

MAY that Almighty Being, by whom Kings reign, and Princes decree justice, long, very long preserve our most amiable and beloved Sovereign, an ornament and a blessing to His subjects. May His Royal Progeny, stimulated by the example of their illustrious parents, tread in Their steps, and transcribe into their own lives the shining virtues that are daily displayed before them, and thereby become the admiration and delight of mankind. And may the British arms, which have already derived lustre from the exertions of Your Royal Highness, continue, under Your Leading and Talents, to triumph over the foes of freedom, order, and religion; securing to the Sovereign, the stability of His Throne; and to His Subjects, the inestimable blessings conferred by our Constitution, which far surpass those that are enjoyed, at this day, by any other people.

THESE, SIR, are our unfeigned sentiments and wishes. We think ourselves happy in this opportunity of testifying them to Your Royal Highness; and of assuring You that we are, with the profoundest respect and veneration,

SIR,  
Your Royal Highness's  
Most devoted,  
and most obedient,  
humble servants,  
CHARLES NOVA-SCOTIA.

*(Signed by the Bishop in behalf of himself and of the Clergy.)*

HALIFAX, May 26, 1794.

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tributed greatly towards the surrender of the place, by being constantly present, and giving orders for the construction of eight batteries, immediately under his command.

After the surrender of Martinique, His Royal Highness embarked on board the Quebec Frigate, with the command of the Brigade of Grenadiers and some Seamen, for the purpose of reducing the Island of St. Lucia; which, through the most spirited and vigorous exertions, was effected by the troops under His command, together with the Brigade of Light Infantry and Seamen, commanded by Major-General Dundas, who was a junior officer to the Prince. His Royal Highness returned with the Troops to Martinique to get a few days of rest; after which he again embarked on board the Veteran, of 64 guns; and with the same Troops, strengthened by the 39th Regiment, for the reduction of Guadaloupe—this was effected by rapid movements, and the use of the Bayonet, in about 12 days; no Cannon being employed, except by the enemy.

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