

Poland, so similar to those states of perfection, and argue for the ordering of our constitution, according to the rules and capabilities; the social and intellectual condition of that unhappy country. The bravery of the Poles is the admiration of the world—so was the bravery of our ancestors of the ages of the Edwards and the Henrys. The backwardness of the Poles in civilization is also what the forwardness of our ancestors was in those days. THEIR aristocracy are by much superior to what our barons were; but that circumstance shall not be objected against Mr Sadler, or Sir Charles Wetherell, or Sir Richard Vyvyan, when he fills his mouth with a sentence referring to the wisdom of the Poles, for the guidance or correction of our present reforms.

SPECTATOR—The only question which has caused any debate in the house or out of it, is that of dividing the counties which are in future to return four members. We cannot concur with our reforming brethren in their sweeping condemnation of this clause. We think many of the objections to it are unfounded, most of them unfair. It was, we will not say the first, but certainly it was a very important object of the bill, to give property its due influence in the representation. Supposing that the division of counties does augment the influence of half dozen of families—supposing that the estates even of the greatest are capable of counterbalancing the free votes in a population of 100,000 or 200,000,—supposing, lastly, that their influence will not only be augmented, but injuriously exerted—we, the reformers, have nothing of which to complain. We took the bill for better for worse. We have got rid of 150 nominee members; we have got more than 100 free members in addition to those that we had before; should we grudge to the aristocracy the retention, or the creation, if it must be so called, of 20 or 30? "Why not the bill without this clause?" it is said. It is so very certain that without this clause we should have got even the offer of the bill? Say it is a sop to the lords—is not the boon worth the sop? It is said the county franchise will be emasculated by the withdrawing of the town electors. How long has their influence been a predominating one? Where was the power of Leeds and Huddersfield before the election of 1830? We are told that nomination in counties is more dangerous to freedom than nomination in boroughs. Be it so—the friends of freedom have more power to withstand it. The TIMES holds out the prospect of the clause being revised. What means this? Are we to play the game of our enemies, and seek, after the seal has been set to the charter of our liberties, to attempt to tear it off again, and to subject the whole measure to a second or a third discussion? We are, lastly, told that the enemies of reform are the friends of the clause, and, therefore, it must be bad. Are the cunning always wise? Have the opposition shown so much foresight in their conduct that we need tremble even at their support? We are not inclined to deny that the preservation of the integrity of counties might make "the bill" a better bill than it is: But let us get "the bill" in the first place. If it won't work, we will then try for a better.

ATLAS—It now becomes painful to offer any commentary upon the progress of the reform bill. The majorities and minorities for the last few nights have presented the most extraordinary contradictions. We find the leading Tories voting with the ministers, and some of the most independent members voting against them: add to which, the TIMES newspaper is now distinctly opposed to that part of the measure which is called the "nomination district clause," on account of what that journal calls its "intrinsic heinousness." These facts are calculated to surprise and alarm the country. The "nomination clause" is that which divides the representation of counties, and which consequently, by partitioning those large constituencies, into lesser bodies may be said to re-enact the nomination system—since the individual influence which would be absorbed in the mass of a whole county, will have its weight restored in the division of that county which shall hereafter return its own member. The clause is certainly averse to our notions of reform. Instead of promoting the popular cause it throws it back. To say that the people will not be disappointed at the introduction of a project which cannot act otherwise than to the prejudice of the majority, and the advantage of the landed proprietors, would be to disguise a fact that will be made apparent enough before our next publication. But when an objection to any part of the bill is offered, we are answered at once, that to object to a part is to object to the whole; and that it is better that the bill, with all its faults, should pass as it is, than that it should be altered for the better in its passage. Be it so. Our duty is done.

GLOBE. We call attention to the letter of our

Dublin correspondent, as to the proceedings in that capital with a view to the ensuing election. It is obvious that another ardent contest is at hand, and, as usual, each side speaks with assurance of success. We, of course, give our confidence to our own correspondent, and anticipate another triumph for reform, especially if Mr. D. C. LATOUCHE accept the invitation. In the meantime it is scarcely possible to describe the rancour of the scribes of both the extreme which assumes a virulence and a malignity which are discredit to human nature, the only qualification being an equal portion of absurdity. It is the sober and unbiassed opinion of the Evening Mail that the decision of the committee on the Dublin Election will oust Ministers! who have been guilty of the unheard-of crime in Ireland, of having influenced the late returns; while, with equal acuteness and veracity, the said Ministers are charged by the Freeman's Journal with having used the same influence to oust Mr. Perrin. The triumph of Mr. Grattan at Meath is highly enjoyed by the Dublin liberals. These journals appear to have not yet received the account of the visit of the deputation of Irish members to Earl Grey.

GLOBE.—There is a striking resemblance between the conduct of the Belgians and that of the Spaniards in the war of independence. Great courage in the towns, considerable activity and success in scattered partisan warfare, enormous bragging, terrible threats, disgraceful panics in the field, followed by cries of treachery, and savage brutality to suspected persons, have been common to both nations. It will be seen by the intelligence received this morning, to Saturday, that up to the moment, when the French interposed to save them, there was a succession of flights, capitulations, and disasters on the part of the Belgians. Upon the whole there is no reason for the rest of Europe to be displeased at this turn of affairs. The independence of Belgium is safe; there has been much less blood shed than there would have been had the Belgians resisted obstinately, and the result will lessen the boasting, and render it more practicable to negotiate the separation of the two countries on just terms.

In the mean time it will be seen that the French Government has signed the Protocol agreed on by the Conference since the invasion of Belgium by the King of Holland; and we learn that it most explicitly reports its assurances to our Government, that having no object in sending troops into Belgium other than that of rendering to King Leopold assistance, those troops will be withdrawn as soon as the object has been attained. It is supposed that the King of Belgium has ere this returned to Brussels.

It is due to the Prince of Orange to state that in his attack on the Belgians he displayed great military skill; and that the moment he received directions from the King of Holland, so to do, he withdrew his troops and gave orders to the Duke of Saxe Weimar not to fire another shot. That the Belgians should have been beaten by the superior force of the Dutch is not so surprising—still, after all their vaunting, a greater show of courage and military skill might have been displayed. It appears that the Prince of Orange might easily have made the new King his captive had he been disposed to push matters so far. We trust, however, that this matter may now be brought to a peaceable termination. The finances of all the European Powers (especially those of this country) were so exhausted by the French war, that all men of any real reflection or influence dread another European war similar in extent or duration.

We have this morning received the French papers of Friday, Saturday, and yesterday, some extracts from which will be found in another column, together with some passages from a private letter, allusive to the fears of the French ministry that the Duke of Orleans will fall in love with the game of war, owing to the recent brief flirtation with the appearance of it. We, however, announce facts elsewhere, from indisputable authority, which show that such passion, if indulged, will not on the present occasion be gratified. The two veterans Sebastian and Lamarque, it seems have been taking a military and bellicent walk into the Bois de Boulogne, but what passed there seems to have been kept a profound secret. Our correspondent attributes the fracas to a comparison made by Lamarque between Sebastian and the Belgic Minister Lebeau: if true, as justly observed by the letter writer, they unite in the insult to him. It will be seen from our brief extracts of the proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies, that no amendments to the address have yet been carried which materially affect the views of the ministers. The speech of the ex-minister Guizot appears to have made a considerable impression both in and out of doors.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURGH, July 29.—On the morning of July 26 there remained 1,916 cholera patients:—

	New Cases	Recoveries.	Deaths.
July 26th	99	104	108
27th	83	102	54
28th	85	159	50

Remained on morning of 29th July, 1,541.

From the commencement to 27th July, Patients, 7,651, Died, 4,014.

The St. Petersburg journal gives the names of nine physicians and surgeons who have died in the course of their zealous attention to the cholera patients. Among the persons lately carried off by the cholera is Lieutenant Kostenevsky, M. Raizantsoff, a celebrated actor, M. M. I. Glason, the oldest of the Russian book-sellers in St. Petersburg. The Emperor has accepted the resignation of the Patriarch Ephraim, bishop of the Armenians, on account of his advanced age and infirmities; and has sent him a most gracious letter with the insignia of the order of St. Andrew; and has confirmed bishop Joannes in the dignity of Patriarch, being one of the two candidates proposed by him and the assembled clergy of Etchweadzine.

A dispatch from Field-marshal Paskewitch, dated July 17, gives an account of his arrangements for passing the Vistula. The Count Pahlen having already crossed with his vanguard. The movements of the detached corps were also executed with success, and the troops in Lithuania, and those left at Lomza to pursue General Gielgud, are on their march to rejoin the main army, since the corps of Gielgud is destroyed. The Commander-in-Chief was going to commence further operations, and the account of the result is every moment expected.

COLONIAL REPRESENTATION—Mr Hume gave notice, that at a future stage of the Reform Bill, he should move that a certain number of members be given to the Colonies and Foreign possessions.

We are informed by a gentleman, on whose intelligence we can rely, that orders are given by the French Government for the recall of the greater part if not the whole, of the French Troops from Belgium; and that this measure has occasioned deep disappointment and discontent in Paris. We are put in possession of the sentiments abroad on the subject; but we must postpone the publication of them until to-morrow.

Batavia is said to have declared for Belgium. In addition to the march of 50,000 men, a law will be presented to both Chambers, for putting 400,000 of the National Guard in motion. These portend something more than bringing the Dutchmen to their senses. Many of the Parisian journals deem that war will be general, and look upon the connivance of Russia and Prussia with Holland, as unquestonable.

The politic secrecy of Skrynecki, while it baffles his adversary, renders it difficult for Journalists to speak of the Polish campaign.

IRELAND—Mr Grattan, the Hon. Member for Meath, arrived at his house yesterday evening, from Trim, the scenes of his triumphs as the candidate of the people. He was followed through the streets by a large number of citizens who loudly cheered him; and several independent electors of Dublin arrayed themselves opposite his drawing room windows, whence Mr Grattan addressed them with much warmth and eloquence, eulogizing, as well he might, the Independent Club, and the generous people of Meath, and holding their conduct out as as worthy of emulation in the ensuing contest for the city.—*Dublin pa.*

AMERICA.

HALIFAX.—GALE.—About four o'clock this morning a severe gale commenced from the South East, accompanied by rain and continued till about half past seven, when the wind veered round to the South West—lulled suddenly, and left the atmosphere with a bright warm sun. Some damage was done, but as the tide was not unusually high, it was less than from the violence of the storm, was at first apprehended: The brig Indus broke from her moorings and drifted on the Dartmouth shore—the Nancy had her jib boom carried away—the American schooner Josephine, lying at Innes's Wharf, had her stern partially stove—several other vessels were slightly injured. A number of trees, fences, and out-houses, on various parts of the Peninsula, have been blown down—the eisted cross on the northern end of the Chapel was overturned, and the roofs of some houses in Town were damaged. We fear we shall hear of some disasters along the coast.

We learn that the Brigs Sir P. Maitland Speculator and Tweed; Schooners Lavina and Royal William; and Barge Campo Bello, were injured.

Recent accounts from Barbados, describe the effects of the late visitation to have been more serious than was at first anticipated. A violent hurricane passed over the town of Aux Cayes in St. Domingo, on the 12 and 13th August, and nearly destroyed it, leaving only eight houses standing, attended with an immense loss of lives—from eight hundred to one thousand. Upwards of seven hundred bodies had been found. The town of Jeremie was also laid in ruins, only ten or 12 houses remaining standing. The crops of all kinds in the Island had been injured. The town of St. Jago de Cuba had also been nearly demolished, several lives had been lost, and all the vessels in port were destroyed. Every where

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