mple of the infliction of a gr at and heavy penalty as to prevent others from offending in the same way. [Hear, hear.] It was a misfortune and a loss t society that an innocent man's life should be taken away; but that, in reason, was no argument for inflicting another loss on society by taking away the life of the murderer. Why, then, was the murderer punished by death? Because the common feeling of mankind went along with the law, murder being a crime which it was considered necessary, by all means to prevent. If men's lives were not safe at all times from the hands of their fellow-men, happiness could not exist in society. Murder being a grave offence, the surest means were taken to prevent the repetition of the crime. There were, however, other offences which, though not so hurtful to society as murder, were nevertheless of a very grave character, and which tended ultimately to the loss of life, and immediately to the discomfiture, and he might say to the devastation, of society. A law-giver must rest the question of the propriety of inflicting the punishment of death on other grounds than those of vague humanity, though humanity was naturally indulged in by all men, law-givers as well as others. It was necessary to come to the consideration of the question with a calm and sound judgment, in order to endeavour to ascertain whether offences would be prevented, without having recourse to the severest penalties. He would ask any Noble Lord who heard him to point out in what part of Scripture he found a warrant for the punishment of death in cases of murder, and a prohibition of that punishment in other cases. He was well aware of the permission which the Scriptures gave for the infliction of the punishment, for he had often quoted it; but where was the prohibition to be found? If Noble Lords would look to the book of Levitical law, they would find that instead of the punishment of death being limited to the crime of murder, it was denounced in 99 cases out of 100. Some of the advocates of the relaxation of the penal code being aware of this difficulty, said that they were willing that the punishment of death should be extended to cases of robbery accompanied with great violence and to arson. This alone was sufficient to show that the line which it attempted to draw was not so deep and broad, and did not run in so undeviating a direction, as was supposed. He felt it necessary to say this much in order to guard against its being supposed that he concurred with all the views taken by the excellent persons from whom the petition proceeded.—He had himself presented a similar petition some time since in the other House of Parliament. There was, however, one fact stated in the petition which was worthy of the attention of their Lordships, because it was the result of the petitioners' own experience.—The petitioners were persons who served, or were liable to serve, on grand and petty juries. They were men of considerable property and largely engaged in business, and therefore more exposed than others to suffer from frauds committed by means of forgery, for that was the offence chiefly pointed at by the petitioners. They state that the law no longer affords them any security for their property against the crime of forgery, in consequence of that crime being punished with death. They declare that they will not prosecute. Their Lordships might say that this was their own fault. But they say that other persons will not prosecute, that witnesses will not give their testimony, and that juries will not convict. They come forward to protest against the law continuing as it was, on the simple practicable ground, that the law had been tried and found incapable of affording them the protection which they had a right to expect. That was a very important fact, but it did not decide the question. Still it was a fact which would be taken into view in the discussion of this important question. He was fully satisfied of the untainted integrity and amiable feelings possessed by the worthy persons who interested themselves on this subject. It was impossible that he could commend them too highly. There was, however, one part of their conduct to which he could not extend his approbation. He could not understand how any man of sound principle could serve on juries and take the oath that they would well and truly try the issue joined between their Sovereign Lord the King, and the prisoner at the bar, and then suddenly erect themselves from jurors who were to administer the law into law-givers. [Hear, hear, hear,] These persons were not content with making new laws, which would be an intelligible and consistent course of proceeding, but whilst the law remained in the same state in which it was, when they entered the jury-box, would give a verdict again the evidence, and pronounce a man innocent whom witnesses had proved to be guilty. [Hear.] He was quite at a loss to account for such conduct as this. The secret of it lay hidden in the altitude of the sentiments of the individuals who practised it. [Hear, hear.] As a judge, lawyer, and legislator, he was bound to declare his inability to comprehend how men could reconcile it to their consciences to act in this manner. Jurors might as well convict a man of murder upon hearsay evidence, when the Judge told them they could not do so, as declare a man not guilty, when the evidence preponderated against him. He wished prosecutors, witnesses, and jurors, to understand that they were bound by the law, until the law should be altered. If the law were bad, the blame did not rest with juries, but the legislature. [Hear.] He trusted that he owed no apology to their Lordships for having offered these observations. [Hear.]

Lord TENTERDEN uttered a few sentences in a low tone. We understood him to direct their Lordships' attention to the fact, that the number of persons punished by death bore a very small proportion to those who were capitally convicted.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Two line-of-battle ships, of the first class, (one a three-decker, the other an 80 gun ship,) have sailed, under Admiral Parker, for the Tagus; and some frigates, with other vessels of war, are to be stationed at the bar of Oporto, at the desire, as we understand, of the British merchants, in order to ensure protection and safety to the persons and property of the English subjects residing there.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—It is generally looked on in the city that the Lord Chancellor's speech last night is very pacific, and in corroboration of which, the private information from a high quarter at Paris, which has seldom failed giving us the best and prior intelligence, states that the next deliberations of the Great Powers will be for the disbanding of their armies, and each Power is to disband a certain number of men every month. In regard to Poland, negociations are in an advanced state, and expected to end favorably. We also understand, that the Duke of Orleans, after having received despatches from his father, the King of the French, has proposed to King Leopold, his sister in marriage.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—*Third Reading of the Reform Bill.*—This bill was actually read a third time on Monday, without a word of opposition, and in a House of 171 members. After some miscellaneous business, the third reading was moved by Lord John Russell. Sir James Scarlett rose, and appeared to be speaking for a minute or two, but not a word he said could be heard. There were loud cries of "withdraw, withdraw," and the gallery was cleared for a division.—The House divided, when there appeared—For the third reading, 113; against it 58; majority 55. The division at that moment was a complete surprise.—Lord John Russell then moved, by way of rider, the clause providing for the contingency of a dissolution of Parliament before the registration of voters were completed.

How has this spirit of resistance so suddenly ceased among the Tories? We descry a stratagem. They are now anxious that the Bill should be hurried with all possible expedition into the Upper House, that the Peers may have an opportunity of rejecting it before the people have time to renew their declarations in its favor.—*Scotsman.*

What must be done if the Bill is Rejected?—What is there to prevent an immediate prorogation of Parliament?—a prorogation, not until the 1st or 2d of February, as usual—that would never do; the country, heated as it is, would be on fire and burned to ashes in such an interval; but we can imagine a short prorogation, just long enough to terminate the present session, and to ensure that when next the legislative body meets it commences *another session*. Very well. A very few weeks, possibly a fortnight, would be long enough for such a constitutional punctilio.—And what next? Shall the King's prerogative lie idle in the cause of English liberty? Can the King's prerogative be by possibility employed to an end more wholesome, honest and acceptable, than in providing an antidote for the disease by a fresh creation of Peers, co-extensive with the national emergency,—that is to say, large enough to secure the bill from all future danger? Of course, in quiet times and in ordinary cases, the people would look, as we should do, with jealousy and no small repugnance at the sudden multiplication of the Peerage; but the motive is every thing. If effected for any vulgar object of Court patronage, too often the instrument of a conspiracy against the people, the Minister who cheapens the Upper House of Parliament by a simultaneous admission of many Peers deserves impeachment for the abuse of power. But let us ask, is there a single county in England that would suffer its representatives to censure Lord Grey for calling up or creating Peers enough, where the manifest purpose is to carry that measure, whereby alone the people can be made independent, and when no other means exist for accomplishing so vast a benefit but by such a use of the King's constitutional prerogative? That is the way to *try* the merits of the proposition. Would the country approve of it or not? If the tory faction say no, let them move an impeachment, and see what they can make of it.—*Times.*

POLAND.—The Berlin Gazette brings us heavy news respecting Poland. Official intelligence reached Berlin on the 11th current, that Warsaw had capitulated on the 7th, after two days of bloody fighting in its neighbourhood. The Polish army, accompanied by the members of the Diet, retired through Praga on the night of the 7th: and at an early hour on the 8th the Russians entered. The Poles are said to be retiring on Modlin and Plock, where an attempt will be made at a farther defence. The Bavarians on the Rhine have addressed to their Sovereign a spirited remonstrance in behalf of Poland,—too late, we fear, to aid them in their present stand; not too late, we trust, to cheer them on to ultimate triumph. If the Russian victory in Poland be the signal for a general rising to vindicate the freedom of Germany, as we hope it is destined to be, it can hardly be a subject of regret. To the Poles it being delay only.—*Spect.*

We have received the Journal des Debats of Tuesday, which gives the following from Cracow of August 31.

Poland will rise from her ruins, the enemy who pollutes our soil is not without fear, and the tombs of our heroes warn them they will be avenged. Our camp in the environs of Warsaw is composed of 80,000 men, who are the bravest and best troops in Europe, and the signal is given to them to march against the enemy, in concert with the levy en masse of 50,000 men.

FRANCE.—The most interesting topic of debate in the Chamber of Deputies during the week, has been one on the motion of young La Cases, the son of the well-known biographer of Napoleon, to refer to the President of the Council a petition for transporting the remains of the Emperor (under favor of England) from St. Helena to Paris. It had been recommended by the Committee on the petition, that the Chamber should pass to the order of the day, on the ground that honours sufficient had been paid to Napoleon both by the nation and the King. La Cases read a speech in support of his motion, composed by his father, who was sick, and could not attend. The only other speaker of name that warmly supported it was Gen. Lamarque. The speeches against the motion contained some salutary truths. One Member asked, for what national benefits they ought to honour the memory of Napoleon? "Was it for having dispersed the national representatives at the point of the bayonet—stifled the liberty of the press—transferred the decision of causes from jurors to commissions—carried war into all quarters of the world—planted Kings every where—and lost his throne by an excess of despotism?" General Bertrand said he did not think there was any danger to be apprehended from the application being granted; but he admitted the Ministers were the best judges. This remark made a great impression on the Chamber; and the motion was rejected by acclamation.

The members of the Legion of Honour, appointed during the Hundred Days, are to be restored to their Honours, but they will not receive any arrears of Pension.

The Netherlands.—The King of Belgium opened his first Parliament on the 8th September, the day on which the King and Queen of England were crowned.

We have received Brussels papers and letters of yesterday's date, and the Dutch papers of Monday.—It appears that King Leopold's Government are taking measures for the organization of a formidable military force to oppose another invasion of the Dutch, which it is supposed the King of Holland may attempt after the termination of the present armistice on the 10th of October. The Emancipation, and also the letters of our correspondents, state that the army is to be distributed in three camps—two of 25,000, and one of 15,000 men.

THE HAGUE, SEPT. 11.

Order of the Day.—For the Army in the Field.

I announce to the army by the present order of the day, that I have received from his Majesty the King, official information, with orders to communicate it to the army, to the several governors of fortresses, and to the commanders of attached corps under my order, that hostilities between Holland and Belgium are suspended for six weeks, which commenced on the 29th of August last, at 12 o'clock at noon, to Monday the 10th of Oct. next.

Head Quarters at Tilburg, Sept. 8.

(Signed) The Prince of ORANGE.
(Countersigned) Lieut. Colonel NEPREU.

Turkey.—Accounts from Constantinople to Aug. 10th, state that not only the Plague but the Cholera prevailed there. Within the last ten days between 2000 and 3000 persons had been attacked by the disease, which however seemed to be less malignant than in other places.

[*From Papers by the Tandiry.*]

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Sir R. VYVYAN put some questions last night to Lord PALMERSTON in the House of Commons regarding our foreign policy.—He wished to know if it were true that an arrangement had been made between our Government and those of France and Belgium, by which French officers were permitted to enter the Belgian service; and also, whether his MAJESTY'S Government had any hopes that tranquility would be speedily restored in Greece. Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to the first question, considered it improper for this country to interfere in the choice of officers for the army of another State. With regard to Greece, the Noble Lord deplored the present condition of that country, but hoped it would not be of long duration, as arrangements were now making for a final settlement of the matters of dispute.

IRISH REFORM BILL.—We are happy to be able to announce, on what we consider good authority, that three additional Members will be given to Ireland. We have not yet learned their distribution.

MR. VAN BUREN, Minister from the United States, visited Viscount PALMERSTON yesterday at the Foreign-office.—*Sept.* 28.

The French Ministers had acquired another triumph on Friday evening in the Chamber of Deputies, the latter having passed to the order of the day upon M. Laurence's motion, to impeach the internal policy of the Government, the movement party not venturing upon a division which would have showed their weakness.—Paris was entirely tranquil; but a good deal of popular regret appears to have been both fantastically and vehemently expressed when the news of the fall of Warsaw had reached the provinces.—SUN, Sep. 26.

Austria.—Letters from Vienna state, that the Cholera broke out in that city on the 13th Sept. after a severe storm of wind and rain. It is stated as a singular circumstance, that it seemed to rage mostly among the upper classes. Several public functionaries had been already carried off by the disease.

From the Morning Herald, Sept. 28.

We received last night, through the Hamburg Mail, accounts from Poland as late as the 17th inst. This intelligence is not all that we could wish, but as compared with preceding arrivals, it is absolutely cheering; and as it at length begins to emit a ray of light upon the fortunes of the brave patriot army, whose fate and "place of abode we knew not of" since the fall of the capital, and to afford another gleam of hope for the almost doomed independence of Poland, we receive it in thankfulness, and are but too much disposed to place trust in it as almost *infallible*. For whether in the result, the Poles become, or escape being, the slaves of Russia, it is exhilirating to know that there is still a spot within the line of ancient Poland where the voice of liberty is upraised, and the protest of the freeman pronounced in all its pristine vigour of angry denunciation on the Autocrat's tyranny. It appears now quite certain that the army has not yet succumbed to the conqueror of the citizens of Warsaw, but is in the field, projecting new plans, and embalming fresh resolutions of defying the worst in the cause of its country. The papers to which we refer contain three official reports from the camp of General Roziski, Commander of the armed force of the palatinates of Cracow, Sandomir, and Kalisch. One of these reports, after detailing a variety of skirmishes with General Rudiger, proceeds to give an account of the capture of Warsaw, which is a little different from, and in a very considerable degree detracts from the great credit which the Russians assumed to themselves in that affair. It says the first trenches had been already taken, and the enemy was forcing his way upon the ramparts, when General Rybinski arrived with a brigade, and killed and wounded upwards of 10 000 men. On the following day, the 7th, Marshal Paskewitsch summoned the city, declaring that he would plant 250 pieces of artillery against it. This summons not having produced the desired effect, at one o'clock in the afternoon the Russians pressed forward upon all points between the Jerusalem and Mokotow barriers, and between the Wola barriers and the Laboratory. But the 26th regiment offered resistance on every point, and at eleven o'clock in the evening the attack ceased. On the following day the army evacuated the capital through the fear that the fire, which had broken out in the suburb, might spread, and destroy the city walls: a temporary armistice followed, and the enemy desisted from further operations. The loss of the Russians exceed 12,000 men. Generals Geismar, Gortschakoff, Ulazoff, and almost all the commanding officers, are wounded. Marshal Paskewitsch himself has received a severe contusion. The Government, the Members of the Chambers, and all the public functionaries, artillery, ammunition, and every material of defence, have been removed to Modlin. The narrative then goes on to state that General Krukowicki had resigned the dignity of President of the National Government, and had no longer any official authority in the country. The chances for the Poles, as opposed to their gigantic enemy, are then stated, and may be summed up as follows:—The enemy, weakened by severe losses before Warsaw, will be obliged, if he attempt to retain possession of that city, to garrison it with half his army. He will then have but the other moiety to act with; and opposed by such an inconsiderable force, the patriot troops, now from 40,000 to 60,000 strong, may be trying what it can do in rousing Lithuania and other provinces of ancient Poland into resistance. The operations of the Poles may so far succeed as to isolate the Russians in Warsaw from their resources, and, except the aid which they receive from that treacherous power Prussia, to deprive them of hope altogether. The occupation of the capital would thus in effect prove, as such things have happened before now, much worse than a defeat to the conquerors, "For Poland," as one of those extraordinary characters, which are the creatures of extraordinary emergencies only, exclaims, "is not War saw—the native country of the Poles lies within the shores of the Vistula, the Niemen, the Dnieper, the Bug, and the Dwina, which have, in earlier times, witnessed the heroism of the Polish nation. We must not forget our oath, to defend to the last drop of our blood the last square foot of our native soil." And the proclamation of General Roziski calls upon the Poles not to consider the period of the armistice as one of repose, but to employ it in preparing for renewed efforts to reconquer the independence of their country. These official documents then proceed to point to some arrangements, rendered necessary by the state of the country, and conclude by stating the advantages which the patriot arms have obtained.—They say—"So long as the Government is not in direct communication with the palatinates of Kalisch, Cracow, and Sandomir, the Presidents of those palatinates, and such of the national representatives as happen to be at our head quarters, will be invested with supreme authority. General Romarino, who marched from Praga on the 22d August, pursued the corps of Generals Golowin and Rosen, whom he defeated twice, at Luckow and Miendzyrzecz, and then pursued the remnant, on the 30th, in the direction of Brezsc Litewski." In other respects, no means seem to have been untried to keep up the desponding spirits of the nation. The spirited Members of the Government, who had disdained to submit to the Russians, had, it would seem, brought with them the means of exciting the whole of Poland to a continuation of generous resistance. The appearance of a new paper, the *National Gazette*, is attributed to some of the Members of the Diet, who have accompanied the army. The first number, which has just appeared, contains a proclamation addressed to the Polish nation, calling upon all capable of bearing arms to continue the struggle. From Augustowo we learn that some days ago a small detachment of Polish insurgents arrived there. The Russian Garrison of Augustowo retreated on the first appearance of the insurgents, whose force had been greatly exaggerated; but they soon returned, drove the insurgents out, of whom many were taken and punished with death. The foregoing accounts from Cracow receive some countenance from the Vienna Papers; but the picture which the latter draws of the prospects of the patriots is much less glowing. The *Austrian Observer* of September 14, says—"Some friends of the Poles assert, however, (which seems rather improbable,) that the army will join to it the garrisons of Modlin and Zamosc, march to Volhynia, and at the worst proceed thence through Moldavia to Turkey, and seek the protection of the Porte. That the Polish agents sent to Constantinople really contemplated the possibility of leading the Polish army to Turkey, in case all other means of escape should fail, appears from various conversations which they held with several influential persons there." May we hope that, from the midst of these jarring statements, some assurance may be elicited that Polish independence and Polish honour will not be entirely disregarded. It would appear from these papers that the cholera is making frightful progress in Austria. The Paris papers, which we have since our last further received to the date of Monday, contain no political news of any importance. Prussia seems to have given some fresh grounds for uneasiness, by new warlike movements in its Rhenish provinces. The Carlists were making some disturbances in the south of France, and the news of the fall of Warsaw had produced generally a sensation of lively regret; in many of the country towns the people put themselves into mourning. The debates in the Deputies were not of any importance. In a debate on a petition from some military officers, the Minister of Foreign Affairs took an opportunity of declaring that France was determined to keep at peace; that being, he said, the true interest of all countries, at all times.

From the London Sun, Sept. 28.

From the contents of the Hamburg papers and letters to the 24th inst. it appears pretty evident that Paskewitsch was deceived when he said, "the Polish army and nation have submitted to their lawful Sovereign." This assertion is now proved to be an empty boast. The Government, the representatives of the people, and all the authorities, have evacuated Warsaw with the army, and the Poles appear determined on making a desperate resistance. These important facts are announced in an eloquent and patriotic proclamation, published by General Roziski, of which we subjoin a translation. We hope this gallant people will yet be saved from destruction by the interference of those Powers whose interest it is, as it must be their wish, to support them against the overwhelming power of Russia:—

PROCLAMATION.

"*Head-Quarters at Kunow, Sept.* 12.

"Poles!—Four days ago a most sanguinary and obstinately contested battle was fought under the walls of our capital. Before the eyes of your wives, sisters, and mothers, under the view of the whole city of Warsaw, the Polish troops have slain more than 20,000 of the enemy, and the entrenchments which were formed by the labour of your fellow citizens have now become the grave of the invaders. To save the town from destruction, to weaken the force of the enemy, our troops have evacuated the capital. The cannon, ammunition, and all implements of defence, the Government, the Deputies, all the Magistrates, have withdrawn with the Commander-in-Chief and the army to Modlin. General Krukowiecki is no longer President of the Government.

"In consequence of an armistice hostilities are for a moment suspended; but, my countrymen, let not that moment be for you a period of repose which might divert you from the great object of the deliverance of your native land; employ it rather to redouble your strength in new efforts to establish the existence and independence of Poland.

"Is Warsaw for us all our country? Do its walls and its inhabitants within so narrow a circuit form the limits of the nation? After so many great sacrifices, after so many dearly achieved victories, which have justly astonished the world, shall our high thoughts, our feelings, our hopes—shall all these be at the last moment of expectation dissipated, as if the waters of the Warthe, the Vistula, the Dnieper, the Bug, and the Dwina, did not present to us the inheritance of our fathers, which, again re-conquered we will convey to our children? Who then would treacherously violate the sacred oath we have sworn, to shed the last drop of our blood in defence of the last foot of our native land? No! The Pole is too proud to fail in a pledge given in the face of the whole world, or to look forward with a doubt of victory while he still is able to lift an arm. He who can value liberty, who calls himself freeman, will also know how to break the fetters attempted to be imposed upon him.

"Poles! Yet one moment more of endurance and resignation, and the end of the glorious contest, whose result will be the restoration of our freedom, independence, and rights, is at hand. The scale of victory must preponderate in favour of the zeal and resolution of our soldiers, and the sacrifices of our citizens. History exhibits no example of a united nation, striving to obtain the great object, being deceived in its hopes. Did not our enemies, nineteen years ago, lose their capital, and notwithstanding was not their nationality and independence secured? Never let us forget that we owe every thing to our country, our common mother. Her existence is ours; we wear her chains. Then let us once more renew in our hearts the already sworn oath, that we resolve to be a Free People; that we will not lay down the sword of our fathers until we recover Liberty and Independence. Henceforth let our motto be—'Death or victory!' And when we shall stand in order of battle, we will meet the enemy with the cry—'Live the country!' and thus will we conquer. "ROZISKI."

The Polish army, we are informed, amounts to from 50,000 to 60,000 men. The next arrivals, which will probably give the result of a grand battle, will be eagerly looked for.—*London, Sept.* 28.

The *Austrian Observer*, in announcing the surrender of Warsaw, says, "The capitulation guarantees the safety of persons and property, and allows the Polish troops to retreat upon Praga. It is thought that the negociations for the entire pacification of the country are continued."

From the Prussian State Gazette, Sept. 18.

WARSAW, SEPT. 13.—The day before yesterday, the saint's day of his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Alexander, eldest son of the Emperor of Russia, was observed here with great solemnity.

On the 7th instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the combat before Warsaw re-commenced: in the middle of it General Berg came to the city. In the evening the convention was signed; upon which the Polish army, with artillery and ammunition, began to return to Praga, and on the following day, when the whole of it was collected there, it marched from Praga to Modlin. On the 8th, the following notice was published by the Municipal Council of the city:—

"As, according to conventions concluded by the superior authorities, the Russian troops will enter the capital to-day, the Municipal Council considers it to be its duty to remove all apprehensions of the citizens respecting the safety of their persons and property; but on the other hand, it confidently expects that all the inhabitants will conduct themselves with due respect to order. "OSINSKI, President."

At half-past eight in the morning of Thursday last (the 8th), the President of the city of Warsaw, surrounded by a deputation of the Municipal Council, with its President at its head, presented, at the Jerusalem barrier, bread and salt to his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael. His Imperial Highness was pleased to address this deputation in the most gracious manner, with words of peace, and at the head of a brilliant staff and of the Guard, rode into the city. In the Saxon-square he addressed the people and said, "Any of the inhabitants of Warsaw that has an application to make, may address himself directly to me." His Imperial Highness presides in the Palace of the Viceroy.

Field-Marshal Paskewitsch arrived in the evening of the same day, and passed the night in the Belvedere. The troops that entered the capital on the 8th, consist of the Imperial Guard, both cavalry and infantry. At the same time, the infantry regiments of the Lithuanian and Volhynian Guard, and the Grodno regiment of Hussars, that were formerly in Warsaw, returned to this city; but the Podolian Cuirassiers and Lithuanian Hulans, went to the province of Kalisch. On the same day, Praga was also re-occupied by the Imperial Guards.

The day before yesterday a great number more Russian troops marched through Warsaw. The bands of the several regiments played favorite tunes.

The *Warsaw Courier* of yesterday says there is to be a cessation of arms for fifteen days, till the Emperor's resolution can be received from St. Petersburgh.

After the Polish army had left Praga, it stopped the first night at Jablonna, on the road to Modlin. On Saturday, the 10th, Count Zamoyski came with a flag of truce from the camp of the Polish army to Warsaw. This army is now in Modlin, and is commanded by General Robinski. Yesterday General Dzickonski arrived here from the Polish army in Modlin, to which he soon afterwards returned.

It is said that Marshal Paskewitsch will fix his abode in the Royal Palace.

The Councillor of State Engel, who is intrusted with the organization of a provisional government for the kingdom of Poland, will arrive at Warsaw to-day, and reside in the Bruhl Palace.

The Councillor of State Suminski, Director-General of the Post office and the Police of the Kingdom of Poland, will shortly arrive here.

General Crukowiecki is still in Warsaw. Nothing certain is known respecting the present abode of General Skrzynecki, but according to all probability he is in Gallicia, in the neighbourhood of Cracow.

An order of the day of Count Witt, (Governor) enjoins the National Guard, and all other persons who are in possession of arms, to deliver them within 48 hours in the arsenal to General Bontemps, director of the artillery, otherwise they will be punished with all the rigour of military law.

The superior officers of the National Guards have been presented to the commandant of the city. On Friday, the 9th, 60 of the Guards were on duty. It is said that 1000 of the National Guards will be chosen to do duty in the city.

The *Warsaw Courier* of the 10th contains the proclamation of the Emperor Nicholas to the Poles, dated July 29, with the announcement that it had been enjoined to insert it conformably with the original. The same Journal publishes the proclamation addressed by Count Paskewitsch to the inhabitants of the kingdom of Poland, after the Russian army had passed over to the left bank of the Vistula.

There are now 60 Generals of the Russian army in Warsaw. The Municipal Council still performs its official duties.

The criminals confined in the prison called the Powder Magazine made an attempt to escape in the night of the 11th, but were overpowered by the police guard, assisted by several of the National Guard, after firing a few shots, by which one of the criminals was killed and four wounded.

Polish Frontiers, Sept. 14.—In Warsaw a gloomy tranquillity prevails. The post with foreign countries was not yet re-established. Thirty thousand were killed and wounded before Warsaw, one third of whom were Poles.

Paris, Sept. 24.—Tranquillity has for the last two days been re-established in this capital. This tranquillity will last just as long as faction permits the authorities to perform their executive functions. Without seizing a convenient opportunity of mobbing them, this opportunity has occurred every six or seven weeks; but the approach of winter will bring rainy weather, and a shower of rain here dissipates a street crowd quicker even than the sabres of a troop of dragoons.

The fall of Warsaw was the pretext of the last tumults—their real cause I believe to have been the restless spirit of knots of small factions, who make Paris the centre of their movements, and who, acting upon the immense crowds of the unemployed population, can seldom find difficulty in getting up rows: the firmness of the Government, both in the streets, and in the Chamber, have, however, on this occasion defeated these violent projects, and it is to be presumed that the strong support which the Ministers have received from the Legislative bodies, will strengthen their system, and give the authorities a moral ascendancy in the State. Without the latter, change must follow change and the country be undone.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 21.—General Belliard left here to-day for the Hague. It is said that he is going to notify to the King of Holland, that in case of a new aggression on his part, France will again take the part of Belgium, and her troops will not remain on the frontiers of Holland.

In regard to the politics in Europe, business has began to resume its former course, and it is positively stated that a general peace will be maintained by the great Powers. Still our funds do not accord with this statement.

The *Brussels Courrier* says, "We are assured that the Conference at London has decided, that the armistice between the Dutch and Belgian armies is to continue during the whole course of the negociations."

The *Emancipation* says, "France, Russia, and England, have signified to the Governments of Holland and Belgium, that they oppose any renewal of the hostilities on either side on the 10th of October.

From the London New Price Current, Sept. 27.

The West India Interests are thrown into a state of the greatest agitation. The Jamaica Papers received yesterday give an extract of a despatch from the Colonial Secretary, Lord Goderich, to the Governor of Jamaica, stating that Ministers have no measure to propose respecting slavery, except the following up of the resolutions of 1823, respecting the amelioration of the state of the slaves. This, we suspect, is far from being the case; we understand that Orders in Council have already been transmitted to the Crown Colonies—ordering rations, similar to the soldiery—two suits of raiment per annum—two pairs of shoes—regulations as to the quantity of flour and diet; and as many of these regulations are contrary to the terms of capitulation when the colonies were given up to England, the measures are refused, and an answer has been returned that they cannot be complied with. There is also another Order of Council about to be issued for the British Colonies, allowing the negroes to purchase their freedom, if not altogether, for one day in the week, for two days, and so on, till their emancipation is completed, and similar regulations, as to food and clothing, as in the Crown Colonies.

NEW BARONETS.—*Whitehall, Sept.* 15.—The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting unto the dignity of a Baronet of the said United Kingdom to the following Gentlemen, and the respective heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten, viz:—Lieutenant-General John Slade; Lieut.-General Sir Wm. Anson, K. C. B.; Lieut.-General Kenneth Mackenzie, of Glenbervie; Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Waller Otway, of Brighthelmstone; Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. and Lieut.-Governor of New-Brunswick; Augustus John Foster, Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Sardinia; Sir Jas. M'Grigor, M.D. Director General of the Army Medical Department; Robert Way Tighe, Lord Mayor of Dublin; Colonel John Thomas Jones, of Cranmer Hall, Norfolk; Robert Greenhill Russell, of Checquers-court, Buckingham; William Chaytor, of Croft, York, and of Witton Castle, Durham; Wm. Wrixon Fetcher, of Ballygiblin, Cork; Joseph Birch, of the Hazles, in the county of Lancaster; Robert Campbell, of Carrick Buoy, Dungarvil; Wilfrid Lawson, of Brayton-house, Cumberland; John Nugent Humble, of Cloncoskoran, Waterford; James Martin Lloyd, of Lancing, Sussex; James Gibson Craig, of Riccarton, Mid-Lothian, Joseph Barrington, Limerick; Theodore Henry Lavington Broadhead, of Burton, or Monk-Bretton, York; John Colman Rashleigh, of Prideaux, Cornwall; J. Campbell, of Barcaldine, Argyll; Percy Fitzgerald Nugent, of Donore, Westmeath; John James Garbett Walsham, of Knill-court, Hereford; Wm. Heygate, one of the Aldermen of the city of London; Thomas M'Kenny, one of the Aldermen of the city of Dublin; Henry Meux, of Theobald's-park, Hertford; Charles Mansfield Clarke, of Dunham-lodge, Norfolk, M.D. one of the Physicians in ordinary to her Majesty.

Colonel CREAGH, 81st Regt. has been appointed by his Majesty, a Companion of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, dated Sept. 27.

WAR OFFICE, Sept. 27.—81st Foot—Lieut. R. Taylor to be Adjutant, vice Macdonald, deceased; Ensign G. A. Creagh to be Lieutenant without purchase, Sept. 27.

Memorandum.—His Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the 38th Regiment of Foot being permitted to bear on its colours and appointments, in addition to any other badge or devices which may have heretofore been granted to that corps, the words, "Busaco, Badajoz, Vittoria, and Nive," in commemoration of the distinguished services of the Regiment at the battle of Busaco, on the 27th September, 1810; at the assault and capture of Badajoz, on the 11th of March and 6th of April, 1812; at the battle of Vittoria, on the 21st June, 1813; and in the passage of the Nive, from the 9th to the 13th December, 1813.

His Majesty has been further pleased to approve of the 89th Regiment being permitted to retain on its colours, the word "Niagara," which was granted to the late 2d battalion of the Corps, in consideration of the distinguished conduct of that Battalion in the capture of Fort Niagara, on the 19th December, 1813, and in the battle of Lundy's lane, in North America, on the 25th July, 1814.

From the New-York Albion, Oct. 29.

We have inserted an article from the *Globe*, the Government Journal at Washington, relative to the late disturbances at Madawaska. These proceedings seem to have given much anxiety in certain quarters but we, who well recollect a similar affair four or five years ago, instigated by Baker, are not so much alarmed. That disorder was produced by the same means as the last, viz: by certain persons calling themselves agents of the State of Maine, going into that part of the disputed territory which is actually in British possession, and attempting to exercise the jurisdiction of the United States. On that occasion we made an appeal to the *National Intelligencer*, the then presumed government organ at Washington, which paper most promptly and handsomely inserted an article in its columns, setting the case in its true light, which, we have reason to believe was productive of the best effects. The Globe has also taken the proper view of the case, in stating that the disputed territory respectively occupied by the two countries, prior to the submission to arbitration, must be considered for the time being, as actually remaining in the hands and under the jurisdiction of each—or in other words, that each party holds its own until otherwise settled by the arbitration, or by negotiation between the high powers concerned. Any attempt to disturb this arrangement, or to violate these respective rights by either party, must be an illegal assumption. We do not think then that the authorities of New Brunswick were blameable for taking into custody those who were thus acting at Madawaska. It is perfectly clear, that authority to preserve the peace must exist somewhere. Still we do not make this remark with a view to justify any unnecessary harshness; we only wish to see the proper degree of authority exercised to preserve tranquility until the question is finally disposed of.