BRITISH NEWS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—JULY 15.

Belgium.—King Leopold.—His Belgic Majesty's English Pension!—The Marquis of LONDONDERRY rose to ask Earl Grey whether all the negociations which had led to the meditated departure of King Leopold were brought to a close; and if so, whether the noble Earl would produce the papers relating to such negociations. The illustrious individual to whom he alluded, was saved from the shipwreck of Greece, to be launched into a more disturbed sea. Has the King of England signified his assent to the arrangements? The noble Marquis wished also to know, whether or not King Leopold was to take his £50,000 a-year and Colonel's pay out of this country? His Lordship did not deem it politic that an *intimate* connexion should hereafter subsist between this country and that illustrious Individual. The noble Lord also thought that pacificatory feelings would not long subsist between this country and France. Besides the papers, their Lordships should have Lord Ponsonby's letter, "hasty and hurried" as it was, laid before them.

Earl GREY said their Lordships would no doubt excuse him for omitting to notice the noble Marquis's questions. It was already a matter of discretion with Ministers to lay such documents before the House. At the proper time, he had no doubt of laying the documents sought for before their Lordships.

JULY 18.—*King Leopold's Annuity—Resignation of it and the Colonelcy of his Regiment.*—Earl GREY, after alluding to the debate on the subject introduced by Lord Londonderry on a former day, read the following Letter from King Leopold.

"*Marlborough-House, July* 15, 1831.

"My dear Lord Grey,—Before I quit the country, I am desirous to state, in writing, the intentions and views which I had the pleasure of communicating to you verbally this morning, on the subject of my British annuity.

"As Sovereign of Belgium, it is not my intention to draw from this country any portion of the income which was settled upon me by act of Parliament at the period of my marriage. Your Lordship is, however, well aware, that up to the very moment of my leaving England, I have maintained my establishments here upon their accustomed footing, and that, consequently, there remain to be fulfilled and discharged, pecuniary engagements, and outstanding debts, to an amount which it is quite impossible for me to state at the present time with precision. As soon, therefore, as I shall have accomplished the payment of these demands, it is my intention to make over, into the hands of trustees, whom I will without loss of time appoint, the whole of the annuity which I receive from this country, in trust, for the following purposes:—

"I shall require my trustees to maintain, in a state of complete habitation, and of repair, the house, gardens, and park, at Claremont; and further, to pay all the salaries, pensions, and allowances, which I shall deem a proper reward to those persons who have claims upon me, for their faithful services during my residence in this country. I shall, in addition, require them to continue all those charities and annual donations to charitable institutions, which have been allowed or subscribed to, either by the Princess Charlotte or by myself, up to the present period.

"All these objects having been fulfilled, it is my wish and desire that the remainder shall be repaid into the British Exchequer.—I remain, my dear Lord Grey, most faithfully yours.

(Signed) "LEOPOLD."

(The reading of this Letter was followed by repeated cheers from all sides.)

Earl GREY afterwards announced to the House, that the illustrious Individual had also expressed his intention to resign the Colonelcy of his regiment, but in consequence of haste, he had not done so formally. (Loud and reiterated cheers.)

REFORM BILL.

The following are the boroughs which have already been disfranchised in the Committee:—Appleby, Aldeburgh, Great Bedwin, Bishops Castle, Bletchingley, Boroughbridge, Bossiny, Brackley, Bramber, Collington, Camelford, Castle Rising, Corfe Castle, Downton, Dunwich, Eye, Fowey, Gatton, Haslemere, Heden, Heytesbury, Higham, Ferrers, Hindon, Ilchester, East Looe, West Looe, Lostwithiel, Ludgershall, Midhurst, Milborne Port, Minchead, Newport, Newton (Lancashire), Newton (Hants), Orford, Petersfield, and Plympton. There now remain in the schedule, to be disposed of, Nineteen.

NEW DUTIES.—In the House of Commons July 1, the Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced a resolution reducing the duty on Coals exported, to 3s. 4d. if in British vessels, and 4s. 6d. if in foreign vessels—which was agreed to. American vessels have the same privileges as British.

The next resolution was "that a duty of 5s. 10d. be imposed on every one cwt. of COTTON WOOL imported from foreign countries, and a duty of 4d. only on that imported from British possessions." The Chancellor observed that the abolition of the duty on Printed Calicoes, 1st session, had already been productive of the most beneficial effects. Mr. Goulbourn wished to know the amount of the drawback on printed calicoes. The Chancellor said the drawback this year had exceeded the receipts by £122,000. The resolution was agreed to.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has proposed a drawback on *Tallow Candles*. Mr. Herries preferred to take the duty from SOAP. Mr. Hume said both might be repealed by imposing a duty on Russian Tallow—and over £70,000 would be saved to the people. Mr. Goulbourn said a duty on Russian Tallow would raise the price of candles and soap to equal the present excise. Mr. Robinson said the duty on soap, the malt duty, half the duty on tea and sugar, and all the assessed taxes, might be repealed, if a tax were imposed on all realized property. In this way absentee property, and the property in the funds would be reached.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has renewed his proposition of last session regarding the Wine duties; the plan is to equalize the duties on foreign wines: the duty henceforth to be 5s. 6d. per gallon, and to be carried into effect this year; the duty on Cape wines to be 2s. 9d. till 1834, then 5s. 6d. Mr. Goulbourn and others strongly opposed the alterations, as they were a violation of the treaties with Portugal, and that they broke faith with the colonies. It was also said they were unfairly partial to France: the changes were defended, and carried 259 to 157: majority for Ministers 132. [The former duties were on French wines 7s. 3d., Portugal 4s. 10d., Cape 2s. 4d.]

BRITISH COMMERCE WITH HOLLAND.—We find that the dissolution of the connexion between Holland and Belgium has led to consequences which can hardly fail to be advantageous to the British trade with Holland. Previous to the separation of the two countries, the duties on cotton goods were payable by weight; they were so heavy as to be prohibitory with respect to coarse goods, and amounted to from 20 to 40 per cent. on those which were actually introduced. By a law which has recently been passed, however, in Holland, the duties have been greatly reduced. Since the 2d instant, cotton goods have been admissible into the Dutch ports on an *ad valorem* duty of only 4 per cent. The duties on their importation into the Dutch East India possessions, have also been in some respects mitigated; at least goods in Dutch bottoms are to pay only 12½ per cent. *ad valorem*, instead of 25 per cent. as heretofore. From goods imported in British ships the higher duty will still be exigible.—*Manchester Guardian.*

COMMERCE OF LIVERPOOL.—Not less than between sixty and seventy vessels, principally from foreign countries, arrived at that port on the 18th July.—This was not occasioned by any previous contrary winds having kept them out, but was in the ordinary course of trade. The number of arrivals for some time had been very great, and the docks presented a scene of more than usual bustle and activity.

THE CROPS.—In Oxfordshire the appearance of the crops is most favourable, and there is every prospect of a most abundant harvest. In the county of Worcester the appearance of the wheat fields is fine beyond almost any thing that is remembered; indeed the crops of every kind of grain are expected to be very good.

The Liverpool Courier of the 12th July says—"We are happy to notice that the export trade, the chief vent for which is Liverpool, has been particularly brisk during the past month. Cotton manufactures to the value of upwards of £1,100,000, were exported, and woollen manufactures, which were thought some time ago to be decaying, to the value of nearly £600,000, and the infant manufacture of silks has exceeded the amount of £18,000 for the month only.

THE SHIPPING INTERESTS.—*Steam* vs. *Wind.*—The resuscitation of the Budget, which is at hand, reminds us of one of the most unpopular of taxes which it proposed to impose—we mean the tax on steam vessels; and the contemplation of steam vessels leads us to ponder on results, hitherto very improperly developed, which an injudicious tax may delay. We are often dinned with the distresses of the shipping interests. We are so, partly because the distress is real, and more because the complainers are numerous, combined, powerful; and their exaggerated statements and extravagant demands are pressed on the public with the effect that iteration seldom fails to produce. The cures which the advocates of the shipping interests propose for the evils under which they are described as labouring, are of a very simple kind; the prejudices to which they appeal are very deeply rooted. The last great stand which they made, our readers need not to be reminded, was on the question of the equalization of the Timber duties. * * * * * Shorten voyages, you diminish ships—diminish ships, you diminish sailors—and what then becomes of the wooden walls of Old England? Is any expense to be mentioned in the same day with the hazard of such a catastrophe as the downfall of the British Navy!—Nelson!—Duncan!—Howe!—Throw millions into the sea—spend all you are worth, and mortgage the labour of unborn generations, rather than put your naval superiority in jeopardy. This appeal, we repeat, is never-failing; but, though the appeal fails not, the shipping interests do; and all the clamour that they make can keep off but for a few years their inevitable destiny. The naval service, commercial and military, is in a transitive state. Steam is proceeding to drive out sails, as certainly, though, perhaps, not so completely, as the jenny did the spinning-wheel.—Vulcan is subverting the sovereignty of Eolus. Already, instead of the wet ship-boy on the high and giddy mast, we have the sweating stoker in the broiling hold; the engineer supplants the timoneer; and cranks and pistoons and paddles take the place of haulyards and braces and bowlines. The shipping interests must be content to partake of the revolution which attends all mortal inventions. It is, even now, evident to all men, that how long or how obstinately soever the ship-owners may cling to the old machinery, our naval marine, in the event of a war, must be entirely remodelled. What would the San Josef have been worth against a steam frigate or even a steam sloop? And what prevents the building of steam-frigates, or of steam seventy-fours, but the maritime peace that every where prevails? And if, in the event of another war, we must perforce have recourse to steam-ships, what is the value of the grand argument for forcing a generation of seamen by any expedient however clumsy or extravagant? What comes of the appeal to the wooden walls? Ministers may, doubtless, repress steam-vessels; merchants may burden the community in order to maintain sailing-vessels. So might ministers have represented the beautiful but infinitely inferior inventions of Arkwright; and so might they have taxed the people of England for the benefit of distaffs; but the tide of improvement will not halt in the one case, any more than it would have halted in the other.—*Spectator.*

LONDON, July 12.—The news of the cholera morbus having made its appearance at St. Petersburg, has had an extraordinary effect upon the Russian produce market. The holders of tallow, and other Russian produce, will not in fact, name a price, though they were glad to take almost any offer two days ago.

Lord John Russell has been honored with the freedom of the City of London. After the ceremony was concluded a most sumptuous banquet was served, at which a long list of distinguished personages were present.

Since the days of the Bill of Exclusion, the Whigs and the Tories have not been more incensed against each other than they are now. They do not communicate—they do not speak—they scarcely nod at one another; and so exacerbated are they become, that a member of Brookes's has informed us, that when a certain Baronet of *rating* celebrity goes into the club room, he is looked at by all the Whigs as if they would inquire of him—"What brought *you* here?"

THE RAILWAY.—Since the opening of the branch of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway from Bolton, there have been conveyed 1545 passengers. The average receipts for fares and carriage of merchandise is at the rate of £10,000 per annum, and the effect has been to drive every stage coach from off the road between Bolton and Liverpool.

A late English paper says—"The Imogene, of 28 guns, built on an entirely new principle, was launched at Pembroke dock-yard, on the 24th June. Her keel is rounded fore and aft, and so fastened, that should she strike on a sunken rock or unknown shoal, it, with a part of her rudder, becomes detached, leaving the vessel as perfectly sea-worthy as before."

IRELAND.

FAMINE IN MAYO.

Galway, July 1.

SIR,—I take the liberty of again soliciting your attention, and that of your benevolent committee, to the appalling destitution which prevails in this town and neighbourhood, as well as the western districts of the counties of Galway and Mayo.

We had hoped that the relief afforded would have repressed the wide spreading desolation; but I grieve to attest the mournful increase of famine, with all its awful accompaniments. His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam states, that in the course of his late tour he has ascertained that the parishes of Barna and Spiddal, in our immediate neighbourhood, are in 'pestilence and famine.' It is with anguish of heart that I am obliged to claim for the Claddagh fishermen and their families, 5,000 in number, a woeful pre-eminence in calamity. Words cannot express it. I am sure there does not exist on the habitable globe want characterized by more deeply marked features of intense suffering than appears in these three quarters, especially the last. But it is in vain to particularise in such a wide and expanded scene of terrific and almost universal devastation. In a community of 45,000 souls, there are not, I am sure, less than 30,000 in extreme distress; and including the distressed districts in both counties, I cannot estimate the number pining in afflicted indigence at less than half a million. Many deaths have occurred from starvation in the town itself! Hordes of famishing human beings, from all parts daily swell our own peculiar share of misery, and we are in frequent apprehension of falling victims to contagion. The labouring classes roam along our door idle for want of employment, evincing in their worn and hollow countenances the frightful ravages of unrelenting hunger. They were forced thus bitterly to linger by, even while the spring business was in progress, and how many must have been added to the forlorn and sorrowing groups, now that occupation in this way is over! There is, then, the accession of hundreds from the distilleries, mills and corn-stores, which, at this season of the year, from the deficient supply of water, are always at a stand.

Affliction hastereth, and an all-just Providence, in its wise forecast, hath visited us in this way for some inscrutable purpose which human eye durst not scan, and is known only to its own sacred behests. Yet it is not the less our duty, bending in resignation to the supreme beneficence of that power which ruleth our destinies with resistless sway, to extend the feebleness of our aid and service to our perishing fellow creatures.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
your most faithful servant,
ED. FRENCH, D. D. R. C. Bishop.

John Smith, Esq. &c.

The outrages committed on the 12th instant, have tended to increase the distraction of the public mind, but still it is satisfactory to find that Orange processions were much less numerous than on former occasions. It is only right to reflect, too, that every thing in Ireland is exposed to exaggeration, and that truth is to be ascertained only by a comparison of adverse statements. The stipendiary magistrate sent to Newtownbarry, has given great satisfaction, and this peaceable district is once more restored to tranquility. Distress still prevails on the western coast, but it cannot continue long. The assizes have commenced in Ennis, and the calendar is heavy, but the county of Clare is returning to order.

DINNER TO THE MARQUIS OF ANGLESEY, IN BELFAST.—On the occasion of the late visit of Lord Anglesey to the Northern Regatta, at Belfast, a public dinner was given to the noble Marquis, in that town, the Provost in the chair. When his health was drunk, his Excellency rose and said—I am sorry I have not seen more of this happy part of Ireland.—Ireland wants repose—it wants the superintendence of resident landlords, such as you have here, to pay attention to the wants of the people and the interests of the country. These things you have, and the effects I rejoice to find exhibited in the prosperity of all I see around me. Ireland also requires a cessation of party feelings, and that men should not be persecuted for opinion's sake. (Loud cheers.)—I rejoice to be told that I now see around me, in this most respectable assembly, persons of all opinions in politics and religion. This is as it ought to be. Every one has a right to maintain his own opinions, no matter how scrupulous those opinions may be; but he is equally bound to respect the conscientious opinions of others. (Cheers.) When the conscience is controlled, then it becomes persecution. (Cheers.)—I shall not trouble you with any further remarks, except to thank you for the honour you have conferred on me, and to say, that I am always most decidedly attached to the true interests of my country. (Cheers.)

DEATH OF MISS FRIZELL.—Those who are able to appreciate the strength of woman's feelings, and the nature of woman's delicacy and sensitiveness, will be grieved, but not surprised, to learn that Miss Frizell, the victim of the libertine, Luke Dillon, has been unable to survive the misery of her situation. She died, we understand, last week, at Bangor, to which place she had been conveyed by her family, under the vain hope that change of scene would heal the wounds of a broken heart.—*Observer.*

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, July 24.—*Evening.*—By the German mail we received yesterday the *Allgemeine Zeitung* of the 16th, and Frankfort papers to the 13th of July. We are assured that the Austrian Government has considerably relaxed its military preparations, and that the purchasing of horses for the army had already ceased. The most active measures have been resorted to in every part of the Austrian dominions to prevent the extension of the cholera.

POLAND.—It appears that the charge of treason against the Polish Generals, so confidently asserted, had, it is now stated, no foundation. The news from the theatre of war, received during the past week, is unimportant.

Private letters from Algiers mention a most disastrous expedition towards Titeri. The French column was pursued in its march back to Algiers, by about 40,000 of the natives; and lost 700 men killed and wounded—only 180 of the latter could be brought away.

From the London Morning Herald, July 11.

We have just received the Moniteur Belge, and other papers, from Brussels, of the date of Saturday night. They contain at last the conclusion of the much contracted debate in the National Congress on the Throne question. The "preliminaries" have been agreed to by a majority of 56. The debate which preceded the decision lasted nine days, and there were but few of the members of Congress of any character who did not take part in it. We forbear at this late hour translating the speeches delivered on Friday and Saturday; and, in fact, they contained nothing new upon the subject. Upon the division the members were—

For the Prince,	126
Against him,	70
Majority in favor,	—56

The whole number present was 196.

On the announcement of the numbers the most enthusiastic plaudits resounded from the Chamber, the Gallery and the Tribune, with waving of handkerchiefs, throwing up of hats, &c. "Vive le Roi!" "Vive Leopold, le Premier Roi des Belges!" were vociferated in every direction. Nor was the satisfaction less on the outside; the people were seen shaking of hands, and congratulating each other upon the prospects of an end being put forever to all their troubles.

THE KING OF BELGIUM.—Prince Leopold of Coburg, the new King of the Belgians, has been received with all outward demonstrations of joy by his subjects, and entered on his reign with every appearance of prosperity. The accounts received on Saturday contain the details of the ceremony of his Majesty's taking the oaths, in the presence of the Congress and the people. All was joy and happiness—a happiness not a little increased, we suspect, in the eyes of the good people of Brussels, by the pleasing fact that trade had been more brisk during the preceding four days than for eleven months before. His Majesty arrived at the Palace of Lacken on Tuesday, and on Thursday made his triumphant entrance into Brussels.

The King left Lacken at eleven o'clock, and proceeded on horseback, accompanied by the Commander of the Civic Guard, the Governor of the Province, and a squadron of the cavalry of the Civic Guard, to the gate of the city, where he was met by the Burgomaster and a Deputation of the Corporation. After an address from the City was read, his Majesty replied.

The cortege then entered the gate, and proceeded slowly amidst the ringing of bells and the acclamations of the crowded windows and streets.

The moment Leopold made his appearance in the square, several pigeons were let off for Antwerp.

The King then came forward, and was handed up the steps by a deputation of the Congress. He addressed some kind words to the Regent, and after a few words from the President, sat down, uncovered, on a seat prepared in front of the throne. The Congress also sat down. The people cheered loudly.

M. C. Vilain XIV. then read the whole of the Constitution, upon which M. de Nothomb, the youngest of the secretaries of the Congress, stood forward and read a paper, which he then presented to the King.

Leopold read it seriously over, and then rose from his seat, and advanced to the front. He then slowly, seriously, and distinctly read aloud the oath, in the following terms:—"I swear to observe the Constitution and the laws of the Belgian people, and to maintain the national independence and the integrity of the territory."

A table was then brought, and Leopold signed the Constitution.

Loud and continued cries of "Vive le Roi!" The cannon fired, the trumpets sounded. The Presidents, the Vice-Presidents, and Secretaries of the Congress, signed the documents, as witnesses.

Leopold, at three minutes past two o'clock, went up to the throne, and, standing on the steps, read an address to the Congress and people, which was heard throughout with great attention.

The loudest applause followed this act—101 guns were fired off, the bells rang a merry peal, and a hundred trumpets were sounded. The King ascended his throne, and received the homage of his subjects.

A new cortege was then formed to accompany his Majesty, Leopold I. to his palace, the populace cheering loudly and vehemently as it passed.

KING LEOPOLD I. has ascended the throne of Belgium amidst the most gratifying manifestations of zealous loyalty from his new subjects. In his progress through the Belge territory to his capital, he was every where received with enthusiasm; and for the present not a voice of opposition is heard, or a symptom of coldness displayed. We trust he may have a peaceful reign, though the circumstances of his country, both external and internal, forbid him to look for repose. His religion is the only serious ground of danger, as the Belgians are bigoted Catholics.—Should he rule in a liberal spirit, the free institutions of Belgium will be consolidated; he will become popular; and the country will enjoy commercial prosperity and a dignified neutrality. The KING OF HOLLAND has not yet signified his assent to the preliminary articles of peace offered by the Allied Powers; but as they are accepted by Belgium, and as LEOPOLD reigns in virtue of the arrangement, we have no doubt that Holland will be obliged to concur. Many contested points relative to territorial boundaries remain to be settled, but we trust they will be arranged, though not satisfactorily to all parties—which is impossible—yet without an appeal to the sword.—*Liv. Times.*

PORTUGAL.—The French squadron, which continues to blockade the mouth of the Tagus, has at last come into actual collision with the troops of Don Miguel, and an effusion of blood has been the consequence. Upon the 1st of July a French ship of war, chasing a Portuguese prize, ran after her under the guns of one of the forts, when she was fired upon, and sustained some trifling damage. The Frenchman returned the fire with vigour; and after a broadside or two, succeeded in silencing the guns of the fort, and in capturing his prize, which he brought off in triumph.

The Grand Duke Constantine, brother of the Emperor Nicholas, and viceroy of Poland before the revolution, died suddenly at Witepsk, on the Dvina, about the 20th of June, of Cholera Morbus.

Letters from Hamburg attribute the death of the Grand Duke Constantine to the *cord* rather than the cholera. It is remarkable that two of the principal persecutors of the Poles should be thus prematurely cut off. In these times of philosophy and infidelity, it would be considered superstitious even to hint at the agency of a retributive Providence.

WILL OF DIEBITSCH.—The late Marshal Diebitsch has left a will, of which our correspondent at Augsburg has given us some particulars. His property did not amount to more than 500,000 thalers (equal to Prussian crowns), making about 1,600,000 francs. Half of this sum he has left to his brother, Arnold Diebitsch, a hat-manufacturer at Stettin, in Prussian-Pomerania; the other half to his sister Albertin Diebitsch, a nun of the convent of St. Ulrica, at Wolff-hart in the neighbourhood of Koinsburg.—Diebitsch had but one child, an illegitimate son, who died very young. His brother has a son is a commercial house at Bordeaux, who is a well-educated young man. The late General has not named the Emperor Nicholas in any part of his will. At the end he has made mention of M. Sebastiani, whose friendship he gained at the peace of Tilsit, and to whom he has left his diamond cross of Wladimir.—*Figaro.*

Cholera Morbus in St. Petersburgh.

LUBEC, July 6.—The Nicholas I. steamer arrived from St. Petersburgh this morning, and brings the afflicting intelligence that the cholera morbus has now extended its ravages to that capital likewise. On the 26th of June, the malady made its first appearance there, and during the five days 26 cases of sickness occurred. The epidemic, however, appears to have manifested itself in a mild form. On the 1st of July at 7 in the evening, 57 passengers went on board the Nicholas I. which was then lying in the Cronstadt roads. No goods were taken on board, but, according to orders, the captain waited till the next evening for the St. Petersburgh mail. At 9 o'clock the captain yielded to the urgent request of the passengers, and weighed anchor. At Cronstadt, on the 1st, two prisoners died of the cholera, and on the 2d there were six or eight fresh cases there. As the steamer was leaving the roads she saw two vessels driving out to sea, with the quarantine flag half-mast high, as a signal there were sick on board. The crew and passengers on board are all in perfect health. The population of St. Petersburgh was in a state of complete consternation, and the Imperial Family was gone, for greater safety, to Peterhoff. On the 27th of June positive intelligence was received at St. Petersburgh of the death of the Grand Duke Constantine, at Witepsk.

PROGRESS OF THE INDIAN CHOLERA.

From the Englishman's Magazine for May.

Indian or Spasmodic Cholera, is a plague of modern origin. It is in its principal symptoms altogether unlike the *English Cholera*, yet many persons, not acquainted with the nature of both species, have confounded them. In Hindostan, Spasmodic Cholera has probably always existed as a comparatively mild climatic disease, affecting at certain seasons of the year a small number of individuals in various parts of the country. But there is no evidence to show that it ever bore the epidemic character until the year 1817. However this question may be disposed of, it is at least certain that the Indian Cholera, was not entitled to be classed with pestilential scourges of the worst description, previous to the beginning of August 1817, when it suddenly broke out with unprecedented malignity.

Commencing among the inhabitants of Jessore, a town one hundred miles N. E. of Calcutta, in less than a month, it travelled along the course of the river to that city, having desolated the intervening villages. Before the expiration of August, the native population of Calcutta were attacked, and early in September the disease was also manifested among the Europeans.

From January to May, 1818, the pestilence raged with extreme violence, extending its destructive influence across Bengal, from Silhet to Cuttack; and towards the interior, from the mouth of the Ganges to its confluence with the Jumna, a space including 450 square miles.

Leaving Bengal, the disease retired for some time to the western bank of the Ganges and Jumna. In its most malignant form it appeared at Benares, where in two months fifteen thousand persons perished. At Allahabad forty or fifty died daily. To other localities, situated on either bank, the disease soon spread, and the mortality was equally great. In the district of Gorrakpore thirty thousand were carried off in a month. Then suffered in succession Lucknow, Cawnpore, Delhi, Agra, Muttra, Meerut, and Bareilly.

Between the 6th and 7th of November, the epidemic had reached the Grand Army, which, on the approach of the Pindarrewar, had been concentrated at Jubbulpore, Mundella and Sauger, under the command of the Marquis of Hastings. It consisted of ten thousand troops and eighty thousand followers. To the different divisions of this force the Cholera proved more fatally effective than could the shot of the enemy in a well-contested field. In twelve days nearly nine thousand men had fallen to rise no more. At this time the thermometer ranged from ninety to one hundred degress Farenheit. The heat was moist and suffocating, and the atmosphere a dead calm. The progress of the Cholera in the centre division of the army was as follows:—After creeping insidiously for a few days among the lower classes or the camp followers, it seemed instantaneously to gain fresh vigor, breaking out with irresistible force in every direction. Previous to the 14th, it had overspread the camp, sparing neither age nor sex in the indiscriminating violence of its attack. The old and the young, the European and the native, fighting men and camp-followers, were alike selected, and all equally sunk within its death-grasp. From the 14th to the 20th, the mortality had become so extensive that the stoutest hearts were yielding to despair. The camp wore the aspect of a general hospital. The medical officers, night and day at their posts, were no longer able to administer to the numerous sick who continued to pour in from every quarter. At this time the scene was strikingly contrasted to what it had been a few days before.—The noise and bustle almost inseparable from the presence of a multitude of human beings, had nearly subsided in the stillness. Nothing was to be seen in motion, save a solitary individual, here and there anxiously hurrying from one division of the camp to another to inquire after the fate of his companions. Nothing was to be heard but the groans of the dying, or the wailing for the dead. The natives perceiving the only hope of safety in flight, now deserted in crowds. But their speed frequently deceived them. The fields and highways for miles round were covered with the bodies of many who had carried with them the seeds of the distemper.

The Cholera now directed its course across the Decean, advancing, in many instances, at the rate of fifteen or eighteen miles a-day, and remaining at various posts during a period of from two to six weeks.—In this way it reached Hussemabad, where the mortality was frightful for several days. It then followed the banks of the Nebuddah to Tanah, and afterwards traversed Aurungabad, Ahmednugger, and Poonah. Taking the direction of the coast it arrived at Bombay, August 1818, having crossed the Indian peninsula in twelve months from the date of its appearance in Calcutta.

We have thus been able to trace the footsteps of this destructive traveller through the country of its birth. Its measured rate of progression, and the occasional halts which it made for definite periods in thickly inhabited towns, are worthy of remark, as the epidemic still retains these characteristics. Like a nascent river, its course has been at times direct or devious, uniform or temporarily interrupted; appearing at various places, not at the same period, but in succession, either by the gradual advancement of the main current, or of some of its distributive branches.

While the interior of Hindostan was submitting to this, the pestilence had spread along the coast of Malabar and Coromandel, reaching Madras the 8th of October. With its progress here, a new and alarming feature was developed. The possibility of transporting the contagion by sea was evinced in its transit from Coromandel to the Island of Ceylon. In Candi the capital, it broke out in December 1818, with even greater violence than upon the Continent.

By the 15th September 1819, Mauritius was included in the Islands infected. The disease did not appear until after the arrival of the Topaz frigate from Ceylon, where the epidemic was then raging. The vessel, at the time of sailing, seemed healthy, but during the passage the Cholera had appeared among the crew. In Port Louis fifty persons died daily. The malady, however, was chiefly confined to the coast; for though the deaths in the hospital of the town amounted to ninety-four cases out of the one hundred and thirty-three, on the plantations the mortality was not higher than ten or fifteen per cent.

In the adjacent Island of Bourbon, the disease began early in December 1819. The Governor had adopted measures to interdict all communication with Mauritius; but notwithstanding this, two boats from the different Islands held clandestine intercourse, and the contagion was imported. Of two hundred and fifty-seven persons seized with the distemper, one hundred and seventy-eight died.

During the last six months of 1819, the Cholera, pursuing its route to the *south* and *east*, had also invaded the Indo-Chinese Peninsula. Siam received more than a proportional share of misfortune. In Bankok alone forty thousand individuals are said to have fallen victims. The contagion marched onwards to Malacca and Singapore. By the end of April it was announced on the northern coast of Java. During May it extended with violence to the interior of this Island.

Cochin-China and Tonquin were invaded in 1820. In December, of the same year, it entered China, beginning its ravages at Canton. Pekin admitted the enemy in 1821, and during that and the following year the mortality was so enormous, that coffins and other funeral requisites were necessarily furnished at the expense of the public treasury, for the interment of the poorer classes. Numbers of people engaged in the pursuits of business or pleasure, riding or walking, were seen to fall in the streets, exhausted by the sudden impression of the disease, which carried them in a few hours afterwards to eternity.

We shall now return to Bombay, and describe the course which the epidemic took to the *north* and *west*, in its approaches from that Island towards the confines of Europe; and the route by which at last it was enabled to traverse the Russian Empire, threatening, in the present day, the neighbouring European States.

In July, 1821, through the intercourse maintained by ships trading between Bombay and Muscat, in Arabia, the contagion was exported to the latter.—Here the disease destroyed sixty thousand persons.—Many expired ten minutes after the accession. The Cholera now spread to different parts of the Persian Gulf—to Bahrein, Busheer, and Bassora. In Bassora, eighteen thousand individuals perished, of whom 14,000 died in a fortnight.

From the Persian Gulf—the Cholera extended inland, in two directions, following the line of commercial intercourse. On one hand, it ascended the Euphrates, traversing Mesopotamia, into Syria; and on the Tigris, from Bessora to Bagdad. On the other the disease was propagated into Persia. In the city of Shiraz, the population of which is forty thousand, there died sixteen thousand in the first few days.—Among the victims was the East India Company's Resident, Claudius James Rich, Esq. He had retired to rest but slightly indisposed. In the morning he was found dead in his bed.

Extending through Persia, the contagion visited several districts in the north and south of the kingdom. Ispahan escaped in consequence of the caravans from Shiraz being prohibited from entering the city. The route that was substituted lay through Yezd. This town paid dearly for the vicarious visitation, as seven thousand persons were afterwards swept away by the Cholera. During the succeeding winter, the contagion became dormant both in Persia and Syria.

In the spring of 1822, the Syrian & Persian streams of contagion had their frozen energies restored to activity. They quickly spread in their primitive vigor. Mosul, Beri, Aentabi, and Aleppo, were infected. In Persia, during September, the disease spread to the northward of Teheran, throughout all Kurdistan and Tauris.

In the spring and autumn of 1823, Diarbekr and Antioch were attacked, and the disease ravaged many of the towns along the Asiatic side of the Mediterranean. It also extended, in an opposite course, attaining, in the month of August, Baku, upon the border of the Caspian Sea. At length, in September, it reached the Russian city of Astracan, at the mouth of the Volga. It first broke out in the marine hospital. From the 22d of September to the 9th October, there died one hundred and forty-four patients, nearly two thirds of all who had been attacked. Rigorous measures were enforced by the authorities for checking the contagion, but it continued to manifest itself until the severity of winter had set in. During the ensuing summer it did not return. The winter of this year was also destructive of the Syrian branch before it could reach Egypt. Sanatory precaution, however, in expectation of its arrival, had been prescribed by the viceroy.

Although Europe was relieved from the impending danger, by the complete destruction or exhaustion of those parts of the contagious currents which had penetrated to Astracan, and to the borders of Egypt, yet the Cholera continued to re-appear, every summer, in many of the countries previously infected, shewing that the cold of winter had, in general, power to check its morbid influence upon the human body, but not to destroy the miasm altogether.

In 1822 it re-appeared in Java, and carried off one hundred thousand people. After visiting Ternat, Celebes, and Banda, in 1823, it first reached Amboyna.—The inhabitants had no recollection of the disease ever having been in the Spice Islands before. Afterwards it committed great havoc in Timor. For several years the Cholera pursued its destructive course through China. After desolating several cities in Mongolia, it had reached the frontiers of Siberia at the end of the year 1826. In February, 1827, the disease fortunately received a check during the prevalence of a strong north wind.

After the first invasion, Persia had several returns of Cholera. In October, 1829, a very serious inroad commenced in Teheran, the royal residence. But the occurrence of winter stopped its progress for the time. The contagion, however, was again resuscitated towards the middle of June, 1830, in the provinces of Mazanderan and Shirvan, upon the southern shore of the Caspian Sea. From the latter it passed through the town of Tauris, and destroyed five thousand of its inhabitants. Crossing the Russian frontier, it rapidly advanced towards the interior. In two provinces four thousand five hundred and fifty-seven persons were seized with the malady, of whom more than a third died.—The 8th of August it entered Tiflis. The population was soon diminished from thirty thousand to eight thousand, by deaths, and emigration to avoid the distemper. To avert the spreading mortality, the inhabitants had recourse to religious ceremonies and processions, which, by collecting crowds, only served to extend the disease.

In the mean time, by the first of July, the malady had reached Astracan. Ten days afterwards one thousand two hundred and twenty-nine individuals had been seized, of whom more than a third died, including the civil governor, and nearly all the officers of the police.

This was the second time the devoted city of Astracan had been visited by the contagion. It was decreed, however, that the present attack should not yield so readily as the former had done seven years before. The resistless progress which the malady has since made from this locality, over a vast portion of Russia, has served to fix the attention of professional men in every part of Europe, and to excite rational alarm in the minds of the enlightened members of the general community.

The contagion in penetrating to the heart of the Russian empire, from Astracan, pursued the course of the Volga, which spreads its navigable waters over the most populous provinces. Considerable havoc was made among the Cossacks of the Don. The capitals of the several districts between that and Moscow were