

By the arrival of the "Birmingham" from Liverpool, we are enabled to present our readers with London dates to the 8th, from which we have made such copious extracts upon the aspect of foreign and domestic politics, as our limits would permit. A degree of additional interest and importance may now be infused into the affairs of Poland, as well from the construction that the British and French diplomacy attaches to the Treaty of 1815, as from the circumstance, of which there can be but little doubt, of a revolt having occurred in the Russian military colonies. The effect of such occurrences upon the affairs of Poland must inspire the national army of that country with renewed vigour. The interference of the French ambassador at St Petersburg, in the hope of reducing the Autocrat, at least, to clemency, has terminated, it is said, by the notification that his passports were ready to be delivered to him. This important intelligence, however, does not proceed from any authentic source, and may be reasonably questioned, as we consider that the immense army of the Poles at Warsaw, in uniting with any disciplined force from France, would be a sufficient intimidation to so hasty a measure. We also think that a similar line of conduct would, at the same time that it banished the French, have consigned the British ambassador to his native shores, for both are reported as having united in the remonstrance. In the absence of all confirmation of these reports, we are willing for the sake of humanity to credit one at least, which we hope the next accounts may justify--that an armistice at present suspends all hostilities between the contending powers. A Brussels paper of the 21st announces the important fact, that the American Government had insisted upon an indemnity from the King of Holland, for the losses sustained by American merchants in the conflagration of Antwerp.

Our Parliamentary Intelligence is not devoid of public interest. The Duke of Sussex, in the House of Lords on the 6th September, presented a Petition on the subject of a revision and amendment of the Criminal Laws, "by drawing a distinction between the simple invasion of the rights of property and crimes of violence and blood, and by abolishing the penalty of death in all cases in which the legislative power cannot justify in the eyes of God and man that last and dreadful alternative--the extermination of the offenders." The petition was signed by 1,100 merchants, tradesmen, &c. men who had discharged, and were liable to discharge, the duties of Jurors. His Royal Highness, in a

The Reform Bill has at length passed the committee, and at the last accounts was awaiting the ordeal of a general debate. Public patience and public convenience have been long exercised on this subject, and our opinions upon its ultimate success are in perfect unison with those at present entertained by its warmest advocates. Some circumstances upon a superficial view afford us room for conjectures which we seriously hope may not be verified to the extent we apprehend; and without fearing the imputation of alarmists, we shall simply notice them, leaving our readers to draw their own conclusions. The introduction into Ireland of 20 or 30,000 of English Militia, and the natural consequence of the withdrawal of the regular troops to England, is a measure scarcely accountable, except from the apprehension of some national disturbance, in which the regular troops, chiefly composed of Irish recruits, could not be depended upon in the scene of their native partialities. The Irish militia it appears are not embodied, nor could that measure now be adopted unless by recurrence to the unpopular system of ballot--the regular army affording so many encouragements to the system of enlistment over the terms proposed to the militia. This counteracting principle, we confess, appears under present circumstances to forebode events, which are far from being sources of hope or encouragement. It may be asked why the Dutchess of Kent, and the presumptive heiress of the Crown of England, were not to be included in the royal pageantry of the 8th? Can it be supposed that she dissents from the political spirit of the times, or is she unwilling to expose to the public gaze England's future Mistress?--or in the essence of German economy (the same that stimulated her royal brother of Belgium to sell the vegetables of Claremont) is she too frugal to add to her wardrobe for this special occasion? Be her motive what it may, her absence has added to the signs of the times; and we shall rejoice to find the latter excuse the solitary cause of her otherwise unaccountable refusal. It may also be enquired why the Duke of Sussex introduced the measure for the abatement of death, when, had he

any hope of the Reform Bill passing that House, he must be convinced that it would be one of the first evils that the axe of reform would be levelled at? The entire Statute Book no doubt would be revised and amended, for many improvements and alterations are now projecting under the auspices of the first legal authorities of the land. We state these ideas as they are suggested by passing events. A packet or two will, we trust, allay our fears; and in the meantime we are bound in duty as well as principle, to pray, that a constitution, so admirably calculated to benefit mankind, and which, like the divine system upon which it is founded, has stood the test of ages and triumphed over the envy, hatred and malice of the world, may long continue to bless the land by the equity of her laws and the wisdom of her counsels.

The Kilkenny Journal, an Irish paper of some celebrity, contains the following extraordinary instance of the march of revolution in the human heart:

"We have it on authority so high and respectable that cannot admit of a moment's doubt, that Mr. Pope, once the most strenuous advocate for unrestrained scripture reading, and whose celebrated polemical discussion with the Revd. Mr. Maguire is yet young in the memory of our readers, is at present studying in Rome, with the intention of taking orders in the Roman Catholic Church."

The Irish papers continue to furnish frightful accounts of atrocities committed by the peasantry in that country. The harvest is described as abundant; but moral depravity cannot it appears, be checked even by the bountiful provisions of Him who has changed a season of unparalleled famine into one of plenty & abundance.

An important and amusing discovery of a Spanish Physician is recorded in the last number of the Medical Gazette. It is so consolatory to our brethren of the North, that we cannot resist the temptation of giving further publicity to a fact that is more than sufficiently calculated to excite the strongest feelings of their proverbial nationality.

"Cholera always spares a certain number of persons, and of these invariably are those individuals who have--the Itch."

Under this impression, this hitherto loathsome disease is likely to become not only a fashionable, but really most comfortable appendage to the public health and security, and an excellent substitute for emborgos and quarantine laws. "Manus manum fricat," will now become the universal medical prescription.

The Quebec papers notify the intention, by some benevolent persons in that city, of establishing a school for the education of the poor, that, too, at a period of existence scarcely credible; and to all human appearances, presenting many insurmountable and discouraging difficulties. But the humane task has been pursued both at home and abroad with that success, with which divine Providence has watched over every human scheme that tends to the moral improvement of his creatures, and the triumph of art and patience, and perseverance, were never more fully exemplified than in the extraordinary exhibitions that these schools present of the capabilities of the human mind when early and judiciously organised and put in motion. A system of discipline without restraint--of learning without drudgery--of labour without toil--is there, with the utmost ingenuity, planned and practised; and these blossoms of future promise, instead of being a helpless and burdensome portion of the domestic circle, are engaged in pursuits that, a quarter of a century ago, would be deemed hopeless in practice and absurd in theory. We cordially anticipate the benefits to be derived from such an experiment amongst the infantine class of our Kingston community; and we have no reason to suppose that the blessing which has been so graciously promised towards every good work, will be withheld from those who may be so engaged. We shall revert to the subject again; and in the meantime, shall receive most acceptably any such suggestions upon so important a subject as any of our readers may furnish us with. It is a pursuit in which all religious distinctions should be forgotten, all selfish interests contemned, and in which all persuasions should unite heart and hand in giving instant and zealous co-operation to the execution of it.

The Park Theatre at New York has become a scene of indescribable tumult, in consequence of the appearance there of a Mr. Anderson, an English vocalist, and the determined resolutions of the citizens not to afford him the least patronage. Mr. Anderson's crime appears to have been the expression of some sentiments on his voyage from England, derogatory to American

sensibility; and without trial or proof of the imputed offence, they consigned the unfortunate warbler to his native land. As usual upon such occasions, the popular fury was directed against the inoffending and inoffensive parts of the house, and considerable damage ensued. Had he the prudence of Mathews or Kean, he would have reserved his critic upon the Republican nation until he had returned to England, and had secured the profits of his experiment in the national depository. He now retires no doubt with fewer notes than he imported, finding American judgment too sharp to overlook his thorough bass impudence. He has fully illustrated the monkish moral of "Mel in ore, fel in corde."

A Court of Enquiry, of which Col. Nichol of the 66th Regt, is President, is now sitting at By Town. Various reports have reached us as to the object of this proceeding, but from their contradictory nature, we are as yet unable to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion.

Assistant Commissary General Clark arrived here on Saturday last to assume the duties of that department on the removal of A.C.G. Hare to Barbadoes.

The beautiful steam-boat Wm. IV. is to be launched at Gananogue this forenoon.

The John By steamer, built at this place by Mr Drummond, is now finished, and will be launched early next week.

Mr. Murray, Master in the Royal Navy, has recently arrived, at this Dock Yard from England, in the room of Mr. Taylor, who has gone out upon half pay. We hail this appointment as indicative of the continuance of this important naval establishment, of which so many apprehensions have been lately entertained.

On Thursday morning, after several hours of heavy rain, we were visited with a regular snow storm which continued for some time, impressing us with all the horrors of a premature and unsettled winter. The weather is still precarious, the roads bad, and our markets consequently indifferent.

We beg leave to call the attention of our readers to the Advertisements of the respective Wholesale Merchants who have added, by the variety and advantages of their stocks to the convenience and commercial reputation of our Town and neighbourhood. Every article suitable to the wants of both, can now be furnished at nearly Montreal prices, without the labour or risk of the former system; and we cordially hope that these enterprising Gentlemen may meet with that success which their exertions for the public convenience so justly deserve.

Halifax, Oct. 5th.--Capt. King, 52d Regiment, returned from New Brunswick on Monday, with despatches for his Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland. Capt. King had to proceed as far as Madawaska, where he found His Excellency Sir Archibald Campbell. He informs us that Process had been issued by His Majesty's Attorney General for the arrest of fifteen individuals who had been the most active in exciting the disturbances in that quarter, and that two of them had been apprehended and sent to Fredericton, in consequence of their refusing to give bail for their appearance when called up by the Authorities of New Brunswick. Captain King further states, that two members of the Congress of the United States, of the names of Kavanagh and Dean, had been at Madawaska, and exerted their influence in promoting the disturbances. The step taken by the Attorney General was in strict accordance with his duty, and it will soon be ascertained the parties on whom he had exercised the power of the law, had from the government of the United States, or that of the State of Maine, for their proceedings, and what protection will be extended to them from either quarter.

The 71st Regt. embark tomorrow, and sail Wednesday morning. It is understood that their destination has been changed from Bermuda to Halifax, the transports having orders to keep company and put in there. This has been done in consequence of despatches from Nova Scotia received here some time ago. We observe that the 52d sailed from Halifax for England on the 4th instant.--O. Q. Gaz.

The Royal William steam-ship will sail tomorrow for Halifax on her last trip this season.

It has been suggested that during the winter she might either make a trip to England or the West Indies, but some doubt exists whether by taking the vessel out of her course of navigation she might not expose the proprietors to the loss of the premium voted by the Legislature. That

objection might be good, if it were during the season of navigating the St. Lawrence, but we apprehend that the object of the Legislature would be met by extending the intercourse by steam to other places than Halifax, at a season when the Legislature expected that the vessel must either lie idle or be so engaged. The question cannot we think admit of a doubt as regards the Lower Canada Legislature. Two steam vessels have already crossed the Atlantic, one from the United States and another from St. John (N. B.) A few examples of the practicability of the thing, would bring into operation the plan of sailing steamers from Valencia to Halifax, and tend to advance the period of a regular intercourse by steam between the continents of Europe and America; a subject of great importance. The Royal William is admirably calculated for the navigation of the Atlantic.--Ib.

An ore of copper, which we believe to be the sulphuret, is said to have been found in considerable quantities in this Province, by an individual who keeps it a secret. Mr. Arriot, the silver smith, in Mountain Street, from seven penny-weights of the ore, obtained six penny weights of beautifully pure copper.--Ib.

Jonas Jones, Esq. Mr. Philemon Pennock, Dr Church and Mr. Hiram Norton, are Candidates for the representation of Grenville. The latter was nominated by a large meeting of the electors on Saturday last, and will probably succeed.--Recorder.

ENGLAND.

The Reform Bill passed in the committee on the 17th of September, and was to be considered in the House on the 13th, when the debate would again be renewed. A London paper of the 8th says:--"Various are the conjectures as to the length and difficulty of the ordeal which it has yet to pass before it can make its way into the Upper House; but we think the hope of the corruptionists will be disappointed in this respect, the principle having been already discussed over and over, and the limit of human patience having necessarily some sort of reference to the shortness of human life."

In the House of Lords, on the 6th ult., the Duke of Sussex presented a petition, the object of which, to abolish the punishment of Death in all cases except those of violence and blood. It was signed by upwards of eleven hundred merchants, tradesmen, &c., who had served, or who are liable to serve as jurors, seven of whom in the course of the past year, were foremen of seven successive Grand Juries. The Royal Duke advocated the prayer of the petition. The Lord Chancellor objected to the proposition that society had no right to inflict capital punishments, except for murder, or robbery accompanied with violence; but thought the penal code might be much amended. The Attorney General declared the Reform Bill would come up on Monday evening, (for which day it stood) if the English Bill had then passed through the House, and it was proposed to take the Irish Bill last.

Canada Revenue Bill.--In the House of Lords on the 7th of September.

Lord GODERICH moved the third reading of the Canadian Revenue Bill. The noble Lord stated that the object of the bill was to place the revenues of the Canadas at the disposal of the Legislative assemblies. He, however, thought it most desirable that a fund should be set apart, beyond the control of the legislature, for the purpose of providing for the salaries of the governor, the judges, and the civil government. To such an arrangement the Assembly of Upper Canada was willing to accede, and he believed that the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada had no objections to it of so formidable a nature as to render the prospect of their removal improbable. He certainly should not be disposed to advise his Majesty to give his assent to the present bill, until the Canadian assemblies agreed to provide, in the manner he had pointed out, for the expense of the civil government and the administration of justice.

Earl BATHURST was of opinion that nothing could be more improper than to leave judges to be provided for by an annual vote of the Legislature, but he thought that the Noble Lord, before introducing this measure, ought either to have obtained the consent of the Legislative Assemblies of the Canadas, to make permanent provision for the civil government and the judges, or should have inserted in the Bill a proviso, to render it inoperative unless such an agreement was come to.

Lord GODERICH said that the Assembly of Upper Canada had agreed to the proposition, and the Assembly of Lower Canada were willing to accede to it, provided the appointment of the judges were made a permanent one.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said, that if this Bill was agreed to, he did not see what to prevent the Canadian Legislatures doing

what they pleased with their revenue.--He therefore agreed with the noble Earl, that some qualifying provision ought to be introduced into the bill.

After a few words from Lord GODERICH, in explanation, the bill was read a third time and passed.

FOREIGN.

From the Courier and Enquirer.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Insurrection in Lisbon--revolt in Russian provinces--passage of the reform bill in committee--resignation of Skrzynecki--Dembinski assumes command of the Polish army.

Our news schooner the "Courier and Enquirer," boarded the packet ship Birmingham, Capt. Harris, yesterday at half past ten o'clock, about 90 miles east of Sandy Hook. Capt. Harris sailed from Liverpool on 9th of September, and has politely furnished us with Liverpool papers of that date, London of the 8th, and Lloyds and Shipping Lists to the latest dates. We feel indebted to Capt. Harris for his kindness to our news collector, in affording facilities to our boat for boarding, and in laying to for that purpose.

It will be perceived that the rumor of divisions in the Polish councils, are confirmed, and that Skrzynecki is no longer at the head of the army. The Times of the 6th September, says:--"The accounts from Warsaw, by yesterday's Hamburg mail, are full of deep and melancholy interest. Two orders of the day were brought to us by the above conveyance, signed respectively by Generals Skrzynecki and Dembinski, the former on resigning, the latter on assuming, the command of the patriot army of Poland. Skrzynecki's address to the troops is imbued in every line of it with a spirit of generous and self-forgetting devotion to his country's service, at the same time that it requires from the soldiers, in terms of affectionate solicitude, that they will follow the example he himself proposes, while fighting in their ranks, to set them of implicit obedience to the authority of their new commander, and of unconquerable zeal and courage in the cause of liberty. There is an apparent calmness as well as modesty in all the public documents that have been published with Skrzynecki's name, which possesses an indescribable charm. But we have heard it hinted, even by those of his own countrymen, who unfeignedly admired that distinguished chief, that "the constitution of his mind was not fitted for occasions which demanded extraordinary and daring enterprise."

A revolution had broken out in Lisbon in favor of Donna Maria, but was suppressed by the troops of the tyrant Miguel. Many of the provinces of Russia, as also the greater part of Hungary, are in revolt; and some faint hopes are entertained that these movements may yet give encouragement to public opinion, and the power of power has become too violent to be borne, the King of England, by yielding to the reasonable desires of his people, and repairing those energies of a free Constitution which abuses had corrupted or time impaired, makes the foundation of the throne itself more firm, and draws around his own just prerogatives the impregnable defence of a people's love.

The French troops are retiring from Belgium. London, Sept. 8.--At length the reform bill has passed the committee. The report is to be brought up on Tuesday next, when the debate upon the general measure will be renewed. Various are the conjectures as to the length and difficulty of the ordeal which it has yet to pass before it can make its way into the Upper House; but we think the hope of the corruptionists will be disappointed in this respect. The principle having been already discussed over and over, and the limit of human patience having necessarily some sort of reference to the shortness of human life.

It is true that the corruptionists affect to treat the bill, now that it has come out of committee, as a different Bill from what it was on going into committee, and on that ground will attempt to give their opposition an air of novelty favorable to the delay, which is still their only dependence. No one doubts that Sir Charles Wetherell could speak for two hours--aye, for two days, upon that or any other subject, and Sir E. B. Sugden for two days more, but many persons doubt whether the House would listen to them. To take the benefit of this doubt, which we trust will not appear unreasonable, we may venture to conclude, after all, that the forthcoming portentous debate cannot last for ever.

Indeed there are some symptoms amongst the opposition from which we augur still more favourably. The shout of triumph on the one side, when the last resolution was passed, and the feeble answer which was made to it by the other, give room to hope that the party are beginning to see their cause is desperate. The decision of

the Common Council too, which has over-set at one blow a whole host of misrepresentations, may be expected to produce its effect.

In the House of Commons Colonel Evans presented a petition from the inhabitants of Westminster, complaining of the injury to our commerce from the war in Poland.--Upon moving that the petition be brought up, Sir F. Burdett seconded the motion, and Mr. O'Connell spoke in favor of it; but the Ministers gave no explanation as to the state of the negotiations on that subject. Lord Granville Somerset moved that a new district of boroughs be formed in Monmouth, for the purpose of sending one representative to Parliament. Lord John Russell opposed the motion, which was negatived without a division. After some petitions had been presented, and various conversations taken place, the House, for the last time, resolved itself into a committee on the Reform Bill. On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer a clause was agreed to allowing five guineas a day over and above their expenses to the barristers employed in deciding on the claims of the voters. Mr. Hunt then moved his resolution, imposing a fine of 10,000 and a year's imprisonment upon any one convicted of interfering at elections. Lord J. Russell opposed the motion, which was negatived.

The House having resumed, the report was brought up and ordered to be taken into consideration on Tuesday. A long discussion followed on the wine duties, for the particulars of which we refer to our Parliamentary report.

From the Liverpool Mercury, Sept. 8. INSURRECTION AT LISBON.

Capt. Rolston, of the brig Ann Paley, which arrived at this port from Lisbon last night, called upon us after midnight, and politely favored us with the following important intelligence:

On Sunday evening of the 21st ult. at ten o'clock, the 4th regiment of infantry, at Campo do Rio barracks, turned out and declared for Donna Maria II. A cadet of the regiment went to the commanding officer and demanded the regimental colors, which were refused, and, in the act of drawing his sword, the cadet ran him through the body, and took the colors. Part of this regiment not thinking themselves sufficiently strong, or that matters were not well concerted, refused to accompany their comrades, and only 400 (about one half of them) undertook the task of overturning Don Miguel and his tyrannical government. They proceeded through the different streets with their colors flying, and band playing the constitutional hymn; and as they passed through, the people in general, from the windows, cheered them with Viva Donna Maria, Don Pedro, Villa Flor, &c. They sent detachments to several of the barracks, part of whom only turned out. They marched to the Rocia square, where they were soon surrounded by the different regiments of the army. The 7th regiment, the 1st and 2nd regiments of the 1st division, and the 1st and 2nd regiments of the 2nd division, were ordered to surround the square, to give all protection to British subjects in case of need. Trade is completely at a stand, all is terror and dismay in the city; no one dare show himself out of doors for fear of being insulted.

The Gazette of 25th ult. shews that the tyrant intends to lose no time in putting his absolute power into execution. It contains a decree for the immediate trial, or rather execution without trial, before a military commission of all who have taken part in the insurrection.

Russia.--We learn by the brig Cronstadt, which arrived at quarantine in this port on Sunday that on the 25th of August, the day when the vessel sailed from Cronstadt, information was received from St. Petersburg that the Russian government had notified the French Ambassador that his presence was no longer necessary, and that his passports were ready to be delivered to him. This information was derived from the deputy of the American Consul at Cronstadt, who considered it authentic, and was confirmed by the Captain of the Grand House at Cronstadt, who signed the passport of the above named brig.

From the Temps of Sunday. INSURRECTION IN RUSSIA.

A terrible revolt has broken out in Russian military colonies. They speak of frightful massacres of Generals and officers. This event, intelligence of which reached the Government last evening by a courier of the Duke de Mortemart, may have a great influence on the fate of Poland.

From the Messenger des Chambres, dated Monday.

Admiral de Rigny, Minister of Marine, has been appointed Deputy to the Electoral