

the leading horses are at so great a distance from the others, that the latter are some moments in making their appearance after the former have turned the corner of a street. Some fashionables drive four horses abreast. In this case the two centre ones draw a light Vienna carriage at a brisk trot, whilst the outside horses, trained for show, go on a prancing canter their heads inclining outwards, and their elegant flowing manes reaching below their knees. The drivers are dressed in a long dark robe, closed to the waist with a sash, and the skirts long and flowing; their thick black hair is brought over the forehead by a low-crowned and broad brimmed hat. They sit with their knees almost touching the horses, which they guide with reins made of knotted rope covered with baize; a lash whip is tied round the right wrist. They utter a shrill cry to warn passengers of their quick approach.

During our stay at Warsaw, the Princess Radziwili, § with General Kiesietowska, called upon us to solicit alms for the aged poor, there totally dependent on casual aid. That accomplished lady employs much of her time in alleviating the misery of her fellow-creatures, and her appeal to strangers is seldom made in vain. Gallantry to a beautiful woman prompted those to contribute, whose hearts could possibly be untouched by her lively picture of the existing distress. We left, with great regret, a city, from its former rank and recent misfortunes, well worthy of observation, and returned to —, after passing twenty-five days in the journey.

§ One of the family conspicuous in the present revolution.

#### WARLIKE ASPECT OF THE CONTINENT.

The impression seems to have become deep and general in France, that a war in Europe is now not only probable, but almost inevitable. The apprehension of an approaching rupture has seized hold of the journals, has spread into the mass of the population, and is said even to actuate the councils of the King. Hence we hear of a new levy of 80,000 men in addition to the extraordinary contingent ordered out by recent ordinance; of an intention to demand from the chamber a new war credit; and of active preparations for putting the border fortresses in a state of defence. Hence we hear that the patriotic inhabitants of the frontiers have anticipated the providence of the government, and are arming themselves to resist the apprehended aggression. On the eastern basis of France, we are told that the people of towns, villages, and hamlets are organizing themselves into military corps, are purchasing arms, and forming patriotic associations of insurance against the disasters of invasion. Lorraine and the Vosges have shown the example; and in the communes of the departments of La Meuse and La Meurthe, it has been resolved to employ the communal revenues in buying sabres and muskets for their volunteers. Warlike Burgundy is equally on the alert. The population of Champagne is not behind in patriotic ardour. Dauphiny and Auvergne display the same promptitude in preparing for the enemy on the south. From the Pyrenees to the Alps, we are informed, the French frontiers will, in a short time, present a line of glittering bayonets to oppose the daring aggressor who would violate the French territory. The National Guard would be the nation in arms.

In confirmation of the inference to be drawn from these alarming rumours, we are told of the extraordinary activity of Marshal Soult, the new Minister of War, whose paroxysms of energy would be thrown away unless he apprehended a war, and who certainly would not be found (nor, indeed, do we believe he is ever to be found) in his bureau at four o'clock in a December morning, unless he almost considered his office at the head-quarters of a commencing campaign.

Such is the picture of French warlike preparation; such is the attitude of French resistance, as presented in some of the journals. The grounds for apprehending that the courage and prowess of our neighbours, thus, as on every former occasion, eager for display, will soon find a field for distinguishing themselves are not so obvious. Russia, according to all accounts, has put some corps of her army on a war footing; great bodies of her troops are marching to her western frontiers; and the conqueror of the Turkish empire, General Diebitsch, who has been for some time at Berlin, is said to have gone to inspect and to provide for his advancing force. The Prussian war-office is reported to be very active, and great reinforcements have been ordered to the Rhenish provinces, to be nearer the scene of anticipated operations. We need scarcely add the very current rumours of the preparations of Austria on the side of Italy, and

the certain fact, that an additional levy of 50,000 men has been demanded from her Hungarian dominions.

Connected with the unknown principles of these absolute governments, with their aversion to political change, and with their alarms at revolutionary contagion which the events of July had occasioned, it is not surprising that this array of bayonets should be supposed by Frenchmen to be directed against their Citizen King and their new charter. Immediately after the expulsion of the Bourbons, the apprehension of European crusade against their liberties seems to have seized hold of their minds. Hence their numerous poetical rants against invasion and foreign interference; hence their anxiety to learn the recognition of their King by the great powers; and hence the popularity of the Marseilles hymn, which was sung by the King himself, and which had no application, if there was no foreign menace. But a little reflection or a little delay must have convinced the most timid or warlike politician in France, that he had no reason to look for the march of European armies to drive Louis Philip from the Palais Royal, to restore the young Duke de Bourdeaux, or to interfere with French institutions. Even the most benighted bigots of absolute and arbitrary power, had learnt something from experience, and knew that, in a conflict of armies and generals against nations and national opinions, victory could only declare itself on one side. They, therefore, consented to receive the new King into the society of sovereigns, and to pardon the French people for asserting their liberties.

The French journalists, then, act from the grossest delusion or the most flagrant perversity, when they attempt to inculcate on their readers, that this array of holy alliance force is directed against the recent changes in France. France may ultimately have to sustain the shock, but it is only in advancing her shield over her neighbour that the blow will fall upon her.

The immediate object of the attack (if any attack is to be made) will, of course, be Belgium; and the justification of the violence will be, not that Belgium has adopted a particular government, or rejected a particular dynasty, but that it has broken solemn treaties, on the observance of which the security of the present European system depends. The time is gone by for waging a war of opinion with the declaration of Laybach inscribed on the standards of invasion; but the faith of treaties, which settle the international relations of states, may still be enforced by arms, and their violation at least may furnish the pretext for attack. The new Belgic state insists upon uniting to itself the province of Luxembourg, a Grand Duchy of the Germanic Confederation, in opposition to the solemn protest of the King of Holland, acting in the name and as a member of the Germanic Diet. It has, moreover, committed the unpardonable and enormous offence of showing the treaties of Vienna to be waste paper, while Russia has no more title to Poland. Austria to the Lombardo Venetian kingdom, and Prussia to Saxony and the Rhenish provinces, than this same despised, violated, and mutilated set of documents. If these powers, therefore, send their armies to the Rhine, it will be under the pretext of restoring or maintaining the old relations of states as settled by the treaties to which the Emperor Nicholas alluded in his letter to the King of France; and the collision for which France is said to be preparing must occur in the execution of her purpose to protect her Belgic neighbours from foreign aggression. As soon as a Prussian cannon is heard on the Belgic frontier, the new state will demand succours from France; and, as the cause and the interests of the two revolutions will be confounded in popular estimation, the government of the latter will find it impossible to decline a contest which will be artfully represented as its own.

Such must necessarily be the course of events, should the spirit of the holy alliance unhappily stimulate the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia to preserve, by an appeal to arms, the antiquated relics of absolute engagements. Whatever may occur, England is, fortunately, secure from any necessity of entering the field at the beginning of the contest, and can only be compelled to mix in it, during its progress, by such ambitious and dishonest pretensions on the part of our French neighbours as would make all Europe our allies. She has tacitly renounced the treaties, and formally protested against the principles on which the aggressors act; and, if the French Government is faithful to its declarations and professions,—of which we have no reason to doubt,—her peace will be preserved amid surrounding war.

## AMERICA.

### Colonial.

FREDERICTON.—On Sabbath 13th inst. the new Scottish Church in this Town was opened for divine Service, by the Rev. James Souter A. M. of Newcastle, Miramichi, who delivered two impressive discourses. The attendance both from the Town and the surrounding Country was very considerable. In the afternoon we should suppose there must have been from six to seven hundred present. The building externally and internally is remarkable for neatness and comfort, and does much credit to the taste of the Trustees, and to the liberality of their fellow Christians of all denominations, who contributed to its erection. It is truly gratifying to behold the dense forests of North America yielding to the industry of man, and in their stead Towns and Villages arising, and Members of the Churches of England and Scotland, and of other religious bodies, serving God in their own way. The sons of Caledonia on this occasion must have had their youthful feelings powerfully awakened, by the simple, but touching form of worship of the land of their forefathers.

We shall be glad to see them blessed with an able and pious pastor to occupy their Church; and such we understand they expect soon to enjoy, in the person of the Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Kirkaldy, North Britain.—Communicated.

HALIFAX.—Coroner's Inquest.—An Inquest was held on Wednesday last, on the body of a new born female infant, found on the beach near the Fresh Water Bridge.—On examining the body it was ascertained that the child had been born alive, and afterwards strangled—and on examination of several witnesses,—it was proved that a woman by the name of Mary May, who lived as a servant with the Hon. T. N. Jeffery, was the mother of the child—and had been delivered on the previous morning. The Jury therefore returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder," against Mary May. She has been committed to Goal, there to await her trial.

It will be gratifying to our friends of Nova Scotia to learn that Bar Iron of an excellent quality is now manufactured in Annapolis, as bars produced from the forge this week can be seen at Mr. J. V. Greenwood's Store, which is considered equal to the best Russian Iron.

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, FREDERICTON.

Monday, February 7, 1831.

The Members began to assemble between 10 and 11 o'clock, (A. M.) but it was nearly 1 P. M. when the whole House was convened.

At 10 minutes before 1 P. M. 26 Members being present, the Honourable Judge Bliss, entered the House of Assembly, and immediately proceeded to administer the Oaths to the Members; who, after severally subscribing the same, took their respective seats.

Precisely at half-past 2, (the hour previously appointed,) His Honor the President, arrived, and immediately after, the Usher of the Black Rod summoned the Members of the Lower House to attend his Honor in the Council Chamber.

On the return of the Members to their own House, they proceeded to the election of a Speaker.

Mr. Allen rose, and briefly proposed Charles Simonds, Esquire, a Member for the County of St. John, as a fit and proper Member to be a Speaker of that House. From the gentlemanly, honorable, impartial, and able manner in which that gentleman had formerly filled the chair, and from his known integrity of character and uprightness of deportment, he (Mr. Allen) trusted that he was every way qualified to become again the head of that House.

Mr. Dow seconded this nomination.

M. S. Humbert spoke a few words in commendation of the Candidate, and stated his conviction that it would be to the interest of the House to call him to the chair.

On the question being put by the Clerk of the House, the nays were found to be 12—viz. Messrs. Partelow, Ward, S. Humbert, Barlow, Gilbert, Harrison, Hayward, J. Humbert, Allen, Slason, Dow, Taylor; upon which

Mr. Wyer rose, and proposed as the Speaker of that House, Edward B. Chandler, Esq. an Honorable and learned Member for the County of Westmorland. As a member of the learned profession, he would, in his (Mr. Wyer's) opinion fully fill the Chair, and as a man of talent, integrity and independence, he would do honor to it.

Mr. Cunard seconded the nomination of Mr. Chandler, and briefly added a few words in favor of the nominee.

On the question being put, the ayes were found to be 12—viz. Messrs. Crane, Smith, Scott, End, Weldon, Cunard, Miles, Vail, Wyer, Brown, Hill, Clinch.

The House being equally divided, Mr. Allen moved, That this House do adjourn till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning; which motion was seconded by Mr. S. Humbert,