





loopt op slechts 1200 man; deze opgave is niet zeer waarschyneelyk wanneer men in aanmerking neemt de verscheidene uitval- len gedaan door de belegerden. De vloot op den Donau gaf zich tergelijker tyd met de fortres over; en 289 stukken geschut vielen in de handen der overwinnaars.— Deze belangryke overwinning stelde in de magt der Russen vele mylen vaart op den Donau en maakte de verdediging der hooger op de rivier liggende fortressen, vry moeelyker.

De berigten uit het leger van den gene- raal Diebitsch vermelden dat hy bezig is om de versterkte post van Choumla, waar de Groot Vizier zich met dat gedeelte van zyne byeen verzamelde troepen bevindt, streng te blokkeren. Zelfs beweert men dat de Graaf voornemens is deze bykans onneembare fortres te bestormen; in welk geval als dan de Groot Vizier eene gunstige gelegenheid zal treffen, om de in het laatste gevecht van zyn voorhoofd ontruk- te lauwerkrans te herwinnen.

De Fransche en Engelsche Ambassa- deurs zyn te Konstantinopel aangekomen en met de grootste geestdrift ontvangen geworden. Deze aankomst is opgevolgd door eene gewigtige gebeurtenis, te weten het vertrek van den Dragoman van de Por- te naar Choumla, waaruit men besluit dat de Porte genegen is in onderhandelingen te treden. Men wil het algemeen voor- houden dat op zyne aankomst aldaar er Turksche commissarissen zouden benoemd en naar het Russisch hoofdkwartier afge- vaardigd worden. Andere berigten mel- den tevens dat de Ambassadeurs als bemid- delars zullen dienen. In alle gevallen is het blykbaar dat de vyandelykheden zul- len ophouden.

De oorlogstoebereidselen zullen echter niet opgeschorst worden middelerwyl de- zer vredelievende verwachtingen. Men berigt dat het den Prins Madatoff met een Russisch korps gelukt was den Balkan door te trekken; maar wy kennen niet de hoe- veelheid zynere krygsmagt, noch of het slechts de inval van eene kozakken horde zy. Het tweede korps der Russische re- serve, bestaande uit 40,000 man, heeft be- veleu ontraagen om naar den Donau aan- terukken; en van den anderen kant zegt men dat de Sultan van Terepra vertrokken is, ten einde het bevel over de reserve te Adrianopel, welke in aantogt naar Choumla was en bestaande uit 60,000 man troe- pen, te nemen.

Men berigt dat de inwoners van Rud- schuk zich na den val van Silistrie zouden verklaard hebben, liever te kapituleren dan de yseligheden van een bombardement wittestaan, aangezien al hunne huizen van hout gemaakt zyn. Doordien zy grooter in getal zyn dan het garnisoen, zoo vrees- ten men dat de plaats onverwylid na derzelver beranning zoude overgaan.

Tevens is het berigt algemeen in om- loop dat Admiraal Greig te Varna aan boord zoude nemen 15,000 man troepen om dezelve tusschen Bourgas en Sizeboli aan wal te zetten, ten einde de Turksche krygsmagt te verhinderen tegen Choumla aanterukken. De Albanische troepen onder het bevel van den Pacha van Scutari, zyn in de nabuurschap van Widdin aange- komen en de versterkingen van Boenie en Romelie zouden denzelfden optogt aanne- men. Zoo doende zoude eene zware krygsmagt in de nabijheid van Widdin ver- zameld worden en dezelve mogt als dan van grooten dienst zyn.

Zoodanig is de inhoud der berigten uit het toneel des oorlogs, loopende tot op dit oogenblik waarin wy schryven. Verschei- dene wel onderripte personen zyn van ge-

voelen, dat de aankomst van den dragoman te Choumla opgevolgd zal worden door een' wapenstilstand.

Wy hebben geene berigten van eenig aandelang van de legerkorpsen in Azie, welke naar het schynt met weinig nadruk tegen elk anderstryden. De Perzen schy- nen niet geneegen te zyn oorlog tegen de Russen te voeren en het woorden van den Russischen Ambassadeur en deszelfs gevolg, schynt voldoening te hebben eiland.

Intusschen winnen de Grieken veel grond op de Turksche garnizoenen. In Livadie hebben zy groote voordeelen behaald en vele voorbereidselen gemaakt om het eiland Negropont aantevallen. Een zeer gewig- tig en moeelyk verschil is hieruit ontstaan. De Heer Hawks, de Britsche resident in Griekenland heeft overeenkomstig de in- structien van zyn gouvernement eene nota aan den Griekischen President Graaf Capo d'Istrias geadresseerd, eischende eene op- schorsing van de vyandelykheden tusschen de partyen, of het doen terugtrekken der Griekische troepen binnen de grenspalen ingevolge de overeenkomst der geallieer- den, ten einde de Ambassadeurs in staat te stellen in onderhandelingen te treden voor de geheele afdoening der Griekische kwes- tie. Hierop heeft de President een zeer breedvoerig antwoord gegeven, waarin hy zich tegen de vordering van den Britschen resident kant; en men beweert stellig dat hy orders aan zyne zeemagt heeft afgevaar- digd om derzelver overwinningen voortte- zetten en Negropont aantevallen; tevens in geval de Engelsche kruizers zich tegen haar mogten verzetten, zouden de bevel- hebbers der Griekische schepen verklaren dat Griekenland in oorlog niet is met En- geland, en indien zulks niet voldoende zy, dan moesten zy hunne vlaggen strijken en zich en hunne manschappen als krygsge- vangen overgeven.

Het is waarschyneelyk dat deze handel- wyze eenig misnoegen aan ons gouverne- ment zal baren maar het gelykt niet na, dat het den Grieken zal toestaan om eene algemeene bevrediging te dwarsboomen.

De Fransche blokkade van Algiers loopt tot niets uit; de Algerijnen worden waar- schynelyk even weinig als aanvankelyk ge- hinderd. Het Oostenryksche blokkerende eskader voor de haven der Mooren, heeft tevens eene droevige zaak verigt, hetzelve is verslagen geworden in eene te Laroche ondernomene landing, evenwel matigt het zich aan de overwinning. De keizer van Marokko heeft geweigerd gehoor te geven aan de gedane bevredigende voorstellen.

Wegens Lissabon hebben wy niets be- langryks mededeelen. Don Miguel blok- keert steeds Terceira, maar zyn eskader heeft nog geene landing gewaagd.

Onze huishoudelyke berigten is mede niet zeer belangryk. De Heer O'Connel is van Clare zonder eenige hindernis terug gekomen. Men is algemeen van gevoe- len dat wy voor de aanstaande zitting van het Parlement eene verandering in het Mi- nisterie zullen hebben. Het is wezenlyk niet mogelyk dat de eerste Minister het Parlement kan doen byeen komen, terwyl zyne meerderheid gansch van de welda- digheid der Whigs afhangt. Men wil het voor zeker houden dat hy zich heeft willen verdragen met de party der hooge Torie, maar aangezien deze de afzetting van den Heer Peel sine qua non bewerkt heeft, zyn de onderhandelingen afgebroken. De in- vloed van den Hertog van Cumberland o- ver 's Konings gemoed wordt dagelyks mag- tiger; en de Hertogin, die, gelyk men zich zal te binnen brengen, in levens tyd van de Koningin, aan het hof niet is verscheuen, is in Engeland aangekomen, en zal naar men zegt, weltra aan het hof verschynen.— Dit zal veel invloed hebben en de eerste Mi- nister heeft werkellyk meer dan eens voor zyn ontslag verzocht. Men verneemt dat in de aanstaande zitting van het Parlement er belangryke maatregels zullen genomen worden ten opzichte van de Thytes. Met leedwezen moeten wy zeggen dat

de handel niet vordert en dat geene ver- ligting van de algemeene ramp mogelyk is. Verscheidene zware bankroeten hebben zoo wel in Liverpool als in Londen plaats gehad. Geld is er in overvloed in de ban- den der kapitalisten. De Schotsche bank heeft den intrest verminderd van 3 tot 2 procent. Dit overvloed van ongebezigde kapitalen is een overtuigend bewys van den slechten staat des handels. De bankiers hebben zware balansen in handen, welke zy niet weten veilig te besteden.

De gezondheid van Zyne Majesteit blyft steeds naar wensch.

Met de aankomst van de stoomboot uit Rotterdam welke brieven uit Amsterdam heeft aangebragt, vernemen wy dat er een contract is aangegaan voor eene nieuwe geldleening aan Rusland ten bedrage van 2,000,000 ponden sterling. De lening is genegotieerd geworden door het handel- huis van Hope & Co.; en gelyk wy ver- staan geschiedt zulks echter op commissie alleen, waarom er subscriptionen zyn geopend geworden tegen 99 voor vyf procent kapi- taal, maar met een gering voordeel voor de onderteekenaars, welke het evenredig maakt aan 98.

Deze is de derde geldleening welke ten behoeve van Rusland is gemaakt, sedert het begin van den oorlog met Turkje, en het geheele bedrag derzelven is iets meer dan 6,000,000 ponden sterling.— *N. York Nieuwspapier*, Aug. 22.

*Wat doet men dan ook in den Hemel!*  
Een Pastoor te Kirriemus, een dorp in Ierland, preekte over de misdaden van Bur- ke, (de bekende moordenaar die 18 perso- nen verwoerd heeft om hunne lyken aan de snykamer te verkoopen) en zeide onder andere dingen: "wat de toekomstige staat van dien misdadiger aangaat, zoo wil ik wel gelooven dat zyne ziel in den hemel is, daar hy niet zonder biecht en absolutie is gestorven; maar dat de Heilige Engelen aldaar omgang met zulk een vent zouden hebben, dat laat ik my nooit of nimmer wys maken.— *New York Enquirer*, Mei 21.

Sailed on Sunday last, H. D. M. brig *St. Jan*, capt. *Schultz*, for Puerto Cabello.

H. B. M Ship *Barham*, capt. *Sir John Louis*, bearing the flag of H. E. Vice Admiral *Fleeming*, sailed on Wednesday last on a cruize, and will return it is said in this harbour

FROM ST. THOMAS PAPERS.  
SEPTEMBER 19.

The editor of the *Patrol* has seen a letter from an officer on board the U. States ship *Natchez*, to his friend in Baltimore, dated, Curaçao, August 3d, 1829, from which the following is an extract:

"After an agreeable passage of 22 days from New York, we have reached this Island—owing to the perils of a large ship, the Minister, Mr. Moore, will embark in a schooner bound direct to the city of Maracaybo, being the same course pursued by General Harrison—a few hours sail will place him in safety on terra firma.

"Here we met with three English frigates, a sloop of war and schooner, commanded by Admiral *Fleeming* in person. We had not moored when a British officer came on board with the usual compliments of the port, &c.— On the next day the different Captains of the frigates visited the ship, and on the succeeding one came the Admiral—the appearance of this individual was marked by that calm dignity, polite demeanour, and frank deportment which characterize a gentleman of the "old school." After being on board some twenty minutes two of the frigates suddenly got under way, passed close to the *Natchez*, and manning the rigging gave three cheers—in an instant our whole crew were aloft and gave back three hearty cheers in return, at the same moment our band struck up a favourite air—the whole affair was the business of a moment, and if not brilliant, was kindling to our sentiments. In the most obliging manner, Admiral *Fleeming* offered his schooner to convey Mr. Moore to Maracaybo, sought useful information for him from all quarters, presented Capt. *Claxton* with a rich present of wine, and several bullocks to the ship's company. In fact, the conduct of the Admiral and his Officers was marked by the greatest kindness towards us, and we cannot but regret more frequent opportuni- ties do not occur to cultivate feelings which honor and adorn our nature.

The Minister is much pleased with his voyage, having gained at sea, health and strength for his land journey, which is represented as long and laborious.

FROM AMERICAN PAPERS.

New York, August 22.

By the arrival of the *William Thompson*, *William Byrnes*, *Brighton*, and *Charlemagne*, we have London papers to the 18th, and Paris to the 21st ult.

Good fortune has at length dawned upon the Russian army. The defeat of the Grand Vizier has been followed by the capture of the important fortress of Silistria, of Rachoza, and other places, which has secured to the Muscovite hosts the entire possession of the whole line of the Danube from its mouth to Widdin. The official accounts of the capture of Silistria have not been received, but there can be no doubt of its having surrendered on the 30th June, at the moment the Russians were about to storm the breach. This important service was performed by Lieut. General Krassowsky, who was left by Count Diebitsch to conduct the siege when the latter marched to attack the Grand Vizier. The next object of important inquiry is, what will be the future operations of the victorious army?

The Grand Vizier has without doubt reached Choumla, but with what portion of his defeated army is uncertain—accounts vary from 5 to 18,000 men; at all events, he is too weak to assume offensive operations. We have no correct maps of the road through Bulgaria, but we should imagine that Count Diebitsch might at once advance to the road to Adrianople, leaving a small force to blockade Choumla until the army under Gen. Krassowsky, now available by the fall of Silistria, comes up with the heavy battering train that has been so successfully employed against the latter place. The delay, however, of the Count at Modara would seem to militate against this opinion, and to imply that he is concentrating his forces, (which, it will be seen by the seventh Bulletin, we published, were very much scattered,) with a view to make an attempt upon the strong hold of Choumla. Success may have emboldened him to meditate this enterprize, although it would be better, at all events safer, to mask Choumla and advance.

A very short time will set us right on this point; in the mean time we may hope that the recent victories are the harbingers of peace, as the Ottomans, after all that has been said, will be far more pacifically disposed under disaster than when successful.

The English and French ministers arrived at Constantinople at a most fortunate moment, and without doubt seized the favorable opportunity to interfere and execute their mediatorial mission.

It is important to know that the Emperor Nicholas in communicating the defeat of the Grand Vizier to the European Courts, again has renewed his assurances that the war which he wages, has not for its object the dismemberment of Turkey, nor the aggrandisement of Russia, and that he is now, as always, most anxious to negotiate on a fair and honourable basis.

WAR IN THE EAST.

CAPTURE OF RACHOVA OR ORSOVA.

From The London Courier, July 6.

We have a mass of intelligence from France, Germany, and Wallachia, but there are but few facts of importance. A Paper, published at Bucharest on the 15th ult., gives an official report from General Geismar announcing the taking by storm, on the 9th ult., of the small fortress of Rachoza or Orsova, on the right bank of the Danube. Some volunteers from different regiments and a battalion of Jagers, crossed the Danube opposite Rachoza under the protection of twenty-two pieces of cannon. They attempted to take the place by storm; but we infer that they failed in the first instance, because they were obliged to be reinforced by a Russian battalion. The place was finally taken after a desperate resistance, and a great loss on both sides. Among the prisoners was the brave Hussein Pacha, the Governor of Varna. The possession of this fortress will tend, it is hoped, to check enterprises from the garrison at Widdin.

We have no intelligence which enables us to contradict, or confirm this account of the capture of Orsova; but as it happened on the 9th ult., it is strange that it should not have been known at Warsaw on the 21st ult., from whence the Sixth Bulletin was dated, nor to the Editor of the *Prussian State Gazette*, on the 29th ult.

The sieges of Silistria and Giurgevo linger. An article from the frontiers of Moldavia states, that the overflowing of the Danube has suspended the operations against both those places, and damaged the works of the besiegers.

The Grand Vizier has arrived at Choumla.

FALL OF SILISTRIA.

Intelligence of the capture of Silistria was transmitted by Telegraph from Strasburgh to Paris on Friday night, 17th July. The *Augsburgh Gazette*, which reached us yesterday, contains the following Bulletin, dated Bucharest, July 2, received by express:—"At this moment a courier, sent off from Silistria by Lieut. Gen. Krassowsky, has arrived with the intelligence of that place having fallen under the victorious attacks of the Russians. The Turkish garrison, who after an obstinate resistance, had been reduced to the last extremity, have surrendered themselves prisoners of war. The garrison consisted of 10,000 men, exclusive of the inhabitants. In this number are Hady Achmet and Sert Mahmoud, both three-tailed Pachas, and many other officers. The trophies of this victory are 250 pieces of cannon, two horse-tails, upwards of 100 stand of colours, the flotilla of the

Danube, and a great quantity of ammunition and provisions."

The Berlin State Gazette gives the following version of this event—"The garrison consisting of 8000 men, and the inhabitants in arms, to the number of 10,000, are made prisoners of war. The Grand Vizier is closely blockaded at Choumla by General Diebitsch."

A letter of the 11th inst., from Vienna, says, upon the same subject; "I hasten to inform you that we have just received advices of the capture of Silistria, which surrendered by capitulation to the Russian army on the 30th of June. The surrender of this fortress is an event of high importance, as it will hasten, and render almost certain, the fall of Giurgevo and Rudschuk. Thus with the exception of Widdin, against which undoubtedly fresh efforts will be successively directed, the whole line of the Danube is secured to the Russians as the basis of their future operations, and the war will, as it were, cease to have Bulgaria for its theatre. If it be continued, then it will be carried into the heart of the empire in Romelia. Choumla is not the only passage across the Balkan open to the Russians. The road from Sophia to Philippolis does not present the same difficulties; and besides, by leaving Choumla, with its reduced garrison, to be observed by a numerous corps, several other roads open the plain of Adrianople to the Russians. The question now is, whether the fall of Silistria will induce the Porte to accede to the propositions of Russia, and, if he still refuses, whether Turkey may look for the succour of any European Power."

From this time the war must take a very decisive character. The Russian reserves have been put in motion to join the active columns and nothing can prevent the passage of the Balkan if it has been resolved at Petersburg. A single day has turned the tables. The Turks have lost all confidence by the dispersion of the corps d'elite. The surrender of Silistria, which is the first consequence of the defeat of the 11th June, in permitting Gen. Diebitsch to occupy Rasgrad, from whence he commands Choumla, has rendered beyond a question the submission of Rutchuck, Giurgevo, &c.

We learn from the Augsburg Gazette, "that the Grand Vizier is collecting all the troops he can at Choumla, and hopes to be able to assemble 40,000 men without weakening the garrison. All the men able to bear arms have departed for the Balkan; the Turks admit that the number of men and the artillery lost by them in the battle of the 11th was very considerable. Some persons still flatter themselves with the hope of peace, and speak of agents having been sent to the Russian camp. Ali Pacha, it appears was killed in the battle of the 11th. The Captain Pacha has not yet returned from the Black Sea." The Gazette gives another letter from Constantinople, which says,—"The Grand Vizier returned to Choumla after the battle of the 11th June, with the 6000 men of cavalry, and 12000 infantry. The Mussulmans, thrown into consternation by the first intelligence of the defeat, resumed courage when they learned that the mass of the army had returned into the camp. It was also represented to them that the loss of the Russians was very considerable."

Letters from Lesser Wallachia announced that after the occupation of Rachoza by the troops of General Geismar, the Pacha of Widdin reconnoitred the environs of that place, and meeting a division of Russian cavalry immediately attacked it. The Russians retreated upon Rachoza. It is said that if the Turkish garrison at that place previous to its capture had done their duty, and the commander had not been deficient in courage, the Russian General would have found it difficult to establish himself upon the right bank of the Danube. The Pacha of Nicopolis was already on his way to relieve Rachoza. Several Ottoman vessels laden with corn, on their way to Constantinople from Belgrade, have been set on fire by the Russians by means of congreve rockets.

The following intelligence is dated Banks of the Danube, July 6:—"The victory gained over the Grand Vizier by General Diebitsch has been announced by Russia to all the Courts with which that power has friendly relations. The communication was accompanied by a diplomatic note declarative of the Emperor's pacific intentions."

SEVENTH BULLETIN OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

Berlin, June 27.

Report of the Commander-in-Chief of the Second Army, to his Majesty the Emperor, dated from the Village of Modara: 2d (14th) June.

My report, of the 12th of June, has acquainted your Majesty that, after the Grand Vizier had been defeated in the defiles at Kulawichka, on the 11th of June, I resolved, in order to profit by this glorious victory, not only promptly to pursue the enemy's army, but also to hinder, as far as possible, the return of the remainder of it to Choumla. To this end the corps of General Count Pahlen was every where to pursue the enemy, and Gen. Kuprianoff to oppose him on his flight on the side of Pravadi.

"The corps of Gen. Roth, to which the 8d division of hussars was added, advanced, on the 12th June, by way of Kasapla, towards Maras; and it was ordered that General Rudiger, with his vanguard should extend his line along the Kamtchik, and a strong detachment towards Eski-Stamboul and Kustesy. Count Pahlen announced that the enemy had not reached the village of Markowee, but had left the road and turned to the right, in the direction of Jankow, by bye roads, which were accessible only to infantry and cavalry. As the division of Major-General Kuprianoff had placed itself near the village of Markowee, Count Pahlen left the further pursuit of the enemy to him, and returned to the position

occupied by the army. On this ground General Pahlen found the road covered with such a quantity of abandoned baggage, ammunition waggons, and arms, that it was difficult to make his way through them. The reports of Major-General Kaprianoff say the same. In pursuit of the enemy he found still worse roads, so that a line of 20 wersts presented the appearance of a total route of the enemy's army. Prisoners are constantly brought in. Many divisions of the regular troops throw away their arms, and give themselves up to the generosity of the conquerors.

"While Gen. Roth, according to my orders, was proceeding towards Maras, he perceived a division of about 1,500 of the enemy's cavalry, on the road to the village of Kasapla, at Kurganek, where the redoubt, number twenty-six stood. He immediately detached Lieut. Gen. Prince Medatoff, who covered his right wing, while the regiments of Hussars, Alexander and Astrachan, and artillery, against the enemy, and, if possible, to cut off his retreat to Choumla, while the 1st regiment received order, with two pieces of horse artillery, to attack the enemy in front. He executed these orders with the usual intrepidity. He attacked and dispersed the enemy, and took two standards. In his rapid pursuit, he came to an enemy's redoubt, and was received by the fire of two cannons and musketry. However, he made the Hussars and other cavalry dismount, and attacked the redoubt, and made himself master of it in a moment, as well as of the guns, and two standards. Only a small part of this garrison of the redoubt was able to escape to another that was near. This was also attacked by the brave Hussars, who were, however, obliged to retreat, because there were above 400 infantry with three guns in it. Meanwhile General Roth arrived on the field, and as the Turks answered the personal summons of Prince Medatoff with a shower of balls, a fire was opened upon it at a distance of less than two hundred paces, and the two regiments brought by Gen. Roth attacked it with the bayonet. The operation was executed in a moment: we took the redoubt, with the three guns and standards in it. The garrison was put to the sword. The loss sustained by the enemy was six hundred killed, five guns and twelve standards.—The zeal of our troops in this rapid and decisive operation is not to be described. General Murawiew was the first who took the standard of a Pacha. Prince Medatoff was every where the first on the way to victory, and all those under him followed his example during the engagement. General Rudiger, with the 18th Regiment, and two other Regiments of Hussars, continued his march towards Maras, where other troops of General Roth proceeded after the battle. We had about 100 killed and wounded.

I have the pleasure of sending to your Majesty, at the same time, the 16 standards taken in the battle of the 11th and 12th of June.

(Signed) Count DIEBITSCH, Adj. Gen. Prussian State Gazette, June 27.

BRAZIL.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR ON OPENING THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, MAY 23, 1829.

"To the August and Noble Representatives of the Brazilian Nation,

"At the closing of the Extraordinary Meeting, I announced to the Assembly that our alliances remained entire and unaltered. The best understanding continues between me and the Sovereigns of Europe, and the States of the Continent of America. I have ratified a treaty of Commerce and Navigation with the King of Denmark; and an additional Article has been added to the Treaty of 1826, concluded with the King of France, and an especial convention has been concluded with the same Sovereign; and I have concluded the Preliminaries of Peace with the Government of Rio de al Plata. Our Secretary of State is empowered to ratify these acts.—Anxious to watch over the interests of my beloved daughter, the reigning Queen of Portugal, I resolved that she should go to Europe, where she arrived after the usurpation of her Crown. Nothing has been decided with respect to the usurpation, as the tranquillity and interests of this Empire demanded my sole care; but I am equally firm in not compromising the interests of my daughter. The perfect tranquillity of the Provinces of the Empire also required my utmost attention, for in Pernambuco a rebellion had raised its head. I was compelled to take extraordinary measures for restoring the Government to a sound state, and to preserve our religion. I shall ever take measures to defend the form of Government established under a Constitutional Monarchy.

"The abuse of the liberty of the Press has increased, to the scandal of the Empire—it demands the most serious attention of the Assembly to repress the evil, from which the most fatal results may be expected. The state of the Empire will continue to demand your most particular care, and I hope you will employ yourselves with equal solicitude to the prosperity of the Brazils. I again recommend to your consideration the administration of Justice. The Constitutional System requires that the complete organization of the Judicial Power should be concluded. The Law of Naturalization, so necessary to the interests of Agriculture, and for the benefit of the State, will be my unceasing object. These are the objects which I recommend also to the most serious attention and consideration of the Assembly. I rely upon your firm co-operation in these matters to strengthen the glory and splendour of the Imperial Throne and the prosperity of the Brazils."