

10th May, received by the ship Sir Howard Douglas, Captain McAuley, 24 days from that port. We have endeavored to comprise the most important items in the following summary.

POLAND.—The Russians have suffered another defeat. Letters have been received at London from Warsaw, of the 25th April, which state, that a severe engagement had taken place between General Dwernicki's corps and the Russians, near Berushecko, in Volhynia, when the Polish army was again victorious. Two Russian regiments were entirely cut to pieces, and two other regiments, with all their arms, &c. joined the Polish standard. The loss of the Russians is estimated at 1400 killed and 1600 prisoners.

Another letter from Broda, of the 16th April, states that the Polish General had also taken 6 pieces of cannon, and is in possession of Radzewilow.

Letters from Zamosc, of April 20, announce that General Denedoff's corps in endeavoring to pass the river Bug, had been defeated by the Volhynian Patriots: it appears that Volhynia, is in complete insurrection as well as Lithuania. Three squadrons of Gen. Uminski's cavalry, attacked a regiment of Russian Lancers, near Maksbudy, defeated it, killed 33 officers and soldiers, and took 67 officers and soldiers prisoners.

A great battle was daily expected between the main armies of Generals Skrzynecki and Diebitsch.

A letter from Hull of the 7th May, says, that a Captain who arrived that day from Memel, reports that accounts had reached Elsinour, stating that they feared many of the vessels would leave in ballast.

IRELAND.—The elections in Ireland, are terminating, to use the language of several London journals, 'gloriously.' Mr Spring Rice, a reformer, has been returned for Limerick without opposition. The Dublin Election was going forward—it was stated the Reformers were sure of success. Mr Lefroy, an anti-reformer, has been returned for Dublin College, by a majority of 8. The Provost was compelled to read the riot act, and the scenes in the Senate House, are represented as the most tumultuous ever witnessed upon a similar occasion within its walls.

SCOTLAND.—The election for the city of Edinburgh terminated in the return of Mr Dundas—that gentleman having 17, and the Lord Advocate Jeffrey only 14 votes.

ENGLAND.—The University of Cambridge has returned two members who are opposed to the present Reform Bill.

The friends of reform, in the borough of Southwark, to the number of 180, entertained their recently-elected members to dinner at the London Tavern.

A very numerous meeting of dissenters was held at the London Coffee House, to take steps for securing the return of Lord John Russell for the county of Devon.

Messrs Alderman Wood, Waithman, Thompson, and Venables, all Reformers, have been returned as representatives of the Liverymen of London. Alderman Ward, the former representative, and an anti-Reformer declined coming forward.

As a proof of the feeling among the lower order on the Reform question, there have been about ten thousand farthing subscriptions to what is called the patriotic fund in the city of London.

The Liverpool Election terminated on the 4th ult. General Gascoyne, and Messrs. Ewart and Denison were the candidates. The two latter gentlemen (both Reformers) were returned. The Tory General Gascoyne, who, on the close corporation interest, was returned by that great borough for five or six and thirty years, has been compelled to resign the ineffectual struggle. There never existed a member of Parliament more indebted for fortuitous connexion, and less to personal distinction of any kind for his long hold of that seat which gave him such men as Mr Canning and Mr Huskisson for his colleagues. On the late occasion of his motion against Ministers, the old General and his cronies reckoned on a total discomfiture of the bill and of the King's Government. The dynasty of the boroughmongers was to have been restored by his prowess. His whole air was that of a conqueror. What is the result? He forced the dissolution of Parliament, and the utter extinction of his party, with that of the system by whose instrumentality

they had flourished. The public may judge of the public feeling at Liverpool from the numbers which voted for the respective candidates. While Messrs. Ewart and Denison had about 1900 each, General Gascoyne mustered exactly 610.—*Times.*

Melancholy Death of Lord and Lady Walsingham.—The dwelling house of this nobleman, in Cavendish square was destroyed by fire; on the on the alarm being given one of the domestics ran to his Lordship's dressing-room to endeavour to save him, his lordship being unfortunately a cripple, and totally unable to assist himself from wounds received on the Continent; but the flames burst forth with such violence that he was compelled instantly to desist from attempting to rescue the unfortunate nobleman. The fire originated in his lordship's dressing room, where he used frequently to sit up to read.

The unfortunate nobleman's lady in her alarm leaped out of the bed-room window on the leads, over the kitchen, a very considerable height. We are sorry to state that her ladyship, in her fall, broke her thighs, both legs, and fractured her skull in a most dreadful manner. Large pools of blood remained on the leads, from the wounds of the unfortunate sufferer; she was, by the assistance of some of her domestics, removed into a room over the stables, in Harley-mews. Surgical assistance was with all possible speed procured; but not the slightest hopes were entertained of her recovery, and she expired at five o'clock.

LORD CLIFFORD.—This nobleman died the 9th. at his seat in Devonshire. His Lordship was one of the Catholic Peers whom the bill of 1829 allowed to Catholics to take their hereditary seats in the legislature. He was in his 72d year, and little known by any share he took in politics.

AUSTRIA.—The Austrian Observer (the organ of that Government), in its number of the 23d April comments at some length on the speech of M. Perier, in which that Minister had expressed his confidence in the sincerity of the pacific professions of Austria. It says among other things, "The expose of the President of the Council is perfectly correct, and has been borne out in all its points by anterior publications from the Imperial (Austria) Court;"—"Yes! all Europe wishes for peace." "It is France alone that could light the torch of war in Europe, for not one European Power has the intention of going to war with France."

Death of the King of Sardinia.—The French papers contain the announcement of the death of the King of Sardinia. This event can at present produce no effect on Italian politics. The late King having no children, and his predecessor only daughters, Prince Carignan succeeds to the throne. The Prince received his education in France, and was at one time a liberal.

INDIA.—Madras papers to the 26th of December have been received in London. The monsoon was considered at an end. The quantity of rain which had fallen during its continuance was considerably short of the average annual supply, but it does not appear that any deficiency has been experienced in other parts of the country. The season has been healthy at Madras.

One of those severe hurricanes which are not of uncommon occurrence in that part of the world, was experienced in the neighbourhood of Pondicherry and Cuddalore on the 2nd of December. Much damage had been sustained by the blowing down of trees and houses, and many of the natives had lost their lives.

Accounts from Calcutta to the end of December, state that disturbances of a serious nature had broken out at Rejpootana, and that application had been made by the Ranees of Jeypore to the British Government, for the assistance of troops to put down the insurrection.

LIVERPOOL May 10.—The Reform Bill is now as safe as if it had passed both Houses of Parliament, and received the Royal assent. No possible combination of circumstances can defeat it. Already, and without including the counties, it has gained a majority of upwards of eighty. The returns from the counties of England, Ireland, and Wales will, before the present week is ended, increase this majority to two hundred. If the boroughmongers muster two hundred and fifty votes for the last great contest, it will be the utmost that they can do; whilst on the other side we have every

reason to expect at least four hundred. Such a majority as this, backed by the King and the whole people of England, is manifestly irresistible. The House of Lords will never think for a moment of rejecting a measure so recommended. If their Lordships indeed should throw out the bill (which they certainly will not) the whole machinery of Government would come to a stand. With such a House of Commons no anti-reform administration could stand for a day; it could neither obtain supplies nor carry on the most ordinary business of government. The bill, therefore, must pass, and we expect before three months have gone over us it will be the law of the land.

The House of Commons which is now being elected will be the most singular in its composition that ever was assembled. The overwhelming majority by which the Reform Bill will be passed, will consist of the real representatives of the people, and will include every thing that is respectable either in the constituent or representative classes; whilst the minority, almost without an exception, will be composed of the very dregs of corruption, of the representatives of the rottenness of the rotten boroughs, without a single redeeming or purifying quality in its composition. Every thing that is honourable, upright, public-spirited, and disinterested in the English people will be represented by the majority; every thing that is corrupt, base, selfish, and rapacious will go to swell the rank of the minority. Up to the present time the good and evil of the system have been blended together, but they are now entirely separated. The good stands alone, uncontaminated by the corruptions by which it was formerly disgraced; the evil is seen in all its natural deformity, unmitigated by a single redeeming circumstance. The army which will fight under Sir Robert Peel will be worthy of its honest and ingenuous leader.

The election which is now going on will be ever memorable in the history of this country. It will raise the character of the English people in the eyes of all Europe. They have proved themselves worthy of freedom, by the sacrifices which they have made of prejudice, interest, personal predilection, and pecuniary advantage.

The contest which is now going on will show the people their strength. The counties and the boroughs of England will no longer be the subjects of compromise. The Mannors have been beaten out of Leicestershire and Cambridgeshire, the Lowthers have been compelled to give up one half of Westmorland; and will be routed in Cumberland, Sir Edward Knatchbull has fled from Kent, Duke Smithson, of Northumberland, has not been able to bring up Mr. Bell to the scratch, the Somersets are beaten at Monmouth, and will be beaten in Gloucestershire, the Duke of Newcastle has lost Newark and Bassetlaw, the Marquis of Exeter has been defeated at Stamford, and the little corporation of Banbury has sent the nominee of the Marquis of Bute to the right-about. The last week has been a week of wonders, and the present week will be equally wonderful.

We believe that no definite answer has yet been received from Mr Denison, so that it is still doubtful whether he will prefer Nottinghamshire or Liverpool. If he should decide in favour of the former, which we rather expect, we shall have another election here as soon as Parliament reassembles. The friends of General Gascoyne will scarcely be so foolish as to bring him forward again, unless the reformers should have the folly to split among themselves, and bring forward two candidates. If Mr Denison makes choice of Nottinghamshire, the reformers of Liverpool ought to assemble immediately; and take steps for securing the return of a staunch friend of the bill. Lord Palmerston, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has been mentioned as a fit man, and the idea appears to give general satisfaction, but nothing of course can be done until Mr Denison's definitive answer is received.

[Captain McAuley states that before he left Mr Denison had formally notified the people of Liverpool, that he would sit as member for Nottinghamshire.]

ASTIGUA.—It will be seen that the late disturbances have been put a stop to by the prompt and decided measures of the authorities, though not without a sacrifice of lives; some of the negroes concerned in firing the estates had been executed.