green to tempedous in emploing them to tractice. At fuch time, when our motives to action are in forme degrees schooled, not by may particular transgrelfion, but by the continual hurry of officies, how thall we renew the fimplicity and innoceace of youth? This as not to be done by reading the best authors, harring the most eloquent discourses, or even by devotion itself-for we can accuse ourfelves of no particular crime, no improper re-Linations; and thefe excellent remedies cannot be used with essest. Conscience diffurbs us not, for the has not been offended; and yet we know that we possels not our former purity. It is in the midit of our donettie circle, that we discover a remedy. Here we fee that infant innocence so highly prized by our Savior himfelf-our hearts are touched--we forget our plans of aggrandizement and authition, and by endeavoring to preferve our children's purit, we regain our own. In giving them lettons of virtue, in teaching them to offer up their first fruits of devotion, we see transported as it were into a new world. They are dill ignorant of vice, and all their pleafures flow from virtuous attachments, from fimplicity and faith.

It is impossible for a father to spend his tellure hours in the company of his children without becoming a better man. In them he perceives more folid happinels proceeding from the frank and cordial affections of their render hearts, and their unaffected innocence, than from the policilion of all those objects fiability of their virtue. Unmarried perfors are accusted of moroseness and discontent, which may perhaps arife from their feldom being in the company of children, and never in erefled in the cultivation of their minds. Having never felt the thrillings of parental joy as the first pratiting of a clild; never fliared in its timp'e amutements, their minds new their early imposence.

forebly turned to the contemplation of ferinoranc of vice and eager as far as they know in the practice of virtue, have joined the hoppy in Heaven. We now feel our elves connected with both worlds: the affairs of this lofe part of their hold on our minds, we have a more lively interest in futurity, and becoming annious to join our dear object; of affection, we are more diligent in our preparation for a bleifed immortality.

To the Editors of the Kingston GAZETTE.

The state of the s

GERTLIMEN, IN the puteft fricit of philanthrophy, licitude for the commercial profperity and rifing reputation of this little town, I again beg your indulgence, and request the patience and attention of your readers. A proportion of this community are about entering on an enterprize which I conceive chimerical, which is most certainly important, the refult of which is extremely doubtful, and the confequences fuch, should they fail, a will entail the folly of the father; upon the children to the third and fourth generation. A correspondent in your last number has given a learned, elaborate, and for ought that I know to the contrary, a correct history of the Banks of the United States. He might just as well have given a littery of the vile and progress of, and intrigues at the Pharo-Bank, of any Demi-rep of fashion in the metropolis of Great Britain. It is not the hillory of any Bank, or any fet of Banks that the inhabitants of this difficient at present require, but the probable eff et lat the operation of this Upper Canada Bank will have on those who may be drawn (I will not fay unfortunately) within i voitex. When a man, or fet of men submits a scheme of an important nature to the public, and calls on that public not only for their concurrence, but for pecuniary aid, it is not alone the undoubted privilege of every member of the community to inveiligate that scheme, but it becomes the bounded duty of every individual who has the prosperit; of his country at heart, to pry i to it with the keenell inspection, to place is in every possible point of view, to look narrowly i to the intentions and abilities of the projectors, to require ample explanation, and to demand that those objections that are for and glaring frould be obviated before t ey contribute one doit towards the effab-Ithis et; and when Common Senfe Legins to rave it is tome for the public to be on the a. a., a divery time at his will. Had the Francisco et allie Brak, intent of whining

Korner for we also the late truthe, they they pretend, asperfed charafter, inflead of their dark innuend is, and fly infinuations of the fordid views of the oppofers of it, inflead of fkimming the edge and fluttering round their object, like a moufe round a Lowl of cream, without daring to plunge in, I fay if instead of all this they had come boldly and manfully forward with a fair flatement of their plan and their intentions, had they tried to obviate what objections had been made, and taken the trouble to give the public information on what foundation they grounded their fanguine expectations, they should have had, wherever I found them right, my cordial approbation, and I should have rejoiced in their success; but hoodwinked as the public at prefent are, how can they ask their confidence or support? I fear not contradiction, when I fay that four fifths of those at present interested in it know not the purport of what they have figued.

The conclusions that your correspondent Common Sense draws, are most faliacious, his description of the effects of this Bank moil erroneous, and the flattering prospects of Support he holds out to the farmer almost too abford to deserve notice, were it not at a very uncertain period. that the fyllem is least understood in this country, by those who will be the most likely to fuffer from its effects. It is a well efthat the moment their paper becomes dus payment is exacted, and woe betides that man who fails in punctuality. I would inprefs this fact on the community at large, I which menkind are striving to obtain. It has would warn the farmer that he will get no been often remarked that those who did not affillance from this Bank without security delight in the society of children, were fel- on his property, and that, failing ponctualdom remarkable for the delicacy of their feel- ity, that property will immediately be fold ings; the strength of their affections; or the for the liquidation of his debt. I would aik the farmer, after he had received money, I mean paper, from this Bank, even to the full value of his effate, how he would difpole of that paper fo as to yield himfelf profit, pay the discount to the Bank, for they too are looking for a profit, and enable him to retire his notes in due feafon? (Perhaps he does not know that the ufual Bank credhave never been festened nor been able to re- it is 60, the longest 90 days.) I must confels that to me it appears impossible; it ap-Even the forrow which the death of chil- pears to me that the industrious but unfort adres occasions, is highly beneficial in our re- nate farmer's land would be fold, himfelf ruligious courfe. By fuch a calamity, we are ined, and his helpless children left dettitute. I would aft the farmer whether it would not ous fibjects, which we had been too much be more prudent to truft to the generofity diposed to neglect. Our affliction is sweet. and indulgence of the merchant who has cond by the confidence that our children, ig- fupported him through his difficulties, and by whose friendly forbearance the agriculturills of this diffrict have been enabled to are rive at their prefent comfortable fituation } I would ask whether it is likely that this merchant, who in common with the farmer, has struggled through all the privations and anxieties attendant on a new fettlement, now arrived at comparative maturity, would, at fuch a moment crumble to dust a work of his own railing? It would be like a father naurdering his own child at the very period he had reached maturity, and afforded the comfortable prospect of being the prop and folace of his declining age. Drowning men and with the most lively and disinterested fo- will catch at straws, but gracious Cell this country must be reduced indeed, if its falvation depends on the grasp at so slender a twig as this Bank. The affertion is an infult to the feelings, and a stab at the solven-

cy of the whole country. The Banks and commerce of the United States and this Province will bear no politble degree of comparison. I have cogent reasons for the affertion, but have already occapied too much of your attention. I must again repeat, that the advocates of this Bank have not yet faid any thing to convince a reflecting mind of their abilities to conduct this eilablishment to any beneficial purposethey really themselves do not seem to underfland it-if they do they are pervertely obstinate.

The Ghost of Ab'm Newland. The state of the s

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF LOWER CANADA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15.

This day, at one o'clock, the Legislative Council went up to the Cassle of St. Lewis, and presented the following Address to His Excellency the Governor in Chief:

To His Excellency SIR JAMES HENRY CRAIG, Knight of the most Honorable Order of the Bath, Captain-General and Governor in Chief, in and over the Provinces of Lower Canada, Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunfwick, and their Several Dependencies, Vice Admiral of the fame, General and Commander in Chief of all His Majelly's Forces in the faid Provinces of Lower Canada and Upper Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunfwick, and their feveral Dependencies, and in the Island of Nevofoundland, Ur. Sc. Sc.

May it please your Excellency, We, His Majelly's moll dutiful and layconstitute and individual fallings, and, as all fubjects, the Legislative Council of the

Parliament affembled, beg leave to return y your Excellency our most humble thanks for y your Speech from the Throse.

We pray your Excellency to accept our numberigned acknowledgments for the faveatable fente which your Excellency entertains olof our loyalty to Ilis Majetty, our zeal for tithe public service, and of our intentions to ppromote the interests of the King's Governnment, and the welfare of his people. Your 1. Excellency may rely upon every exertion in oour power to promot: fuch objects, upon teemper and affiduity in our deliberations; and upon all the dispatch, on our part, in the public bufiness of which its nature will addmir.

We cannot but regret that no advances heave been made towards an accommodation off the differences which have fo long fubfiffled between His Majesty's Government and that of the United States; and we learn, with attonishment, that new claims relating to their neutral rights have been brought farward, by the latter, of a nature that ferems likely to place that wished for event,

We respectfully think with your Excellemey, that no change has taken place in the flate of public affairs which can warrant a tabliffed fact that Banks give no inclulgence, de parture from those precautions and that Algilance which have hitherto induced all branches of the Legislature to consider as necessary, the " Act for the preservation of ted and read. " His Majelly's Government, as by law " happily established in this Province," and the act "for eliablishing regulations respector mg aliens and certain subjects of His Mase jelly who have refided in France," and as we are fully farished that the prefervation of His Majesty's Government is the safety of the Province and its fecurity, the only falegoard to the public tranquility, we beg leave to affine your Excellency, that there acts, with the Let making temporary provilion for the regulation of trade between this Province and the United States, shall receive our full and immediate attention.

We beg leave to affare your Excellency that we do and ever shall retain a deep, gratefal and unalterable feafe of your Excelleney's administration of the Government of this Province. The rule of your conduct. we have long and uniformly recognized in your actions. We have witneffed the confront folicitude of your Excellency (evinced upon every occasion) to discharge your duty to His Majefly, to promote the interells of hi- Government and the welfare of his fubjects committed to your charge, and to riaintain in their jull balance the rights and privileges of every branch of the Legillature; and if any confideration could increase the value of fach conduct it would be derived from your Excellency's declaration in which we most cordially unite that the interests of His Majesty's Government and of his people are inseparable, and by the declaration of your defire to cultivate an entire harmomy and good understanding for the further improvement of the prosperity and happinels of the Province and of your Excelleney's readincis to concur in every measure which may tend to promote these important

With affectionate attachment to your Excellency and fincere gratitude we make thefe our heartfelt acknowledgments for fach conduct, for the faithful discharge of your Excellency's high trust and for the manifold benefits derived to the Province from an administration governed by fuch principles. Principles and conduct which cannot fail to . endear the name of your Excellency to us and to all chaffes of His Majesty's subjects by whom the invaluable bletlings which we enjoy under His Majedy's Government and the happy conflication of the Province are justly appreciated.

To which his Excellency was pleased to return the following answer.

GENTLEMEN, Accept my most fincers thanks for this affectionate and kind addreis. Satisfied of your good disposition to promote the intercil of His Majelly's Government, and the prosperity of the Province, I cannot but feel peculiar fatisfaction at finding, that you fo cordially concur in the rectitude of those measures, which I have hitherto pursued, with the view of discharging my duty in the promoting of those great objects.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, De. 13 .- Mr. Speaker informed the House that his Excellency had been pleafed to approve the choice they had made of his person to be their Speaker; and that in their name he had claimed all the righta and privileges of the House; and that his Execultarry had been pleased to fay that he would at all times refrect the just rights and conditutional prinleges of the Floure of A. femilie.

And Mr. Speak a baving renewal his acknowledgements for the great have a conterto don him - a full to continue the acta makehigh to complete the pression of the large little and

J Province of Lower Canada, in Provincial of trade between this Province and the United States of America, by land or inland navigation, was presented, read a first time, and ordered to be read a fecond time on Saturday next.

A committee was then named to pare the draft of an address in answer to his Excellency the Governor's Speech to both Houses of the Provincial Parliament.

After which, a message from his Excellen. cy the Governor in Chief was prefented to Mr. Speaker by one of his Majesty's Executive Council, intimating that Pierre Bedard, Esquire, returned to serve in the pref. ent Provincial Parliament for the County of Surrey, was now detained in the common gaol of this diffrict, under a warrant of three of his Majesty's Executive Council, by virtue of the act for the better prefervation of his Majelly's Government, as by law happily established in this Province, for treasonable practices.

Whereupon an address of thanks was voted to his Excellency for his communication.

A bill for disqualitying the Judges from being elected, fitting or voting in the house of Assembly, was presented, read for the first time and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

A petition from the Honorable the Commissioners for the erecting of the public jail at Montreal, demanding a further fum of money for completing the fame, was prefer-

The house was then informed that Joseph Drapeau, Elq. returned for the county of Northumberland, was deceased.

Friday, 14.—The contingent accounts of the House for the two last lessons, were ordered to be laid on the table by the Clerk, and referred to a special committee.

The House then went into a committee on the petition from the Honorable Commiffioners for erecting the Montreal jail; and being refunded, the committee obtained leave to fit again.

Suturday, 15 .- A bill concerning aliens and certain tubjects of his Majesty who have resided in France, coming into this Province, or refiding therein, was brought in; read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on Tuefday next.

A bill for the relief of the poor in the loan of feed-wheat and other grain, was introduced, read a fiell time and ordered to be Meffengers were the Empleon was

addre's of thanks voted to his Excellency on Thursday last.

The Lill further to continue the acts therein mentioned, making a temporary provifion for the regulation of trade between this Province and the United States of America, by land or inland navigation, was read a fecond time, committed to a committee of the whole house, reported and ordered to be engroffed.

The house in committee on the petition from the Honorable Commissioners for erecting the public jail for the diffrict of Montreal, refolved that the fum of £9000 limited by law, for building the fame, was infufficient, and that a further fum of £6600 foould be granted for completing the faid jail and its dependencies; and being refumed, the report was ordered to be received on Monday next.

Foreign Intelligence.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

The following interesting article is copied from the London Courier of October 2.

WURTZBURG, September 11.—The following are the details of the unfortunate catastrophe which happened in the city of Eifnach :--

About half puft eight o'clock, on the evening of the 1st of September, a French waggon, drawn by nine horfes, and loaded with fourteen cales of powder, cartridges and granades, arrived at the gates of this city, and entered it; in spite of the difficulties which arofe, the waggons continued their route, although it was remarked that one of them smoked; it hardly arrived at the market place, opposite one of the ions, when it caught fire with fo great an explosion, that it was heard at Erfort, twelve leagues diltant. In a moment the neighboring houses were on fire; every person that was near them was fluttered to pieces. The limbs of feven cannoning, who efcorted the waggon, and of the hories, were feathered in the iticets .- Two young married people, who were fitting in front of their house, were crushed to pieces by an enormous free stone, which the explosion lawried upon them. M. Connfellor Door has been burnt, and feveral persons have been found dead in his houle --- Capitain Sich neck occupied the fecond floor of this house ; he was as the time in his room, with his wife, children, and a veevinterelling persons daughter of Eichele Winder or books of who the Copramper and, the second of the reliant to the completed have