

FOREIGN.

BELGIUM.

On Sunday morning, at six o'clock, King Leopold left Calais, to proceed by Gravelines and Dunkirk to Ostend.

At the beautiful and elegant little town of Furnes, the first town of the Belgic provinces on the north coast, his Majesty arrived about 12 o'clock. The colonel of the National Guard, M. Olivier (we believe) received the King to a breakfast provided by the municipality. His Majesty remained till half past one with the official persons who had received him on the frontiers.

At that hour he left France for Ostend, passing by Ghistel. Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm with which he was greeted along the whole line from Furnes to Ostend.

The bells of the churches rang a merry peal, and the cannon on the ramparts fired a salute of 101 guns.

His Majesty arrived at Ghent on Monday evening, amid the unceasing exultation of his subjects. Indeed, his progress has been a continued triumphal procession. At Ostend, Bruges, and Ghent, he found the streets lined with troops, vying with each other in demonstrations of attachment.

Deputations and addresses awaited him at all towns and villages from Ghent to the country palace at Lacken. At Alost, a considerable town, he stopped two hours, amidst the applause of the people, for this town which was very beautifully decorated, boasts of possessing some of the best of Ruben's paintings. At Assche another deputation attended, and finally, on approaching Brussels, in order to go to Lacken, not less than 40,000 persons in carriages and on foot, who had waited all the afternoon in the hope of seeing him, were in attendance.

Yesterday we received Brussels papers to the 23d inst. They contain some further particulars of the inauguration of the King, and ceremonies preceding his Majesty's taking his seat on the throne, which he did amidst the deafening acclamations of the assembled crowd. His Majesty addressed the Congress, in the course of which he adverted to the promptness with which he obeyed the call of the people in coming to Belgium, and spoke of the affection and goodwill which the people had evinced since he set foot in the territory, which his Majesty said he should remember with gratitude. With respect to the line of policy which he should pursue, he should always remember that he is a Belgian, and with those recollections his greatest ambition would be to make the people happy. He trusted that this day would efface all hatred, and stifle all resentments, and that a frank and very sincere union would be the result. The speech of the King made a deep impression on all present. The King, amidst the acclamations of the people, returned to the Palace on foot. Te Deum was to be sung on the following day at the churches. Considerable discussion took place in the Congress subsequent to the departure of the King, in which all agreed in eulogizing the amenity of the Sovereign, and the prospect which his Majesty had held out, not only of perfecting the tranquility of the kingdom, but of ensuring its happiness and prosperity, and reigning in the hearts of the people. After which the Congress adjourned, agreeably to the decree of the 21st instant. The deputies afterwards went to the Palace, when the King took occasion to observe to the deputies from Antwerp, the commerce of that city would soon recover its former splendour, for he hoped the King of Holland would now he (Prince Leopold) had accepted the throne, change his conduct. To the deputies from Limburg he said he hoped that, by well conducted negotiations, he should be able to surmount all the difficulties which hitherto impeded the terminations of the objections made by the King of Holland. To the deputies from Luxembourg his Majesty said that province was capable of being defended, and he had no doubt, in case of necessity, the people would defend it. To the deputies from all the provinces his Majesty spoke with affability and condescension, but in firmness as respect the conduct of Holland. A grand dinner was afterwards given: the King sat between M. de Chokier (the Regent) and M. de Gerlache. In the midst of the repast the President gave the health of Leopold, the first King of the Belgians; to which toast his Majesty replied by wishing happiness and independence to Belgium. His Majesty appeared afterwards in the balcony of the palace. The moment that he came forward the air resounded with shouts of the immense multitudes which surrounded the Palace. The King seems to have made a great impression upon the Belgians. Indeed, the bland and amiable manners of Leopold, the noble frankness which is his distinguished characteristic, the patriotic senti-

ments which he delivered, and, above all, the assurance which his Majesty gave of ruling as a patriot king, were sufficient to endow the people with gratitude.

PRUSSIA.

We have this moment received from an official source the Declaration of Prussia relative to Poland. The Prussian Government has just declared that it is not Neutral in Polish affairs, that it considers it has a right to aid Russia in every way, in facilitating the passage of provisions and munitions of war to the Russian army in Poland—and to treat the Poles as revolted subjects, in fine that the present state of Prussia is inactivity but not neutrality. This declaration, will, no doubt, change the policy of our Cabinet, for the system of non-intervention, not being adhered to by any other Powers, we are not bound to keep it, besides inactivity is a voluntary situation, which makes no engagements, and which is against the system of non-intervention, for allow Prussia to say to day it will adhere to neutrality—to morrow it may enter Poland with its armies, without other Powers having a word to say.

France cannot permit this new political situation which, in fact, is nothing else than direct intervention. Our Cabinet, we trust, will on this occasion support those liberal principles abroad which we are strenuously advocating at home.

We have just been favoured with a sight of the Journal de Débats of Monday, received by private express, which states, that the Russian corp which had passed the Vistula only amounts to 20,000 men, with eighty four pieces of artillery, Count Pahlen commanding them. The main part of the Polish army is at Modlin, and the Generalissimo intends to offer the Russians battle. The troops express the greatest enthusiasm. The inhabitants of Warsaw have received orders to provide themselves for six months.

FRANCE.

The French Government has just conceded the claims of the United States, made on account of prizes taken in 1812 and 1813, and has agreed upon the indemnity claimed to the amount of 25,000,000 francs, (1,000,000 sterling.)

DENMARK.

Frederick VI, King of Denmark, in an Ordinance, dated Copenhagen, May 28th, 1831, has given the outline of a representative constitution which he confers upon his people. He states his motives for this act to be, that he may obtain better information of what will contribute to the welfare of his subjects, that he may 'awaken the public spirit,' and thus 'render the union which attaches his Royal house to his subjects more secure and permanent.' For these excellent and patriotic purposes His Majesty ordains 'that two Chambers of Councils and Provincial States be elected,—one for the counties for Zealand, Funen, Lolland, Falster, and Iceland, and one for all the counties of Northern Jutland.' These Chambers are to be elected by all who are 'proprietors of houses in the towns or lands in the country.' The King will also nominate persons of the university and clergy, and other official persons, to have seats in the Chambers. No law relative to taxes or affecting property shall be issued, without having been considered by the chambers, who are to report to the King—he, however, apparently reserving the power to issue the law or not, according to his discretion. If the Chambers desire any alteration in the laws, they may submit their wishes to the King, who will 'give his resolutions accordingly.' Provincial states are to meet every second year. The above is the outline of a constitution which in itself gives little security for freedom, but which will 'awaken the public spirit,' and thus in all probability lead to the establishment of a more independent and effectual Parliament at some future day.

COLONIAL.

ST. JOHN.—We understand that the Session and Managing Committee of the Scots Church in this city, have constituted and appointed the Rev. Stevenson McGill, D.D. Professor of Divinity in the University of Glasgow, the Rev. Dr. Patrick McFarlane, of St. Enoch's Church, Glasgow, the Rev. Thomas Brown, of St. John's Church, and also the Rev. John Muir, of St. James' Church, ditto, as Commissioners for the purpose of selecting and appointing a suitable Clergyman of the Established Church of Scotland as successor to the Rev. Dr. Burns.—The necessary security for a competent salary to said Clergyman has likewise been given, and the other documents, usual in such cases have been forwarded by the opportunities which now present themselves. Supply for the vacant Church in the meantime is expected from Nova Scotia.

The Fog BELL, to be placed on Patridge Island, arrived in

the Brig Woodman, from Liverpool, on Thursday, and will be erected on its intended site with all convenient speed. The Bell, we understand, weighs 10 cwt.—Couler:

HALIFAX.—AWFUL MANIFESTO.—We have just received an 'Address to the Public Authorities, Land Settlers, Inhabitants, and all whom it may concern, in the Anglo-Scottish Colony of Nova Scotia, including New-Brunswick,' signed 'Stirling & Dovan, Proprietor and Hereditary Lieutenant of all Nova Scotia, &c.' and dated at Edinburgh July 12, 1831. This document comes from the heir of Sir William Alexander, and in virtue of that Baronet's Charter from King James the 6th of Scotland, confirmed by Charles the First. He now lays claim to the whole country, expresses his readiness to grant lands, and otherwise assist the Inhabitants and throws out sundry hints, that the past doings of Government in these matters have been 'all in the wrong.'—This is sad news! the Cholera Morbus is nothing to it.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF MIRAMICHI.

ARRIVED.—Wednesday—Brig Eagle, Kempt, Newfoundland, 17 days—J. Cunard & Co.; barque Relief, Slocomb, Salaroine, 42 days—do.; ship Thomas Wallace, Cammell, Portsmouth, 42 days—do.; brig Be'ona, Williams, Bideford, 36 days—Joseph & Samuel; barque Indymion, Garbett, Limerick, 37 days—J. Cunard & Co; ship Superb, Watts, Liverpool, 38 days—Hawbolt & Letson; brig Maria, Trigarten, Scilly, 36 days—J. T. Williston; brig Sir William Wallace, Linsey, Liverpool, 46 days—R. Blackstock; schr. Rambler, Terrio, Quebec, 7 days—Master.

THURSDAY.—Steam Ship Royal William, Jones, Halifax and Charlotte Town, 16 hours from the latter.

FRIDAY.—Brig Pilot, Jones, Holly Head, 37 days—J. Cunard & Co; brig Caspian, Donward, Newcastle, 47 days—Gilmour Rankin & Co; Elizabeth, Long, Dartmouth, 43 days—J. Copp & Co. schr. Christy Ann, P. E. Island; George do.

MONDAY.—Barque Mary Ford, Barton, Liverpool, — days—J. T. Williston.

CLEARED.—September 5.—brig Triumvirate; Green; Carboneer; 8th—Steamer Royal William, Jones, Quebec, 10th—Schr. dolphin, Syrach, Quebec; Rambler, Arichat; brig Hannah, Newby, Liverpool

LIVERPOOL, July 30.—Arrived—ship Sir Edward Douglas, Miramichi. Sailed—Little Liz, Bay Chaleur. August 2, Arrd. Hope, Halifax. 3rd—Hope, Miramichi—Halifax, Halifax. Entered for loading—Blackisson. St John—Betty, do—Isabella, do—Don, do—Jane, do—Sir George Murray, Miramichi.

The William Dawson, Mitchell, from this port, bound to Shields was ashore on Holy Island on the 14th July.

PORT OF RESTIGOUCHE.

Arrd. September 6.—Brig Madawaska, M'Merchy, Campton, 28 days; has just come too. Two other Brigs in the offing; names unknown.

PORT OF ST. JOHN, N. B.

Arrived, Sept. 1.—Ships Alicia, Bristol; Hugh Johnston, do. Isabella, Londonderry; Meteor, Hull; brigs Union, St. Kitts; Woodman, Liverpool; Amity, Greenock. 2nd—Ships Carlton, London; brigs Sarah, Belfast; George, Liverpool; Peggy, Norfolk; schr. Temperance, Boston. 3rd—Ships St. Leonard, London; Alchymist, Falmouth; Augusta, Liverpool. 4th—Ships Sarah, London; Frederick, Liverpool; brig Briton, Plymouth. 5th—brig Venus, Galway; schr. Favourite, Halifax.

Cleared—Ship Ocean, London; brigs Margaret, New York; Duncan, Liverpool; James Lawes, Falmouth; Camilla, Greenock; Ann, do. Thomas, Demerara; Myra, Philadelphia; schr. Hope & Susan, do. Friendship, New York.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

Arrived, August 27.—Schr. Jason, Digby—ship Elizabeth, Dublin. 31st—brig Laburnum, Eastport—Lyra, Plymouth 1st Sept.—Schr. Hope, Yarmouth. 2nd—brig Mary, London—schr. Broke, Yarmouth. 3rd—Schr Olive Branch, Halifax. 5th—ships Harriet, Sheerness—Ada, London—brig True Blue, Belfast.

Cleared.—Ship Hyndman, Demerara—brigs Diana, Trinidad—Cove, Alfracombe—Tobago, Tobago—Briton, Demerara.

PORT OF HALIFAX, N. S.

Arrived, Sept. 1.—Schr. Lamia, New Brunswick; Wm. Henry, do. Mary Ann, St. Andrews; Concord, Gaspe. 2nd—Schr. Eliza, Newfoundland; Messenger, do. Dispatch, do. Sarah Sophia, Grenada. 3rd—Ship Ann Grant, Greenock; transport ship Marquis of Huntley, from the Downs; brig Polpegro, Jersey. 4th—transport barque Layton, do. brig Fame, Cork, bound to New Brunswick, short of provisions; Condor, Jamaica; Herald, Demerara; schr. Aldon, Nevis. 6th—H M Ship Rose, Pictou; brig Hibert N Binney, St. Kitts. 7th—Schr James, Grenada.

Cleared.—Steamer Royal William, Quebec; ship Jean Hastie, Liverpool; brigs Dash, W. Indies; Sophia, Baltimore; schr. Favourite, Boston; Triumvirate, Newfoundland; Greyhound, Miramichi; Two Sisters, Bermuda; Mercator, W. Indies; Two Brothers, Miramichi.

The brig Venus, of Aberdeen, Capt. — from Dublin, bound for Quebec, with 150 passengers on board, put into Three Rivers on the 11th inst. and was supplied with provisions. Sailed again the 14th. She was ten weeks out, for the last ten days of which time, the crew and passengers had been on an allowance of a biscuit each a day. About 40 of the passengers remained in this Island.

On the 14th Aug. there was a very heavy gale of wind at St. Kitts, from S. E. 5 vessels were lost. The schr. Eight Sisters from Nova Scotia, was totally lost, a Dutch sloop and some coasting vessels also.