishing to give a sort of "tittivating" (as your witty correspondent "Fudge" expresses it,) to the nob's of others, as a gentle hint "to mend their ways," he submits the accompanying to the notice of your impartial junta, hoping you will find a corner wherewith "to stow it in."

**DEAR MAC.**—I send you these few lines; Some folks will call them doggerel rhymes; But I'll say care—I want to know If you o'er head of Pimlico? A right good fellow, staunch and true: 'Tis he that now addresses you. Aye, I'm the man—don't care for Peter, So that my lines but prove good metre. I wish, 'd'ye see,' to speak of Rodgers, That clever Prince of "corner dodgers." Tell me, does he put stones and sumps At corners, to break people's noses? Or does he think that Mister F—r Could say a better Pater Noster By knocking on his marrow bones And worshipping a solid stone? Now, good Tom Rodgers, I may say, These nuances might clear away; These useless pyramidal stones, Quite close by F—r's there is one, To passenge's a very dread, The cause of many a broken head. I think this Great Macadamizer, Some afternoon, with his Eliza, Might pass the spot "where Stanton smiled," And with his own two con so mild, Look, and mark well how many a sleigh Is broke against it every day. For God's sake, R—s, stir your stumps, And, patriot like, save people's bumps: 'Tis cold as a frozen ground, And 't is soft grass can now be found. If you will the huge stone remove, To all your friends you'll plainly prove, That you have tried to do your best, To Heaven of course then leave the rest. Come, stir, and act the patriot's part, And join together hand and heart. In mending "other people's ways," And 't will have many happy days. So now, Macf—lane—Ad—o. Extracts from the PIMLICO.

**For the Chronicle.**  
**A RHAPSODY.**  
By a Recluse.  
(Continued)  
XIII.  
Oh! 'tis a fearful thing to see death wave  
His scythe among the flowers in spring, and  
spread  
He snares to trap the youthful to their grave;  
'Tis sore to see the richly clustered head  
Droop to the dust, enfolded among the dead;  
To see decay the young cheek's ripening bloom,  
'Tis kindling eye, the fawnlike footstep staid,  
The spirit's flow. Oh! sad the shafts which  
doom  
Youth, beauty, promise, love, to perish in the  
tomb!

XIV.  
Cease from your sport ye flower crowned young-  
lings!—cease!  
Ye may not revel in an hour like this;  
Behold ye sought to mar your careless peace,  
Your hearts' young recklessness, your bos-  
om's bliss?  
'Tis the old forest branches do not miss  
One leaf torn from them by the passing blast,  
Nor Night's bright wreath, when down the  
blue abyss  
(One star in atoms from its seat is cast,—  
Turn ye, and look, for joy has from your path-  
way pass'd.)  
XV.  
See where in death the blooming Edwy lies!—  
He who late shar'd your sports, who thriv'd  
Mirth from the quick black eye, whose mysteries  
Time scarce had yet reveal'd: who aim'd so  
true  
As he the mottled tau?—from whose hand  
flew  
So sure the self-possid' top?—whose fellowship  
Was e'er so dear?—alas! we love, to rue.  
The noon-day pestilence strikes forth to strip  
Youth's buoyant wing, and blight his guileless  
heart and lip.

XVI.  
See where he lies, the parents' joy and pride!  
His eye all quench'd and sunken; no smiles  
glow  
Around his still cold lip; with him have died  
'Their cherish'd hopes; their branch has fall'n  
in woe:  
Long will their bosoms throbb, their tears  
o'erflow,  
Feeling in vivid memory the rod  
Which smote their hearts, and laid their glory  
low:  
But oh! ye may not mourn, if here he lieth  
Guided and taught by you the path which leads  
to God.

XVII.  
Yea, joy ye then, that from this earth is ta'en  
The child ye clasp'd so fondly to your breast;  
Others have told their course of woe and pain,  
And reach'd thro' gates of fire the faithful's  
rest,  
But he, than they, or ye in tears, more blest  
Has sought, like Noah's dove, a resting place:  
Crownd without conflict, cleans'd without a  
test,  
His soul can there a mother's love retrace,  
As with the witness hosts he treads the realms  
of peace.

XVIII.  
Man's soul, man's essence is by birthright free,  
And such it shall be: Death does not accord  
A limit to the mind, but bids us see,  
And be unseem, and e'en, perchance, afford  
A case o'er those we reverence'd or adore'd,  
Whispering around them, hints of danger's brink:  
Ye then who act in presence of your Lord  
As before man ye dare not, think, oh! think,  
How from your deeds, unseen surrounding spirits  
shrink!

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**SPEECH.**  
Of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor at the close of the Provincial Parliament, on Saturday last.  
Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and  
Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.  
In relieving you from your legislative duties, it is satisfactory to observe that you have directed your attention to several objects of great interest to the colony.  
Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.  
I thank you in His Majesty's name for the sums voted for public institutions and works carrying on in the Province.  
Honourable Gentlemen and Gentlemen.  
The extent and fertility of the unoccupied lands will continue to attract to this country large portions of the redundant population of the parent state;  
I am therefore persuaded, that on your return to your respective counties, your influence may be usefully exerted in organizing societies for the purpose of affording information to emigrants which they so much require at the ports where they first disembark, and facilitating their dispersion in the districts in which they may readily obtain employment.  
The increasing value of lands,—the harbors, canals and Steam boats now constructing—the number of acres brought into cultivation in most districts, the projected internal commerce by Steam vessels on Lake Simcoe and the Rice Lake, are the favorable results of recent emigration.  
The exports of staple products of this Province last season, amount to a third more than those of the preceding year: the sales of important articles have been doubled in three years.

Such are the proofs of the property and independence which in a few years have been created wholly in the Province by the industry and labour of the great body of settlers, and also of the general prosperity and progressive advancement of the interests of the colony.

**LIST OF BILLS**  
Passed during the 2nd Session 11th Provincial Parliament.  
1 Commercial Bank of Midland Dist. R. A.  
2 Prevention of the crime of Infanticide. L. C. R. A.  
3 Ditto of crimes committed on Lakes and Rivers. L. C. R. A.  
4 Removing doubts respecting jurisdiction of Commissioners of Customs in this Province. L. C.  
5 Repeal Chaplain of the House of Assembly's Salary.  
6 Concerning the law of Libel.  
7 Appointing Commissioners to treat with Lower Canada.  
8 For the amendment of Justice of the Peace Act. L. C.  
12 Respecting the place of sittings of the Court of King's Bench. L. C. R. A.  
31 To establish a Police in the Town of Brockville. R. A.  
14 For the relief of John Cooper Douglas.  
15 To facilitate the erection of the County of Prince Edward into a separate District. Lost L. C.  
16 To constitute a new Court of Appeal for revising the Judgments of the Court of King's Bench. L. C.  
17 Regulating the prices to be charged for printing official advertisements.  
18 To repeal part of 33 Geo. 3 respecting the holding of the Court of Quarter Sessions at Kingston and Belleville.  
19 For holding the London District School in the Town of London.  
20 To authorise the transporting of offenders. L. C.  
21 To amend the Charter of the Niagara Canal Company. R. A.  
22 For relief of Roman Catholic Congregations in this Province. L. C.  
23 To incorporate a Joint Stock Company to improve the Grand River Navigation. R. A.  
24 To regulate Line fences and Water Courses.  
25 For the more equal distribution of the property of persons dying intestate.  
26 To attach the property of absconding Debtors. R. A.  
27 To facilitate legal remedies against Corporations. L. C.  
28 Bill to make valid certain proceedings in the Home District Court. L. C. R. A.  
29 To confirm British subjects in their Titles to Real Estates derived through Aliens. L. C. R. A.  
30 To extend the Charter of the Upper Canada Bank. R. A.  
31 For relief of certain persons holding Lands in the Niagara District. L. C. R. A.  
32 For relief of Captain Shaw. L. C.—Reserved.

33 Felons' Counsel.  
34 Prisoners Bail, Commitments.  
35 To protect Lands sold for Taxes. L. C.  
36 Prince Edward separation. R. A.  
37 Niagara Boundary. L. C. R. A.  
38 Joint Stock responsibility. L. C.  
39 Brockville Police. R. A.  
40 Road and Bridge Appropriation.  
41 Contingency. R. A.  
42 Niagara Canal Charter. R. A.  
43 Shop Liquor License. R. A.  
44 Desjardins Canal Loan. R. A.  
45 Courbeon Harbour Loan. R. A.  
46 War Sufferers Relief.  
47 Emigrants (sick destitute) Relief. R. A.  
48 Port Hope Harbour Loan. R. A.  
49 War Losses Additional Fund.  
50 Grantham Academy.  
51 Kingston Hospital (aid towards). R. A.  
52 Penitentiary Commission. R. A.  
53 York Hospital aid. R. A.  
54 Arbitrators' Compensation

55 Peter's Point Light House. R. A.  
56 Burlington Canal Completion. R. A.  
57 Granting, to His Majesty a sum of money. R. A.  
Ale House Licenses. R. A.  
58 Parliament Buildings Completion.  
59 Supply.  
60 Bathurst Representation. R. A.  
61 Port Burwell Harbor. R. A.  
62 Port Dover Harbor. R. A.  
63 Road Commissioners Appointment Bill.  
64 War Losses Appropriation Specie Recorder. R. A.  
65 Jail Limits Extension.  
Those marked L. C. originated in the Legislative Council.  
Those marked R. A. received the Royal assent.

**AGRICULTURAL.**  
Agreeably to the Constitution of the Midland District Agricultural Society, their quarterly meeting was held at Adolphus-town on the second day of the Quarter Sessions, on the 25th ultimo.—Present, JNO. MACAULAY, Esq. President, Two Vice Presidents and thirteen directors.  
It was discussed whether the Society should offer premiums on live stock and domestic manufacture next fall, or lay out their money in an importation of improved breeds of stock and seeds of sorts.  
Resolved—That to offer premiums on the best stock owned by the Farmers in the District, and on sundry Articles of Domestic Manufacture, would at present be most desirable.  
Resolved—That for this year the meeting of opinion that one general Cattle Show should be held at Bath in the month of October next.  
Resolved—That a general Meeting of Directors shall take place some time in the month of February at Mr. Gohlmeier's to make arrangements for the Cattle Show; and draw up a scale of premiums to be offered.  
Resolved—That it will be expedient that each director shall furnish (at the meeting in February the Board with an account of all subscriptions received, and expected to be received for the present year, also the amount of arrears received.  
Resolved—That it be submitted to the next meeting the propriety of appointing a Committee to examine and Report upon the best cultivated and the best fenced Farms in the District.  
Resolved—That the Treasurer be authorized to pay Mr. McPherson the cost of binding a newspaper called the New England Farmer.  
After which a List was submitted by Mr. N. Fellows of stock and other articles recommended for premiums this year. Ordered to be laid before the next meeting.  
Submitted by Mr. Marks that premiums be offered on the following articles of domestic manufacture, made in each County of the District.  
For the best piece of Flannel not less than 20 yards.  
For the best piece of filled Cloth not less than 15 yards.  
For the best piece of linen not less than 10 yards.  
For the best two pair of stockings knitted plain.  
For the best two pair of ditto knitted ribbed.  
Ordered to be laid before the next meeting.

Mr. Macaulay the President, submitted to the consideration of the Meeting several papers on Agricultural subjects—one of the said papers described a sort of Wheat called the "Whisperer" which was raised at Kingston and selling Cattle—two in each year at Kingston and two at such other places as may be considered most convenient. Ordered to be laid before the next meeting.  
By order of the Board,  
J. MARKS,  
For H. C. Thomson, Sec'y.

Feb. 1, 1831.  
From the Montreal Herald.

We have much satisfaction in laying before our readers a copy of a letter, dated 19th November last, from Mr. Rice, one of the Secretaries of the Treasury, to the Chairman of the North American Colonial Association, and communicated by the latter to the Chairman of the Committee of Trade of this city, by which they will learn on the best authority, that Montreal has been established as a port of entry for general purposes, separate from that of Quebec.  
(COPY.)

Sir.—In reply to your memorial soliciting at the instance of the Committee of the North American Colonial Association to be informed whether American wheat manufactured into flour in Canada, may be imported into Great Britain as Canadian produce and also requesting to be favoured with the decision of this board upon certain memorials of the merchants of Montreal, praying that the said port may be constituted a port of entry, for general purposes, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that it appears that American wheat manufactured into flour in Canada is entitled to be entered as British Colonial produce, and that directions have been given accordingly; and with regard to the memorial of the merchants of Montreal, alluded to by you, I am to inform you that, under the circumstances represented by the Commissioners of the Customs, their Lordships have been pleased to constitute Montreal a separate port for general purposes as requested.  
I am, Sir, your obedient servant.  
(Signed) SPRING RICE.  
Treasury Chambers, 19th Nov. 1831.  
To Nathaniel Gould, Esquire,  
North American Colonial Association,  
Committee Room, 53, Cornhill.

The following highly important communication from His Majesty's Government, on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, was this day transmitted to the two branches of the Legislature by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.  
**COLBORNE.**  
The Lieutenant Governor has received His Majesty's commands to make the following communication to the House of Assembly, in reference to the lands which, in pursuance of the constitutional act of this province, have been set apart for the support and maintenance of a Protestant Cler-

gy, the representations which have, at different times, been made to His Majesty and His Royal predecessors, of the prejudice sustained by His faithful subjects in this province, from the approbation of the Clergy Reserves, have engaged His Majesty's most attentive consideration. His Majesty has, with no less anxiety, considered how far such an appropriation of territory conducive either to the temporal welfare of the ministers of religion in this province or of their spiritual influence.  
Bound no less by His personal feelings than by the sacred obligations of that station to which providence has called Him to watch over the interests of all the protestant churches within His dominions. His Majesty could never consent to abandon those interests with a view to any objects of temporary and apparent expediency.  
It has therefore been with peculiar satisfaction that in the result of his enquiries into this subject, His Majesty has found that the changes sought for by so large a portion of the inhabitants of this province may be carried into effect without sacrificing the just claims of the established churches of England and Scotland. The waste lands which have been set apart as a provision for the clergy of those venerable bodies have hitherto yielded no disposable revenue.  
The period at which they might reasonably be expected to become more productive is still remote.  
His Majesty has solid grounds for entertaining the hope that before the arrival of that period, it may be found practicable to afford the clergy of those churches such a reasonable and moderate provision as may be necessary for enabling them properly to discharge their sacred functions.  
His Majesty therefore invites the house of assembly of Upper Canada, to consider how the powers given to the provincial legislature by the constitutional act, to vary or repeal this part of its provisions, can be called into exercise most advantageously for the spiritual and temporal interests of His Majesty's faithful subjects in this province.

**Government House,**  
25th Jan. 1832.

**Earthquake.**—About 25 minutes before midnight, on Sunday last, the shock of an Earthquake was very distinctly felt in this city, and varied in the degree of its violence, in the different quarters of the town. In some parts there was a previous, but very loud, but very distinct, noise for some seconds before the shock was felt; this was the case in the St. Louis and in the St. Lawrence Suburbs, in which latter quarter a gentleman of undoubted veracity affirms, that his attention was particularly attracted by the sound, which as he describes it, was like the passing of an exceeding heavy waggon, crushing pieces of ice beneath its wheels. The gentleman rose, and immediately feeling the shock, was induced to look out at the weather, which was clear and perfectly serene. One lady was so sensible of the shaking of the bed in which she was lying, that she could with difficulty be persuaded but what a large dog belonging to her son had found his way into her room and beneath her bed.  
Another instance has come to our knowledge when a lady, not yet retired to rest hearing the movement of the poker and tongs, actually went into the adjoining room to see who was there. Although we believe those convulsions of nature are common in Canada, yet for a great many years nothing so decided has been felt. It is the Gazette says, "this shock was that village was very severe, and continued between two and three minutes. Such was the sensation produced that in many instances, before the real cause was known, families and individuals were seriously alarmed.—*Montreal Courier.*"

Two slight shocks of an earthquake were felt in this place on the night of Sunday last, which we learn extended through some of the townships and gave much alarm to the inhabitants. They were accompanied by a vibratory motion and rattling of different small articles or domestic economy, but we have not heard that serious injury was sustained by any one. For some days we will not be able to judge of where the probable seat of the volcanic energy may be, but at present from the weakness of the shocks we are inclined to think it must be seated at a great depth, or at a great lateral distance.—*Perth Examiner.*

The last Gazette says, that the Officers' Barracks at Bytown have lately been destroyed by fire.  
We have heard that letters have been received in town from Quebec, stating that the City Bank Bill had passed the Council. The Bill provides that £40,000 of the stock shall be paid in before the Bank goes into operation and £60,000 in the first three months after its commencement.  
**Dreadful Murders!**—The proprietor of this Paper, when at the west a few days since, gleaned the following particulars, respecting one of the most horrid butcheries, that was ever recorded in the annals of crime in this or any other country. A man by the name of Henry Scerigny, a Farmer, residing at a place called the Round Plains, a few miles south of Mount Pleasant, early on the morning of Monday last alarmed his neighbours with a report that two men had broken into his house and commenced murdering his family. They immediately repaired to the place, and there witnessed a most bloody and distressing scene—a Mother and seven children who had fallen by the hands of an assassin. Six of the children and the mother were dead, and the seventh child was so shockingly mangled that no hopes were entertained for its life at the time we received our information. The youngest child—an infant—was found in the fire partly consumed! and the rest were scattered about in different parts of the house and round the door on the outside. The story which Sovereign told, was so absurd and improbable that he was immediately suspected of perpetrating this horrid deed himself and was consequently taken into custody. Two wounds were found on his own person, which he says were inflicted by the man who entered his house; but that he succeeded in getting away from them, and immediately gave the alarm. No credit can, however, for a mo-