

By the Columbia at New York we have intelligence from London to the 1st August. Our first interest is our country. We are happy to find that it now enjoys much tranquillity and prosperity.

Ministers stand their ground with heroic fortitude; and we never will for a moment indulge a fear for their victory. We will receive as a royal augury, Earl Grey's investment with the symbol of British prowess.

His Majesty's coronation was fixed for the 8th of August. The good sense of Ministers, if it is to them we have to refer it, has been evinced by the proposed moderate scale of this solemnity.

Is an incidental debate in the Commons, on the affairs of Ireland, Mr. Stanley informed the House that, during next session, "a complete and effectual revision of the Magistracy of Ireland would take place."

Upon this announcement, Mr. O'Connell sprung from his seat, and declared, "that no greater boon or blessing could be bestowed upon the country than that just announced."

The 12th of July appears to have created some irritation and one or two affrays; the voice of the country is loud against the cause; Mr. Stanley's announcement, above stated, will bring the axe to the root of this barbarous relic of persecution.

Our Foreign Intelligence will be found extremely interesting. A crisis approaches on the Continent; the destiny of Europe and the political and social condition of its people are now to be decided.

The King of France has taken up his political position with liberal views, and if he can maintain his present ground, amid the precipitous and slippery regions of French passion and fickleness, he will have a place in History, as they say.

If the last intelligence from the seat of war is correct, the fate of Poland was on the very eve of trial. The Russian armies had crossed the Vistula, concentrating on Warsaw, which fortified by skill, according to circumstances, and with the army of the Patriots ready to defend it, or act in favour of its defence, must bring their noble efforts to a sanguinary and, perhaps, final ordeal.

It is not second in importance to any question of the times, what will be its final effect? As a frontier nation, placed between the Germanic Kingdoms and the present and future power of Russia, (as assumed by itself or attributed by others) Poland is the point from which the balance must vibrate.

they possessed refined tacticians, and heroism yet lingered in its intellectual forms--the destiny of their Empire was much more clearly and closely discussed in the councils of the Huns and Vandals--and the visions of the Roman Patriot were but those of the dying Aethymin.

Mr. Williams, the classical and acute biographer of Alexander the Great, observes: "For five-and-twenty centuries the people of the North have been the scourge of Asia and Europe; nor will any thing ever stay this plague but the introduction of European arts and sciences among the inhabitants."

With all deference due to the learned gentleman, we would hint that his proposal savours a little of his craft;--being renowned in Pedagogy, he thinks the World can be schooled into clerkship and good behaviour. But even if his cure was a specific, it would be of too slow an operation, and it is not the policy of the Czars to favor the emancipating ferula.

Are the destinies of Civilization and Barbarism reversed?--and is the Scythian spell-bound by the genius of Modern Art?

Our readers will perceive that the French success at Lisbon made known by King Philip, is confirmed by a direct arrival from the Tagus in the United States. Don Pedro having abdicated the throne of Brazil, resumes that of Portugal, by consequence; the possession of the former being the terms of his surrender; as for M. Miguel he must have found his sovereignty a poor trade, when he could not pay L.30,000, the claim of the French for commercial seizures.

Brazil is once more a prey to the delirium of Revolution. The South Americans have reduced anarchy to periodical explosions and massacres, as old philosophers would earthquake--which shows the advantage of practice. Not being capable of using the moral engine, like our neighbours, and stretching their enemies upon the rack of the press, they are obliged to recur to the old-fashioned system of the dungeon and the scaffold.

The French Journals express their belief that Sir E. Codrington's Squadron has gone to the Baltic Sea!

A report gains ground that the Sultan is rapidly preparing to take advantage of the present crisis, to recover the Provinces, which he has lost, from Russia. The Sultan had left Constantinople, and it is said was with the Fleet; and various surmises had arisen from the recent arrangements and important ameliorations in the Government.

EXTENSIVE contributions have been made throughout England for the distressed parts of the West of Ireland. The Committee have stated that L12,000 is still wanting to accomplish the requisite relief, but no doubt is felt that it will be furnished by the benevolence, or the interposition of Government.

Provincial Boundary Line.--We had proposed a portion of this Pamphlet for our first page, but we feel in some measure obliged to devote it to our Correspondent "One of the People."

pective fortunes of these magnificent territories were little estimated either on this or the other side of the Atlantic. That a rash arrangement should have been made in reference to the most prominent interest of the moment, was to be expected, nor can we do more than regret the absence of that distributive wisdom and equity which was greatly required.

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That Upper Canada should possess a Port of Entry and all source of distrust and jealousy be removed from between the Provinces, no longer politically connected but by dissatisfaction--are truths sufficiently evident. Either this evil must be removed, or the Provinces be re-united.

Now is the time for remedy: we need not hope time, which will increase the necessity of its application, can diminish the prejudice or obstinacy that may oppose it:

THE Midland District Agricultural Society held their Meeting at the Court House on Wednesday and Thursday last, and we understand that arrangements were made to have Cattle Shows and Ploughing Matches in the several Counties in the District next month.

THE HERALD states that the Agricultural Society has commissioned one of its Directors to proceed to Genesee for a supply of WHEAT for seed of the first quality. It is expected in a few days, when an equal proportion will be sent to the Vice-Presidents of the Society of Down, Leno, and Adirondack.

On Monday the Assizes commenced. The Hon. the Chief Justice presiding. John Macaulay, Thomas Markland, and Thomas Dorland, Esquires, Associates.

His Lordship adverted to the great deficiency felt from the want of a Penitentiary or House of Correction, required by the progress of population and the present views of Criminal punishments.

It is neither our custom nor wish to interpose our opinion on the jet and arguments of our Correspondents. We feel, however, compelled to notice the ultra piety of our valued Correspondent "One of the People," touching certain acts of his present Majesty.

We would beg to urge against "One of the People," not merely the practice of the past--the custom of the most renowned orders of honor, as the Knights of Malta, but the sure and unerring voice of Nature.

We should be much satisfied could the Editor of the Patriot feel assured, we only yield to the contagion of the Press, which the Editor might know has, like kindred plagues, exhausted itself, and is now inert and harmless. The New Comedy and the generic mask was not established in Greece till Society was wretched. The Patriot has made a mistake in alluding to the communication Phylax.

The EXCELLENCY Lord Aylmer has gone on a Tour through the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada.

The Number of Emigrant at Quebec, up to the 3d of September, are 42,857.

The Deputy Post Master General in Lower Canada is actively engaged in establishing three remote settlements the advantage of Post-communications. Four new lines are stated in the last Quebec Journals; one including a population of forty thousand inhabitants.

The Society for the relief of Emigrants at Quebec continues its zealous and humane efforts. In consequence of diminished Funds, a Meeting was held on 1st September. L150 was subscribed at the Meeting, and Gentlemen appointed to carry their Resolutions, and appeal to the Public into effect.

A MEETING is advertised in Montreal for the purpose of adopting some standard weight for Wheat "considered merchantable," in order to give the produce of the Province a more fixed rank in the Market.

We regret to observe in the Montreal Journals the death of Joseph Perault, Esq. Member of the Assembly for the County of Montreal. He was highly esteemed as a Citizen; and his zeal and practical ability in behalf of improvement and the Agriculture of Lower Canada, justly claimed the respect and gratitude of the Province.

The foundation of the proposed extensive addition to the Montreal Hospital, to be designated by the late Mr. Richardson's name, was to be laid in a few days with Masonic honors.

Quebec Markets.--The quantity of Upper Canada Wheat arriving at present is very trifling; a good deal of the Lower Canada crop of last year is still in the hands of the Farmers. Wheat exported up to the 30th August, 1,245,203 Bushels. Flour, 50,223 Barrels.

The late Regatta at Quebec has excited quite a nautical spirit; the sports of the water are likely to outrival those of the Turf. Two Bets of \$100 each have been made to decide the comparative merits of the Provincial and U. S. built of oared Boats.

The Brockville Phoenix contains a Notice requesting J. Meyers of Portsea, England, resident during a part of 1829 at Brockville, to communicate through their office, with his afflicted Parents.

Distant Dangor.--A Comet, say the Astronomers, coming within 13,000 leagues of the Earth would produce some sensible derangement of our system. Now it appears that the Comet of 1832 will approach the orbit of our Planet, to the tune (as Plato would say) of 13,000 leagues.

The Second Chapter on Colonial Representation will occupy our First Page next week.

For the Kingston Chronicle. Sir--I am sorry to see one of your columns so deeply polluted with slander and falsehood by a Mr. X; and as I am the person alluded to by this Mr. X, I feel it a duty which I owe to myself and friends, to contradict some of the statements made by him.

Mr. X says that I married two couple under the new Act from behind the counter. This, Sir, is a most palpable falsehood. I have married several couple under the new Act, but not from behind the counter, as Mr. X would wickedly insinuate.

Mr. X says that I slander others in my discourses, especially the Episcopal Clergyman of the same place. To this I can only say, that if preaching against the practice of parties of pleasure, card playing, dancing and excess of wine, &c. &c. &c. is slandering others, I of course must plead guilty.

Mr. X says that I am found at elections drumming up votes for the good cause, and threatening their friends if they vote for any other than a Methodist, that they will be turned out of the society. This statement, Sir, is as false as the heart of X. I put him, or any other man, to defiance to prove this assertion. He then adds, that he has a thousand anecdotes of the most monstrous absurdities which he may furnish at another time.

In calling me to the throne, France has willed that the royalty shall be national; it did not desire that royalty should be powerless. A government without strength would not suit the desires of a great nation.

I am, Sir, your humble servant, JOHN REYNOLDS. Belleville, September 10th, 1831.

ENGLAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS.--Friday, July 15.

Several petitions for the abolition of slavery were presented.--Lord Lorton presented a petition from Boyle, Rosecombon, calling for the repeal of the Union, but was most decidedly opposed to its prayer.

The Bishops of London and Bristol thought the bill highly objectionable, and the Duke of Wellington considered it to be a direct attack on the property of the Church.--The bill was read a first time.

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.

The Morning Herald of the 28th, corroborates the foregoing statement, which gathers strength by the following paragraph from the morning paper of the 30th, under the "city" date of the preceding evening:--

Serious apprehensions appear to be entertained in certain quarters least the conduct of Prussia in regard to Poland should lead to a declaration of war on the part of France against the former power. Our apprehensions, however, are the very reverse. We fear that France will not declare war against Prussia; but, at the same time, we must say that, if the French government do not take some effectual steps to enforce the neutrality of that nation, they will prove themselves the veriest pottroons that ever were placed at the head of a great people.

The following paragraph is from the Morning Herald of the 20th, under the City date of the previous day, and seems worthy of attention. "It is with satisfaction that we are able to announce the existence of a treaty between Great Britain and France, whereby the two governments have bound themselves to an intercession with Russia in favor of the Poles. The treaty was concluded about a month since."

France.--The Chambers were opened on the 24th. Every demonstration of Loyalty accompanied the ceremony. The following is the Speech delivered which excited as will be perceived the most lively sensations. "Messrs. the Peers and Gentlemen Deputies.--I am happy to find myself amongst you, in the centre of this place where France has received my oaths.

It is true that by the uniform action of all the powers of the state, we shall put an end to those prolonged agitations which feed the guilty hopes of those who work for the return of the fallen dynasty, or of those who dream of the chimera of a republic. (Loud applause from the Chamber here interrupted his Majesty, and loud cries of "Long live the King!") Divided upon the object, they agree, however in the will to overthrow, no matter at what price, the public order, founded by the revolution of July, but their efforts shall be disconcerted or punished. (Fresh applause.)

In calling me to the throne, France has willed that the royalty shall be national; it did not desire that royalty should be powerless. A government without strength would not suit the desires of a great nation. I have just returned from travelling in France; the proofs of affection which I have received in this journey have very deeply touched my heart. The wishes of France are present to my thoughts; you will aid me to accomplish them. Order shall be protected; liberty be guaranteed; and every factious effort confounded and repressed. Thus, that confidence will be renewed for

the future which alone can re-establish the prosperity of the country.

It is to carry this into effect, it is to consolidate more and more the constitutional monarchy, that I have caused to be prepared the different projects of laws which will be proposed to you.

You will, I hope, recognize in that which has for its object the decision of a great constitutional question reserved by the charter for the examination of the Chambers, that I always seek to put our institutions in harmony with the interests and wishes of the nation, enlightened by experience and matured by time.

You will have likewise to examine, conformably to the promises of the charter, the projects of the laws destined to complete the departmental and municipal organization, to determine the responsibility of ministers, and of other agents of government, and to regulate the liberty of instruction. Some other projects of laws upon the recruiting of the army, upon the penal code, upon finance, and on different public interests, will be equally submitted to you.

I admit the whole extent of the sufferings which the actual commercial crisis has caused to the nation; I am afflicted at it, and I admire the courage with which they have been borne. I hope that they now approach their termination, and that soon the consolidation of order will give the necessary security to the circulation of capital, and restore to our commerce and industry that spirit and activity which, under a government always guided by the national interests, can only be momentarily interrupted.

The state of our finances is satisfactory: if our wants are great, abundant resources are exhibited for their aid. The annual budgets for 1831--1832 will be presented to you in the opening of this session. Reductions have been made in the different branches of the administration. They would have been carried still farther, if the increase of our means of defence, and the development of our military force, had not, up to this time, imposed upon us great sacrifices. (Bravos.)

I shall hasten to diminish this burden as soon as I have acquired the certainty of accomplishing it without compromising the dignity and safety of France. This certainty will depend upon a general disarming. France desires this, the Governments of Europe will feel its necessity,--the interest of all requires it. I have the satisfaction to announce to you, that up to the present time I have not been under the necessity of employing all the resources which the Chamber had placed at my disposal.

Since the revolution of July, France has regained in Europe the rank which belongs to her. Nothing, henceforth, shall wrest it from her. (Bravos.) Never was her independence better guaranteed: our National Guards, who are worth armies--our armies, the fit depositories of the inheritance of our ancient glory--will defend this independence as they have hitherto protected our internal peace and liberty. I have to felicitate myself upon the amicable relations which Foreign Governments preserve with mine.

We ought to seek to preserve the bonds of friendship, so natural and so ancient, which unite France to the United States of America. A treaty has terminated a controversy for a long time pending between two countries which have such claims for mutual sympathy. Other treaties have been concluded between the Mexican and Haytian Republics. All these acts shall be communicated to you as soon as they have been ratified, and when the Royal Assent has been granted.

I have given new orders to our cruisers to assure the execution of the law of last session, for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade. As soon as I demanded it, the troops of the Emperor of Austria have evacuated the Roman states. A real amnesty, the abolition of confiscation, and important changes in the administrative and judicial system, have been given. Such are the ameliorations which will, we hope, assure to those states, that their tranquillity shall be no longer troubled, and that the equilibrium of Europe will be preserved by the maintenance of their independence.

The kingdom of the Low Countries, as constituted by the treaties of 1814 and 1815, has ceased to exist. The independence of Belgium, and her repatriation from Holland, have been acknowledged by the great Powers. The King of the Belgians will not form part of the German Confederacy. The fortresses raised to menace France, and not to protect Belgium, will be demolished. (Loud applause here again interrupted the speech.) A neutrality reorganized by Europe, and the friendship of France will assure our neighbours an independence of which we have been the first support.

The power which rules in Portugal has committed outrages on Frenchmen--it has violated against them the laws of justice and humanity: to obtain redress vainly demanded, our ships appeared before the Tagus. I have received intelligence that they have forced the entrance of that river: satisfaction, up to that time refused, has been since offered. The Portuguese ships of war are now in our power, and the tri-colored flag floats on the walls of Lisbon. (Great applause, and cries of "Long live the King!")

A sanguinary and furious conflict is prolonged in Poland. The conflict excites the liveliest emotions in the heart of Europe, I am endeavouring to put an end to it. After having offered my mediation, I have sought to induce that of the great Powers. I have wished to stop the effusion of blood; to preserve the south of Europe from the evils of the contagion which this war is propagating; and, above all, to assure for Poland, whose courage has recalled the old affections of France (cries of 'bravo') the nationality which has resisted all time and its vicissitudes. (Loud applause.)

You will doubtless judge, that in these difficult negotiations the true interests of France, the interests of her prosperity, of her power and her honor, have been defended with perseverance and dignity. Europe is now convinced of the loyalty of our disposition, and of the sincerity of our wishes for the preservation of peace; but it is also with the demonstration of our strength to sustain a war, that we rely, should we be called upon to resist unjust aggression. It is in persisting in the political system