

## ENGLAND.

The London Times and the Morning Chronicle deny the statement of the Court Journal respecting Lord W. Bentick and the Earl of Dalhousie; on authority. A slight difference had arisen, but a better feeling had been restored.

Her Serene Highness the Duchess of Saxe Weimer, sister to Queen Adelaide, has arrived in London on a visit to their Majesties.

When the Irish elections have been completed, the majority for the bill cannot be less than 150.—a number sufficient to secure the easy approval of the Lords. Convinced of the decided popularity of the measure, its opponents no longer question the probability of its passing, and many of them, with Mr. Banks, admit that it must be passed. Lord Althorpe has declared that ministers are determined to adhere with the utmost resolution in the 'whole bill, and nothing but the bill.'

The English Elections are now closed; the Irish returns will have been made ere now, and the Scotch elections are sufficiently far advanced to indicate how they will terminate. The general result of the elections in the United Kingdom, is decisive as to the success of the Reform bill in the new Parliament.—That great measure will be carried through the House of Commons by a large Majority; the House of Peers will not act so imprudently as to place itself in opposition to the Representatives of the people; so that, in about two months from the present time, the modern Magna Charta will have received the assent of the Patriot King.—Albion.

## FOREIGN.

According to accounts from Warsaw, the Russians have been forced to evacuate Ostiolenki with considerable loss of men. Nothing of importance had occurred. The Poles were determined not to give a general battle to the Russians.

AFFAIRS OF BELGIUM.—The armistice at Antwerp has been broken, and hostilities have commenced between the Dutch and the Belgians. For some days past, great preparations were made on both sides for war. On Sunday, 20 mortars and 29 ammunition waggons arrived in Antwerp, and on Monday 4 mortars and 22 waggons, for the Belgians.—Unless the other powers step in, war is inevitable.

HALF PAST SEVEN.—People in the city believe that war will be prevented by the acceptance of the proffered crown, by Prince Leopold.

A letter from Brussels says: 'Every person having the slightest acquaintance of public feeling in this country, must be aware that the question is reduced to two points—Leopold or War.'

MAY 21.—The capital of France seems to be restored to a state of perfect tranquility. The grand review of the National Guard on the 14th, the number of troops was about 100,000. Louis Philip was received by them and the people with the most unequivocal applause.

The following is a summary of the damages occasioned at Antwerp by the bombardment of October 27:—In the first section, 163 houses were injured, and the loss of the whole, including St. Paul's Church, is estimated at 91,741 florins. The second section sustained comparatively but very little damage, the amount being no more than 5,214 florins, including St. James's Church and the public buildings. The total estimate of the loss of the third section is 16,823 florins, including 82 houses and the tower of the Cathedral. The fourth suffered the most severely, whole streets were swept away, the Athenaeum and 266 houses were destroyed, and the amount of damages is estimated at 425,126 florins. The burning and devastation of the fifth section, which arose from a different cause, occasioned a loss of 23,225 florins. Thus the value of real property alone which has been destroyed exceeds 425,000 florins, including the buildings of the storehouses at St. Michael's and those of the Arsenal. Eight barges were damaged by the fire from the citadel, but the loss was inconsiderable.—Upwards of 250 persons have sent in their accounts of losses of goods and other property, the amount of which comes to a very large sum. The proprietors of merchandize, which fell a prey to the flames in the storehouses, have sent in 254 certificates of losses, amounting to no less than 1,868,230 florins. According to other documents sent in from foreign countries, but which remain to be verified, farther claims have been made to the amount of 350,000 florins, thus making the total estimate of merchandize and other moveable property destroyed no less a sum than 2,218,230 florins.

DEATH OF THE KING OF SARDINIA.—This event

took place at Turin in the month of April. The accounts we have seen differ as to the day. His Majesty had been long ill, and just before his decease sent for the Prince de Carignan, his nephew, and intended successor, and recommended his subjects to his care. He also desired the prayers of the dying to be read, and dictated an inscription for his tomb.—A letter says,—'The late King made a will whereby he left a life interest in all his private property to the Queen, and after her death the principal to be divided between the two sons of the Prince de Carignan. He bequeathed some few legacies to persons whom he honored with his particular friendship. A short time before his death, he directed that his body should be laid in state during 48 hours and afterwards be placed in a coffin, without being opened or embalmed. The apartment in which he expired, was immediately fitted up as a chapele ardente, and masses were celebrated during the whole day.'

## IRELAND.

DUBLIN.—At length the more than 'frivolous and vexatious' struggle for Dublin is at an end. Every thing considered, the result is the greatest triumph that reform has had in any part of the United Kingdom. The campaign was opened by the friends of the successful candidates with the advantage of a few hours useful preparation, and up to the close of the first day, they had not agreed upon a definitive system of operations. The influence of the government no doubt was very considerable, but it was not, after all, as effective as one might suppose.—Men actually in possession of offices were of course ready (or affected to be so) with their votes: but their family and connections, in the majority of instances, supported the Tory candidates.

WEXFORD.—On Tuesday evening, Aulter Chichester and Henry Lambert, Esqrs were declared duly elected, Lord Valencia having resigned further contest. The Noble Lord threatens to petition, on the ground of intimidation and obstruction of freeholders.

A letter was received in town last night, by the Limerick coach, announcing that the Clare election terminated on Wednesday afternoon, by the return of Major Macnamara and Mr. Maurice O'Connell.—Shortly before the close of the contest, Mr. O'Connell accompanied by his brother, Mr. John O'Connell, and several other gentlemen, arrived in Ennis.

There has been no contest for Louth and Richard Shiel is the colleague of honest and uncompromising Alexander Dawson. The attempt to put forward a rival candidate was, it seems the work of the Dublin Brunswickers. The trickery connected with it was worthy of their high renown—but the thing is not worth speaking about. Louth has peace, and reform, has got rid of any obstruction that can be thrown in its way by John M Clintock.

IRISH ELECTIONS.—The Dublin Election has terminated in the triumph of Reform, the Lord Mayor and Mr. Perrin being returned.—Messrs. Macnamara and Maurice O'Connell have been returned for Clare.

Throughout the country parts of Ireland, the most cheerful prospect presents itself in the additional aid Ministers will receive by the recent or present returns. Mr. O'Connell has been returned without a contest for his 'beloved' Kerry.

His Majesty has notified his intention of creating Richard Wogan Talbot, Esq. of Malshide, many years a member for the County of Dublin, Peer of the Realm.

## SCOTLAND.

DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.—We have heard, with regret, that the Western Isles of Scotland are threatened with famine, the people in some places, having nothing to subsist on but fish, a species of food which, strange as it may appear, will not support nature. In Sweden, also, the people are threatened with famine; but fortunately the government has undertaken to avert it by providing the people with fund and employment.

SCOTLAND.—Sir George Murray has been returned for Perthshire.—When the election, as it is called, (says the Spectator.) for the county of Perth was finished, the member, Sir George Murray, addressed the handful of freeholders present, to thank them for the renewal of that honor which had been conferred on four previous occasions. Sir George is a gentleman of talent, and has a character for business, and moreover for frank integrity, which renders him the crack man of his party—certainly the first man of the Scotch division of it.

## AMERICA.

BRAZIL.—Letters and papers to the 29th April, have been received at Boston. Affairs were going on as quietly as could be expected, and the administration of the Government under the Regency, gave general satisfaction. Brazilians only were appointed to office. The Deputies had assembled, but the Session was not formally opened. It remained to be seen whether they would make any change in the state of affairs. Business was still in a state of stagnation. Measures were to be taken for the establishment of a national guard.

UNITED STATES.—We yesterday saw a number of casks of pickled salmon landing from the brig Owhyee, taken on board at Colombia river, on the North West Coast. Our attention was attracted towards them, by the uncommon size of the fish, being generally the thickest, fattest and heaviest fish we ever saw, surpassing those of the Labrador and Newfoundland, and weighing, in their pickled state from ten to twenty-five pounds each, perfectly sweet and fine flavored although they had been purchased on the river, of the natives, upwards of ten months, and have since twice crossed the equator. Their having been pickled in molasses casks emptied on the outward voyage, had, no doubt, a tendency to insure their preservation. These fine fish are taken by the Indians with drag nets, made by themselves. They are hauled to the shore in great numbers, then split open and laid in the sun to dry, without any salt or pickle whatever. They constitute a large portion of the sustenance of the natives during a long and cold winter. The fishery would be a very important addition to the commerce of the North West Coast, did not the risk and hazard in crossing the bar at the mouth of the Colombia river which is dangerous in the extreme, present an obstacle almost insurmountable to its navigation by even our enterprising and undaunted merchants and seamen.—Boston Transcript.

Temperance in the Navy.—Mr. Woodbury, the new Secretary, has issued a notice to the 'Commanders of Navy Yards, Stations, and Cruising Vessels, dated June 15th, in these words:

All persons in the Naval service entitled to rations, who shall voluntarily relinquish the use of that part of them composed of Spirits, shall be paid therefore at the rate of six cents per ration, it being the estimated value of that part, as approved by the Department, Sept. 17th, 1817.

## COLONIAL.

HALIFAX.—The commerce of the Province is not behind its agriculture. We do not pretend to say that any of our merchants make such rapid fortunes by our trade, as were acquired by the headlong speculations of the American war—nor can we deny that large sums of money have been sunk by individuals engaged in the fish trade, during three or four years. But without stopping to calculate individual losses, we can safely affirm that the general trade of the Province is greatly on the increase; and that, if some of the old streams of our commerce occasionally run low, others are discovered and made available—our capital is but diverted into various channels, without being lost. That commerce is increasing, these are the evidences—a vast increase in the number, and an improvement in the quality and equipment of our coasting vessels—the additional British and Foreign tonnage which frequents our ports—the erection of large and expensive stores, and other commercial conveniences—the repair and extension of our wharves—the demand for ungranted water lots, and the steady rise in the value of Real Estate. These are undeniable evidences of the extension of our commerce.

To speak of Halifax alone—it is matter of notoriety, that with but very few exceptions, every wharf from the Lumber Yard to the Dock Yard has, within two or three years, been repaired, extended, or otherwise improved. New buildings have been erected on many, and others have been raised or enlarged. Messrs. Cunard's and Clark's noble Warehouses—Mr. Collins' immense range of stone stores, which have been completed, and a costly stone store which Mr. Innes has in progress, are among the most conspicuous of these commercial improvements—but wooden stores of considerable extent have also been raised by Messrs. Pryor, Lawson, Hamilton, and others, while almost every owner of water and wharf property, has laid out more or less capital, by which their appearance and value have been enhanced. A sure criterion of the state of our trade may be gathered from this fact—that for ten years past there has scarcely been a single commercial failure in the town of Halifax.

Within ten years—real estate has risen twenty, thirty, fifty, and in some instances nearly a hundred per cent. 150 houses were erected in Halifax last year, and this season, we have been informed that at least a hundred frames have either been raised, or been ordered. Building is going on in every quarter of the town, and yet rents continue very high.—Novascotian.

THE WEATHER.—On Sunday, we had several very heavy peals of thunder, and the lightning flashed sharply from some dense clouds passing over to the eastward, but no rain fell in the time.