

# EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

We hear that the troops collected in the country to join Don Pedro, sailed on Saturday; also that 400 to 500 were on the eve of sailing from France.

The Marquis de Palencia, and his under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Chevalier de Barboza, intend to leave town this day. They go to Oporto in a Government Steamer, accompanied by a messenger from the Foreign Office, who will be the bearer of important despatches. The Marquis has been detained thus long in London by business, which he has brought to a satisfactory termination.

Our city correspondent says: "We hear that letters are in town from Oporto of the 23d ult., stating that three guerrilla parties are acting in favour of Don Pedro, principally on the side of Coimbra; that Oporto was considered so strongly fortified, as being out of all danger of being attacked. We also hear that the ship of 1,300 tons, purchased for Pedro, has sailed, as well as a steamer, having on board 50 guns for the above ship, 120 seamen, and a quantity of Congreve Rockets."

We learn by despatches from Oporto of the date of the 20th of August, that Don Pedro's out-parties have succeeded in capturing many supplies of provisions intended for the army of Miguel. They also state, that the ship Don John had reached the Tagus in a very leaky condition, and that another vessel had been much damaged by the shot of Sartorius.

His Majesty's ship Stag arrived at Plymouth on Wednesday morning. She left Oporto on the 22d. At that day every thing remained in statu quo. Sartorius sailed on the 21st to renew the blockade of Lisbon. His conduct in the rencontre with Miguel's squadron is spoken of by the officers of the Stag in the highest terms of praise.

A French Indiaman of 1200 tons, mounting 64 guns, has been purchased. Three houses of Bordeaux have tendered to the Portuguese committee in London, three corvettes, (or rather frigates,) of 32 long 18 pounders, and 140 men each, payable in bonds or debentures, which are to be taken in payment for prize goods and ships captured by the fleet of Sartorius, and now under condemnation and for sale at Oporto. Five thousands muskets, and vast quantities of shoes and army clothing, are also now about to be shipped to Oporto from England; and similar shipments, are preparing in various continental ports, namely at Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Havre, Nantes, Bordeaux, and Brest. Veteran Polish cavalry, commanded by their own officers, are enlisting in France, and will be mounted on the best English horses.

September 4.

The opinion in the political circles of Paris is, that Don Miguel is likely to succeed with his loan.

It is said that Don Pedro is puzzled to find a good Commander-in-Chief for his army. We give the rumour, without pledging ourselves to its authenticity, much less pretending to account for the fact.

The arrangement of Belgium is still in pretty nearly the same state as usual. There are many reports afloat on the subject, which is a tolerably indicative sign in itself that there has been no decision. Indeed, we have reason to know that the settlement which our diplomatists assured us they had accomplished months ago remains to this moment almost unsettled as ever. Some high authorities in the trading world speak confidently of a conclusive arrangement within fifteen days. It may be so. The thing is possible. But is it probable? Setting aside the uncertainty of all prospective results, those who are best acquainted with the actual state of things are slow to trust the most confident prophecies, especially in a case in which prophecy has so often deceived them.

September 5.

The French papers contain a very extraordinary phrase of the military governor of the Polish province of Wilna, Prince Dolgoroucki forbidding all political discussion within the range of his jurisdiction, ordering the inferior authorities, who may detect the inhabitants in such contraband amusements, to denounce them; and threatening the pulpits, on their conviction, with the knout, imprisonment, and Siberia. This ukase is dated the 16th of June last, and no doubt is entertained of its authenticity.

All the private correspondence from Paris intimates the approaching assumption of the ministerial lead in France by M. Dupin; an event which, by doing away with the constitutional anomaly of responsible royalty, will remove a subject of considerable jealousy.

The Cholera prevails at Brussels, Ghent, Antwerp, and thirty other places in Belgium.

A terrific storm occurred on the 16th ult. in Silesia, by which thirteen villages were nearly entirely destroyed. The hail (some of which are said to have weighed one pound) covered the ground to the height of half a yard, although the hurricane only lasted a quarter of an hour.

The accounts received at the Foreign Office from Lord Durham are said to be quite as satisfactory as Lord Palmerston expected them to be; and the amendment in the conduct of Nicholas towards the French Ambassador is ascribed entirely to the bold tone which Lord Durham has assumed. It is said, also, that the emperor has expressed himself more reasonably on the Belgium question; but we do not hear that he has given our am-

bassador the slightest reason to believe that he will observe a more christian-like course towards the Poles. On that point Nicholas seems to consider all interference as amounting almost to insult, and will listen to nothing in the shape of remonstrance or even advice.—*Morning Herald.*

September 8.

Our memory furnishes no reminiscence when there was such a flatness in the market of politics, to speak in the language of the sons of commerce, as at the present moment. The only subject relating to foreign news that attracts public attention is the contest in Portugal, and even that is waning in interest from the inertness of the principal actors, who seem to be afraid of coming to close quarters. Don Miguel has contrived to shut up Don Pedro in Oporto, from which place, it appears, he cannot stir till he has an accession of his forces; and these he is in a fair way of receiving, his agents in France and England having already dispatched a considerable number of recruits and material of war. The people of Portugal, it is clear, give themselves little or no concern about the question in dispute.

Thursday evening 1st past Seven.

The accounts from Berlin state that they are chiefly occupied there with the preparations for the grand camp of exercise which is to take place in a few days both at Berlin and Potsdam. A number of persons of distinction are expected to attend. It is computed that not less than 80,000 troops are to form the two camps.

A letter from Ostend says: "Prince Talleyrand set out from Calais for Dover on Saturday. Prince Metternich, whose passage through Paris was announced some days ago, has caused his passage to be taken on board the Earl of Liverpool steam boat, for London, which leaves Ostend to-morrow (Tuesday)."

It is stated in a French paper that the Spanish government send to Lisbon 6,000,000 of reaux every month.

Charles X. and his companions in exile are about to quit Holyrood House and take up their residence at Glatz, in Germany. The Duchess of Berri it is said, will be required to remain quietly at home with her family.

Yesterday His Majesty held a levee at St. James's palace.

CHOLERA.—This morning's report; new cases 589, deaths 213, recovered 461, remaining 2342.

The report this week exhibits, notwithstanding an increase in the number of places in which the disease prevails, a decrease in the number of cases and deaths, as compared with the preceding week. Cases during the week 4,590, deaths 1858. Total cases from the commencement 46,812, deaths 71,310.

EXPEDITION OF DON PEDRO.—Several respectable French merchants have been making large purchases of horses, saddlery, &c. at Nantes, which will be immediately shipped off for the army of Don Pedro. There have been already 250 horses embarked, and as the country people were constantly flocking in with more, by the end of last month a large supply of them would have reached their destination. From Bordeaux, also, similar supplies, to a large extent, are being transmitted.

T. F. Kennedy, Esq. Clerk of the Ordnance has been appointed one of the Lords of the Treasury, in the room of Lord Nugent. Colonel Fox succeeds to the Clerkship of the Ordnance.

The late Mr. Lydeker, who gave £40,000 to the Seamen's Hospital, died of cholera. His sickness was short, and when aware of his situation and feeling the approach of death, he hastily wrote his own will. He began life as a whalebone cutter and rising by his steady gains, he purchased shipping and became a whale-fisherman. By his spirit and industry and close economy, he soon found that his money made money; and being of very small ambition in other matters, nor over indulgent to himself personally, he accumulated rapidly. He has bequeathed handsome legacies to friends and captains, to the amount of some thousands, and he has made the trustees of the Floating Hospital for sick and disabled Seamen his residuary legatees.

Leopold, it appears, acquires a fortune of £50,000 with his new bride; just the income, besides the Claremont estate, which he obtained with the hand of the Princess Charlotte. Should his second bride possess the same accomplishments of mind and person as the first, his Belgian Majesty will have been one of the most fortunate widders upon record.

Upwards of five hundred sail of vessels had arrived at Liverpool in the space of nine days.

THE BANK.—Considerable apprehension continues to exist of the effect which may be produced, when the documents explaining all the apparent intricacies of the affairs of the Bank of England shall be actually laid before the public. Should circumstances arise of a nature that might render it necessary for the Directors of the Bank of England, as a point of prudential conduct, to reduce their issues, the commercial interest would be exposed to difficulties and embarrassments of no common magnitude.

Cholera.—We confine our report to twenty-four hours, and we give the general statement merely, for to particularise would be sufficient to cause cholera in timid minds, so extensive is the spread of the disorder and so devastating its effects. It is in every part of the kingdom, and where most merciful, its ravages are sufficiently frightful. In Ireland, the last twenty-four hours produced 348 new cases, and 68 deaths; and England, 721 new cases, and 224 deaths; so that the addition to the affected in 24 hours amounts to 1,076, and the mortality is in that short space, 307 persons. There remain now affected in Ireland, 746, and in England, 2709; that is, at the present moment, 3455 persons sick of the cholera are reported. London being still left unnoticed. The whole amount of cases as stated by the Central Board of Health, is 68,855, and the deaths are 24,180.

LIVERPOOL.—During the whole of last week this formidable disease raged with great violence, but we are happy to see that the returns of Sunday and Monday are more favourable.—Total cases, 4,486; died 1,304; recovered 2,789.

PLYMOUTH.—The civil department of the navy, formerly called the Admiralty, Navy Office, and Victualling Office, are now consolidated in Somerset House, and doors of communication have been made from one office to another, and controuled, not as heretofore, by three boards (the admiralty, navy, and victualling), but by the Lords of the Admiralty, assisted by five superior officers or heads of department, the Accomptant-General, Surveyor-General, Navy Storekeeper-General, Physician-General, and Comptroller of Victualling Transports. This consolidated office is called the Admiralty, but is divided into the "Admiralty," as formerly existing, and the "Admiralty," Somerset House. With the consolidation of the duties of the Navy Pay Office has also been consolidated, namely, all remittances, either of half-pay, widows, and their pensions (except Greenwich out-pensions), seamen's wages, &c.; all prize claims and duties, except wages, &c.; in short, all duties except the receipt and payment of money. This arrangement has not been extended to the Greenwich out-pension department, which being carried on in a separate office, at Tower-hill, and being of a peculiar nature, and the arrangements well adapted to the particular class of persons for whom it was established, has not been disturbed. Public naval letters are to be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, but the name of the service on which the letter is written to be marked on the left and lower corner, such as "Navy Pay," "Victualling," "Medical."

City, half-past one o'clock.—The English Funds continue to advance. Consols for Account this morning opened at 84 1/2-8, and reached 84 3/4 buyers, the price now is 84 5/8-3/4, and for money 84 1/2-5/8. Bank-stock shut. India Stock 203 1/2; India Bonds, 4s. prem.; Exchequer bills 15s. 16s. prem.

The express received from Paris this morning brings the French funds higher; the 5 per cents. 99 50; and the three per cents. 69 40. A conference of the Ministers of the five powers was held between four and five yesterday afternoon at the Foreign Office. It was attended by the Russian Ambassador, the Prussian and French Ministers, the Austrian Minister (the Baron de Wessenburg) on a special mission, the Austrian Charge d' Affaires, and Viscount Palmerston.

We have elsewhere endeavoured to map out before our readers as much information, in a condensed and intelligible form, respecting the course of the elections, as we could procure from all the sources we command. Although much of this is surmise, and much is yet liable to alteration, yet it will be found to convey a tolerable accurate view of the efforts that are making in different parts of the country to turn the benefits of the Reform Bill to account, and of the chances that exist in favour of success.

The reform candidates preponderate almost every where; and they are so thick in some places as to clash with each other, and peril the great object they have in view. In a few instances, and those of an important class, the Tory interest appears to be placed in jeopardy; not to speak of the actual injury it suffers from the disfranchising schedule. On the whole there is little doubt, that the ensuing Parliament will present a fair representation of the people, although it will be far removed from the ideal reflection of popular feeling, which only theorists and enthusiasts expect to realize. But we must not flatter ourselves that the work of reform ends here. It properly begins with the first Parliament convened under the bill. The direct aim of the bill is to secure the return of representatives who shall be identified with the people; and it will be for such representatives to carry into effect those measures which are calculated to work an effectual improvement in the machinery of government.

Town is literally emptied of its contents. Since the session of Parliament, you scarcely meet any body in your walks but men who may be said to live in the streets.

It is said the Royal Exiles are about to depart from Holyrood.

MANCHESTER, August 25.—Trade is rather dull, but active preparations are now making, and some bleachers are getting rather busy, which looks well. Goods, however are much below a remunerating price, and all heavy fabrics must experience a rise, or they cannot continue to be made with a profit. Yorkshire goods are improving considerably, but wool has been so high last season, that a rise is absolutely required; the reduction, however, which has taken place this season, in coarse wool, will assist a little, and help to give a stimulus to that branch of trade. If we may draw a criterion from a former precedent, we may safely conclude that a good trade is approaching, for our crops are not only abundant, but the quality is fine and much of it housed in safety. The weather in this quarter, however, for 14 days back, has been wet and close, but not so much so, as to give great inconvenience to the farmer, and has not at all injured his crops. P. S.—The Right Hon. C. Poulet-Thompson, M. P. Vice President of the Board of Trade, who has been here two days on a visit to Mr. Heywood, M. P. is this afternoon announced as a candidate for our borough. This will bring in Cobbett, should the right hon. gentleman not succeed.

The fishermen of the salmon fishery near the mouth of Tyne pulled out at one draught, on Monday evening week, no less than 140 of those fish.—*Durham Advertiser.*

On Wednesday week, a public meeting was held in the Town Hall at Manchester, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning His Majesty to exert his influence with the Russian Government, on behalf of oppressed Poland; and to require the fulfilment of the treaties by which a national existence and constitution were guaranteed to them. The petition received a great number of signatures at the close of the meeting.

STATE OF TRADE.—With much pleasure we notice that the demand for the fall trade is beginning to increase in the sales both in our cloth-halls and warehouses, and to revive the drooping spirits of our merchants. The protracted period of stagnation is, we would fain hope, at an end. For two or three weeks past, the sales at the Leeds and Huddersfield markets have been large; and at Bradford and Halifax the sales are also improved. The manufacturer has still to struggle with an advanced price of foreign wool, and an advanced rate of wages; and as he finds himself unable to obtain a proportionate advance in the price of his goods, he is compelled to diminish the quantity made, and to supply himself as it were, from hand to mouth. The commencement of the full demand will, however, inevitably increase the quantity manufactured, and call again into employment some of the many hands which are now reluctantly idle. It is universally agreed that stocks are low, both in the hands of the merchant and the retail dealer; and this, combined with the prospect of an abundant harvest and the low price of food, is

an encouraging symptom to those who have to supply the nation with clothing. There is no immediate prospect of an improvement in the foreign trade, which, from a great variety of causes, is decidedly bad; but an amelioration of the internal state of the country may, we think, be confidently looked for.—*Leeds Mercury.*

DIVING.—There is a small cutter now lying in our (Yarmouth) roadstead, belonging to a man named Bell. Her crew consists of six men, several of whom are singularly expert in diving. She sails about from place to place, to offer assistance to recover lost treasure, &c. She has arrived for the purpose (by permission of the Admiralty) of endeavouring to obtain a portion of the treasure lost in the Guernsey Lily transport, which got on the Cross Sand, floated off, and afterwards foundered in the centre of the Yarmouth Roads in forty-three feet water, coming with stores, &c. from Holland, after the Duke of York's expedition in 1799. The method these divers use is curious:—The cutter is first placed immediately over the wreck, the diver then, habited in an India-rubber air tight dress, having a tube attached at the back of the neck to receive the air (which is constantly kept pumping in,) descends from a rope-ladder, and gives signals for certain things to be sent down by a small line which is attended to by those on the deck of the cutter: by this line, baskets and other utensils are sent down for the use of the diver, and sent up again with wine, &c. taken from the wreck. The diver's head-dress is composed of copper, and is a complete helmet, only that it is much larger in the head, and has in its upper part three glass windows; it weighs 50 lbs. He has two other dresses on besides that above-mentioned. He carries down with him 120 lbs. of lead in two bags. With all this weight he declares that when in the water, he appears perfectly free from weight or incumbrance of any sort. There has already been brought up a large quantity of wine (the bottles curiously tattooed with large and small oysters, which have been tasted, and are excellent,) some copper, iron handles of chests, pieces of gun-carriages, &c. They hope soon to be in possession of the brass guns, valuable plate, and the dollars, which it was known the transport had on board for the purpose of paying the troops employed in the above-mentioned expedition. The Admiralty, we understand, has handsomely given permission to Captain Bell to make what use he pleases of the articles found, only conditioning that the brass guns (if recovered), shall be given up, for which they will return their value. Great numbers of persons from different parts of the country have been off to view this novel and singular undertaking. These divers go down alternately about twice a day but, are compelled to take advantage of the tides when it is slack water.—*Norwich Mercury.*

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CHARTER.—We have been assured, says the *True Sun*, by a correspondent, who affirms that he speaks from undoubted authority, that the following are the intentions of Ministers with respect to the East India Company's charter:—

"The trade of China is to be thrown open, and the Company's charter renewed only so far as vesting in them the government of India; and this for a shorter period than before."

"They are not to be allowed the monopoly of any article of trade to or from India."

"Free colonization is to be permitted, and no British subject removed from India but by judgment of one of the King's Courts."

"The Duke of Clarence (that is to be) will go out as Governor-General. Bangalore will be made the capital of southern India in place of Madras, which will become the headquarters of the eastern division of the Madras army."

"Hyderabad and the southern portion of the Doab, will be given over to the Madras government, and the northern Circars to Bengal."

"The greatest part of the Nagpore territory to be occupied by the Bombay troops, instead of the Madras."

"Hindustani is to be the general language of business throughout India, in the revenue and political departments."

"The regulations of the three Presidencies are to be assimilated, and the pay of the civil servants equalized, with the exception of the Supreme Council, which is to continue on a higher scale than the Councils of Madras and Bombay."

"The settlers in the upper country are to be made amenable to the Company's Judges and regulations. Governors, Commanders-in-Chief and Members of Councils, to be appointed by the India Board."

"The Company's marine at Bombay to be done away with—the duties to be done by the Royal Navy."

"With regard to the land settlement (a most important point, and one little understood in this country), no determination appears to be come to."

"There are many other minor subjects, but their detail would occupy too much of your valuable columns."

IRELAND.

DUBLIN.—A fire broke out on Tuesday evening, about eight o'clock, in the Printing office of Mr. Hardy in Cecilia street, the amount of loss sustained is estimated at £6000.

THE HARVEST.—The reports from all parts of the country are most gratifying as to the prospects and progress of the harvest. All letters from the country, speak of the crops as being extremely abundant, and of an excellent quality.

EXTENSIVE SEIZURE OF TOBACCO.—On Tuesday evening information was received by Lieut. Shaw, on the Coast Guard Service, and John Smithers, Esq. Comptroller of Customs for Waterford, that considerable contraband goods were concealed on board the brig Aurora, George Foresight, master, which arrived the same day from St. John, New Brunswick. Lieut. Shaw and Mr. Smithers, accompanied by the officers of the Coast Guard proceeded the same evening on board the brig. In the Captain's Cabin they found 56lbs of manufactured tobacco called negro head; in the steward's berth 235 lbs; at the back of the companion ladder, 235 lbs; under the fore-castle 256 lbs; in the fore-castle and among the cargo, 134 lbs, all the same manufacture, and two boxes of Havana cigars discovered concealed under the timber. The Captain denied any personal knowledge of the tobacco being on board. An investigation was then proceeded in, when it appeared that two passengers from America, and who were then on shore, were owners of the greater part of the tobacco. The Captain and crew were then committed to the city gaol. The passengers were subsequently found in a tavern, and also committed.—*Waterford Mail.*

Cholera in Sligo.—The ravages of this terrible disease has exceeded any thing yet narrated of its effects in the United Kingdom. If Glasgow had been scourged in an equal degree taking the ratio of the population as thirteen times the amount of Sligo, we should have had

upwards 800 deaths every day. The Ballyshannon Herald says, "many of the inhabitants have fled from the town and taken shelter in the woods; in some places tents are erected where as many as could get room have taken up their abode, and others are living at the sides of ditches, exposed to the inclemency of the weather, who are consequently in a most wretched condition; others have determined to stand their ground, believing the Almighty to be as strong in Sligo as any where else! and, thank God, many of them have proved his goodness and mercy. The town is almost quite clear of the labouring classes, they having repaired to the woods; those who remain in town are very badly off for provisions, the country people being afraid to come in." And a letter quoted in the Dublin Evening Post, dated the 26th, gives even a more appalling account. It states "that coffins cannot be made for interring the dead, who are hurried to the earth in pitched sheets. The present population does not exceed 3,000 persons, fourteen thousand having fled. Terror has in too many instances overcome parental affection, and many children have been deserted by their parents, while the distress of the widows and orphans left in the town, from which all who have had the means have fled, is frightful. A subscription to relieve these wretched objects has been collecting in Dublin this morning."

PORTUGAL.

In Lisbon on the 4th Aug. although public tranquillity continued undisturbed, the highest excitement prevailed. Arrests were becoming every day more numerous, and some of the most respectable inhabitants were among the sufferers.—Four whole regiments were every evening at seven o'clock locked up in their barracks. The force of Don Pedro in the neighbourhood of Oporto on the 6th was about 13,000 men, 9000 of whom he brought from the Azores, the rest being volunteers and deserters who had joined him. This force he intends to increase by issuing a decree for a levy on the Provinces North of the Douro to the amount of 36,000 men; and it is understood that he will not proceed to Lisbon until he has collected a force sufficient to awe the enemy into compliance without the effusion of blood. By this plan it is thought his success will be certain. The resources of Miguel are said to be nearly exhausted, his troops unpaid, his treasury empty and dependent only on the exertions which have so long tried the patience of his subjects.

The pecuniary resources of Don Pedro, are said to be increasing. The Miguelite Company left at Oporto nearly 50,000 pipes of wine, which sold at a very low price will produce upwards of a million sterling, and the blockading squadron are daily sending prizes to Oporto, which will add to those resources.

Don Miguel, it appears, intends strongly to fortify Coimbra. Troops to the amount of 11,000 are to congregate there from different parts of Portugal.

# COLONIAL.

HALIFAX, OCT. 10.

On Monday forenoon His Excellency Sir PEREGRINE MAITLAND, and LADY SARAH MAITLAND, and their family, embarked on board the Govt. Brig Chebucto, Capt. Potter, under a salute from the Flag Ship, the Winchester.—The Chebucto was soon after got underweigh, and glided down the Harbour with a light northerly wind.—As she successively passed the wharves, His Excellency was cheered by crowds of Inhabitants assembled upon them.—In every instance the cheers were returned from the Brig, and particularly acknowledged by His Excellency who stood at the Gangway. We are proud of the kind and generous feelings so warmly evinced by our fellow townsmen on this occasion towards His Excellency and his amiable family—they deserved this mark of affectionate regard, and it must have been highly gratifying to them to have received it on leaving the shores of Nova Scotia. It seems uncertain whether or not His Excellency will ever resume the Government of the Province, should he not, we shall rejoice to find in his Successor the talents and virtues of Sir PEREGRINE MAITLAND.

The duties of Administrator of the Government have devolved upon the Hon. Thomas N. Jeffery—His long residence in the Province has enabled him to acquire a thorough knowledge of its interests, and we are quite sure of his earnest anxiety to promote them in every possible way.—*Hal. Royal Gazette.*

ADDRESSES TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. (Presented previous to his Departure.)

A twelve o'clock on Friday last, the following Address signed by the Magistrates and nearly five hundred other Inhabitants of the town, was presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor:

To His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B., Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over His Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia, and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

The Humble Address of the Magistrates and other Inhabitants of Halifax,

May it Please Your Excellency, We, the Magistrates and Inhabitants of Halifax, beg leave to express to your Excellency, on your approaching departure from the Province, the strong feelings of regard and esteem entertained for your Excellency by this Community.

The happiness it has enjoyed under your Administration of the Government, justly calls for our most grateful acknowledgments.

We have, upon all occasions, found you easy of access, and have experienced a constant readiness to meet our wishes in every way which could contribute to the promotion of the best interests of the town—and so perfectly have its peace and harmony been maintained, that we have enjoyed, to the fullest extent, the blessings of that Constitution under which it is our pride to live.

These are benefits which have resulted from your public conduct: The active benevolence which has distinguished your residence amongst us, and that of LADY SARAH MAITLAND, is beyond our praise, and will ensure to your kind Family the prayers of those who were ready to perish—their gratitude will accompany your future course, and afford a satisfaction unmingled with any alloy.

The prompt and salutary proceedings adopted by your Excellency for the protection of the Inhabitants of the Province against the awful pestilence with which the Earth is afflicted is