

From the severe illness under which he suffered during his latter years, had given rise to a certain hesitation in his movements, wherever any crowd or obstacle impeded him, which may, perhaps, in some degree, have led to that last misfortune, which, to his friends and his country, may well be termed irreparable.—*Biographical Memoir of the late Mr. Huskisson.*

FROM LONDON AND CORK PAPERS UP TO THE EVENING OF AUGUST 23.

FOREIGN.

POLAND.—The latest accounts from Warsaw are to August 4th, up to which time the Russians had made no impression upon the Poles.

Warsaw is still held by the Russian armies from the eye of Europe. The Poles, however, are said to be prepared for a terrible resistance. They have undermined the whole of Warsaw, and are ready, if overpowered, to bury themselves and their invaders in common ruin. It is said, however, that the Russians are disposed to treat with them, and allow them a separate national existence, to be governed by a Viceroy of their own people. Gen. Rudiger, who had crossed the Vistula to attack Paskewitch, has re-crossed it, which shows that the cause of the Poles is not so desperate as we might expect. We look with anxiety for every arrival from the Continent, as likely to bring news of the fate of this magnanimous people.

RUSSIA.—Some days ago a report reached us that the Emperor Nicholas was dead. This was said to be a fabrication of the Jews at Berlin, and we disbelieved it. There seems, however, to hang a mystery over the news from Petersburg. That capital, exposed to the ravages of the cholera morbus, is left almost without a government. The Emperor's ministers, even the Chief of Police, have withdrawn to Peterhoff; and, it seems, the rabble, not the Sovereign, is autocrat for the day. In the meanwhile, the Grand Duke, the only surviving brother of the Czar, is suddenly called to the seat of Government, and a Prussian physician, eminent for curing mental disorders, is confidently reported to have been sent for from Berlin. We do not vouch for these rumours—they may be idle stories; but many coincidences seem to give them probability, and the unexpected inactivity of the Russian army on the Vistula, where we were taught to expect a decisive battle three weeks ago, may be an indication of irresolution, change, and dismay in the quarter from which all orders must emanate. It is the destiny of despotic governments, which are misnamed regular, to depend not only on the will, but on the health and sanity of one man. Nothing so much excited the surprise of Napoleon, and his admiration of England, as the fact that the illness of George the Third had no effect in damping the spirit or slackening her exertions.

FRONTIERS OF WALLACHIA, JULY 24.—The latest accounts from Bucharest say that the cholera has now reached that city. Many of the principal families immediately left it, and a great number of poor persons not belonging to the city, including all the Jew pedlars, have been removed by the government, so that it may be hoped that the disorder will rage with such fury as it has done elsewhere. However, in the last three days the number, of deaths has increased to 30 a day.

FRANCE.—The Minister of War, Marshal Soult, declared on Saturday week, that the French troops are not to leave Belgium, but to keep convenient positions to prevent the return of the Dutch. This declaration gave universal satisfaction in France; and though contrary to pledges of the government was received with applause.

The address in the Chamber of Deputies has been agreed to by a majority in favor of the ministers of 106,202 members voting for it, and 79 against it.

PORTUGAL.—Authentic accounts have been received from Lisbon, the 30th ult. It is impossible for us adequately to describe the situation of things in Portugal. The Usurper, convinced that a crisis is at hand, has shut himself up in his palace at Queiz, with a guard of about 3,000 men, who comprise all upon whom he supposes he can rely for protection.

He has forbidden the Council to meet on account of the unwillingness of some of its members to second his tyrannical views; and in the short space of a fortnight immediately preceding these accounts more than 1,000 additional victims have been immured in his dungeons. At Lisbon a considerable number of troops had been assembled, but they were of the most incongruous description, and there were continual

quarrels between the regular Soldiers and the royalist volunteers. The Usurper had ordered a levy of all persons capable of bearing arms, above the age of 16 years; but this measure, although it will increase his numerical force, will expose him to great danger, as it must necessarily include many unfavourable to his cause. Such is the state of Portugal at this time, that, to use the words of a gentleman whose station in Lisbon gives him the most accurate knowledge of affairs, whilst it insures the impartiality of his communications, it would require 20 years of repose to restore Portugal to the situation in which it was when Miguel returned.

The Government—the Irish Representatives and the Yeomanry.

According to the *Courier*, Ministers endeavoured fruitlessly as it turned out, to conciliate the O'CONNELL party among the Irish members, by a paralysing, instead of a liberal abolishment, of the Irish Yeomanry. Lord ALTHORPE and Mr. STANLEY invited those gentlemen to a private interview, and disclosed their plan; which, if it were not for the eclat of a triumph over Protestant feeling, ought, so far as the ultimate throttling of the yeomanry was to be desired, satisfied even this rampant band of Irish patriots. The draft of the Ministers' Bill proposed that the arms of the several yeomanry corps should be lodged in strict depots, and not remain in the possession of individual members—the corps were also to be formed into battalions which were to be under the immediate command of the Lord Lieutenant of the county to which they belonged—and these battalions could not be called out for service by such Lord Lieutenant, except in emergent cases, without the special command of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. This reform, it must strike every body, would put an end to the yeomanry—the men and the muskets might remain—but the institution would be gone—the free constitutional spirit would take its flight; and there would remain a *distrusted* and *suspected* force—all the rabble odium strong against it—no power of self-protection residing in it—an evil in itself, by strong imputation—and only to be resorted among the schemes of public defence, whenever some greater evil was to be apprehended. Vengeance, like a vulture, would hover over the heads of those proscribed loyalists—they would be marked, but they would be defenceless—and even the Lord Lieutenant of the county, the new and fresh depository of the confidence of the state, was to be, by the mere consequence of this command of the yeomanry, so tainted with distrust, that even he, could not call them into action, without the special authority of the LORD LIEUTENANT! This it is to legislate for a faction! to crop and pare down public things of moment to the dwarf dimensions of a faction's pleasure! The Ministers never asked themselves a question touching the intended depots—where the arms were to be stored in extensive district far, far remote from garrison towns. The scheme is an old one—in this particular. It was once proposed to lodge the arms of the Ulster Yeomanry in depots—but the Governors of the counties remonstrated—these were no safe places for them—and in a week it was supposed the muskets would be in possession of the peasantry, and then!—the days of many a thousand of the Protestant yeomanry of that province, would be numbered. No man of true spirit would remain a day in the Yeomanry, if the late plan should be acted upon. It would only compromise and embarrass the Protestants,—better for them to stand upon the principle of protection, as times and circumstances, and a sense of common danger may unite them, advise them, and justify them. The anti-protestant reformers who were invited to examine this scheme, scouted it altogether. The very men for whose gratification it was devised, exclaimed against it—root and branch. Lord ALTHORPE and Mr. STANLEY may assure themselves that Mr. O'CONNELL and his party are not to be satisfied by any thing, short of a complete submission to their demands—and that only, as long as it may be convenient to the leader. He will never be held one moment by a sense of obligation—vanity or interest appoints the duration of his gratitude, in his political career. Why should one Sect only asks the *Times*, be entrusted with arms? There is but the one which retains the arms, and remains in the array, in which they once fought, in defence of the Government and Laws, and for the maintaining of the union between Great-Britain and Ireland. It is the result of a past

occurrence. There were arms in the day of emergency, for loyalists of all calibres—the Protestants as a body, only claimed them and employed them—and a part of that bodystill retains a portion of them. There was no proscription.

PROCLAMATION OF THE POLISH SENATE.—The following is the latest Proclamation of the Chamber of Senators at Warsaw:—'Polish Warriors—It is upon your valour and perseverance that rest the lot of your country. Aid the Generallissimo with your virtues; surround them with the confidence which the nation has in your courage, and in the talents of the Captain which she has selected.

'Citizens!—Unite all your force for the levy EN MASSE—for securing of a unity of sentiments—for preserving a confidence in the national authorities—for making the great sacrifices which are worthy of your sublime devotion—and, in fine, for diffusing contempt for such persons as have not taken a part in your common dangers and glory, and whose only efforts have been to weaken unity and concord.'

LONDON.—The only piece of Foreign intelligence which we have received, is the account from St. Michael's by the *Galatea*, dated the 6th inst., announcing that the troops of the Regency at Terceira, had captured that island between the 1st and the 4th inst. The particulars were forwarded by a homeward bound East Indian, by which it appears that on the 1st of August the Terceira fleet, amounting to about thirty small vessels, having on board 1600 troops, were seen off the island; which prepared for an attack; a landing was effected on the 2nd, and on the 4th the island capitulated, and the Governor was sent on board the *Galatea*, which has just arrived at Portsmouth.

POLAND.—The accounts from Poland are to the 1st, at which time the armies were approaching very rapidly. Marshal Paskewitch has an army of 60,000 men, and the corps of General Rudiger is said to amount to half as many more. Warsaw is garrisoned by an army of 40,000 regular troops, and provisioned for four months, so that no fear is apprehended of any successful movement against that city. General Skrynecki has communicated his plans to the Nuncios, but they are otherwise kept private. The Nuncios have addressed a most energetic appeal to the troops, in which they recommended implicit confidence in the Generallissimo. It is supposed that he can bring into the field seventy thousand men.

CRACOW, Aug. 3.—The Russian corps under Gen Rudiger, 25,000 strong, crossed the Vistula on the 28th July, and on the 29th occupied Opalow and Osterwice. The Cossacks advanced to Kulee and Radom, so that in the first place the Magistrates packed up and went to Wlochow, but on the 31st Gen. Rudiger with the greater part of his corps, returned to the right bank of the Vistula, leaving only 5,000 men on the left bank. It is believed that this is in consequence of a demonstration made by General Czizanewski against Palawy and Josefoff. Up to the 1st of this month nothing important has taken place between the main armies.

It is generally understood at Paris that Prince Leopold has resolved upon abdicating. There are, however, some who say that the Prince's threat of abdicating has a saving, and that by a remodelling of the 18 articles he may be prevailed upon to remain.

A report prevailed that Warsaw had been compelled to capitulate, from want of provisions. The Polish accounts admit that the city is surrounded, and our correspondent in Paris has forwarded to us an extract from a letter (too long for this day) which represents the condition of the Poles, we lament to say, as altogether desperate.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.—We have just received from Paris letters of Wednesday evening. The Address of the Chamber of Deputies had been passed by a majority of 282 against 73,—making 209 in favour of Ministers.

We are able to announce that the answer of the King of the French to the Address of the Chamber of Deputies will contain, relative to the Belgium, the following sentence:—

'I hope that our army will be able also speedily to return to France. I will hasten to recall it as soon as in accord and concert with the Powers (d'accord et de concert avec les Puissances) who are guarantees, like myself, of the independence of Belgic neutrality, I shall be assured that this return will not expose Belgium to new aggressions.'

We were enabled to state yesterday that the French Government had given orders for the recall of twenty thousand men from Belgium, and the remaining thirty thousand were to take up a position near Nivelles, between that town and France. This is, at any rate, an earnest of the intended evacuation of Belgium. The occupation will probably be prolonged only until the King of Holland shall have disbanded a portion of his army, and entered into an arrangement to indemnify the Belgians and the French for the consequences of his breach of the armistice.

By Letters from Ostend dated the 16th, we learn that a report was current there, that a most atrocious conspiracy in which several persons of some consideration were implicated, had been discovered, and the parties arrested. The object of the conspiracy was the assassination of the King, but it was not generally believed.

SEE OF DUBLIN.—A Chapter was summoned on Thursday, (when the demise of the late Lord Archbishop of Dublin was made known) to appoint a guardian, ad interim. We