

FROM LONDON PAPERS UP TO THE 8th SEPTEMBER.

## FOREIGN.

PARIS.—The utmost anxiety still prevails here upon the fate of Warsaw. The latest accounts received by the government merely relate to the preparations of the Russian army for the investment of the ill-fated capital at each side of the Vistula. The heavy battering train of the invading army had been brought up on the 17th, but strong hopes were then entertained that the city would be surrendered by capitulation. The Russian commander has already had several communications with the Polish authorities; he requires, it is said, a surrender at discretion, but pledges himself that afterwards the Emperor will treat the Poles with the greatest magnanimity; meanwhile the cholera is spreading far and wide, but it has not, as was yesterday repeated, reached Vienna. It is, however, in the immediate neighbourhood, and the Austrian capital can hardly hope to escape from its impending visitation.

The report of the Commission appointed to consider the proposition of the Government relative to the Peerage, will be ready for presentation to the Chamber of Deputies about Tuesday next, it is M. Beranger, not M. Guizot, who is employed in preparing it. In the Commission, I understand there was no difference whatever upon the abolition of the hereditary principle, nor upon that of leaving the King entirely unfettered as to the nomination of new peers; but that some discussion is still carrying on upon the omission of the phrase in the ministerial project, which indicates that the bill is only provisional, there is, if I am rightly informed, a strong feeling in the commission, that the bill should have a permanent, not a temporary character. Little doubt is entertained, except by men of extreme and violent opinions, that the Ministers will carry their measure through the Chamber of Deputies, but the Peers are very angry, and threaten to disappear when their turn for discussing it shall arrive, so that there will not be a "house" left for debate.

There has been, I understand, a curious investigation for some time carried on by the French Treasury, respecting claims of the different members of the Buonaparte Family, for property illegally withheld from them by the Bourbon dynasty. Savory, Duke of Rovigo, has of late represented the Buonapartes in these solicitations; and they tell me that it has been clearly shown that Louis XVIII and his brother did actually lay violent hands upon various kinds of property of this kind to the value of 43,000,000 of francs. That the justice of the reclamations of the Buonapartes has been at length admitted by the French Government, but that as there are no funds out of which such sums can be defrayed, there must be time and opportunity, and management, to make such claims available.

BERLIN, August 26.—According to accounts of the 20th August, the Russian head-quarters were on that day still at Nadarzyn, to which place they were advanced on the 18th.

On the 24th of April, in the Russian possessions on the frontiers of China, a dreadful hurricane accompanied by thick snow, commenced at 9 in the morning, and continued without intermission until the 28th at midnight. The snow blocked up all communication with the neighbouring posts. The inhabitants of the fort and the neighbouring villages have experienced immense losses, in cattle, namely, 3,494 horses, 3,193 horned beasts, 7,134 sheep and 14 camels. The loss is estimated a 216,000 rubles, without reckoning the young animals of this season, not one of which remains. Two of the dependent posts of the frontier of Fort Tchundat-Tourrow-Rouloff have also suffered considerable, and what renders the situation of the inhabitants still more deplorable is, that the extraordinary flood has rendered communication very difficult; some of them having been obliged to quit their houses and seek safety in the neighbouring heights.

VIENNA, Aug. 25.—We know but little of the state of affairs in Poland, and as the communications are wholly cut off, and the accounts from Cracow are not only very partial, but rest on mere hearsay, we are therefore very impatient for authentic accounts of decisive events, which it should seem, from the measures of Count Paskewitch, cannot fail to take place. We learn that Prince Rudzivil has been sent as Plenipotentiary from the Polish National Government, to the Russian head-quarters, to negotiate a Peace. On what basis the negotiation can be carried on is difficult to guess, as the Emperor of Russia in his last proclamation again requires implicit submission unless we suppose that Count Paskewitch is furnished with special instructions and unlimited powers to conclude peace. If we believe the assuran-

ces of several eminent merchants who are usually well-informed, the Poles require of the Russian Commander the same terms that at the commencement of the revolution under Chlopicki they submitted to the Emperor, and which was then refused.

BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.—The accounts from Antwerp state, that a British garrison is immediately to be sent to that port, with the consent of all the allied powers.

It appears that the Dutch have again violated the armistice, by making an attack on the Belgian outposts at La Trompe. They were repulsed, however, with the loss of one killed.

The reception of the Prince of Orange and his brave companions at the Hague, was most enthusiastic. The *Breda Courant* mentions a second attempt to assassinate the Prince when at Thienen. The person who made the attempt was, it is said, shot by order of Marshal Gerard.

PORTUGAL.—We learn from Lisbon that part of the French squadron have left the Tagus, taking seven or eight of the Portuguese ships of war with them.

RUSSIA. The Russian Emperor has laid before the Government of Austria and Prussia, an exact account of the expense incident to the war of legitimacy, and the immense losses in men and means, to which it has exposed the Russian empire. On the strength of his exertions to suppress 'the enemy of Kings,' Nicholas demands aid from his brother Monarchs in his just endeavours.

The Cholera continues to abate at St. Petersburg. In four days, from the 5th. to the 8th inst. there have only been 136 more cases, 99 deaths, and 400 recoveries.

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 night by a courier of the Duke de Mortemart, may have a great influence upon the fate of Poland.

POLAND.—We observe by the French papers of Monday, that great anxiety prevails at Paris, respecting the fate of Poland. It is evident that no battle had taken place before Warsaw, up to the 23d ult. as news from Russian head-quarters to that date make no mention of such an event. As the two armies had been in presence of each other for a fortnight, it may be concluded that this interval of Military inaction had been employed in attempts to negotiate. Having arrived at a point in the war when a decisive battle must be fought, and an immense effusion of blood must take place, in whatever way the struggle ended, it was to be expected that the Polish Government would suggest, and the Russian commander entertain, a proposition for avoiding the sanguinary issue by negotiation. But unless the Marshall was provided with other instructions than those alluded to in the late proclamation of the Emperor Nicholas, it was not likely that any pacific result would follow from such an attempt.

Should a treaty of peace appear impossible, on terms honourable to Poland, a dreadful slaughter must ensue. Fifty thousand of the best troops of Europe, distinguished by a steady discipline, and animated by great enthusiasm, will not allow their Capital to be taken, and their fellow citizens massacred without a terrible resistance.

The late disturbances in Warsaw, it now appears, have been greatly exaggerated by the Prussian State Gazette.

We have received from Brussels, the following answer of Louis Philip, King of France, to Leopold, King of Belgium, on the demand of assistance by the latter, from the former, to repel the Dutch invasion.

PARIS, Aug. 4. 'My dear Brother.—M. Leon delivered to me this morning the letter which your Majesty wrote me the day before yesterday, from Liege, and I was as much astonished as you at this unworthy surprise of the Dutch; but their advantages, if they should obtain any, will not be of long duration, for we march to your assistance with all the celerity of which we are capable, and they will not be long in repenting of their temerity. Only permit me to advise you as a friend not to compromise your brave Belgian troops in combats which the number of their enemies may render inadequate. Retreat rather before them if

you are weak, and yield them the ground in waiting for us, for you will not have to wait long, and what you shall have yielded will soon be recovered for Belgium, for the King of its choice, and for its independence and neutrality, which France will respect and which she will now know to maintain along with the four other Powers which have concurred with her in establishing it.

'It appeared to me, that in circumstances where France grants to your Majesty the assistance which you request, it was necessary to disregard the consideration which had prevented me from receiving immediately your Minister Plenipotentiary; but I have sent to inquire for him, to give him immediately his public audience, and thus to testify to you and to all the Belgic nation my personal friendship, and the benevolence of France, at the time when this mad enterprise has occurred to interrupt the peace and neutrality which we had guaranteed.

'It is Marshal Gerard who is to command the army which I send to the assistance of Belgium. I could not entrust the command to better hands. My two eldest sons will accompany him, and fight for Belgium at the head of their regiments. I rejoice that they make their first trial of arms in so fine a cause, and that he, for whom I refused the Crown which you wear, should be in the number of its defenders.

'I hope that England is going to send a squadron to the Scheldt, and that this co-operation will demonstrate that we are all agreed, that we assist you in concert, and that this salutary union will establish and confirm the general peace so madly disturbed by the King of Holland.

'The Queen and my sister charge me with expressing their friendship to you, and I renew with all my heart the assurance of mine, which is very lively and very sincere.

'I am your Majesty's Good Brother.'

## GREAT-BRITAIN.

We hear that His Majesty intends to authorize the restoration of the Earl of Dundonald (Lord Cochrane) to the rank which he held in the British service. His Lordship is now in London, in high health and spirits. It has been reported that he has been offered the command of the squadron which Don Pedro is endeavouring to fit out against Portugal. This is not true—the officer who has been selected for this service is a Captain of the Royal Navy, not so celebrated for bravery and skill as the noble lord, but yet regarded as one of our best officers.

IRELAND. AWFUL CALAMITY.—Thirty-eight lives have been destroyed by the most awful thunder storm ever recollected in the neighbourhood of Killarney, on Thursday at Glanflesk, near the town, about noon. An entire family, consisting of eight persons, of the name of Lousey, tenants of G'Donoghue's, were swept away; their bodies, with two others, have been found on the river Flesk. A beautiful cottage, a shooting lodge of J. M'Carthy's, Esq. together with a farm house, and two small houses, were totally destroyed so that not even a stone or trace of them is now discoverable; the inmates of the latter, consisting of 17 persons, nine in one house and eight in the other, perished in the flood.

A considerable sensation has been made in Ireland by the failure of a great house in the linen trade, at Belfast; it has given a great check to commercial confidence in the north of Ireland.

ENGLAND.—The Duke of Wellington has been appointed to officiate as Lord High Constable of England, at the Coronation.

The country may now be fairly congratulated that the Reform Bill has passed the Committee, the opposition gradually relaxing as the contest was prolonged, and the latter clauses having been carried with something little short of an entire and unanimous acquiescence. The report will be received on Tuesday next, and there are many reasons for desiring, that on a third reading a majority may shew itself in favour of this great national good, bearing some slight proportion to the out-of-doors majority.

We have been assured, with respect to the Belgian affairs, that the Four Great Powers who with France, form the conference in London, have no doubt, with the most cordial union among themselves, declared to France, that she must immediately evacuate Belgium; and that on no ground of requisition, or even solicitation on the part of King Leopold, can they consent to

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