

POETRY.
 (From Blackwood's Magazine, for September.)
DREAMS OF HEAVEN.
 By Mrs. Hemans.
 "Dreams! thou of Heaven!—What dreams are thine?
 Fair child, fair gladsome child!
 With eyes that like the dewdrop shine,
 And bounding footsteps wild."
 "Oh! beautiful is heaven, and bright
 With long, long summer days;
 The sun his light in light
 Where many a wondrous play."
 "And there, uncheck'd, methinks, I rove,
 Seeking where young flowers lie,
 In vale and garden-fringed grove,
 To see the dewdrops die."
 "Thou Poet of the lovely thought,
 Say, with what solemn glory fraught
 Is Heaven's bliss to thee?"
 "Oh! where the living waters flow
 Along that radiant shore,
 My soul, a wanderer here, shall know
 The bliss that thou dost give."
 "The burden of the stranger's heart
 Which here unknown I bear,
 Like the night-shower shall depart,
 With my faintest wishes."
 "And borne on eagle-wings afar,
 Free thought shall claim its dower
 From every, from every star,
 Of glory and of power."
 "O woman! with the soft ad eye
 Of spiritual gleam!
 Tell me of those bright realms on high,
 How glorious is the scene,
 By thy sweet mournful voice I know,
 On thy pale brow I see,
 That thou hast lov'd in silent woe,
 Say, what is Heaven to thee?"
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FOREIGN.
LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM RUSSIA.
 The brig Cronstadt has arrived at Boston from Cronstadt—having left on the 25th of August. It is stated in the Boston Daily Advertiser, that on the day when the brig sailed, "information was received from St. Petersburg that the Russian government had notified the French Ambassador that its 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 who had accordingly notified the Russian Consul at Cronstadt, who signed the passport of the above named brig." This information may be true; though it is not sufficiently direct to be received with positive certainty. What renders it somewhat probable, is the fact mentioned in our previous foreign notices, that the French and English Ministers at the Russian Court had been instructed by their respective governments to interpose in behalf of the Poles, and that the former had directed to insist upon the cessation of hostilities in Eastern Russia. In fulfilling these instructions, the French Minister may have pressed the Russian Ministry so sharply as to have given offence—and hence the tender of his passports. We should not wish for further advice; for, if the report be true, it is the most decisive movement towards a general war in Europe, than has yet been made since the recent breaking forth of the revolutionary spirit. If the French Minister has been thus dismissed by the Russian Court, the latter, no less master, would be able to restrain their fiery countrymen from the onset.

INSURRECTION IN RUSSIA.
 A terrible revolt has broken out in the 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 Nemours, has a great influence upon the fate of Poland.

ORDER OF THE DAY.
 "Head-Quarters, Bolinow, Aug. 12.
 "Soldiers! Called by the will of the Diet from your ranks to your head, I take on me this post full of confidence and hope. The exercise of the chief command is not difficult where all are animated by one feeling—that of sacrificing themselves for the deliverance of the country. Yes, I will certainly find it in your courage, and in the perseverance which is able to conquer every thing. Citizens and Soldiers, I have served among you during the national war; I therefore know the spirit that animates you, and will not exert you to obedience and order; so much only I will say, that extraordinary efforts are required—only one effort shall direct all our movements, that of renouncing every thing that men prize most highly in order to secure our independence. Whatever those movements may be, the zeal which inspires you in battle must not cool during the preparations for it. If any citizen is hitherto, and bringing back to their families some thousands of your brethren whom you perhaps already gave up for lost, can give me any title to your confidence, I claim it of you in the name of God and your country. I know that I can only be strong through your strength; I know also the demands that the nation and the army, and will not disappoint your expectations. You shall see me every where partake in your hardships and dangers; but I must also be allowed to hope, that when we go together to the combat, you will depend on me as I do on the country, and on you. My deliverance alone guides your steps as well as mine.—Let us keep every thing that might weaken the moral strength of the army, and free ourselves, and we shall leave to our posterity a free country."
 "Commander in Chief, ad interim, of the armed national force."

HENRY DEMBINSKI.
 "With respect to the choice of a future Commander-in-Chief, the votes are divided between four persons—Fradzinski, Uminski, Tabiencki, and Wladaw Zamoski."
 "Warsaw, Aug. 13."

ORDER OF THE DAY.
 "Head-Quarters of Bolinow.
 "Soldiers!—Called by the choice of the nation and your confidence, to exercise the command-in-chief over you in the sacred cause of our country, I feel that I am all the glorious privations and dangers to which you have been exposed. Far from all feeling of self love, I never sought the power which was confided to me; I accepted it, and have hitherto exercised it. Though I was sensible that it was accompanied with many and great difficulties, it was not my intention to yield to those difficulties, but I was resolved to be the first to give the example of that perseverance of which we have so much need in our present situation."

"A deputation, named by the Diet, found it advantageous for the good of the country to confide the chief command of the army to other hands. While I submit with resignation to this interference, I will address you for the last time, to testify to you the entire esteem with which I am filled for your bravery, your devotedness, and zeal. You, my country judges by what you have hitherto done, of what I expect from you in the future. The commander, whose the representatives of the nation have placed over you, is already known to you by his bravery and his resolution, since by overcoming the greatest difficulties he saved your comrades from that destruction which, for a less resolute man, would have been inevitable. Let us surround him with the confidence and affection his merits deserve. Implicit confidence, obedience, the first virtue of a soldier of every rank, will be a powerful support on our side to the new commander, and I, who had the honor to be at your head, may now be allowed to aspire to another, that of fighting in your ranks, and giving you an example of the discipline which I have hitherto required from you, and which I will still require of you. Soldiers, let us always unite magnanimity and obedience with courage and zeal, and with God's help Poland will still rise from its ruin—Poland forever."
 "The Commander-in-Chief of the armed National Force," "SKRZYNECKI."

INSURRECTION AT LISBON.—Capt. Rolston, of the brig Ann Paley, which arrived at this port from Lisbon last night, called upon the following important intelligence. On Sunday evening of the 21st ult. at 10 o'clock, the 4th regiment of infantry, at Campo de Rio barracks, turned out and declared for Don 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, Vila Flor, &c.* They sent detachments to seize the arsenals, and the whom upon turned out. They marched to the Recoa square, where they were soon surrounded by the different regiments of infantry and cavalry. The 7th cavalry charged them, and was repulsed and gave way to the 4th regiment, who maintained their position to the last, not having a single ball cartridge left. Don Miguel, on hearing of the rise of the troops, shut himself up in Belem Castle, his staff went to reconnoitre, and some shots were fired at them, and Conde do St. Martiño, and the Baron de Bufors, were shot. It was supposed taken for Don Miguel, being like him in stature. After all was over, Don Miguel, about three o'clock, came from the Castle and rode through the city at the head of his army.

Our correspondent then describes a gross attack upon Mr. Grundy, a British subject, by the soldiers of the tyrant, on the 22d ult. On applying to the commander, the Cede do Rodado, for redress, the ruffian cut him with his sword, and his men attacked him with their bayonets, and left him for dead. He was taken to the British factory hospital, and was found to have received two sabre cuts, and seven bayonet wounds.

The British Consul, in a spirited remonstrance to the Secretary of State, has not but received no answer, in consequence of which he ordered the British corvette Despatch, to anchor in front, and as near as possible to the commercial square, to give all protection to British subjects in case of need. Trade is completely at a stand, and the city and its environs are in a state of insurrection.

ENGLAND.
 The Reform Bill passed the committee on the 7th 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 5th, says:—"Various are the conjectures as to the length and order 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 already been 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 was 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 have served, or 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 petition was ordered to lie on the table.

The subject of accidents by steam vessels was brought up again in the House of Commons on the 6th. Col. Sibthorp, pursuant to a notice of motion, moved for a select committee to enquire into the best means of preventing the recurrence of those disasters. A select committee was appointed; Mr. Lamb remarking that he had no great hopes as to the result of their labours; but that it would tend to allay the public excitement, growing out of the loss of the Rothsay Castle.

The House of Commons on the same day, in answer to a question from Mr. Croker, Lord Althorp stated that the Scots Reform Bill would come up on Monday night, (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.

In the House of Commons on the 7th, Col. Evans presented a petition from the inhabitants of Westminster, complaining of the injury the British commerce had sustained in consequence of the protracted war in Poland.

Sir Francis Burrett and Mr. O'Connell spoke in favor of the petition. The object appeared to be to draw some expression from the Ministers in relation to the state of the negotiation in the affairs of Poland; but nothing was elicited.

A full Court of Common Council was held on the 7th ult., to take into consideration the calamities uttered by the boroughsmen, against the Corporation and Livery. Mr. Charles Pearson addressed the meeting in a speech of very considerable length, and full of caustic and bitter remarks, which he took Mr. Sadler and Sir Charles Wetherell to task, for their protracted opposition to the Reform Bill, and concluded by moving resolutions, declaring the unabated hostility of the Corporation to the Bill, and agreeing to petition the House of Commons to pass the same. Alderman Wood and Veables, who had been pointedly alluded to by Mr. Pearson, the one as 'gracefully' feeling, in a seat and lot *pas de deux* with the Lord Mayor, and the other as 'in the masquerade of a country gentleman, galloping through the streets being untrue to the principles of the Bill, and heartily concurred in the resolutions. An amendment was proposed, a copy of the original resolutions passed a vote of 117, there being but one dissenting voice.

CANADA REVENUES BILL.—In the House of Lords on the 7th of September, Lord Gosford moved the third reading of the Canadian revenues 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 Legislature 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 expenses of the civil government and the administration of justice.

Lord Gosford 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 he could do to prevent the Canadian Legislatures doing as they pleased. He therefore agreed with the Noble Earl, that some qualifying provision ought to be introduced into the bill.

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

The coronation of William IV. was to take place on the 8th of September. The Duchess of Kent has refused to attend the ceremony.

RAIL-ROADS.
 To the Editors of the Liverpool Times.
 GENTLEMEN.—There is now such a general anxiety to determine the real state of the mind of the public, in relation to the proposed Rail-roads—and in this respect so many important interests and considerations are seriously involved, that I hope you will find room for the following remarks in your next week's paper. I mean particularly to refer to the Liverpool and Birmingham Railway. Nearly all the parties interested against Rail-roads stepped in to help the public to frighten themselves; and to make a short story, here we are now, with a number of plans, hanging like Bala-homet's coffin; and plenty of shareholders keeping their shares merely because they cannot sell them.

It is surely needless to enlarge upon the immense advantages to every branch of industry that would result from the introduction of Rail-roads. It is obviously a matter of immense importance that these advantages should be as speedily realized as possible. Until the system is complete, one half the power that is now expended in a severed limb, when compared with the whole body of a country compact with these communications, may not unaptly be termed the muscles of strength in a paralysed man. Viciously ignorant, however, as all these advantages are, it would be wholly unreasonable to expect that individuals should confer this immense benefit on their country to their own loss. But it is deplorable indeed if it be proved that in all this haste and confusion, it would be wholly unreasonable to expect that individuals should confer this immense benefit on their country to their own loss. But it is deplorable indeed if it be proved that in all this haste and confusion, it would be wholly unreasonable to expect that individuals should confer this immense benefit on their country to their own loss.

Let me briefly sum up all the bug-bears, and give a few observations on each. We are told—

1st. That it is yet uncertain whether Rail-roads will answer or no.
 2d. That if they answer at all, it can only be between such places as Liverpool and Manchester.
 3d. That there is not money enough to be found to carry on the schemes, two-thirds of the shares in these numerous embryo roads being held in Liverpool.
 4th. That by act of parliament, the transfer of shares does not release the original subscriber from his obligation; and therefore that shares are not transferable.
 5th. That government will discourage these projects by letting no more bills pass, and lending no more money to carry them on.

I have put it for fairness' sake in the very words of many objectors; but this statement would truly stand. It cannot be correctly said that figure profanity Rail-roads would make. It is confidently asserted that the expense of carrying goods by steam swallows up the rate which alone can shut out Canal competition. A calm consideration of a few facts will end all this mistaken fear.

At equal rates Rail-roads would always, from its dispatch and convenience, have a preference over Canals. This experience has abundantly proved. The experimental trials (for the Liverpool and Manchester Company can so far be said to have been experiment-makers) have been highly successful in many points, and in the few yet imperfect, every day makes improvement.

The popular rumour is merely founded upon the unavoidable uncertainty of the exact figures to be made, if the examination and experience of all qualified men; this is unanswerably shown by the steady and increasing demand, even at very nearly cent-per-cent, premium for wharves and quays, and shares in the Liverpool and Manchester Railway.

The objection that Rail-roads can only pay between such places as Liverpool and Manchester can hardly be seriously refuted. It is just as if a man were to say that no road could pay save between these places. No man can calculate upon the traffic and intercourse Railways create. Of course, a Railway for a less trade must be a more expensive one, upon a different scale of expenditure, is proved by the Stockton and Darlington Railway shares being 105 premium, and dividing 8 per cent.

Those who affirm there is not money enough in the country to carry on the Rail-roads now in contemplation, if they have a limited notion of the capital of England. But say they, two-thirds of these shares are subscribed in Liverpool, and you will not tell us that there is not an eight million disposable capital here, which will easily be seen that as soon as the ordinary channels of business are again filled with the waters which the political signs of the times have now raised in troubled heaps, all the great commercial and manufacturing towns which will be benefited by these Rail-roads will at once take an interest in them. We could not keep these shares in Liverpool if we wanted to do so; there is money in London alone to make them ten times over.

LOWER CANADA.
QUEBEC.

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.
 The Jurors of our Lord the King present, that their enquiries during the term have been greatly impeded by the absence of witnesses, on several Bills of Indictment which were laid before them; in the confidence that any means which may be in the power of this court will be resorted to in order to prevent the recurrence of a similar evil. The Grand Jury is persuaded that if various suitable accommodations for witnesses, were in waiting to give evidence, were provided, it would form an additional inducement to their regular attendance, and the discharge of an onerous and painful public duty.

The Grand Jury further most respectfully suggest that if the addition and residence of witnesses put under recognition were noted by the Magistrates, it would greatly facilitate their being produced in case of their non attendance.

Although the Grand Jury has the satisfaction to know of the number and character of the crimes which have come before them during this term, are fewer and less alarming than on some former occasions, they cannot conceal that the causes of crime are still extensive, and particularly among numbers of persons lost to good habits, to a sense of shame, and to moral restraint, who find—in low taverns, unselected retailers of intoxicating drinks, and the pretext of selling beer, &c. and disorderly houses, receiving and trafficking in stolen goods—the ready means of dissipation and crime. The Grand Jury is fully aware that the means of suppression in operation are not adequate to meet the existing evil.

The Grand Jury have reason to believe that combinations of persons have existed who have resorted to the dangerous practice of using violence to those by whom they conceived themselves to have been offended, probably under the impression that such acts are not accompanied with any great degree of moral turpitude, or may remain unpunished. Such combinations in a country containing mixed population of various feelings and prejudices, ought to be watched and suppressed with the most vigilant eye, as to make it evident to all, that it affords ample and sufficient protection without distinction, and that its power cannot be braved or usurped with impunity.

Notwithstanding the means which have resulted from emigration, and that probably the degree of distress has not been greater, this year, in proportion to the number arrived, than in former years; the Grand Jury have seen with the most painful feelings, and not without some degree of alarm, a crowded state of many of the vessels which have arrived in this Province with Emigrants, and the destitute condition in many of them are landed on our shore.

Large numbers of persons have also been sent out by means of local or public aid or advances, many of whom from their habits, and confirmed habits, are incapable of supporting themselves by labour in this Province, or providing against the hardships of a country and climate which they are unacquainted, and thus are exposed to be reduced to beggary or frequently conducted to crime.

In pointing out those evils which so manifestly tend to the increase of crime, the Grand Jury perform a duty which they consider incumbent on them, in full confidence that on every occasion, the Court and guardians of the public peace, is disposed to lend its influence to procure remedies in all cases where it may appear that danger exists.

The Grand Jury have visited the Common Goal, and are happy in being able to state that the condition of the persons detained there is rendered as comfortable as its situation will admit. They are fully persuaded of the humanity and care of the Gaoler and Matron of the House of Correction, and have been gratified by the improvement effected by the Gaol Association.

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