can be supported by no *other* foundation than the voice of the people. And it is equally clear, *this* virtue must originate in domestic education, in obedience to parental authority, and in a love of order.—The Jewish nation taught the ten commandments, to their children at so early an age, that they were the first sentences they were able to lisp; and every body knows the care and pains employed by the wisdom of old Rome, in order to impress a knowledge of the twelve tables on their youths. If I was called upon to point out a particular law of the state of Pennsylvania, as entitled to the superior attention of its inhabitants, it should be *The act for the prevention of vice and immorality*. There is no positive law of the land that deserves to be inculcated with half the solicitude, on the rising generation. It deserves a conspicuous place in every chamber, in every house. Parents and masters should teach it deligently to all their domestics. They should "talk of it when they sit in the house, when they walk by the way, when they lie down, and when they rise up.

Let politicians speculate, and philosophers dogmatise on forms of government, as long as they please, it remains an eternal truth, that the liberties of a country can be preserved only by the practice of religion and morality. Here, and here only, is the solid rock on which human glory and felicity can be permanently erected. Hence it is, that the enlightened law givers of every nation, whose views were *limited* by the *interest* and *happiness* of the people, have made the dissemination of the principles of sobriety, industry and virtue, the object of unceasing study and labour; and particularly among the rising generation. Animated, Gentlemen, by their great example it is our duty as magistrates and rulers, on a smaller scale to inculcate, both in our official stations, and by our personal conduct, uniform and constant obedience to every law of our country. This is the only way, and it is certainly a very efficacious one, by which we can support the precepts of order and wisdom, and be essentially useful to society. The judicial trust reposed in us, is a very solemn one; deposited in our hands for the benefit of our fellow creatures, and for which we are responsible to God, and our own consciences.

I am, however, perfectly aware, Gentlemen, all this passes with some persons for hypocrisy, enthusiasm, and mere cant. But who, I ask, are they that thus calumniate us? They are the profane, they are the vicious, they are the very profligate of the earth: Men, whose censure, in my opinion, deserve no more notice or regard, than the clamours of a gang of highwaymen, against law, order and government. Be not deceived, Gentlemen; every *immoral* man, and every *other* man, that habitually breaks the laws of the land, is an *enemy* to his country. Whatever may be the hypocritical language of his lips, his *actions* speak louder than his words, and incontestibly show the hostility of his heart. And from the infectious nature of bad example, he is often a greater curse and injury to the moral interests of society, than the highway robber himself.

If it be cant and enthusiasm in magistrates to support this law, with equal propriety may the reflection be extended to the legislative body who passed it: unless it should be pretended, that judges and justices have a right to determine what laws are founded in cant, and what are not; and to execute them or not, at their pleasure. A position too preposterous to be maintained by any body, but a downright ideot.---If indeed it be enthusiasm to discountenance those vices, that threaten to deluge our country with ruin; if it be enthusiasm to labour with zeal and ardour in the cause of virtue and our country's good; if it be enthusiasm to discharge an official obligation with fidelity and honour; if it be enthusiasm to force obedience to those laws, which are the foundation, pillar and prop of all *other* laws, and of government itself; it must be confessed, Gentlemen, it is that kind of enthusiasm, which ought to be the pride and ornament of every judicial character in the state.

But where is the *hypocrisy* of executing this law? Judges and Justices are bound to execute *all* laws, one as much as another; and as they lay no claim to perfection, more than other men, it may possibly happen, they may be obliged to condemn in other persons, a vice from which they are not themselves wholly exempted. In doing this, it is impossible to discover the least trace of hypocrisy; though it is natural to think, the awkwardness of the situation, and inconsistency of conduct, might be sufficient to cover such magistrates with blushes and confusion.

But if the character of enthusiasm and hypocrisy cannot be fairly imputed to those who execute this law, torrents of odium and defamation may be let loose upon them. By some persons their conduct may be 'steemed an unpardonable outrage on the rights of gentlemen; by others, the effect of a low and churlish disposition; and by others, the effervescence of a weak and superstitious mind. It must indeed be acknowledged to be extremely unpopular, to attack the vices of those who are distinguished by wealth and influence, and especially in a government constituted like ours. Should you therefore, Gentlemen, engage in the work of supporting this most valuable and excellent law, I honestly warn you beforehand, that you must expect to run the gauntlet. You must expect to be scourged with the sneers of the wise, the proud man's contumely, the contempt of the rich, and the endless impertinence of fools and sycophants. But all this, and a thousand times more, you will be able to despise, if you are possessed of the spirit of your station, and the fortitude of a man. In the estimation of the wise and good, they have often been overlooked, as the dust in the balance; and though they may perhaps occasion a momentary uneasiness, yet that should never be put in competition with the just reproaches of a guilty mind. Cold indeed, and coward must be the heart, and depraved the understanding, that can prefer human applause, to the exquisite satisfaction of an approving conscience, and the final reward that awaits the performance of virtuous actions, and the faithful discharge of duty.

From the London Globe of Jan. 30.

An important circumstance has come to our knowledge, which, at any preceding time of our history, would have excited universal indignation, if national right and the dignity of the crown were not instantly and peremptorily asserted. We learn that the United States have actually dispatched a frigate round into the Pacific Ocean, to take possession of the river Columbia, a British station, where there is a small colony of settlers, with a front upon which the British flag flies. It was originally taken possession of by Vancouver in his Majesty's name; and that British American subjects have long occupied posts on the heads of the Columbia, and the rivers flowing from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, is well known; and that they had previously to the discoveries of Messrs. Lewis and Clarke (particularly by the expedition of Sir Alexander M'Kenzie) explored the whole country, but they had made no establishment on the coast till 1813. In that year, previous to the arrival of the Racoon, their traders from the interior made an arrangement with some citizens of the United States, who had established themselves at the mouth of the Columbia, by which they purchased their goods and post, and were found in possession by Capt. Black, of the Racoon, who again declared his Majesty's title to the settlement by the right of original discovery, and on this, repeated the solemnities before made use of by Vanconver, and the other British navigators who had visited the spot,—This is, in fact, a reviver of the Nootka Sound question, the claim made by the United S. arising solely from the purchase of Louisiana from Spain, and which, by their construction, would put an end to our projected expedition to the North Pole, since, if discovered, they would claim possession of the whole of it! What must be the mortified feelings of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on reflecting that the system which he has countenanced, as pursued by the followers of the immortal Mr. Pitt, have brought us to a condition to wink at such indignities.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7.

Shortly after the opening of Parliament, the Earl of Aylesford moved the usual address. He adverted to the melancholy loss the country had sustained in the death of the Princess Charlotte; and stated that the difficulties under which the country had for so long a period laboured had been great, but the present state of affairs afforded a more gratifying prospect.

Earl Stanhope deprecated a systematic hostility to Ministers, who had steered the vessel of state through a heavy and tremendous storm. He had heard with great pain the report relative to the withdrawing the allied troops from France.—They might as well at once release the prisoner at St. Helena. Undoubtedly the House of Bourbon could not rely for support upon the throne of France on the affections of the people of that country. When unaided by foreign force they had been twice expelled. It must be obvious that if another convulsion took place in France, the whole of Europe must be again involved in war, in which this country could not escape from taking part. Then would the laurels we had won wither on our brow, and the battle of Waterloo would have been fought in vain. The Duke of Otranto had given it as his decided opinion, that if the allied troops were withdrawn, the Burbons would not remain in France. The allies had twice conquered France—and, by the right of conquest, they might have partitioned France according to the divisions in Cæsar's Commentaries. As for Louis XVIII, his disposition afforded every reason to believe that he would become an instrument in the hands of the Almighty to keep down the bad passions of the French people.

In this view, the tranquility of Europe was the end, and the government of the Bourbons the means. The consequence of withdrawing the Army of Occupation would probably be a convulsion leading to revolution. The French would again overrun the Netherlands and the Rhenish provinces, and demand the release of Bonaparte. He adjured ministers to use every effort to avert any resolution on the part of the allies to withdraw their troops, pregnant as he feared such resolution must be, with the most calamitous consequences.

Addresses of condolence to the respective members of the Royal Family, on the death of the Princess Charlotte, were moved and adopted.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Amelia Island was taken possession of by the U. S. troops on the 24 Dec. Com. Aury wrote a letter to the American officer, in which he not unsuccessfully questioned the right of the American government to occupy the Island, and expressed his surprise that a nation which so recently established its own independance, should obstruct others in the pursuit of the same object. This is, at least, fair language between Republicans, who, we think should not be very fastidious about their associates. We have heard no outcries yet from the journals in this country, which affect to advocate the universal rights of mankind at the proceedings of America. We need not hint to the exclamations of horror with which we should have been assailed, had a legitimate government, that is, a regal government, occupied a territory as a measure of precaution. But Republics, in the opinion of these publicists, are privileged to "commit the oldest sins the newest kind of ways."—*Courier.*

"The North-American system seems to require, at this time, some official elucidation; and if we mistake not very greatly, it will not be long that one or more of the Governments of Europe will be able to avoid demanding some satisfactory explanation. Britain has precisely the same right to occupy Amelia Island at this moment, that the U. States had on the 22d Dec. last." *Star.*

LIVERPOOL, January 28.

UNITED STATES.

A rumour has been in circulation of a *protest* having been made by the British Minister at Washington against the occupation of Florida, by the United States; a modification of this rumour confines the *protest* to the occupation of Amelia Islands. The whole is, probably, a stock-jobbing manœuvre; but it proceeds upon what is a very just conception of right and wrong. Were the United States to avail themselves of the disordered state of the Spanish colonies, to gratify a rapacious ambition, such a protest would be necessary, only it ought to be the protests not of Great-Britain merely, but of the powers of Europe unitedly. Certainly, any such seizures would argue a very hoary corruption in a young and vigorous state, and give ill promise of the proper application of her faculties in future; and if the Allied Powers have put down Bonapartean principles in Europe, they ought not to be inattentive to them in any other part of the world.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.

From our correspondent at Washington.

Saturday, March 21.

The people here are all elated at the prospect of a war with Spain. It is reported here that the Chev. de Onis is preparing to depart, and I have heard it whispered that troops of the United States have been ordered to enter and take possession of the Floridas.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

The National Messenger, of Friday last, published at the seat of Government, contains the following:

"If it were done, when 'tis done,
"Then 'twere well it were done quickly."

Our affairs with the Spanish Government *have at last* assumed an aspect which must lead to immediate issue. Negociation HAS CEASED, and the proud Monarch of the Inquisition must either make prompt reparation for the spoliations made upon our commerce, or, we must seek it by a resort to arms. When an honest and just appeal for our rights fail, 'tis then full time to unsheath our swords. The time has gone by, when *shuffling* and *tricking* are considered diplomacy. We have waited with a patience characteristic of our government for thirteen years: if Spain has not found it convenient to be honest in that time, she never will. The only alternative left her now, is to act justly, or take the consequences.

FREDERICTON, (N. B.)

28TH APRIL, 1818.

We have been favored with a perusal of London papers, brought by the mail, to the 1st of March, ---they are chiefly filled with matter, to us, is of little interest.

The Mails from St. John and Halifax have not yet arrived.

On Wednesday last Mr. BENJAMIN AYERIGG, a Passenger in the Sloop Regent for this place, fell overboard opposite Mistake Point and was drowned.

The marriage of the Princess Elizabeth with the Prince of Hesse Homberg is finally determined upon.

Charles the 13th King of Sweden, died after a severe illness. He was born in 1748 and was raised to the thrown in 1809.

It is expected that the vessels about to explore the Arctic regions will be ready about the 24th March.

An attempt has lately been made in Paris to assasinate the Duke of Wellington; 'a Pistol Ball was fired at the Carriage at the moment when his Grace was entering his Hotel.' efforts were immediately made for the discovery of the offender.

Sir Richard Croft, (late Accoucher to the Princess Charlotte) terminated his existence by shooting himself.

Passengers from the Cape of Good Hope (says a London paper of the 22d Feb.) who left St Helena not more than seven or eight weeks ago, state that Bonapatte was reported at that Period to be extremely ill.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having disposed of the Stock of GOODS now on had, with the STORES, late the Property of FRASER, DONALDSON, & Co. to J. KENAH, Esq. wishes to close his ACCOUNTS here, by the 15th day of MAY at farthest.---He therefore requests that those who may still owe accounts to F. D. & Co. to 31st December last, or to himself to this date, and who cannot at *once* pay the same, do call and settle, by giving NOTES for their respective balances, that the Books may be immediately closed

JAMES FRASER.

Fredericton, 24th April, 1818.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of the late JOHN M'KEEN, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within twelve calendar months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

MARGARET M'KEEN, Administratrix.
WILLIAM M'KEEN, Administrator.

Maugerville, 10th April, 1818.

Last Notice to Debtors.

ALL those indebted to the Subscriber, neglecting to settle, their Accounts will be put in the hands of an Attorney to collect.

JEDEDIAH SLASON.

Fredericton, 9th March 1818.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late JOHN M'LEOD, deceased, will render their accounts for adjustment, and those indebted to said Estate will make immediate payment.

JEDEDIAH SLASON, } Executors.
M. NEEDHAM, }

Fredericton, 7th April 1818.