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SPAIN AND AMERICA.

Some days since it was asserted that Don Onis, the Spanish Minister in Washington, had made demands on the American Government respecting the Floridas, and fugitives from South America, which had a squally appearance:—And it was questioned whether the Ambassador had any authority from his Court to justify his conduct. It would appear that he had. A writer in the Aurora, who speaks like one having authority, says, "The Chevalier DE ONIS made no other communication to the government of the United States, than what his instructions required. They were given to him in extenso and he has acted upon them; he has acted under the mandate of his court—and he feels amenable to it alone for his conduct. He bears no hostility to the American character, and his residence in the United States has convinced him of the friendship of the people towards Spain. A reference to certain communications recently made to the government of the United States, & which ought to be published, may explain his conduct, and may obviate what; in private, has been whispered to his disadvantage."

The writer then hints; that "the contents of a secret treaty between Spain and England, about the Floridas, will not long be withheld from the public view."

LONDON, DECEMBER 12.

It is melancholy to observe, that the idea of a revival of hostilities between us and the United States of America, is entertained in both countries. As there is no apparent cause for this feeling, and as no provocation has been offered since the signature of the peace, we must either trace it to agitators on both sides, who derive consequence or profit from international disputes: or draw the painful inference, that the views and interests of both states are so much in collision, that peace must be regarded merely as a truce, during which both parties draw breath, in order to renew the deadly contest with increased vigour and acrimony. That there are individuals, both here and in America, who prefer war to a state of repose, is a disheartening truth; and that they encourage the opinion of hostilities, is a natural consequence. It is also equally true, that a deep spirit of national jealousy, accompanied with more than the usual rancour that is associated with a passion of this nature, exists in both countries, and is likely to become, from year to year, more inveterate and corroding. We have no time, nor have we inclination at the present moment, to enter into a minute disquisition as to the causes of this unfortunate feeling. However, it is undeniable, that the last war terminated too abruptly to satisfy the exasperation which was prevalent on both sides. The sword was sheathed from a principle of convenience, and not from exhaustion; the quarrel was therefore suspended, and not decided; and both parties quitted the arena with angry looks and a determination to renew the contest at the first favourable opportunity. The Treaty also has not been marked by any desire to a friendly approximation on the part of either Government; and as yet there is no symptom of returning confidence. It is, on the contrary, that preparations, expressive of mutual distrust, are making on each side; and the American Papers, which have been of late received, speak of a display of naval armaments on the Lakes. Though we have no doubt there is much exaggeration in those reports, yet their very existence, and particularly the alarming fanth which is attached to them, convey a melancholy proof that the relations, subsisting between the two countries are the reverse of cordial and durable. As such is the loose state of the present peace, and as a war with America, whenever it takes place, must be chiefly a naval one, we hope our Government will direct more attention, than it has recently shewed to that great bulwark of our freedom, as well as source of our prosperity, the British Navy. We have remarked with pain the cause or neglect, into which this mighty arm, which has extended our power to the extremities of the earth, is gradually falling. A nation, which is at once free and powerful, must be either blind to its interests or be conducted by extraordinary circumstances when it forms a weak and unsteady alliance. No State ever yet, possessed

It is... made to Parliament, that the sums annually raised by the Poor-rates, amount to five millions sterling, which is about £13,699 per day, a provision surely sufficient to prevent the appearance of a common beggar in any part of the kingdom.

Every Gentleman in the commission of the peace for the disturbed Baronies of the county of Tipperary, is ordered to be summoned on the 11th inst. to meet at Cashel.

DEC. 12.

We are informed that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been graciously pleased to make choice of six Admirals and four Captains, as his Naval Aides-de-Camp. The Hon. Rear Admiral H. Blackwood is one of the distinguished Officers upon whom this honour has fallen. There are no arrangements with which we feel more satisfaction, than those which tend to identify in interest and favour those two branches of our national pride, the Navy and Army.

Lord Whitworth it is said, applied more than three months ago to be recalled from his situation as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The Vice-Royalty has been since twice offered to the Duke of Wellington, who declined accepting it. Within a very few days, we understand, two other Noblemen, the Duke of Rutland, and Earl Powis, have been offered, but both have declined this office.

The trial of Sir G. PREVOST is fixed for the 15th of January, and to take place at Chelsea Barracks.

A private letter from an Officer on board the Northumberland mentioned, that, on crossing the line, all the Ex-Emperor's suite underwent the usual ceremony of being half shaved by the British Tars; Bonaparte himself, having been so recently shaved by the army, did not consider it requisite to undergo a further operation by the Navy, and got off by paying 100 Napoleons to Old Neptune.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF LOWER-CANADA

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

MONDAY, 26th FEBRUARY, 1816.

THIS DAY, at half past three o'Clock His EXCELLENCY the ADMINISTRATOR IN CHIEF, came down in state the Legislative Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent to command the immediate attendance of the Assembly, which being come up, His Excellency was pleased to close the Session with the following SPEECH:—

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and
Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

Having indulged the hope when I met you in the Provincial Parliament, that your unanimous exertions would have been diligently applied to those objects of public advantage which I recommended to your particular attention, it has been with extreme concern that I have found those my reasonable expectations disappointed.

The House of Assembly has again entered into the discussion of a subject, on which the decisions of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, has already been communicated to them; and while I deeply regret that the Assembly should have allowed any consideration to overbear the respect which His Royal Highness's decision claimed, I feel it my duty to announce to you my determination to prorogue the present Parliament, and to resort to the sense of the people, by an immediate dissolution.

Montreal February 24.

The December mail, which was positively expected last week, is not yet arrived, and this has consequently created much disappointment. A report has prevailed, that the Capt. of the packet left it at Bermuda by neglect, or from accident; but this tale does not tell well. Another reason is given, which is far more entitled to credit; that the mail was left at Bermuda to be carried the Halifax in another packet, and that the mails for Canada will no longer come via New-York. Of the reason we are totally ignorant.

A few Boston Almanacks for sale at
this Office.

Halifax, February 29, 1816.

Died on Saturday morning, in the 82d year of his age, the 58th of his Ministry, and the 29th of his Consecration, the Right Revd. and Hon. CHARLES INGLIS, D. D. Bishop of this Diocese, and the first Protestant Bishop that was ever appointed to a British Colony.—His public character, and the manner in which all his public duties were performed, are too well known to require any notice.—From a child he had known the Holy Scriptures, and having been educated from infancy, in habits of fervent piety, he enjoyed the genuine consolations of Christianity, in an eminent degree, through the whole of his long life.—Death, which had never been very distant from his thoughts, came disarmed from every terror.

After an evening spent in his family, with more than usual health and cheerfulness, he enjoyed an undisturbed, and tranquil sleep for six hours—he arose at his usual time, in great composure, and while dressing sunk upon his bed, and was at rest in an instant, without a pain, an effort, or sigh.

Oh Death! where is thy Sting?
Oh Grave! where is thy Victory?

At Public Auction.

TO be Sold, on Tuesday next the 26th instant, at 11 o'Clock, at the Store of GEO. D. BERTON, Esq. sundry Articles of MERCHANDIZE. ROBERT SMITH, Auctioneer. Fredericton, 19th March, 1816.

THE PROPRIETORS

OF THE

STEAM BOAT,

BE leave to inform the Public, that she will commence Running early in May next, between St. John and Fredericton, to start every MONDAY and THURSDAY morning, from the Indian-House, (Saint John) precisely at 9 o'Clock, and from Fredericton every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY morning, precisely at 8 o'Clock; to stop at Mr. WORDEN's, Mr. SCOVIL's, opposite Gagetown, and at JAMES TAYLOR's, Esq. Margerville, for 10 minutes only at a time at each place, both going and coming, to land or take on board Passengers.

The established prices for the ensuing season will be: All after-cabin Passengers 2s. 6d; Breakfast and Dinner, or Dinner and Tea included. Children under 12 years of age 10s. and Servants eating after their Master or Mistresses 15s. All forward-cabin Passengers 17s. 6d, and Children under 12 years of age 10s.

WAY PASSENGERS.

From the Indian-House to Worden's 12s. 6d.
From Worden's to Scovil's, additional 5s.
From Scovil's to Taylor's, do. 5s.
And from Taylor's to Fredericton do. 7s. 6d.

AND ON THEIR RETURN

From Fredericton to Taylor's 7s. 6d.
From Taylor's to Scovil's, additional 5s.
From Scovil's to Worden's, do. 5s.
And from Worden's to the Indian-House, do 10s.

The Steward will keep a supply of the best of Liquors, which is to be paid for by those who order them.

All Persons must pay their Passage money, on their having their names entered on the Boat's Books, prior to starting.

Passengers will be allowed 50lbs. weight of Baggage; all weight over, to pay at the rate of 5s. per Cwt. for all or part of the way; small Parcels without exception, under 15lb. to pay 1s. 3d. to be paid for on putting the same on board. No four-footed animal admitted on board the Boat; Dogs excepted—for each of which, 5s. must be paid, and excluded both cabins.

To avoid confusion, Passengers are requested to affix their names to their Baggage, previous to sending it on board.

All application for Passages, to be made to the Master on-board.

N. B. The internal Rules and Regulations of the Boat, for the better information, good order and comfort of Passengers, will be hung up in the Cabins.

HUGH JOHNSTON,

JOHN WARD,

PETER FRASER,

JAMES FRASER,

L. DONALDSON,

ROBERT SMITH,

J. C. F. BREMNER,

PROPRIETORS.

New-Brunswick, 12th Feb. 1816.

FREDERICTON, 12th MARCH 1816.