

EUROPE.

PORTUGAL.

LATEST NEWS.

Capture of Lisbon—Retreat of Don Miguel's Troops from Lisbon and Oporto—Proclamation of Donna Maria:—

Oporto, July 26.

"The glorious news which has reached us from the capital this morning so eclipses all minor occurrences, that were it not that the action of yesterday is the last of the offensive movement against the city of Oporto, that will have to be recorded during the present war, it would scarcely attract a moment's attention."

"Shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday morning, a heavy fire of artillery from all the batteries upon both sides of the river, bearing upon Lordello, and the Quinta de Vanzeller, announced the intention of the enemy once more to revisit the scenes of previous defeat, and to hazard his last stake in an attack. Between six and seven o'clock a large body of men issued forth from their lines, who opened a tremendous fire of musketry against the position in question, endeavouring to carry the battery within the Quinta, and to possess themselves of the village of Lordello, with the object of cutting off the communication between the city and the sea. This attack, which extended to the left as far as the Pastelleiro, was most vigorously supported, and at one time the enemy succeeded, in spite of all opposition, in gaining possession of a part of the high road from the brave fellows under the command of Col. Dodgin and Lt. Col. Shaw, who afterwards assisted in repelling them to a considerable distance, when the firing for a short period almost entirely ceased."

"At half past nine A. M. the attack was renewed with much fury, and the assailants advanced up to our batteries, and obtained temporary possession of a covered way forming the communication between the Pastelleiro and a new redoubt to its right, which latter they surrounded; but in the end their success was no greater than on the previous occasion, as they were shortly afterwards again compelled to retire to their lines, leaving the field strewed with dead."

"On this occasion the enemy's cavalry was brought into action for no other purpose, that can be guessed at, but to annihilate their infantry; the former were however cut to pieces; a troop of them actually attacked the last mentioned redoubt, and when I visited the spot in the afternoon, the carcasses of 11 dead horses were lying in its front, two of which were not six yards distant from the fosse of the works."

"The attempt upon this part of the lines having proved unsuccessful, the enemy determined to try his luck in the direction of Bom Fin, between which battery and the river Douro they showed themselves in great numbers, and rapidly drove in our outlying pickets. A body of men, composed of the 5th and 12th Cadaceros, with a detachment of French and some Lancers, were sent out against them who charged their advanced force, and compelled them to retreat. In this affair Don Fernando de Noronha, nephew to General Saldanha, was unfortunately killed, and Gen. Bento da Franca, and three other officers wounded. On the left Col. Cotter was killed, his head being partly carried away by a cannon ball. His son-in-law, Capt. Cotter, was wounded in two places, and had his leg amputated during the action. Volunteer Laevy, killed; Captain Robinson and Ensign Russell, severely wounded. A good number of Portuguese and six German officers were likewise killed or wounded; and judging from the number already brought into the hospital, I should imagine it pretty certain that the day's amusements will have placed 530 men hors de combat on the part of the besieged alone, and on that of the besiegers more than double that number. The spirit of the inhabitants of Oporto was strikingly shown throughout the day, and many of them on duty as volunteers, lost their lives in the action, or carried home honourable wounds. Four women passed me bringing in a wounded man upon a litter, and I was almost ashamed of myself at hearing a girl of 20 explain to a companion, 'We will bring in the wounded that the men may defend the line.' At the Quinta de Vanzeller, women carried out powder to the troops amidst the thickest of the fire. Brigadier Duvergier, who was visited by the Emperor whilst confined to his bed, died of his wound on the 23d inst, and was interred in the Church Cadofeita on the following day."

"The supplements to Chronica, No. 172, contains the last published official account from the Duke of Terceira, dated the 12th instant from St. Bartholomew, on which night he intended to cross the mountains, under circumstances of some difficulty, into Alentejo. It is only with notice as marking the speedy progress of this little band. On the 23d they occupied St. Ubes; and on the 24th entered Lisbon."

"Really the success of this expedition has been astonishing; those who had planned it never dreamed that it would do more than create a diversion of the enemy's force; but in one short month it has overthrown, it is to be hoped for ever, a Government more opposed to all the best interests of mankind than any which ever before existed on the face of the earth. The Emperor goes off to Lisbon immediately, it is said, in the Rehe steamer, accompanied by his Ministers, leaving S. J. d'Almeida with the command in his absence."

"The troops of the Regent, under the command of Count Villa Flor, entered Lisbon on the 22d of July, with but a small show of fighting, or opposition. On

the 23d a battle took place between the constitutional troops under the Duke of Terceira, and the Miguelites commanded by Jordao (the Butcher), in which the latter were defeated, and their commander was supposed to have been killed. Immediately upon receiving information of this event, Miguel's Ministers left Lisbon, taking the garrison with them. The next morning the inhabitants rose in a body, and proclaimed Donna Maria Queen. On the same day Villa Flor entered the city. It seems that the Miguelites made an attempt on Oporto on the 25th; but after losing a great many of their men, they were obliged to retire."

In the mean time, Admiral Napier with his fleet was in the Tagus, thus giving the Regent the command of the capital on the water as well as on the land. It was reported that Miguel had fled towards Spain. Whether this was true at that time, may be doubted; but that he would endeavour to make his escape, and probably into Spain, the moment he found his affairs desperate, there can be no question. Such a sanguinary wretch as he has been, could never dare to trust himself even in the hands of the constitutional government, much less in those of an infuriated populace, over whom he has exercised his tyranny for so many years, and during which he has sacrificed the lives of so many individuals who had become obnoxious to him."

Portugal may be considered as emancipated from the most abject and degrading bondage, under one of the most cruel, unprincipled, and remorseless usurpers in modern history. There is no danger of her situation becoming worse—there are many reasons to believe it will prove to be much better under the young Queen, and a written constitution."

The gallant Napier has been created Viscount of Cape St. Vincent by Don Pedro, as a token of his admiration of the conduct of the admiral in the engagement with Miguelite's fleet."

In the attack upon Oporto on the 25th of July, Col. Cotter, a brave and meritorious English officer lost his life by a random shot. The Regent immediately made a handsome provision for his family, as an acknowledgment of his distinguished gallantry in the Queen's service."

We give the following three private letters, which contain a relation of important events that have occurred at Lisbon, other particulars will be found in our postscript, but to the whole we have to add this finale—"Miguel is off for Spain." We have this fact from a note from one Cabinet Minister to the other:—

His Majesty's ship—, Lisbon, July 25.

"I wrote a few lines by the African steamer, which sailed two days ago, in which I told you that the Constitutional army was only twenty miles distant, on the south of the Tagus. Lisbon has already declared for Donna Maria, and I will give you the particulars, which I think you will find interesting. At daylight on the 23d we found that a telegraph situated about nine miles up the river, was burnt to the ground, this was the first indication we had of the near approach of Don Pedro's army. During the morning a great many soldiers were sent from Lisbon, to the south of the Tagus to meet them, making, with those sent during the last few days, about 3000. At six o'clock in the evening, the fort of Almida, which is close to where we lie, fired a few guns in direction of the country, which led us to think that an action was going on. We could not see it as the land along that side is very high; we saw a great deal of firing at Cissilas, after dark with musketry. Yesterday morning to our great delight, we observed Donna Maria's colours flying at that place. At seven, Almida fort surrendered, and was taken possession of by the Queen's troops who hoisted Donna Maria's flag, and by noon every fort and vessel in the river, had hoisted Donna Maria's flag. Almida fort hoisted the English colours at half past eight yesterday morning, and fired a royal salute, which was returned by our squadron. Admiral Parker, and the Captains of the English ships, left the Asia at nine, on a visit to the Duke of Terceira, and returned at noon. We were informed that the Miguelite soldiers met the others at three o'clock in the afternoon, when part of Miguel's cavalry changed to the other side. After an engagement which lasted three or four hours, Miguel's soldiers were defeated. The General was killed, after which his hands were cut off, and he was buried in the sand; some of the people again dug him up, and cut him in small pieces. I think this was done by the Portuguese themselves, as they say he caused the distress of a great many families. All yesterday morning the Pedroites were crossing to Lisbon. I went on shore in the afternoon, on the south side, and crossed to Lisbon. You may imagine what a state of confusion the city was in, nearly every person armed with a sword or musket, and all with blue and white ribbons in their coats and hats. A few persons were (I believe) killed; two were killed nearly close to me, I saw a carriage broken to pieces by the mob, belonging, I was told, to a Judge, who consented to a man being strangled a fortnight ago for getting deserters away. When the Governor of the city heard of the defeat of the Portuguese soldiers, he called the police, and such soldiers as were in Lisbon late at night, and told them to retire into the country, thus giving up the city. In the morning the populace released all the prisoners; in some goals there were as many as five hundred. All that I have been writing about took place in less than 24 hours. The Dougal and Tavora shifted yesterday afternoon close to the two principal squares. Admiral Felix, who commanded the Portuguese squadron

last summer, came on board for protection from the fury of the mob yesterday before breakfast; he went ashore early this morning in one of our boats thinking himself safe, but the people took him prisoner soon after and I hear his life is in danger; all order is at an end for the present. A person who shot another yesterday, went up to one of our gentlemen and told him what he had done, shewing him the musket. The Portuguese are exceedingly civil to the English. I received several salutes, and 'vivas.' You have of course seen a full account of the brilliant action fought by Captain Napier, so it is not necessary for me to say anything about it. 11.15 P. M. Admiral Felix's son is just come on board to ask the Admiral to protect his father. I am told he is coming on board again to night. The town was illuminated last night. Admiral Napier is just coming up the river with his ship—he is in the Don John. A packet arrived yesterday; she brought the news of a very great action being fought at Oporto, in which the Miguelites were defeated; of course the Portuguese war is now at an end, and as soon as the news reaches Oporto from this place Miguel will give in. The hearts of the people are pretty well known. The George (the Fourth, (Seamaster) lately hired by Don Miguel, is anchored close to us; she is afraid to go out for fear of the forts; her Captain has been on board three or four times in great fright."

Midland transport, July 25.

"I truly rejoice to say the Lisbon affair is over; Donna Maria's colours now fly at the Citadel, and all the Forts along the Tagus; nothing but saluting, cheering, and the Miguelites running off without bag or baggage. It was accomplished the night before last by a division of Pedro's army from the south, under Villa Flor, who had taken St. Ubes; the forts on the south shores were carried after a little skirmishing. Yesterday morning they took possession of Almida, and in an hour or two Lisbon hoisted the blue and white flag; the troops immediately passed over (1,500) and are now quartered in the castle. This morning the Admiral dispatched the Confidence Steamer to England with this important news. Nothing that Pedro can do will be too much for Napier; he has saved Portugal; he has at this moment have in sight, and they are saluting him from St. Julian's and the Bizaro. Admiral Parker intends to receive him with every honour he can bestow, mounting yards, saluting and cheering him as he passes. We have a guard on the Matland's pump, and the rest of the men arranged along the ship's gang way, with the drummer to play 'The conqueror hero comes,' as he passes."

Lisbon, July 24.

The game is all up with Don Miguel though it is possible they may risk another battle, for all his troops left Lisbon yesterday and to join, it is supposed, those in the north. Two days since Don Pedro's troops took possession of St. Ubes, fifteen miles to the southward of this port, assisted by the Old Lion of Ponza (as I call him), Capt. Napier, and yesterday a severe battle was fought between the Pedroites and Miguelite's about five miles off on the south side. The latter were defeated with the loss of 2,000 in killed and wounded; amongst the former was the Miguelite General, the cruel Felles Jordao, who treated the prisoners in St. Julian's jail. At 11 o'clock last night, they obtained possession of the principal fortress opposite Lisbon, and this morning the one on the heights, called Almida, gave up. The citadel of Lisbon shortly after hoisted Donna Maria's colours, and saluted. Most of the places have given in about here, and one of the King's boats has just passed us with a General Officer, on his way to St. Julian's to hoist the flag of her most faithful Majesty. Before evening we expect the Old Lion of Ponza in, to make all right here. A small vessel is despatched to inform him of what has taken place, and it is unlikely but we may be sent to Brest, to bring her little Majesty to Lisbon. A whole regiment of cavalry passed over to Don Pedro in the night yesterday, and they are now crossing over with other troops to take possession of the different posts in the city. Ourselves and the Dougal have moved higher up the right one opposite the Casa de S. J. and the other opposite Black Horse-square. Upon the whole I cannot think the Miguelites will rally, for when the news arrives at Oporto, such is the western-cock nature of the Portuguese, half will declare for Don Pedro, and a great part of the other half also. We all admire the gallantry and determination of Capt. Napier, in the capturing the Miguelite squadron, and the commander of the troops (Villa Flor, now the Duke of Terceira) told the Admiral today that Napier had set the example for their activity and determination. I am truly glad of it, and wish him all honour. He would have lost much more likely, as Lord Cochrane did, had he been so unfortunate as to have been elected for the borough of Portsmouth; a ship is his proper sphere, and he has now made a splendid fortune. The crews of the two corvettes which had escaped from Napier had been sent to St. Julian's Fort on the arrival of these vessels. They have turned over to Donna Maria."

The young Queen, it was expected, would shortly leave Paris to take possession of her throne; and the recognition of Donna Maria, as Queen of Portugal, by the French Government anticipated to follow the official announcement of the capture of Lisbon, which was to be communicated yesterday by the Marquis de Lodi."

PROCLAMATION OF THE DUKE OF TERCEIRA.

Lisbon, July 24.

"Inhabitants of Lisbon,—The command of the liberating army, with the Duke of B. as Regent in the name of the Queen, is pleased to inform you, with the sole view of liberating you, has crossed the provinces south of the Tagus and come to the margin of this river, to cause the standard of the Queen and liberty to wave before you."

But this standard, under which the loyal supporters of the throne and the charter to be sheltered, amidst the perils of exile and in combat, never was the emblem of war and vengeance, but that of the peace, concord, and reconciliation of the whole Portuguese family, and of clemency and pardon for the deluded and unfortunate. Therefore, inhabitants of

Lisbon, order, respect for the rights of each, the tranquility and peace of the capital, are what I hope and expect from you. I have taken, and shall continue to take, measures for you to be regularly armed by re-establishing the same laws that were once the support of the Queen and the charter; in them, and in others which I shall immediately organize, you will have an opportunity of sharing the glory of restoring the nation, and of maintaining order and the tranquillity of our hearths."

"Headquarters, Lisbon, July 24."

PLYMOUTH, AUGUST 1.

The Confidence, Government steamer, has just arrived at this port with the following important intelligence from Portugal. She left Lisbon on the 25th of July, and took possession of the 27th. Villa Flor entered, and took possession of Lisbon on the 24th, with scarcely any loss. The English prisoners confined in the City, having lost their bonds and procured arms, speedily liberated all the persons confined, and afforded the Pedroites great assistance. The police, 4000, retreated outside the wall, without firing a shot, and nearly all the inhabitants immediately declared in favour of the young Queen. Admiral Napier entered with the fleet on the 25th, and thus completed the capture of the place."

Oporto was attacked on the 23th, as reported by the African steamer, and although not immediately under the command of Marshal Balmont, still with his advice and instructions, indeed, he stated his intention of dining in Oporto on that day. They entered the place, but were repulsed with tremendous slaughter, having lost 1430 men. The Pedroite loss was 700, among whom was the brave Colonel Cotter, who fell by a random shot after the heat of the action. Our regiment of Miguel's cavalry was nearly all cut off. Don Pedro left Oporto for Lisbon on the night of the 27th, in the steamer Britannia, and was saluted by the English men-of-war outside."

The following are the official details:—

August 2.

"Despatches have been received from Lisbon, dated the 25th ult., containing the important intelligence of the establishment of the authority of the Queen Donna Maria II. in that capital, where she was proclaimed on the morning of the 24th ult. by the Portuguese themselves, without the aid or interference of a foreign soldier."

"On the 23d, the Duke of Terceira, advanced from St. Ubes and met and totally routed the forces sent from Lisbon against him, under the command of the notorious Felles Jordao, who is said to have been killed in the action. Upon this intelligence reaching Lisbon, the Duke of Calaval, and the rest of Don Miguel's Ministers, decided on withdrawing from the night, taking with them about 4000 troops, and retreated to the north. The towns people on the following morning, the 24th, finding their oppressors gone, with one consent hoisted the standard of Donna Maria, and proclaimed her Majesty in due form, with every appearance of enthusiasm. Their first step was to open the prisons and liberate the numerous victims of Miguel's tyranny. About the same time the colours of Villa Flor's army appeared on the opposite heights, and in the afternoon he himself crossed the Tagus, in the midst of salutes and rejoicings, and issued a proclamation in the name of the Queen."

"On the 25th, when the letters were despatched, Lisbon was perfectly tranquil again, and but few excesses had been committed, considering the excitement which must naturally have attended such a crisis, and the wrongs to which so many of the inhabitants had been so long subjected. Napier's fleet, with the Duke of Palmella on board, was then entering the Tagus."

"The news of these events having reached Oporto on the 26th, Don Pedro's standard that night from the place on board a steamer for Lisbon leaving for Salamba the supreme command, both civil and military. Up to the 27th, Marshal Balmont had not renewed his attack on the town, and as troops were observed to be passing over to the south bank of the Douro, it was supposed that he was about to raise the siege."

From the London Morning Chronicle.

August 3.

SURRENDER OF LISBON.

Intelligence of the highest importance was received last night from Portugal. Despatches dated the 25th ult., from Lisbon, have brought the gratifying news that the monster Miguel no longer continues his hateful sway. It appears that, on the 23d ult., an action took place between the army commanded by the Duke of Terceira, which had advanced from St. Ubes, and the troops of Miguel, under the orders of the notorious Jordao (the Butcher), when the latter was defeated, and he is believed to have been killed. When this event became known at Lisbon, the Duke of Calaval, and the rest of Miguel's Ministers, evacuated the capital, taking the garrison with them, amounting to 4000 men, on the morning of the 24th, and the victorious army of Villa Flor was seen on the opposite heights of the Tagus. The inhabitants of Lisbon immediately raised en masse, and without the aid or interference of a single foreign soldier, proclaimed in due form, Donna Maria as Queen of Portugal, with much enthusiasm and rejoicing, and proceeded to open the prisons, and set at liberty the victims of Miguel's tyranny. On the afternoon of the 24th Villa Flor crossed over to Lisbon, and was received with every demonstration of joy."

But few excesses had been committed; and when the letters came away on the 25th, the most perfect tranquillity prevailed. The fleet under the command of Admiral Napier, with the Duke of Palmella on board, was entering the Tagus."

Don Pedro embarked on the 27th at Oporto, on board the Flor, to proceed to Lisbon. At that date the attack had not been renewed upon Oporto; and, as the Miguelite troops, were seen crossing to the south of the Douro, it was believed that Marshal Balmont had raised the siege in consequence of the intelligence that had reached him from Lisbon."

It is impossible to estimate too highly the powerful effect that this great event must produce throughout Europe."

It must operate as a death blow to the despotic principles of the cause of freedom, not merely in the Peninsula, but in other parts of the Continent, where the advocates of Constitutional liberty and of Representative Government were anxiously watching the proceedings of Balmont, and eagerly expecting the surrender of Oporto. It will be declared in the country, by our Ultra-Tories, and must fall as a grievous calamity upon his Grace of Wellington and Lord Aberdeen; nor will it be less severely felt by that equal champion of the rights of nations and expounder of Grotius the Marquis of Londonderry. To all generous minds, however, the intelligence will afford unmixed satisfaction, and we may be permitted to rejoice the more, as the triumph

has been mainly accomplished by the signal bravery of our gallant countryman Capt. Napier, and the enterprising men who accompanied him."

We presume that the recognition of Donna Maria, as Queen of Portugal, will now no longer be delayed."

Admiral Napier has nobly fulfilled his promise of being in Lisbon in a month."

After a delightful passage down the coast, at noon, on the 23th ult., the Steamer in which the Imperial Majesty and suite had embarked, passed Cascaes. After passing Fort St. Julian, the steamer was decorated with Constitutional flags and a Royal Salute was fired. Saluting then became general from all the forts and batteries, and H. B. M. Schooner Pike, which was leaving for Falmouth, also fired a salute, manned the rigging, and gave three hearty cheers. The day was unusually fine, and a gentle sea breeze was blowing right into the Tagus. Before the Steamer had reached Belem Castle, she was surrounded by an innumerable fleet of boats, of all descriptions, crowded with passengers who shouted with one heart and one voice—"Viva Don Pedro!—Viva Donna Maria Secunda!"

Admiral Parker accompanied by several British naval officers and the British Consul, came on board of the steamer to pay their respects to the Emperor. At this moment the appearance of British Ships with colours flying, yards manned, and guns firing was grand beyond description. A French corvette lying close to our ships did not over our example."

The Dukes of Palmella and Terceira came off in the state barges. Admiral Napier also came accompanied by his son. The Emperor instantly left the quarter-deck to assist the Admiral over the side, and the moment he was on deck, the Emperor clasped him in his arms, and with great emotion expressed his gratitude for the bravery and skill, which he had evinced on a late memorable occasion, and which had given a happy turn to the current of events. The Admiral then introduced his son, the Emperor shook him by the hand, congratulating him on his speedy recovery from the effects of the wound he had received in the action, and thanked him for his gallant conduct."

The Steamer having now nearly approached Admiral Napier's squadron the Emperor and suite quitted the state barge, rowed by thirty men, splendidly dressed, and went on board the Don John, where he was received with hearty cheers, the rigging being filled with the crew. After inspecting the vessel he went on shore where the state carriages were waiting to convey the party to the Royal Palace. As the processions passed along the streets, every soul was out to see the Emperor and suite, and a crowd of people from which a view of it could be had, was crowded with people, shouting "Viva Donna Maria." At night the city was most brilliantly illuminated, and there were grand displays of fireworks, which scene was repeated every night until the Steamer sailed."

From the Morning Chronicle of Monday, August 5.

It is impossible to overrate the importance of the events in Portugal. The war may be said to be now completely at an end. The Portuguese did not await the entrance of auxiliaries into Lisbon to declare themselves; but the very moment the pressure of Miguel's force was removed, they rose in favour of Donna Maria, thereby manifesting in the most unequivocal manner that Miguel's sway was one merely of compulsion. What force Miguel had was rapidly deserting him, and Miguel himself has, it seems, fled to Spain."

According to some letters from officers of the British navy at Lisbon, which we have copied from the Hampshire Telegraph, preparations were making by Admiral Parker to receive Admiral Napier with the highest honours. We trust this may be taken as an earnest of the Government, which ought now to put an end to the unsatisfactory state of our relations with Portugal, by at once recognising the Sovereign in possession of the capital, and still more in possession of the affections of nearly the whole Portuguese nation. We have already sacrificed too much to punctilio. We deem the chance of Miguel's adherents holding out in the Northern provinces to be very slight. And, with regard to any operations by Bon-mont against Oporto, the intelligence of the success at Lisbon must have taught that General that the task is utterly hopeless. The soldiers of Bon-mont's army would of course share the general feeling. We think all fear of serious injury from that quarter may be very safely dismissed. But an anxious task still remains for Don Pedro—namely, the restoring on Portugal institutions under which the people may be averted in the enjoyment of constitutional rights. May he be influenced by wise counsellors at this eventful crisis!"

As we have already observed, the benefit of this conquest of freedom over tyranny, is not confined to Portugal. The constitutional cause in Europe gains a kingdom, and despotism has lost one that everywhere the Constitutionalists will be emboldened by the success of the Portuguese to struggle against oppression. The victory on the Tagus will therefore be felt in the remote north, as the success of Miguel would have, for a time, dampened the exertions of the rebels."

Some alarm was felt in the city late in the afternoon, by a rumour which became very current, that a Government was about to send a military force to Portugal. It received counteraction from a notice posted at Lloyd's, of a contract for chartering vessels and transport, although the notice mentioned two vessels, it is at the pleasure of Government to extend the number as circumstances may require, for there can be no doubt that the application at Somerset House will meet with what is wanted. It is said that the number of troops destined for Portugal will amount to 3000, and that this resolution has been adopted by ministers from the apprehension that King Ferdinand is collecting a large force on the frontiers of Portugal for the ostensible purpose of maintaining tranquillity in his territories, but with a sinister view of interfering with the affairs of Portugal. Another report is that ministers are yet to be persuaded of the Duke of Braganza's intention to the presence of the Duke of Braganza at the Portuguese capital as being likely the cause of an unpopular influence over the Emperor, they intend to insist upon his immediately evacuating the kingdom."

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

August 3.

We have received intelligence that a treaty had been concluded between the Porte and England, and the Emperor of Russia. The latter we have not seen, but if the I have not seen it, we have been communicated statements which have been communicated to us of its contents, are correct, the one of the Emperor of Russia is humbled to the dust, and must sink into a state of habitual dependence on Russia, with the name only of a puppet existence. It appears probable that Turkey will go through the same stages, and to the same fate, as the much worthier nation—Poland—has now reached, unless some un-