

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

CONTINENTAL AFFAIRS.

(From Bell's Weekly Messenger, March 27.)
Continental affairs, if not indeed the hinge on which our internal tranquillity depends, is the real touchstone of peace and war.

The relations between France and England are those which govern the relations of all the other powers of Europe; and the quiet and prosperous condition of the affairs of France must always affect us almost as intimately as the concerns of Ireland and Scotland, because it can never be disguised by any statesman, that France is the great pivot upon which the peace of Europe turns.

Now it is known to most of our readers that the French Government within the last fortnight has had a new administration; in other words, that Monsieur Lafitte, a broken down banker, and a revolutionary incendiary, has been dismissed, and that he is succeeded by a commercial person, one Cassimir Perrier, a kind of manufacturer of steam engines—a sort of anchor-smith; but a man of great opulence and who has acquired a very considerable fortune by the successful pursuit of his trade.

As to the fall of poor Lafitte, it was quite natural. The funds fell thirty per cent, and Lafitte fell with them; but the elevation of Cassimir Perrier is unaccountable. It is, however, of little importance who is now minister in France. The whole country is in a state of the vilest subordination and subjection to the basest instruments in nature. A cunning Oligarchy of the stocks and the press first seized upon the reins of power. The party connected with the funds have been beaten down by the tempests of time; and this has produced the dismissal of Lafitte. But the press still subsists in all its vicious perfection of mischief, and controls the government by directing the popular violence and the popular will at its pleasure.—The present ministry, like the last, will be compelled to be the puppets of the press or the slaves of contending factions. They have no internal power or strength in themselves, and as they are daily losing the confidence of the revolutionary party, and of the large Jacobin division of the country, (of which that unextinguishable fire brand, La Fayette, is the leader,) it is utterly impossible that their power can be of long duration.

Nothing, indeed, can be more miserable than France at the present moment. She has no public credit—no commerce—no trade; and yet her Ministers have proposed taxes more than double the amount of those which were levied under the Bourbon dynasty. But such is always the sure result of radical governments; they are uniformly fraudulent, and swindle under the pretext of liberalism and moderation.

We have dwelt very briefly on the affairs of France. This country we consider to be the hot-bed of revolution. France has evidently prompted the Belgian insurrection, the Italian insurrection, and the Polish revolt. The efforts of this government have obviously been to shake all the thrones and dynasties of Europe. But let France look at home. As Lafayette himself tells the Chamber of Deputies, "A plot is already prepared against her." The allied powers of Europe are in motion, and it becomes France, before she is prepared to convulse the rest of the world, to place her own institutions on the basis of permanency and peace.

Next to France let us regard Russia. It is quite clear that the Emperor Nicholas is playing a very cunning game in Poland.—The Polish insurrection is a mere farce. It is already subdued. But it is necessary that the Emperor of Russia should transport his mighty masses across the Vistula and establish his military columns in Germany. This is what he is now doing. The Polish insurrection affords him a fair pretext for this purpose, and it is quite clear that he will have an army of three hundred thousand men in Germany, by the end of the month. The absolute despotism of this Autocrat is incapable of any compromise with a government which has the audacity to pretend to a free charter. But we dismiss Russia for the present.

The Emperor of Austria acts without disguise or dissimulation. He is a tyrant too open and avowed to stoop to hypocrisy; and it is certainly the merit of this monarch that he has always acted as he professed, and set his face against charters and liberalism at all times and in all places. He has marched without delay to quell the insurrections in Italy, and he appears to have fully succeeded in this effort. His troops have already entered Parma and Modena, and the Revolt at Rome has been cowed down by the very smell of his troops. The Austrians are now supreme in Italy. We may say what we will, but it is evidently so. "Impius hoc tam culta novata miles habebit; barbarus has segetes."

FROM LONDON PAPERS.

MANSON HOUSE.

Singular Case of Robbery in France.
Some days ago we gave the particulars of a robbery committed upon Charles Louis Viscount de la Vieuille, in Paris, by his valet, Reynard. The Prisoner had stolen between 8000 to 9000 in gold coin from his master, with whom he had lived for 20 years, and by whom he had been treated with the greatest kindness and indulgence. He had been told that he should have his liberty if he would consent to give up all claim to the money, most of which now lies in the hands of Mr. Cope, the Marshall; but he had received such a lesson while in prison, that he determined upon persevering in his claim, although he had acknowledged to Mr. Cope that he had committed the robbery.

On Saturday an extraordinary scene took place, exciting very great interest, but causing general regret that the international law between England and the Continent is so extremely defective.

The prisoner was brought up for a second examination. Upon being put to the bar he appeared determined on a decisive course.

The Lord Mayor asked him whether he was disposed to give up his master's property? The prisoner shook his head, and said, in French, "No, no—it is my own, and I shall not give up a farthing of it."

Mr. Barnes, Solicitor for the Count, said he feared his lordship had no alternative but that of discharging the prisoner.

The Lord Mayor was very sorry for it, and asked whether Prince Tallyrand and the Secretary of State had been applied to on the subject?

The Secretary of the French Ambassador said that Prince Tallyrand had declined interfering in a case of the kind, as such interference would not be consonant with the general practice; but his Excellency was most desirous, that, if possible, the money should be restored to the master.

The prisoner's attorney submitted that no one would be justified in detaining his client's money.

The Lord Mayor.—It is greatly to be lamented that so great a villain should be allowed to escape; and I hope that His Majesty's Government will add to the great character they have achieved by preventing England from being a place of refuge to such characters.

The prisoner was standing very calmly at the bar, evidently indifferent to what was going forward. At this moment a door opened opposite to the place in which he was, and his aged master suddenly appeared before him. Such an appearance, it was evident to all, was wholly unexpected by the prisoner, whose countenance underwent an instantaneous change. His lip quivered, and the hand with which he held the bar trembled. It was impossible that any thing but guilt could have effected so great an alteration.

The Count immediately went over to the prisoner, who was making a desperate effort to appear unconcerned, and addressed him in French to the following effect:—"Why have you treated a kind master with such ingratitude? What provocation did I ever give to you that you should deprive me of my property? Did I ever deny you any request? Did you not find me a Physician to you when you were sick, and had you ever any reason to reproach me with being a severe or an unreasonable, or an intemperate master? Answer me."

The prisoner uttered not a word, but trembled excessively.

The Count.—"Well, you admit that I have been all this. How, then, could you force your nature to do me this injustice? For 20 years you have been treated confidently and affectionately, and by way of recompense, you rob me! You have compelled me to alter my will, in which I had not forgotten those whom I believed to be my faithful servants. In my old age you fret me with an act of ingratitude, which it is impossible for me to reflect upon without the deepest pain; and what more bitterly grieves me is that you are so hardened in guilt as to persist in keeping the plunder. This species of offence must give the people of this country a dreadful opinion of our; never was there witnessed at an English Court of Justice an instance of a man who, having committed a robbery and confessed it, and exhibited symptoms of compunction, turned round upon the person he had injured, and abandoned the just feeling by which he was visited! Is it possible that you refuse to give me back my own? You have now an opportunity of retrieving your character in some degree. Seize that opportunity, and I shall forgive you from my heart."

The prisoner, after considerable hesitation said, but in a voice almost inaudible, "No, Sir, the money is not yours, it is mine."

Mr. Hobler begged that the Count would hold no further conversation with so base a villain.

The Count said it was almost incredible that such a case could occur. He had never before suspected the prisoner capable of a dishonest action.

The Lord Mayor again regretted that he could not act in the case. He hoped that no part of the money would be given up to so great a villain, and told him to quit the office.

We understand that Mr. Cope afterwards gave up the money he had taken from the prisoner to the Count, upon receiving an indemnification; and we were also told that the Count has been advised, in order to avoid the issue of an action, of which the result might be a verdict in favour of the thief so strangely are the laws of property constituted, to divide the sum with his plunderer.

The Count had been Ambassador to Constantinople in the reign of Louis XVIII. and has a pension of 20,000 francs a year.

Savings' Bank.—According to a parliamentary return just printed, the gross amount of sums received on account of Savings' Banks is, since their establishment in 1817 £20,760,238. Amounts of sums paid . . . 5,648,338

The balance therefore is . . . £15,111,890. It also states that the gross amounts of interest paid and credited to Savings' Banks, by the Commissioners for the reduction of the national debt is £5,141,410 8s 7d.

A general order is to be issued by the Police Commissioners, to take effect to-morrow, by which beggars of every description are to be removed from the streets of the metropolis.—Those who are well known as incorrigible offenders are to be sent to the Mendicity Society, and vagrants who are wandering about without any settled home, will be taken before the different Police Magistrates, and dealt with according to law.—*Morning Herald.*

A fat Case.—A case arising out of the transactions of the British Iron Company came before the Court of Exchequer last week, the briefs to Counsel which consisted of about seventeen reams of paper, the statement of the bill, the answers and pleadings, occupied about 13,000 folios; and eighty-eight large skins of parchment were filled with the plaintiff's interrogatories. The examination of witnesses cost £1,500 a side, and £2,000 was expended in procuring office copies of the evidence. The suit which has caused this enormous expense was instituted by three gentlemen, named Small, Shears, and Taylor, to set aside a contract which they entered into in 1825, to purchase some mines in Staffordshire of Mr. Attwood, for 550,000, which they allege were not worth more than £160,000. The case came before the Court with the view of procuring further evidence, so that there is no prospect of the suit being brought to a conclusion.

In the eighty-five new boroughs, under the Reform Bill, we find that the number of electoral houses is about 13,000, of which 8,600 are between ten and twenty pounds value and 4,400 only above twenty pounds; so that the lowest class of franchise will in eighty-five boroughs beat every other denomination taken altogether by two to one.

It is announced in some of the papers that the Marquis of Cleveland who supports Lord Grey, is speedily to have the dukedom promised him by the late King, and the first vacant blue ribbon into the bargain.

Mr. Canning.—In the pride of that intellectual superiority which he undoubtedly possessed, he thought himself able to rule alone. "He comes to me with advice," was his exclamation one day, when a person privileged to offer it had just left the room—"he comes to me with advice" (and his imperious voice and vehement gesture accorded as he spoke, with the animation of his angry eyes); "it is not advice that I want! I want tools! tools!"

Quarterly Review.
It has been calculated that the skins of upwards of 2,000 sheep have been already consumed in the parchment used for reform petitions.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received per late arrivals from Scotland, and for sale at the store of the subscriber, an assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds.
FRANCIS BEVERLY.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, MAY 25, 1831.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.
Commissioner for next week,
JEDEDIAH SLASON, Esquire.

Savings' Bank.
TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK.
HENRY G. CLOPPER, ESQ.
JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.
JAMES NEEDHAM, ESQ.



HEAD QUARTERS,
Fredericton, 23d May, 1831.
MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HIS Honor the President and Commander in Chief is pleased to order the Kent Militia to be formed into two Battalions, the Districts of which to be as follows, viz:—The first Battalion to embrace the Parishes of Caledonia, Liverpool, and Huskinson, and that part of the Parish of Harcourt lying Northwesterly of the prolongation of the line which divides the Parishes of Liverpool and Wellington.

The second Battalion to embrace the Parishes of Wellington and Dundas, with the residue of the Parish of Harcourt.

PROMOTIONS, &c.
2d BATTALION KENT MILITIA.

To be Major, Commandant, Captain James Long, do 24th do.

To be Captains.
Lieutenant John Bowser from 1st Battalion, do 24th do.

dated 23d May, 1831.
Do. Robt. Long, do 24th do.

Do. Domk. Robichaud, do 25th do.

Do. Wm. Hannington, do 26th do.

Ira Hicks, Gent. do 27th do.

Pascal Porrier, do 28th do.

Lieutenant Charles Surret, from the 1st Bat. do 28th do.

dated 26th Nov. 1826.
Ensign Israel Hicks, do 23d May, 1831.

Do. Talang Bushea, do 24th do.

Do. Sydney S. Chapman, do 25th do.

Jacob Gesner, Gent. do 26th do.

Lowther Seamonds, do 27th do.

TO BE ENSIGNS.
Placid Porrier, Gent. dated 23d May 1831.

John Shoudau, do 24th do.

Joseph Thibodau, do 25th do.

William Ward, do 26th do.

Ira Hicks, Junr. do 27th do.

Edwin Atkinson, do 28th do.

Albert B. Smith to be Adjutant, with the rank of Captain.

Capt. Angus McIntosh of the 1st Battalion Kent Militia, is permitted to retire with his rank.

1st Battalion Charlotte County Militia.
2d Lieut. James Henry Whitlock (Rifles) to be 1st Lieut. vice Atherton removed from the Province, dated 23d March, 1831.

Charlotte County Cavalry.
Lieut. James Thompson to be Capt. vice Briscoe, deceased.

Quarter Master James Albee to be 1st Lieutenant, vice Thompson.

Joel Hill, gent. to be second Lieut., vice Watson who retires with his rank.

Sergt. John Cottrell to be Cornet.

William Todd, gent. to be Quarter Master.

2d Battalion Queen's County.

Captain Peters Yeamans to be Major, vice Wetmore removed from the County.

1st Battalion Gloucester Militia.

TO BE CAPTAINS.
Lieut. Benjamin Dawson, vice John Anderson, deceased, dated 23d May, 1831.

Do. John McIntosh, dated 24th do.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.
Allan Fraser, gent., vice Munro, deceased, dated 23d May.

James Robertson, do., vice Dawson promoted, 24th do.

Anthony Degraee, do., vice McIntosh do. 25th do.

TO BE ENSIGNS.
Peter Adams, gent., dated 23d May, 1831.

John Baptist Roy, do., 25th do.

BY COMMAND
GEO. SHORE, Adj't General.

COMMISSIONERS OF BYE ROADS,
KING'S COUNTY.

John McKel and Daniel Peetman to expend 75l to assist in building a bridge over Little River near Jones's Mill; also the like sum granted to His Honor the President for that purpose.

Joseph A. Lyon to expend 55l for the road from Bates's to Bostwick's.

Moses Kemble to expend 10l for the road from Moses Kemble's to the second tier of lots near William Gigg's.

Samuel Holder to expend 35l for the road from Lands End to Bostwick.

James White to expend 20l for the road from Seely's Point to Kenecasis.

John Fowler to expend 10l for the road from Grand Bay to John Fowler's.

Thomas Fowler to expend 10l for the road from Lyon's to Milkish.

Joshua Brundage to expend 10l for the road from John Stephenson's to Dennis Finley's.

Brook to a tract of land granted to Jacob Pidgeon and others.

Alexander Burnett to expend 15l for the road leading through the Irish settlement near Crawford's Brook to Hugh Boyd's.

Eli Northrop to expend 15l from Joseph M. Perkins's through by Eli Northrop's to the eastern Scotch Settlement.

Donald McGrigor to expend 12l from the main road near the Scotch Church to the Widow McColes.

Ditto to expend 12l from the main road near the Scotch Church to Peter Dewer's.

Andrew Nixon to expend 10l for the road leading from the Irish Settlement to the new Church.

Stephen Jones to expend 10l from the head of Tennant's cove towards Mill's Ferry.

Stephen Jones to expend 10l from Widow Shaw's to near Stephen Jones's.

Isaac Vanwart to expend 10l for the causeway in the rear of Vanwart's.

James A. Davis to expend 15l from James Wilson's to Peter Spragg's.

Benjamin Belding to expend 15l from John Little's to Wm. McAllister's.

Henry Parlee to expend 25l for the road from near Robert McLeod's to Crabb's Farm, and thence to the Finger Board Road, near James Sherwood's.

Simon Wilcox to expend 8l from McGrigor's mill to the main road.

William Fairweather to expend 10l from Ruben Sproule's to Musquash Brook.

Simon Wilcox to expend 15l from Roache's to Smith's creek bridge near Sproule's.

James Ryan to expend 15l from Darling's to Long creek.

John Pearson to expend 20l from Pearson's in the English settlement to Good's mill.

James Ryan to expend 10l from Roache's to Ryan's.

Benjamin Parlee to expend 15l from Benjamin Parlee's to the head of the settlement.

X. Cogle to expend 15l from the burying ground in Sussex to Campbell's.

John Drury to expend 15l from John Monagle's to Campbell's.

James Herrett to expend 10l from the old Cumberland road near Roache's to James Herrett's.

Ditto to expend 10l from Herrett's to Salt Spring road.

Abraham Good to expend 10l from David Kierstead's to the road leading to Good's mill.

James Hoyt to expend 10l from Ketchum's to the head of the settlement on Salmon river.

William Coats to expend 10l from Henry Stockton's to Beache's.

Caleb Wetmore Sen'r. to expend 15l from Nickerson's cove to the main road between Ketchum's and Hennigar's.

D. B. Wetmore Esq. to expend 8l for the bridge between Norton Church and D. B. Wetmore's.

Ditto to expend 15l from Fortune Hodge's to the mountain settlement.

James Ryan to expend 5l to finish the bridge near James Ryan's.

Daniel Campbell to expend 15l from Joseph Baxter's to DeForest Lake.

D. B. Wetmore to expend 15l from Pattacke brook to Drummond's.

Alexander McManus to expend 10l from the Pattacke road to lands granted to Curry and others.

Henry Jackson to expend 15l from Henry Jackson's to Barnes's by way of Richard Smith's.

William Ganter to expend 15l from Captain Baird's to Isaac Fowler's.

Ebenezer Smith Esq. to expend 10l from Widow Smith's to Charles Robinson's.

William Ganter to expend 15l for the bridge near Capt. Baird's.

John Barnes to expend 10l from John Barnes's mill on the south stream of the Hammond river to Jonathan Titus's on the North Branch.

Ditto to expend 10l from Henderson's to Barnes's Mill.

James Morrell to expend 10l from the head of Sidesqueet lake to the Shepody road near the Baptist meeting House.

Joseph Barnes to expend 10l from Joseph Barnes's to the new Shepody road.

D. B. Wetmore 25l to build a bridge over mill creek near D. B. Wetmore's.

Abel English to expend 15l from Abel English's to the mill stream road.

David Smith to expend 10l from John C. Robinson's to David Smith's.

William Morton to expend 10l for the cross road from the great road above Lewis Pickett's to the Kenecasis granted in 1827.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Otis Cannon to expend 25l for the road from New Horton to Cape Enrage by David Oliver's.

William Fillmore to expend 10l for the road from William Fillmore's to Daniel Capp's.

Charles Anderson to expend 15l for the road from Cape Enrage to Germantown lake.

George Rogers to expend 25l for the road from Hopewell to new Caledonia settlement.

George Rogers to expend 15l for the road from George Rogers' to the Woodworth settlement.

George Rogers to expend 15l for the road to and through the Quilman or Haley settlement in Hopewell.

John Cochran to expend 40l for the road from Widow Hamilton's in Hopewell to Hillsborough.

Alexander McRae to expend 15l for the road from Woodworth's to the new Caledonia settlement.

Daniel Tingley junr. to expend 10l for the road from Daniel Tingley's to Dixon's.

John McRae to expend 30l for the road from Calhoun's to Stevens's mill stream and for a bridge over said stream.

Mansfield Cornwall to expend 55l for the road leading through Downing's village in to be expended on a bridge near Bellevue's.

Henry Steves to expend 10l for the road from the main road from Hillsborough to Henry Steves's.

John Wood to expend 40l for the road from the bend to the Irishtown settlement.

William Chapman to expend 20l for the road from the Bend to the Mountain settlement.

Charles Steves to expend 10l for the road from Robert Steves's to the back settlement.

Robert Hopper to expend 40l for the road from George Colpitt's to McLatchy's bridge.

John Barchard to expend 15l for the road from Sheerman's to the North River.

Robert Smith jun. to expend 10l for the road from Thomas Colpitt's to Robert Smith jun.

John Parkins and Ralph Colpitt to expend 20l for the road from Ralph Colpitt's to John Perkins's and from thence to Henry Colpitt's.

Ralph Mitton to expend 10l for the road from George Colpitt's mill to John Perkins's.

Henry Steves to expend 10l for the road from Robert Leeman's to Henry Steves.

Robert Bell to expend 10l for the road from James Crandal's to James Hope's.

Enoch Stiles to expend 15l for the road from John Wallace's to Lewis Steves's.

James Chapman to expend 15l for the road from John Wallace's to John Kelly's on Turtle creek.

Benjamin Chartress to expend 10l for the road from Memramcook river to Gaton's settlement.

Courtney Kinnear and Simon Laschar to expend 40l for the road from Beaujogin to Sackville.

Lorag Babineau to expend 20l for the road from Shemogue to Teedish.

Abraham Dobson to expend 50l for the road from Harris Tingley's to Bay Verte.

Edward Chappell to expend 10l for the road from Bay Verte to Tignish river.

James Purdy to expend 15l for the road from Thomas Carter's to Crawson's mill.

William Bowser to expend 30l for the road from George Kinnear's to Fairfield.

John Raworth to expend 10l for the road from John Raworth's to the Emigrant road.

Philip Palmer to expend 30l for the road from Thomas Easterbrook jun. by David Amours to the great road leading to Shediac.

Nathan Lawrence to expend 25l for the road from Agreen Tingley's to Beech hill by Eliphalet Reed's.

Joshua Tingley to expend 50l for the road