# SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

## Friday, November 23, 1810.

## MADRAS,—November 23, 1810.

The Honorable Company's Ship Diana, which left Madras the 10th ultimo, under convoy of His Majesty's Ship Diomede, in company with the Georgiana Packet and the Honorable Company's Cruizer Mornington, having parted from the above Ships in a gale of wind, put into Ganjam on the 11th instant.

His Excellency Lieutenant General Hewett, and family landed from the Diana at Ganjam, and purposes proceeding thence to Calcutta by land.

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## ASIATIC MIRROR,

### Wednesday, Nov. 7, 1810.

On Monday last, accounts were received in town from Kedgeree, of the safe arrival at that anchorage, of the Honorable Company's Ship Georgiana, Captain Leigh.

The Georgiana sailed from Madras on the 10th ultimo, in company with the extra Ship Diana, having on board His Excellency the Commander in Chief, Family, and suite. The two ships continued in company, till the night of the 29th ultimo, when they separated in a squall. Since that time no account has been received of the Diana, She is no doubt close at hand.

Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Belcher; Capt. Stewart, Lieutenant Smith and Ensign Dacres, of His Majesty's 24th, with between 70 and 80 Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of that Regiment, have arrived in Bengal from Madras, with the Georgiana

His Majesty's Cutter the Sylvia, Lieutenant Drury, Commander, arrived at Kedgeree on Sunday last, from the Eastward.

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On Monday afternoon, an account was received at the Bankshall, from Kedgeree forwarding intelligence of the arrival there, on the preceding day, of the Honorable Company's Extra Ship Midas, from Madras.

Names of Passengers who have arrived in Bengal, with the Midas:—

Mrs. Aubury,—Lieutenant Colonel Aubury, 24th Dragoons,—Adjutant Cooper, do.—Captain J. Patterson, of the Company's Naval Service,—Mr. Ramsay, Assistant Surgeon,—Messieurs J. and H. Thompson, [illegible] Pellew, Fothergill, and Delaros[illegible] Forty Privates, 24th Dragoons.

It appears that His Majesty's Ship Diomede, and the Hon. Company's Cruizer Mornington, sailed from Madras Roads on the 10th ult. in company with the Georgiana Packet, and the Diana. The Mornington came up to Kedgeree on Sunday last. The Diomede parted from the Fleet, on the 23d ultimo, in chace of a strange sail, supposed to be an enemy's cruizer.

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Accounts received by way of Penang, from Malacca state, that information having been received there, of two large French Frigates, being seen in the Southern part of the China Sea, the Hon. Captain Elliott, had sailed in quest of the enemy, in the Modeste frigate, taking with him the Fox frigate and the Ocean Indiaman. The information respecting the enemy's frigates, was brought to Malacca, by some Malay Prows, the Nacodas of which stated that they had been boarded, and their vessels examined by boats sent from the French Ships, near Poulo Aor.

The Betsey, Captain Cripps, arrived in the River on Sunday last, from Prince of Wales Island, she sailed thence on the 5th ultimo, and brings the latest intelligence yet received from that quarter.

The fleet of Indiamen had sailed for China from Penang, previously to the departure of the Betsey.

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### INTELLIGENCE from St. HELENA.

The letters received by the Betsey, from Penang, give accounts of the arrival at that Island, in the beginning of last month, of the Hon. Company's ship Cirencester, on her way to China, from England and St. Helena.

The Cirencester left St. Helena early in August:—letters from thence brought by that conveyance to Prince of Wales Island, and thence forwarded by the Betsey to Calcutta, have been received. These letters communicate the very satisfactory intelligence of the safe arrival at St. Helena; of all the homeward-bound ships of last season, from India—The Sarah Christiana and Wm. Pitt, had passed the Island. The Lady Lushington and Sir Wm. Pulteney, which sailed in company from Bengal, on the 25th of March, arrived at St. Helena on the 24th June. All the Passengers were well.

On the authority of the communications that have reached us from St. Helena, we can venture to state that all the ships and fleets, of the last season, had arrived at the Island in safety. Not a single accident had occurred.

Extract of a letter from a Passenger on board the Lady Lushington, dated St. Helena, 7th July.

"We had a delightful passage to Cape La Gullas, which we made on the 24th of May. From thence, we had constant baffling winds, for ten of fifteen days, till we doubled the Cape, after which we had pleasant weather, and arrived here on the 24th ultimo. The Governor detained us for convoy;—having waited a fortnight, without any ship of war arriving, we [illegible] ordered to prepare for sailing two days [illegible] but the Charles Grant, Captain Harring[illegible]om Bombay, having arrived in the morning, our sailing orders were countermanded; and we are now to sail under the protection of the Grant, a ship of respectable size and force, and well officered. Tuesday next the 10th instant, is the day fixed for our departure.

"Postcript, *July* 10—Our sailing has been delayed in consequence of the arrival yesterday, of the Horatio frigate, with the Cirencester store-ship, from England. We shall certainly sail to-morrow, under convoy of the Horatio. The ships of our fleet are as under, viz. the Horatio frigate, the Honorable Company's ships Charles Grant, from Bombay, Earl Howe, Sir William Pulteney, and Lady Lushington, from Bengal."

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The public Dispatches and Packets for the Tigris, were made up yesterday afternoon at the General Post Office; and transmitted to the Bankshall, from whence they will be sent off this morning for Saugor.

John Thornhill, Esq. who dispatches the Tigris, leaves town this morning.

An after Packet of private letters will be sent off this Evening from the General Post Office.

Additional List of Passengers proceeding to Europe, on board the Honorable Company's Extra Ship Tigris, Captain D. Macdougall.

To Europe—Mr. Matthews,—Lieut. R. A. C. Watson, of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry,—Lieut. G. Randall, of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry,—Mr. John Warton, late Captain in the 16th Regiment of Native Infantry,—Mr. G. F. Straud, late Ensign on this Establishment,—John Pagget, a Marine Pensioner.

Children:—Master Georg Laury, Master Thos. Bowen, Master Arnold Matthews, and Master Scott.

*To the Cape of Good Hope & eventually to Europe.*

Lieut. Johnson Napier, of the 2d Battalion 15th Regiment of Native Infantry, of the Madras Establishment.

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The Europe ship Anne, Captain Clarke has moved from Calcutta, for Saugor Roads; from whence she is expected to be dispatched as a single ship, direct for Europe, about the 20th or 25th instant.

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The American Ship Anne William, from New York the 6th July, arrived in the river on Saturday last. She is said to bring no news. Her letters and papers, are not yet received in town.

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Letters received on Sunday last from Ganjam, mention a small Schooner, named the Antipodes, having put into that Port, on her way from Port Jackson, in New South Wales, to Calcutta.

The letters add, that the Antipodes, had had a very tedious passage, having been fourteen weeks at Sea. She is said to bring accounts, of a scarcity of grain and provisions, in the Colonies, in New South Wales.

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The Kedgeree Report of Monday last, received in town yesterday afternoon, announces the arrival of the following vessels.

H. M. Ship Phœnix, from Madras, 30th. October,
H. C. Ship Harriett, ditto.
———— Sir William Bensley, ditto.
Ship Jessy, from Penang, 26th September.
—— Betsey, ditto, 5th October.
Arab Ship Futterbeck, Muscat, 10th September.
Creole, *French Cartel*, Madras, 10th October.

No accounts had reached Kedgeree on Monday afternoon of the Diana, Juliana, or Ann. It is conjectured that they have fallen over to the Eastward.

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The transports engaged for the conveyance of the three Companies of the European Regiment, upon foreign service, are to be in readiness in Saugor Roads, for the reception of the troops, on the 10th current.

# MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XXVI. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1810. NUMBER 1312.

## THE COURIER.

TU[illegible]SDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1810.

### APPOINTMENTS.

The Officers undermentioned have obtained the sanction of the Governor in Council to their several applications for leave of absence.

Lieutenant Hay, of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, and eventually to Europe, on sick certificate.

Captain G. Wahab, of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, to proceed to sea for the benefit of his health.

Lieutenant H. Robinson, of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, to proceed to Europe on sick certificate.

The following Medical appointments by the Officer commanding in Malabar and Kanara, are confirmed from their respective dates.

Surgeon Grant, Garrison Surgeon of Cannanore, to afford medical aid to the head quarters of the 2d Battalion 3d Regiment from 15th October 1810.

Assistant Surgeon Dyder, Garrison Surgeon of Tellicherry, to afford medical aid to the detachment of the 2d Battalion 3d Regiment at that station, from the 16th October 1810.

Surgeon Dixon, to afford medical aid to the detachment of the 2d Battalion 3d Regiment at Callicut, from 20th October 1810.

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The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for the information of the Army, the following extracts of general letters from the Honorable Court of Directors.

*Letter dated 4th May* 1810.

2d. "We have received an official communication "that his Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of Major General Frederick Augustus Wetherell being placed upon the staff of the Army serving "in the East Indies."

3d. "We have appointed the Reverend Charles "Henry Sampson a Chaplain on your Establishment."

4. "We lately took into our consideration the state "of our Artillery and Engineer corps at your Presidency, and with a view to ensure in future an adequate "supply of properly qualified Officers, we have established an institution under our immediate controul "and superintendence, for the express purpose of educating young men destined for this line of service. "We anticipate many advantages from the measure, "and we look forward not merely to a more effectual "and expeditious mode of filling up the several vacancies, in this branch of our service, as they occur; but "we may reasonably expect that such Cadets as we "shall hereafter send out, will be well grounded (previous to their leaving this country) in every branch "of theoretical and practical knowledge requisite for "forming the complete Artillery and Engineer Officer."

5th. "In this institution, among other studies we "have embraced that of the Persian and Hindustanee "languages, whence we trust, you will no longer find "it necessary to detain Officers any length of time at "your Cadet establishment in order to their completion in this necessary part of education."

Duncan Sim,
John Coventry,
Robert Hopper,
Alex. Anderson,
John Gamage,

6th. "The urgent necessity which "appeared to us to exist for filling up "the several vacancies in your Artillery and Engineer corps, as early as "possible, has induced us to permit "the several young Gentlemen (whose "names are mentioned in the margin) to proceed to "your Presidency by the present fleet and although "the limited residence of several of them at our Military Seminary has indisposed the Superintendent and "Public Examiner to declare his opinion of their complete qualification for commissions in the corps of "Engineers which requires the more scientific branches of a Military education, (an observation which "we make at the request c[illegible]nel "Mudge) we nevertheless assure ourselves that few "Cadets have ever been sent out to India better qualified than the present."

7th. "From the very favourable reports which we "have received from time to time of the assiduity and "unblemished deportment of these young men, their "close attention to their studies and their strict subordination and obedience to their superiors during their "residence at the in[illegible] "tain a very favourable opinion of their character and "abilities, and we trust that their future conduct and "proficiency will amply compensate us for our care "and liberality in fitting and preparing them to pursue with credit to themselves and advantage to the "public service so honorable a profession."

8th. "As it has hitherto been your practice to "examine into the abilities and qualifications of the "several Cadets, intended for our Artillery and Engineer service, previous to their being posted to either "of those corps, we direct that you pursue the same "method with respect to the Cadets now proceeding, "and we further desire, that you transmit us a report "of the result of such examination together with [illegible] "observation you may think necessary to make [illegible] "their respective attainments, or which may appear to "you as likely to conduce to the ultimate object of "our wishes, the future success of this institution.

9th. "We have permitted the following Military Officers to return to their rank on your establishment, viz.

"Major George Custance,
"Captain E. W. Smythies,
"Captain J. Rimington,
"Lieutenant Stephen Rolleston."

10th. "We have appointed the following persons "Assistant Surgeons for your Presidency, viz.
"John White,
"Alexander Rae,

11th. "In the fifth paragraph of our Military letter to your Presidency dated 28th January 1807, we "informed you, that we had appointed Mr. John Fulton, late Midshipman on board the Lord Nelson "(but who was at that time confined a prisoner of "War in France) a Cadet for the Infantry on your establishment of the season 1806. Mr. Fulton having "effected his escape from confinement, we have permitted him this season to proceed to his duty at your "Presidency Mr. Fulton's pay is to commence from "the time of his arrival in India."

12th. "We have permitted Mr. William Stewart "to proceed to Madras by one of the ships now under "despatch, with a view to his being appointed a Cadet "of Infantry on that establishment, upon his completing his sixteenth year. His order of rank will be "transmitted to you at a future opportunity.

*Letter dated 9th May* 1810.

To England 21st October 1807.

772. Establishment of a Medical Fund, Court's protection & patronage solicited.

773. Meeting of Officers permitted for Establishment of a Military Fund of the same nature.

2d. "We have attentively "perused the proceedings referred to in these paragraphs "and in your subsequent letters of the 24th December "1807, para. 44, and 29th February 1808, para. 89 and "90, upon the institution of "the Medical and Military "Funds."

3d. "We highly approve the principles of such institutions and are much gratified to find they are becoming general throughout our settlements; with "regard to the regulations established for the different "funds as far as a cursory examination of them enables us to speak, they appear well adapted to the objects in view and to make reasonable provisions for "those who are to receive benefit from the Funds."

4th. "The Military Fund instituted at your Presidency we remark embraces the Medical establishment and it would thence seem unnecessary to have "a separate Medical Fund, but as the regulations for "the latter in some respects differ from those of the "Military Fund, we conclude the parties interested "have thought it most eligible to have a separate Fund "for the Medical establishment and to this we do not "mean to offer any objection.

5th. "In testimony of our approbation of these institutions, and in view to promote the benefits thence "derivable to our Military and Medical Servants, we "hereby authorize you to subscribe on the part of the "company the sum of Pagodas five thousand per annum to the Military, and of Pagodas one thousand "per annum to the Medical Fund."

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Notice is hereby given, that the holders of the undermentioned receipts, which were granted by this office for the treasury acknowledgements of subscriptions to the Bengal loan of 24th April last, will be furnished, on application, with the public securities of the Supreme Government, to which those receipts entitle them: viz.

Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50.

It is requested that all applications for the Bengal Securities, may be accompanied by the above receipts duly discharged by the proprietors.

G. GARROW,
A. G.

Fort St. George, November 20, 1810.

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On Thursday evening arrived His Majesty's Cutter Sylvia, Lieutenant Drury, from Calcutta the 18th current.

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*Extract of a Lett[illegible] from Colombo, dated 6th November* 1810.

"The H. C[illegible]ship Thomas Grenville left this on the mornin[illegible], of the 4th Instant, inprosecution of her voyage to Bengal, she will touch here to take in Cinnamon on her homeward bound passage."

"This morning arrived the H C. Ship Earl St. Vincent, from Madras with Detachment of His Majesty's 19th Regiment, but last from Trincomalle, where she disembarked the Detachment of the 66th Regiment, and left that place on the 1st Instant."

"The Batavia, East Indiamen is daily expected here from England; she left it in June, with the Bengal Ships, under convoy of the Leda Frigate."

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### MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—On the 24th instant, at St. Mary's Church, Mr. W. Scott, to Miss J. Sheppard, from Mrs. Murray's Seminary, Vepery.

DEATH.—At Cantonments, Secunderabad, on the 15th Instant, Lieutenant Hugh Munro, of His Majesty's Royal Regiment, a young Officer of most promising abilities, who, had he not been snatched off, by a premature death, would certainly have proved an ornament to his profession.

No man was ever more highly esteemed and respected while living, and no one was ever more sincerely lamented not only by his Brother Officers, but by all who knew him.

### BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—On Sunday, the 4th instant, at St. John's Church, by the Revd. Dr. Ward, Lieut. Thomas Hepworth, of the 4th Native Infantry, to Miss Sophia Mullins.

On Saturday, the 3d instant, Mr. David Shearman, to Miss A[illegible]e Gardner.

BIRTH[illegible]—At the Presidency, on the 29th ultimo, the Lady of [illegible]ptain A. Stewart, of the 1st Native Infantry, of a Dau[illegible]er.

On the 24th September, at Jaulnah, the Lady Captain J. Hampton, of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On Sunday, the 4th instant, at the General Hospital, Mr. Hugh Lyons, of the H. C. Pension List, aged 56 years, out of which he has been 28 years in India.

On Saturday, the 2d instant, in the 29th year of his age, Capt. J. R. Mockler, of the 7th Regiment of Native Cavalry;—valued as an Officer, respected and beloved as a Man.

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ARRIVALS.—Rev. J. Kerr,—Captain W. E. Frye, 3d Ceylon Regiment, Captain Orrock, H. M. 33d Foot, Lieut. W. B. Isaac, 1st Battalion 13th Regiment, P. Bruce, Esq. and W. Chaplain, Esq.

DEPARTURE.—Major Frith, 1st Bat. 13th Regiment.

## CALCUTTA TELEGRAPH,

T[illegible]SDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1810.

### THE HI[illegible]DOO PROPHECY OF WHAT IS SH[illegible]RTLY TO COME TO PASS.

The spirit of prophecy which of late years has been making such rapid progress in England, it appears is not entirely confined to the southern division of the Island of Great Britain. A Brahman at Benares has lately been endowed with this wonderful gift, to such a degree, that he hath been enabled to foretell the things which are to happen, so soon as in the month of January 1811. Many of the Hindoos of that populous cityplace, we understand, implicit confidence in the truth of the prediction, the fame of which is rapidly spreading throughout all Hindoostan. The Prophetical Brahman, unlike his Brethren of most countries, does not give an indefinite period to the accomplishment of the prediction, but stakes his pretensions to the prophetic character upon the very limited space, of three short months. We, therefore, think it but reasonable to give him a hearing, leaving the credibility which he deserves till the expiration of the allotted period. The Prediction is as follows:—

SHEE BRAHOMCHURREE, an inhabitant of the city of Benares, notifies that he heard a voice from Heaven, desiring him to inform the world for the good of its inhabitants, that in the year (of Christ) 1810, there was found a golden plate bearing the following inscription written by the Moonshee of Heaven for the information of the whole world, viz. on the 20th of Maugh (January 1811) Rawattee, Walchetter, Azsaum Joge, and Meer Luggen, at the sixth ghurree in the expiration of the Planet Kullyoge, the next generation will enter into that term, which will remain for twelve thousand years, and during that time the length of the life of man will be prolonged to the space of 150 years; and peace and happiness shall dwell throughout all the Earth. In every year, three Nucheftuis (Planets) will move round the Zodiac. In the year 1811, there will a child be born in a house of the tribe of Chunderbunsee, who will do great things; and on a day in that year at the first watch there will be a great Earthquake. For as it is written in the Bede Pooran, so will it surely come to pass, and whoever will believe this prophecy and give publicity to it, shall surely be blessed, and whoever will disbelieve it, shall surely be punished everlastingly.

## BENGAL HURKARU,

SATURDAY, NOV. 10, 1810.

We understand the Honorable Company's extra ship Sovereign, Captain Campbell, will be despatched hence direct for England, about the middle of the ensuing month.

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The current report is, that the Tigris will not be despatched hence, till the arrival of the Diana, with His Excellency the Commander in Chief, General Hewett.

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We have heard that there will be some delay in the dispatch of the Ann. It is not expected that she will quit this port this fortnight.

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### *CURRENT VALUE OF GOVT. SECURITIES.*

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1810.

| Rs. BUY. | As. |  | Rs. SELL. | As. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  | Eight per Cent. Loan of 1809, |  |  |
| 1 | 8 | Prem........................ | 1 | 4 |
| 4 | 4 | Ditto ditto, of 1810.......... | 4 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | Six per Cent. Loan Acknowledgements. | 0 | 12 |

## BOMBAY COURIER,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1810.

In our Paper of the 20th October last, we stated that an attack had been made on the carriage of a Gentleman belonging to this Presidency on the evening of the 18th October. We are happy to state that no such daring attempt was made. A minute enquiry into the business has been had, and it now appears that the supposed attack was in fact an appeal to the Gentleman for protection on the part of the Collids against a gang of men who were following and attacking them and by whom they were afterwards robbed.

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The Prince of Wales arrived with despatches from the gulph on Monday last. No European Intelligence has been received by this opportunity, but we learn that a French Embassy was on its way to Persia and was within 12 miles of Constantinople; it was accompanied by the Persian so long resident at Paris.

We are happy to hear that the Porte has taken measures to apprehend and punish the murderers of Captain Grant and Mr. Fotheringham.

Mr. Manesty was still at Bussorah. Brigadier General Malcolm was expected to arrive at Bussurah from Bagdad in a few days after the sailing of the Prince of Wales.

## PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

AUGUST 25, 1810.

### *CIVIL APPOINTMENT.*

Mr. William Bennett, to be an Assistant in the Office of the Secretary to Government.

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The Jupiter, lately captured by the privateer La Confiance, not being able to prosecute her voyage to the Isle of France, for want of provisions and water, came into the harbour on Monday last,—and immediately taken possession of by His Majesty's ship Modeste.

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Yesterday evening the Honorable Company's Ship Woodford, Capt. Martin, anchored in the harbour from Madras, whence she sailed in company with the Alfred, on the 5th instant.

The Alfred, Capt Welstead, was in sight to the Westward last evening.

## AMERICAN EXTRACTS.

### ANSWER TO THE PRESIDENTS MESSAGE, INSERTED IN OUR LAST COURIER.

BOSTON, JUNE 11.

*MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.*

The House of Representatives receive with peculiar gratification your Excellency's communication to the two branches of the Legislature. We view in it, principles congenial with the nature of our free institutions; and which, if properly appreciated, cannot fail to promote the great interests of the State.

We are sensible, that the "*measures*" of our rulers, are "*the best criteria*" by which to estimate their conduct. For it is from them that those results are to be obtained, which conduce either to the happiness or misery of man. But still, we conceive that there are other circumstances, which may inspire a generous and becoming confidence. Long experience in the public affairs; assiduous attention to the general welfare; a life devoted to the office of active patriotism; and a practical knowledge extending to the various objects of political economy; are considerations, which, in some degree, will anticipate the public confidence, even before the course of administration is developed by its measures.

This Commonwealth forms an important member of the national co[illegible]deracy. Her population & resources; her wealth a[illegible]terprize; already entitle her to an elevated sta[illegible]on in the great political family. To assign her a r[illegible]k which shall comport with these advantages; an[illegible] impart to her an influence commensurate with [illegible]er real character; ought to be an important object with her citizens, and the first duty of her government.

For the attainment of these ends, it is necessary to cultivate a spirit of harmony with the general government, and to cherish the most friendly relations with our sister States. In subjects of national concern, and within the scope of the federal constitution it is no less our duty than our interest, to accommodate our will to the general sentiment of the union. But above all it is of the utmost importance to banish for ever from our councils; and if possible from the minds of our citizens, those distracting and illiberal prejudices, which affect to divide the nation into particular sections, which attempt to disseminate the belief of an opposition of policy and interests in different portions of our country; and mislead the public mind with ideas of a Northern or Southern, a Massachusetts or a Virginia domination.

Vol. 26, No. 1312. MADRAS COURIER. Nov. 27, 1810.

On such a course of conduct, both on the part of the government and people, depends, under God, the safety of this rising republic. For we cordially agree with your Excellency, that "*union is the vital principle of liberty*." Without a reasonable confidence in our national rulers, and a proper respect for the other members of the body politic, our situation would be replete with evils. Internal disquiet would form the best apology, and afford the highest encouragement to foreign oppression. Dissention and discord would agitate the public mind. All those harmonies which endear the social state, would be destroyed by feverish irritations.—Disaffected individuals, whose object always is to rise to power in the whirlwind of political convulsions would foment the state of public commotion, till at length, amid the dangers of intestine war, and foreign domination; this assylum of man; this abode of freedom, would be plunged in irretrievable ruin. Her fame and her glory subverted; her dearest interests betrayed; in an hour of afflicting calamity the sun of her prosperity would for ever set amid clouds and tempests.

Under a solemn sense of these considerations, and looking forward to happier prospects, we can assure your Excellency, that the House of Representatives are disposed to draw "the mantle of friendship" over any "past obnoxious measures," which [illegible]ed the progress of legislation, in this Commonwealth. Or if they should be remembered; it will be not for the purpose of wantonly wounding the feelings of the supporters, but as beacons, to point out to the future politician, the rocks on which were almost wrecked, the union and happiness, the prosperity and harmony of the whole American family.

In adverting with your Excellency to the convulsed state of Europe, the mind involuntarily shudders at the afflicting spectacle. A war exterminating in its nature, extends its ravages, and what will be its final catastrophe is known only to that Being who maketh darkness his pavilion. In the wide range of its desolation, inauspicious events have resulted to the best interests of this country. England and France without any pretext for complaint in relation to our conduct, on the professed principle of annoying each other, have wantonly introduced a system equally repugnant to the usages of nations, the immunities of neutrals, and the dictates of justice. In both nations we perceived the same spirit, modified to purposes which will comport with the actual situation of each. England, on the one hand, in the insatiable spirit of commercial monopoly has interfered with some of the most beneficial branches of our commerce, in order to afford her own a more unlimited expansion. On the other, the ruler of France, with an ambition as inordinate, as his mind is vigorous and capacious: in his favorite scheme of bearing upon the commerce of England, has violated the sanctity of neutral rights, and the obligations of positive compact. The one with the mastery of the ocean, and the other with the dominion of the continent, have waged war upon our dearest interests; and produced incalculable private distress, and public embarrassment. For either of them there is no apology; no excuse, which in the moment of returning reason and candor, justice would not blush to own. Instead of being benefactors to mankind, instead of promoting the prosperity of nations, and extending the circle of human happiness, the destructive consequences of their conduct, are in every quarter of the globe. This House ardently desires, that this state of things may be changed. And although expectation is almost destroyed: yet we cannot forbear to hope, that these nations will return to a sense of justice and of duty, that they will give to this country a free enjoyment of those blessing which are her right, and of which in a moment of lawless oppression she has been unjustly deprived. In any event we feel confident, that under the auspices of those whom the people have selected as the depositories of their power, cemented by union and harmony, and with the benignant interposition of that Providence who has heretofore been "the stability of our times; and the strength of our salvation;" the destinies of this republic will rise superior to existing difficulties and be more firmly fixed in the affections of our citizens and the respect of mankind.

We conceive with your Excellency, the militia "the "great depository of our liberty and independence," and as such it will always receive our deliberate attention. In this happy country, where the *sovereignty* resides in the people; who so worthy to defend it as its legitimate proprietors? who feel so ardently its sacred trust; or would endure greater privations to preserve it unimpaired? our milita system is interwoven with our social institutions; and the protection of the one, is indispensably requisite for the preservation of the other. At all times to give to it force and efficacy, to adopt those improvements which have rendered modern warfare so formidable; to fortify and establish it in the public sentiment; and to import to it every aid which the constitution permits, are duties which in the co-operation with the other branches of the government we trust will be perfectly performed.

We sincerely concur in sentiment, with your Excellency in relation to the Federal Government. We have been favored with a succession of wise and upright rulers; whose best vindication is to be found, in the increasing veneration of their countrymen. The present national chief magistrate possesses those rare talents and comprehensive views which assimulate his policy to that of his predecessor. Under his guardianship we feel a lively confidence that the prosperity of the nation will progress with unabated vigor; that our union will be strengthened by his care; and that the resources of private enterprize, developed and directed by public encouragement, will foster every institution which gives dignity to man; and adopt every improvement that extends the circle of our happiness.

The interests of religion, morality and literature, are of peculiar concern. On them depend the maintenance of our free constitutions, and those habits and sympathies which will preserve them unpolluted. It is a truth incontestible, that virtue and knowledge are the main pillars in the temple of freedom. Those who oppose our forms of government, and cavil at their principles, affect to do it on the ground, "*that the people are their own worst enemies*; without the knowledge to discern their rights, and without the virtue to pursue them; in opposition to the alurements of interest, and the dictates of passion. Of how much importance then is it, that a dissemination of correct knowledge and a religion, "pure and undefiled," should engage the attention of Republican Legislators. That the right of the one and the benevolent purposes of the other may be extended, and that their streams may flow as free as their fountains are unpolluted, are objects of transcendent importance. The protection of commerce and the application of our resources to a pursuit of such vital consequence to the State, are by the federal constitution exclusively confined to the General Government. We feel the greatest assurance, that *with them* they will receive all the encouragement of which they are susceptible. The national administration, relying entirely on commerce for support, will continue, as they have done, to protect its rights, from the insolent assumptions of a belligerent world.

The interest of agriculture and domestic manufactures fall peculiarly within the department of state legislation. We consider them as inseparable from our existence; and as the basis on which is elevated every social relation. To facilitate agriculture by every species of improvement; by opening roads, extending settlements, and applying legislative aid to its encouragement, cannot fail to engage our anxious solicitude.

The introduction and improvement of domestic manufactures, we conceive also to be the introduction and improvement of domestic virtues. For while they render us, in some degree, independent of other nations they make us more immediately dependent on our internal resources, and upon our own habits of industry and economy. By supplying us with the necessaries and conveniencies of life, they enlarge the circle of internal commerce; and by contributing to the wants of different sections of our common country, they invigorate an affection, which is the strongest bond of our union. And on this occasion we cannot refrain from congratulation, on the extensive introduction of domestic improvements. The unjust conduct of foreign nations has compelled us to resort, in some degree, to those resources, which divine Providence has so bountifully allotted to this favored country.—And we consider it the sacred duty of this House, in co-operation with the other branches of government, to direct the public impulse in such a manner, as to secure to us every advantage which the domestic arts can afford.

We trust with your Excellency, that when "we reflect on the numerous blessings, political, civil and religious," which these United States enjoy, [illegible] inspire us with the strongest attachment to our beloved country. Removed from the vortex of European politics, we are rapidly progressing in every species of improvement. Industry and enterprize mark the character of our citizens; and are ever certain of reaping their rich rewards. Forming an asylum from the convulsions of the old world, our population is augmenting by continual emigrations. Under these circumstances we are compelled, by every honorable motive, to resist the attempts of "imprudent zealots," who will put in jeopardy our dearest interest.

To the course of your excellency's administration, we look with pleasing anticipation. We consider the past conduct of public characters, as the safest pledge of their future conduct. And with impressions of this nature, we feel assured that under your guidance a spirit of harmony will pervade our councils; that the national government and our sister states, will receive the respect which is their due; and that the great interests of the common wealth, under the fostering care of the government, will receive every assistance they may need; and every encouragement in our power to bestow.

Any other communications from your Excellency shall receive that respectful attention to which they will be justly entitled.

### *Answer of the Senate, to the Governor's Speech.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

On the first meeting of the several branches of the Government, the Senate respectfully recognize, in the person of the Chief Magistrate of Massachusetts, the man who so eminently contributed by his revolutionary services, to establish the independence, and secure the peace and prosperity of our country. The zeal and fidelity with which these services were rendered, afford to us a pledge, that in discharging the duties of the high and honorable trust, committed to you by the suffrages of a majority of the people, your Excellency will not be influenced by the finister suggestions of party spirit, but will be guided by a sincere and single regard to the great interests of the whole Commonwealth.

This confidence is strengthened by the reflection that during the conflict which for many years has agitated almost every portion of our community, your Excellency has been aloof from the scene of contention, and, we trust, therefore, has advanced to the chair of Government, unbiassed by those passions and prejudices, which are in some degree common to all who have been actively engaged in the warfare of political opinion.

Experience, in every age and country, has too fatally evinced the truth of the position, that the measures and not the professions of rulers, furnish the standard, by which to determine their claim to the gratitude of the people. While, therefore, the Senate, proffer to your Excellency a liberal degree of confidence, and receive, with unfeigned pleasure, your assurances of impartiality in the administration of our public affairs, they look forward with still greater pleasure, to the period when a strict and undeviating adherence to these professions, shall have insured to you the richest reward of an "upright and honorable mind, the happiness of conscious rectitude," and the universal "approbation and esteem" of your fellow citizens.

In the measures presumed by your immediate predecessor, we have witnessed a scrupulous regard to the principles avowed at the commencement of his administration; and in this respect, we confidently hope your Excellency will not be surpassed by any who have gone before you in the executive department.

With the most sincere and perfect cordiality, we reciprocate your Excellency's expressions of solicitude for the preservation of that spirit of union, which is "the vital principle of liberty;" and which is as essential to the security of our political institutions, as is the power of attraction to the harmony of the planetary system. An indissoluble union among the States, who are parties to the great national compact, we consider as not less indispensable to our peace and prosperity, than an unity of sentiment and action among the people, to the defence of the liberties secured to them by their constitution. The man who shall insidiously plot a subversion of this compact, or shall secretly infuse into the public mind a spirit of discord and disunion, whatever may be his pretensions to patriotism, is attempting to demolish the fabric of our public prosperity, and merits the detestation and abhorrence of his country.

However alarming may have been the indications of irreconcilable division among the people of the United States, yet we are not without hope, that the nearer approach of impending danger would find them united, with a single heart, to repel every foreign encroachment on their liberty and independence. However portentous may have been the progress of this disorder, our reliance upon the intelligence and patriotism of our fellow citizens affords to us a rational belief that it is not yet incurable, and that a course of wise and salutary measures may yet place us beyond the reach of danger.

In contributing to this most desirable object, we trust we shall see your Excellency magnanimously "disregarding all political distinctions," and by calling to your aid in the administration of the government wherever they may be found, talents, integrity and fidelity to the Constitution, thus uniting all, who are worthy to be united, in the great work of political reformation.

At a crisis not less alarming than the present, when emissaries from abroad were secretly impelling us to take a part in their contentions, when infringements of our neutral rights were not less frequent or outrageous than at the present moment, the administration of Washington preserved our neutrality and rescued us from the vortex which threatened to overwhelm our national independence. While, therefore, his precepts and his example are continued to us for our future guidance and direction, our safety can only be endangered by the perverseness of our rulers, or the blind and senseless infatuation of the people. His name is written as the rainbow in the cloud, to remind us that the troubled waters have subsided at his command, and as a token, that an imitation of his virtues, and a reverence for his example, will, at all times, bound the fury of the surrounding tempest, and assuage the billows of internal faction.

But if "domestic prejudices and animosities" are fostered by the "invisible hand of foreign influence," if our national dignity shall be forgotten, in a "deep rooted" jealousy of one nation, or an excessive partiality for another; [if we are dazzled by the splendid atchievements of the *proud oppressors of natins*, and lose sight of that boundless and inordinate ambition, which is their most powerful, if not their only motive of action—if we are regardless of their unpareleled aggressions, and indifferent to the atrocities by which their objects are promoted—by such a course we shall become auxiliary to their schemes of usurped dominion, and eventually contribute to the subjugation and slavery of our own country.

Shall we not then be prompted by the principles of self preservation, to watch the motions, that we may shun the influence of those overgrown powers, who, forgetful of their true "dignity and honour," have "immortalized their fame, not by recording it on the brilliant pages of illustrious philantrophists, on the durable annals of the great, the good, the Godlike benefactors of man—but on the sorrowful tombs of slaughtered millions—on the desolate ruins of mournful principalities, kingdoms, and empires. ]"*

We accord with your Excellency in the opinion, that the present condition of Europe indicates an indefinite continuance of a war, which has become necessary to the existence of one of the Belligerents, and probably to the future safety of the whole civilized world.

During this unprecedented struggle, it is the first duty of the government to preserve an honest and impartial neutrality, so far as it can be maintained without hazarding our national safety and independence. But as past events afford us too much reason to apprehend, that such a position cannot be long supported against the unceasing efforts of the combatants, to force us into a participation of their dangers and distresses, we most cordially unite with your Excellency in the opinion, that found policy, and even ordinary discretion, demand of our Government vigorous and active preparations for a state of open hostilities with one of the Belligerent Powers.

Such a course is the more obviously necessary, in as much as we have been admonished by most afflictive experience, in this conflict of extermination even peace is but a state of warfare in disguise; and that the rights of neutrality (occasionally violated by both the contending parties,) are at length avowedly subjected to the arbitrary will of a government which acknowledges no other rule of action than that every nation shall be subservient to the conquest of its armies, and the unlimited extension of its power.

We most cheerfully concur in the sentiment of your Excellency, that "husbandry and commerce are the two great pillars of the Common wealth, and that not a right of either ought to be invaded or impaired, whilst she, in subordination to the General Government, has an arm to protect them."—The distresses we have endured from the suspension of the one, and the consequent depression of the other, admonish us, that as we cannot long exist without the "aid" of these "natural allies," even war, with all its calamities, is to be preferred to a permanent abandonment of either.

The embarrassments which have resulted from the unprotected state of our commerce during the present war in Europe, and which, at different periods, have driven us to the very verge of open hostilities with both the belligerents, cannot, we believe, have left a "solitary doubt" in the mind of any sincere and intelligent friend of his country, that a system of maritime defence will be our only efficient security against the future insults and aggressions of contending nations.

The Senate are deeply impressed with the importance of rendering every possible facility to the promotion of military discipline. Our pacific policy having provided no other system of national defence, the existing state of things impetiously demands of us, at the present moment, more than ordinary attention to the organization, equipment and discipline of the militia; and your Excellency may rest assured of our zealous co-operation in any practicable measures which may be suggested for that purpose.

The alacrity with which the Legislature of Massachusetts have, at all times, contributed to the advancement of "religion, literature, morality and the social virtues," will, we trust, be deemed a sufficient pledge to your Excellency that, during the present year, the Senate will not be unmindful of these primary duties, and that their attention will be unremitingly directed to these most important and essential interests of the Commonwealth.

As our collective and individual happiness rests almost exclusively on the support of religious and literary institutions, the Senate will be prompted, at all times, by a sense of personal as well as official duty, to regard them as the objects of their first and most solemn consideration.

So far as "industry and economy, applied to the extension of useful manufactures, require the stimulus of Legislative patronage, we shall, at all times, be ready to concur, with the other branches of the government, in appropriate measures for their encouragement and reward.

Every enterprize which may tend to diminish our dependence upon foreign nations, is a laudable effort of patriotism, and in the present condition of the world, has a peculiar claim to the fostering aid of that Government, which regards the independence of the people as the last boon they will be willing to surrender.

The Senate duly appreciate "the numerous blessings, political, civil and religious," which amid so many perils and disasters, have been yet continued to us by a kind and indulgent Providence.—In a firm, but humble reliance on the future protection of Heaven they beg leave to repeat their assurances of a cordial support in every exertion to advance the best interests of their constituents, and to offer their fervent prayers that your Excellency's administration may conduce to your individual honor and happiness, and to the dignity, order and tranquillity of the Commonwealth.

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* *The words between crotchets were inserted on motion of the Hon. Mr.* CUSHMAN *in place of the following*:—

If we are dazzled by the splendid achievements of a mighty conqueror, and lose sight of that boundless and inordinate ambition, which is his avowed and almost only motive of action; if we are regardless of his unparalelled accumulation of power, and indifferent to the atrocities by which his conquests are extended, by such a course we shall become auxiliary to his scheme of universal domination, and eventually contribute to the subjugation and slavery of our country. Shall we not, then, be prompted, by the spirit of self-preservation, to watch the revolutions, that we may shun the orbit of this baleful comet, which now sweeps over the face of the earth, and while it dazzles by its splendour, carries death and ruin and desolation in its train.

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## *CHANGES AND PRESENT STATE OF THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.*

[A correspondent has obliged us with the following view of the progressive changes of the Spanish Government, and its situation, at the date of the last accounts. It contains a review and information, which, we think will be interesting to most of our readers.]

The following are the changes which the Spanish Government has lately undergone. The attempt to appoint a *sole* regent, which was warmly encouraged by the British, having failed; a supreme *executive* council was appointed, consisting of seven members chosen out of the supreme central Junta, with Saavedra as Secretary; and this body entered into office on November 1, 1809. On account of the approach of the French, sittings both of the Junta and of this Council were adjourned from Seville to the island of Leon. At a meeting on this island on January 29, a decree passed for the formation of a Council of Regency, to consist of five; but so as to exclude from it the members of the Junta. Accordingly the Bishop of Orsense, Don Saavedra, General Castanos, Admiral D' Escano, and Don Lardizaval, were chosen; the last being representative for the two Americas and the Indies; Don Leon, who was first chosen for that purpose, having resigned. To the Council of Regency thus appointed, the Junta made over the whole of its powers, and dissolved itself by its own voluntary act, so as never more to be heard of; but without any interference from the mob or other improper authority. Before installing this body, the Junta imposed an oath on each to its free members, that the assembly of the Cortez should take place, if possible at the time first appointed; but at least whenever so much of Spain should be evacuated by the enemy, as should amount to its larger half; it being thought imprudent to let the smaller half make laws and a constitution for the whole. Thus the Junta first gave away its *Executive* powers to a portion of its own members; and then completely abandoned both its legislative and executive authority to men who did not belong to its body. It is remarkable, that the Executive Council appointed in November was unanimous for this change, which thus deprived it of all influence; the experience of many months having shewn it to be indispensable to the success of the revolution. It is against the Junta Government that Romana exclaimed in a late address to his troops; and it is probably to the secret friends of the French within its body, not only that a jealous conduct towards the English in many instances was owing, but also towards the colonies; all under *pretence* of supporting Spanish rights and the interests of the mother country. The Council of Regency being installed on February 2, continues its sittings in the island of Leon. This island forms the bay and the harbours of Cadiz, all which lie between it and the continent. The city of Cadiz is on the North end of the island, which is most distant from the continent; and as the island is a number of leagues in length, and appears protected on every side either by vessels or fortifications or both, serious attacks upon it are only expected to take place from its Southern and Eastern end; where the separation from the continent is so slender, as to admit of a communication by a bridge. But the enemy having driven away the shipping and being landed on the Southean part of the island, the contest must again be renewed at a very long and narrow causeway, into which the island contracts itself, at a considerable distance from the main fortification of Cadiz on the land side. The struggles which have hitherto taken place cannot regard the *city* of Cadiz; but must have been mere affairs of outposts; particularly at the navy yards which lie at the bottom of the harbour, very remote from the city; and at forts, commanding the harbour, which lie on the continent, and are still (as is presumed) in the hands of the Spaniards.

*Royal College of Physicians against Dr. W. Dick.*—This was an action brought by the College of Physicians against Dr. Wm. Dick, of Hertford-street, May Fair, for practising physic without a licence from the said College, contrary to their charter, confirmed by Act of Parliament. The Defendant suffered judgment by default, and paid penalties to the amount of 50l.

The German papers under the head of Paris, March 19, state, that on the preceding day the daughter of the Senator Lucien Bonaparte arrived in that city; Lucien, either disgusted with the apostacy of Napoleon, or fearing for the permanence of his power, has long declined to partake of his fortune. The arrival of his daughter at Paris, is probably the signal for the reconciliation between the two brothers. We also find from the German papers, that the blessings of a Military conscription are to be extended to Naples, Denmark, and all the other countries and states which enjoy the benefit of French fraternity.

Dr. Valentin, of Marseilles, has, in a well written pamphlet, made a public appeal to the gratitude of the French nation, to remunerate Doctor Jenner for his important and beneficial discovery of the Vaccine Inoculation. He also proposes that a statue should be erected in honour of the Doctor and a deputation appointed to wait on him in England, when circumstances shall permit, to tender him the homage and gratitude of the nation.

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### EAST INDIES.

The following is an account of the cargoes of the Gen. Stuart, from Bengal and Fort St. George; the Boyne, Providence, Ocean, Warren Hastings, and Union, arrived on account of the United Company of merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, viz. *Company's* Salt Petre, 11,050 bags. Sugar, 11,927 ditto. Ingevan Hemp, 4 bales. Sunn or hemp, (on account of Government,) 3,344 ditto. Salem steel, 40 bags.—*Privilege.* Indigo, 2,285 chests. Cotton-wool, 3,873 bales. Raw silk, 161 ditto. Pepper, 12,358 bags. Laclake, 62 ditto. Sal-almoniac, 109 chests. Seain sticklack, 38 ditto. Gum Tragacanth, 1 ditto. Gum-copal, 11 ditto [illegible], 252 bags. Seed-lack, 155 ditto. Safflower, 51 ditto. Shellack, 9 ditto. Ginger, 150 ditto. Piece Goods, 155 bales. Bengal mats, 4 ditto. Madeira Wine, 3 pipes. Elephant's teeth, 2.—The market prices of the principal East India commodities are, as follow: Tea—Bohea, 1s. to 2s. 5d.; [illegible]glo, 3s. 7d. to 8s. 11d.; congou, 3s. 3d. to 3s. [illegible]d.; pekoe, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; fine hyson, 5s. 9[illegible] Indigo of different colours, from 2s. 6d. [illegible] 12s. 6d. per lb. Sugar, (an indifferent article,) from 3l. 19s. to 4l. 15s. Salt-petre (rough), 3l. 18s. to 3l. 19s. per cwt. Cotton-wool, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. Raw China Silk, from 38s. to 42s. 3d.; Bengal ditto, 22s. to 42s. per lb.; and Elephant's teeth, from 14l. to 29l. per cwt. At the Company's sale, which took place on the 9th April, 674 bales of Bourbon cotton-wool, sold at prices from 2s. to 2s. 11½d. 25 bales ditto, at 1s. 6⅞d. to 1s. 9¼d.; and 31 bales ditto (damaged), 4½d. to 8½d. per lb. 870 bales Surat cotton-wool, 9d. to 9¾d.; 75 bales ditto (damaged and inferior), 3¼d. to 8⅞d. per lb.

### LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

In order to confute the idea that the silk-weavers of this country cannot produce manufactures equal to the French, a society was formed some time ago, called the Flag Association, with a view to the production of such a specimen of double brocade weaving as had never before been attempted. In consequence, there is now in the room a flag two yards wide, the ground a rich crimson satin on both sides, and brocaded on each side alike with appropriate colours tastefully and elegantly shaded by the artist. Upon its surface will appear within an oval, a female figure, emblematic of the art of weaving, reclining with pensive aspect on a remnant of brocade, lamenting the neglected state of this manufacture. Enterprise is represented raising her up and cheering her drooping spirits, by shewing her a cornucopiæ, pouring forth its treasure, a symbol of the resources of Britain, and indicating that the wealth and liberality of this nation are ever ready to support laudable undertakings. Close to Enterprise, and beneath a representation of the all-seeing eye of Divine Providence, Genius appears erect, pointing to a flag displaying the weavers' arms, placed upon the temple of Fame. The corners of the flag will be adorned with emblems of peace, industry, and commerce; and an edging with a curious Egyptian border, will exhibit a combination of figures and devices, indicative of the design for which it was formed.

**Mr. Luke Howard**, of Plaistow, has detected a criminal imposition, the knowledge of which cannot be too widely circulated, or its effects too carefully guarded against. A very large quantity of glass of lead, has by some means, found its way into the London market, as glass of antimony. This imposition is sure to be discovered in the operation to which the latter is chiefly applied, the making of emetic tartar; but it is highly necessary for the consumers of smaller quantities, as in the *vitrum ceratum*, and *vinum antimonii*, to be acquainted with the following distinctive characters of the two; that those who have bought the article within the last twelve or eighteen months, may assure themselves [illegible]. The public health, and even the lives of many patients, may be considered at stake on this occasion. Glass of antimony has a rich brown or reddish colour, with the usual transparency of coloured glasses. The glass of lead is of a deeper and duller colour against the light, is much less transparent, and even in some samples quite opaque. The specific gravity of the true, never exceeds 4·95; that of the spurious, is 6·96: or in round numbers their comparative weights are as 5 to 7. Let twenty grains be rubbed fine in a glass mortar, adding half an ounce of good muriatic acid. The true dissolves with an hepatic smell; the solution is turbid, but has no sediment. The spurious turns the acid yellow, giving out an oxymuriatic odour, and leaves much sediment. Let a little of each solution be separately dropped into water. The true deposits oxyde of antimony, in a copious white coagulum; or, if the [illegible]ter has been previously tinged with sulphuret of ammonia, in a fine orange precipitate. The spurious gives no precipitate in water; and in the other liquid, one of dark brown or olive colour. A solution, of the spurious in vinegar has a sweet taste, together with the other properties of acetate of lead. A very small mixture of it may be detected, by its debasing, more or less, the bright orange colour of the precipitate thrown down by sulphuret of ammonia, from the solution in any acid. The samples of the spurious hitherto detected, are of a much thicker and clumsier cast than the genuine; but the appearance is not to be trusted; and no specimen should be allowed to pass without a trial, either of the specific gravity, or chemical properties.

#### FRANCE.

M. Descroizilles, sen. has described a method of making pickle of violets, instead of syrup of violets, for a chemical test, the latter being apt to spoil. It is as follows:—On the petals of the violet, slightly pressed into a small pewter measure, pour double their weight of boiling water, and stir them together. Cover the measure and expose it for a few hours to a heat somewhat greater than that of a water-bath; after which, let the liquor be strongly pressed out through a very clean linen cloth. Weigh the infusion accurately, and add to it one-third of its weight of common salt, stirring it till dissolved. Very fine white salt should be chosen for this purpose. In a small phial corked, this liquor will keep without alteration, even when exposed to the rays of the sun. He presumes that several other blue flowers, as those of the iris, larkspur, &c. would afford a pickle of sufficient sensibility. The latter, indeed, he has tried with success.

The same chemist has also published some observations on the preservation of vegetables for distillation by salting. To preserve rose-leaves, for example, he gives the following directions: Take 4lbs. troy of rose-leaves, and pound them two or three minutes with one third of weight of common salt. The flowers bruised with the salt will soon give out their juice, and produce a paste of little bulk, which must be put into an earthen vessel, or small cask, and proceed in the same manner till you have filled it. Stop the vessel close, and keep it in a cool place till wanted. This fragrant paste you may distil at leisure, in a common still, diluting it with about double its weight of pure water. This process is particularly applicable to those herbs, the water of which, distilled by the common method, will not keep.

#### GERMANY.

A literary institution denominated the Museum, has lately been established at Frankfort, under the protection of the prince primate. It is divided into four classes, three of which are occupied by the sciences, literature, and objects of art.

A society of learned orientalists has lately been instituted at Vienna, under the patronage of Count Wenceslaus Rzewuski. They have circulated a very splendid prospectus (in German and in French) of the work which they intend to publish, (in quarterly numbers) and which, at the end of the year, will form a folio volume of about three hundred pages. In the prospectus they make very honourable mention of Sir William Jones and Sir William Ouseley, whose oriental collections appears to be in some measure the model of their intended publication, which is to embrace every thing that can tend to illustrate eastern literature; such as, 1. Languages.—2 Eloquence and poetry. —3. History, palæography, and numismaticks. —4. Geography, topography, and satisticks. —5 Philosophy, and the laws of jurisprudence and theology.—6 Mathematics, physic, natural history, and medicine.—7. Biblography and miscellaneous articles. Particularly an account of whatever works shall have been published during the preceding quarter, relative to oriental literature. The editors of this publication have the advantage of free access to some of the public libraries at Constantinople—the imperial collection at Vienna—the admirable manuscripts of Count Wenceslaus Rzewuski, and other treasures of inestimable value. The German title of the intended work is *Fundgruben des Orients*, or *Eastern Mines*; and communications are solicited in the principal languages of [illegible]urope, French, English, Italian, &c. as well [illegible] German and Latin. Schaumbourg, at V[illegible]nna, is the bookseller employed.

#### ITALY.

Piranest, the antiquary, lately presented to to the viceroy of Italy an eagle, formerly belonging to one of the Roman legions, dug up some time since at Rome.

Morosi, the mechanician, of Milan, has invented an hydraulic machine, by means of which, the workmen employed in coining, to give motion to the striking engine, are dispensed with; and this operation, which formerly required eight men, is now performed by a boy.

#### PRUSSIA.

M. von Humboldt has recently presented to the king of Prussia's cabinet of minerals, the only lump of native platina that is known. He found it in 1800, in the soap-manufactories of the town of Taddo, in the province of Choco, in South America. This ingot is of the size of a pigeon's egg; its absolute weight is 10,886 grains, and its specific weight 16,037 grains.

#### ASIA.

M. Seetzen, in his travels through Syria, has discovered in the neighbourhood of the Red Sea, the ruins of the ancient city of Dscherasch, probably the Gerasa of antiquity. He found remains of several public edifices, two amphitheatres, several palaces, a temple, &c.

On Friday Lord Castlereagh and his friends atten[illegible]d at Clerkenwell Sessions, and preferred an in[illegible]ctment against John Gale Jones for a libel. [illegible]bout four o'clock the Grand Jury came into C[illegible]rt, and returned it a true Bill.

#### SO[illegible]ERSETSHIRE.

Monday the 1[illegible] of March being fixed upon for laying the fo[illegible]ndation-stone of the Commercial Coffee R[illegible]ms at Bristol, the treasurer, Mr. George Dyer, accompanied by the mayor and sherif, and a numerous party of the subscribers, proceeded from the Council House to the place of the intended building, which was decorated with flags, in the following order:—Royal Bristol Volunteer Band. The Mason, carrying in a velvet cushion a Plate, with the following inscription: "Bristol Commercial Coffee Rooms. This building was erected by the subscriptions of the most eminent merchants and inhabitants of the city of Bristol, and the foundation-stone was laid on the 19th day of March, 1810, in the fiftieth year of the reign of our beloved sovereign, king George the Third by the hands of George Dyer, Esq. chairman and treasurer, in the presence of the right worshipful John Hilhouse Wilcox, esq. mayor; (here follow the names of the committee) Mr. W. L. Clarke, Secretary; C. A. Busby, Architect London." (On the plate were a silver trowel, mallet, and coins and medals of the reign of his present majesty.) The Clerk of Works, with the plans of the intended building. Mr. Busby, the Architect. Mayor's officers, with the mace, sword, &c. Mr. Dyer, & the Mayor. The Sheriffs. The Committee & Subscribers. The crowd being excessive, it was a considerable time before the procession reached the spot, when Mr. Dyer deposited the coins and medals, and placed the inscription plate, in which he was assisted by the mayor and sheriffs. The foundation-stone, of two tons weight, was then lowered, while the band played "God save the King." Mr. Dyer, standing on the stone, addressed the company in a neat and appropriate speech. The pressure was very great, but happily no accident occurred. An elegant dinner was afterwards served at the Montague, to a numerous comp[illegible]y of subscribers; Mr. Dyer in the chair suppo[illegible]ed by the mayor and sheriffs. On placing t[illegible] dessert, the following lines, written by Dr. [illegible]usby, were distributed to the company and r[illegible]ited by the Rev. Mr. Bedford, with the great[illegible] applause.

Commerce, the social blessing of mankind,
Great league of nations! bounteous heaven design'd
To wake our energies, the heart expand.
And spread the produce of each fertile land.
In Asia's, Afric's climes of yore she reign'd,
In Europe next a golden empire gain'd;
In Albion's fair domains then fix'd her throne,
And claim'd th' imperial island for her own.
Cherish'd enriched by every wind that blew,
Proud London, queen of cities! mightier grew,
Wide ocean groan'd beneath her freighted fleets,
And foreign wealth adorn'd her crowded streets.
To Avon's banks the soul of commerce spread,
Aspiring Bristol rear'd her civic head,
Nor unregarded by the goddess, strove
Her active sons to win her fostering love.
Pleas'd, she beheld them with a cheering smile,
And hail'd her second city of her isle.
This day new honors her deserts await;
Honors prophetic of her future state.
A structure rises, founded by her zeal,
Sacred to commerce and the public weal.
Thy spirit, London! in her bosom lives.
Th' example she receives she nobly gives,
As emulous of thee she rose to fame.
From her shall others catch th' exalting flame,
While all ascend in due proportion'd scale,
O'er all but one her greatness shall prevail;
And still shall Commerce, with exulting smile,
Hail, Bristol, second city of her isle.

At a very numerous and respectable meeting lately held at Guildhall, Bath, it was resolved that a free school should be established in that city, on the plan of Mr. Joseph Lancaster. A subscription was immediately entered into, and committee chosen to carry the Resolutions of the day into effect. The committee have evinced a spirit of liberality worthy of imitation, by opening a subscription among themselves, for purchasing a plot of ground, as well as for erecting the intended building, which will be accomplished by a tontine, consisting of shares of twenty-five pounds each.

At a very respectable meeting lately held at the Guildhall, Bristol, at which the mayor presided, it was resolved, to establish in that city, a society under the title of "The Bristol Auxiliary Bible Society," of which the bishop of Bristol was elected president; and the mayor for the time being, the dean of Bristol, and the members of Parliament for that city, vice-presidents. Donations and annual subscriptions were put down, the former to the amount of 687l. 18s. the latter to the amount of 170l. 2s. The first have been since augmented to 2002l. 1s. 6d. and upwards, and the latter to 615l. 13s. and upwards.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

Sir,

Having received a letter from Nancy, in France, stating the prices of colonial produce and other articles, it may give your readers some amusement by inserting them.

| | |
|---|---|
| Beef, Mutton, Pork, and Lamb, | 3d. to 4d. per pound.* |
| Fowls, a couple | 1s. |
| Turkeys, each | 2s. 6d. |
| Geese, each | 1s. 3d. |
| Butter, per pound | 8d. |
| Brandy, (best) | 2s. 6d. per gallon. |
| Claret | 4½d. per bottle. |
| Black Tea | 5s. to 5s. 10d. per lb. |
| Sugar, (refined) | 3s. 6d. per pound. |
| Coffee, (raw) | 3s. 6d. per pound |

Labourer's wages, from 5s. to 7s. a week.

If you think it worth while to insert this, I shall from time to time give you the prices of articles in other parts of the continent.

*London, April 6th, 1810.* E. C.

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* There are eighteen ounces to the French pound.

#### Mr. John Frederick Archbold's Patent (Great Charlotte-Street, Surry), *for a Method of converting Salt or Sea-water into Fresh-water, both on Land and on board of Ship at Sea.*

This invention is intended to produce pure fresh water by distillation, on a principle of filtration. For this purpose stills of a new construction are used, each of which has an outward case of metal; between the interior sides and bottom of which, and the exterior bottom and sides of the still, a space is left vacant: but the still is inserted into the case in such a manner that there shall be no egress for the steam from the case, except by a safety-valve. The head and neck are affixed to the still; thus, the water in the cases, not having the pressure of the atmosphere, will rise much beyond the boiling heat, and make the stills, which are inserted in them, boil also; and there being no egress for the steam from the case, except by the safety-valve, a small fire will suffice to keep up this degree of heat. From that part of the case which comes in immediate contact with a fire, a flue may be inserted, which, making some horizontal revolutions along the bottom, may pass out into the chimney. The back also of the fire-place can be a narrow boiler, which may communicate with the cases of the still. When performed on board of ship a reservoir of salt water is placed upon the deck of the vessel, through which the chimney of the fire may pass and impart its heat; and from thence pipes, having a cock attached to each, lead into the cases and stills for the purpose of their supply. From the necks of the stills, pipes are brought conducting the steam into vessels for cooking provisions. The range has two metal doors in front, each of which is attached by hinges to iron bolts: these bolts fit into staples affixed in the side of the range, so that when the fire is not wanted for cooking, it can be enclosed by these doors; but when required, the doors can be drawn out the length of the bolts, fitting into the staples at the side of the range, and from a screen, between which and the fire, the meat can be roasted. For the purpose of condensing steam on board of ship, the tube containing it may pass through the ship, and along any part of the outside of it which lies immediately in the water, and again entering the ship, it discharges the condensed water in-into the vessels designed for its reception; after the sea-water has been distilled in this manner, it is passed through a filtre, consisting of a small cylindrical case, made of tin or other metal, and being filled with pounded charcoal, each end is stopped by a circular cover, perforated with holes, fine enough to prevent the charcoal from passing through. One end of this case is inserted into a cask also partly filled with pounded charcoal, and the water, being poured into the cask, filters out through the case.

#### *AMERICA.*

**General Turreau.**—The Minister of his Imperial Majesty has a seat near the Emperour's capital of the United States, the Imperial city of Baltimore. As soon as his highness heard of the arrangement made by Mr. Erskine, with our government, he left his country seat in a great rage, and went swearing and blowing to Washington, to call our administration to an account in the name of his master. He wrote a note to Secretary Smith, which, if report speaks truth, was more insolent, overbearing and irritaring, than the letter of the polite Duc de Cadore, to our General at Paris. Mr. Secretary did not fly into a violent passion, as in the case of Mr. Jackson. It was not politick to shew resentment just at that time. The government did not wish to be rid of General Turreau, nor to offend his master. Mr. Smith was therefore instructed to have it hinted to his highness, that he could not answer a letter couched in such terms, it was too harsh for a gentleman.—There were probably some other hints given, such as that the arrangement was a sham and that it would not be ratified by the British Government. The general was so far appeased as to withdraw his letter, and write another, more agreeable to the feelings of our manly administration. This letter was answered and the intercourse continued as usual. So much for an affront from General Turreau. The reader is well acquainted with the treatment Mr. Jackson received for an insult which has not yet been found. But here the case was altered. General Turreau is a Frenchman—Mr. Jackson is an Englishman.

**Icela[illegible].**—On Wednesday se'nnight, Sir G. Macke[illegible]e, accompanied by Mr. Henry Holland and Mr. Richard Bright, sailed from Leith for Stromness, from whence they were to proceed to Iceland, in a vessel which is expected there from London. The object of this arduous undertaking is to explore part of that inhospitable country, which, without British commiseration, would, in consequence of the war, be deprived of the absolute necessaries of life. In the circumscribed state of our commerce, Iceland is very well worth the attention of Great Britain. In return for our coarse fabrics, we might procure such articles as Iceland, under proper management, would afford in great plenty; such as fish, oil, feathers, and sulphur, the scarcity of which last article has been such as to have already attracted the attention of Parliament.

## *NOTICE.*

DOCTOR BERRY as Executor to the Estate of the late HENRY WISE, Esq. Surgeon on this Establishment, hereby gives Notice to all concerned, that the accounts of the Estate will be finally closed on the 31st December 1810, and the balance remitted to England, by the Fleet, expected to be dispatched in January next, after which period no claims which may be presented against the Estate will be attended to.

MADRAS, 22*d November*, 1810.

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## WANTED.

## *Pound Sterling 334,*

FOR THE USE

OF

HIS MAJESTY'S

## *34th Regiment.*

ABOUT the Sum of three hundred and thirty four Pounds Sterling, by Bills drawn on the Agents Messrs. GREENWOOD, COX, and Co at Thirty days after sight.—Tenders for the above amount expressing the rate of Exchange, will be received by Letters addressed to MAJOR ROBERTS, Acting Paymaster, 34th Regiment, at Jaulnah, and opened 31st December 1810, on the envelope to be written "Tenders for Cash."

W. ROBERTS, MAJOR,
*Acting Paymaster, 34th Regt.*

JAULNAH, *Nov.* 11, 1810.

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## *Sporting Intelligence.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the MAIDEN SUBSCRIPTIONS, which were closed on the 1st May, are again open for the admission of SUBSCRIBERS until the First January next. Applications to be made to the STEWARD, or at Mr. BIRTLES's, where the Subscription Papers will be left from 10 to 12 o'clock, every day.

In consequence of the late Rains, it is requested that Gentlemen will not Exercise their Horses upon the Course until further Notice.

MADRAS, 23*d November*, 1810.

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## FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A HANDSOME, pannelled Curricle, that has been run only six Months, with a pair of sound and good Bay Horses, above 13½ Hands high, and a sett of Europe Harness. The Curricle has Shafts, and either Horse goes well in single Harness.—One of the Horses goes well in a Carriage. Price 380 Pagodas.

The conveyance may be seen in the Fort, by enquiry of the Printer of this Paper.

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## FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A HALF bred ARAB HORSE, about 13 hands and a half high, young, sound, quiet and tractable.

He is an excellent SADDLE HORSE, and carries a Lady well. Price 140 Pagodas.

Enquire at the Office of this Paper.

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*MESSIEURS*

## Dobbin & Sutherland,

HAVE just Received an Assortment of superfine Long Cloths, well adapted for Ladies Dresses, which they can dispose of on very moderate terms.

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## FOR SALE,
AT THE
## COURIER OFFICE,

BLANK Wills,—Common Interest Bonds, Powers of Attorney,—Bills of Lading,—Respondentia Bonds, Judgement Bonds,—Pass Notes, &c. &c. and Parade Reports for Regiments of Native Infantry.

WHERE ALSO

*ORDERS FOR PRINTING,*

Visiting Tickets—Cards of Invitation—Battalion Returns, &c. &c. and all work in the Printing Line will be gratefully received, and executed with neatness and dispatch.

ALSO

Copper Plate Printing neatly struck off, and Visiting Cards &c. engraved.

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## ADVERTISEMENT.

*PURSUANT TO A DECREE*
OF THE
SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE
*AT MADRAS,*
IN ITS EQUITABLE JURISDICTION
*BEARING DATE*
The 1st day of AUGUST, now last past,
*IN A CAUSE WHEREIN*
**ADRIAN DE FRIES,**
AND OTHERS,
*ARE THE COMPLAINANTS,*
AND
**WILLIAM HOGG,**
*THE DEFENDANT,*
THERE WILL BE EXPOSED
FOR SALE,
*IN THREE LOTS,*
AT THE OFFICE
OF THE
*MASTER IN EQUITY,*
On the 5th day of DECEMBER next ensuing,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON PRECISELY,
*WITH THE PRIVITY*
AND UNDER THE DIRECTION
OF
**T. Greenway, Esquire,**
*THE MASTER IN EQUITY,*
OF THE SAID
COURT,
*THE FOLLOWING*
**PROPERTY,**
IN MORTGAGE
TO THE
*COMPLAINANTS.*

LOT I.

A PIECE or Parcel of Ground situate lying and being at Narsingapooram in the Village of Chepauk bounded on the North side by a Ground now or lately belonging to Mr. MATTHEWS, on the South side by a Ground now or lately belonging to SYED KALLEEMOOLAH CAWN, on the East side by the Grounds now or lately belonging to SIMKOO CHINNA KISTNAMAH CHITTY and JULDOO CUNDAPAH CHITTY, and on the West by a Ground belonging to the said SYED KALLEEMOOLAH CAWN, and the Mount Road, and containing in the whole Superficial square feet 14 Lac, 2 thousand 3 hundred and 59 and an half, or 2 Cawnies, 11 Grounds, and 759½ square feet—together with the Yard, out Houses, Offices and other Building thereon erected and built with the appurtenances—the same having been lately used by the said Defendant for the purposes of a Coach Manufactory.

LOT II.

A piece or Parcel of Ground situate and lying at Mootal Pettah, in the Black Town of Madras, bounded on the East side by Jones's Street, on the West side by Popham's Broadway, on the North side by DIDDY VENCATAROYLOO'S House, Measuring in length from North to South 96½ feet, and in breadth from East to West on the North end 74¾ feet, and on the South end 74 feet, together with the Yard, Out Houses, Offices and other buildings thereon erected and built with the appurtenances.

LOT III.

A piece or Parcel of Ground situate and lying in Mootal Pettah, in the Black Town of Madras, between the Houses of Captain JONES, and TITUS BRIGGS, measuring in length from East to West on the North side 71½ feet, and on the South side 71 feet, and in breadth from North to South at the East end 67 feet, and at the West end 68 feet, with the appurtenances.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Ten per Cent of the purchase Money to be paid down by the purchaser immediately on his being declared the highest bidder, and the remainder in ten days from the day of Sale, in default of which the deposit Money will be forfeited, and the Lot resold at the risk of the first purchaser.

The charge of the Conveyance of the Premises, contained in each Lot, to be borne by the respective purchasers.

All persons who intend bidding must satisfy themselves in regard to the admeasurement of the Ground previous to the sale.

Further particulars may be known at the Master's Chambers, or at the Office of Mr. NEALE, Solicitor in Fort Saint George.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 20th November 1810.

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## SALES BY AUCTION.

*TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,*
BY
**Dobbin & Sutherland,**
*On THURSDAY next, the 29th Instant,*
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,

THE following Articles of Silver Plate and Plated-Ware—one Stew Pan, one Table Cross with Lamp, one Beer Mug, one Sauce Pan, one Butter Cup, one Mustard Pot, one Hot Water Plate, two Silver Madeira and Claret Cups, one Milk Jug, one pair Toasting Forks, one Tea Pot with stand, two Wine Strainers, one Soup Ladle, one Milk Spoon, seven Table Spoons, four Desert ditto, ten Tea Spoons, two Pepper ditto, eight large and eight small Silver Forks, one Plated Tea Urn, one Cruet stand, with eight Bottles, one Toast Rack, four Octagon Curry Dishes, to form occasionally to eight by unscrewing the Handles, and sundry other Articles.

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*TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,*
BY
**Dobbin & Sutherland,**
*On MONDAY next, the 3d December,*

TWENTY dozen of Black Barcelona Handkerchiefs, the above will positively be sold without reserve.

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## *Sale Postponed.*

OWING TO THE RAIN,
*MESSIEURS*
**Dobbin & Sutherland,**
*WERE OBLIGED*
TO PUT OFF
THE SALE
OF THE
*SILVER PLATE,*
FURNITURE,
AND
*BOOKS, &c.*
AS ADVERTISED
*For MONDAY, the 26th,*
UNTIL
THURSDAY NEXT, THE 29TH INSTANT.

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*MESSIEURS*
**Dobbin & Sutherland,**
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE,
*A QUANTITY*
OF
CHARCONNAHS,
*WHICH THEY ARE AUTHORIZED*
TO SELL,
AT THREE PAGODAS PER PIECE.

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## PLAID
## Silk Handkerchiefs.

***Balfour and Hogg,***
HAVE
*FOR SALE*
ON COMMISSION,
A FEW
PLAID
***Silk Handkerchiefs,***
AT
ONE AND THREE QUARTER PAGODAS,
*EACH.*

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## SALES BY AUCTION.

*TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,*
**By Balfour and Hogg,**
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
*To-morrow, WEDNESDAY, the 28th Instant,*
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK,

TWENTY-FOUR dozen of 6, 7, and 9 inch sorted files, four Copper Tea Kettles, twenty-six thousand Brass Lacquered Nails, of sizes, Brass Drawer Handles, Commode, Hat Pins, Brass Butt Hinges, Lion's paw Table Feet Castors, Pocket Knives, twelve Steel Plate Handsaws, Brass Door fastenings, Patent Soho Corkscrews, Brass Cocks, with and without Locks, Green Ivory Handled Table, Desert, and Carving Knives and Forks, White and Black Horn do.

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*TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,*
**By Balfour and Hogg,**
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
*To-morrow WEDNESDAY, the 28th Instant,*
SALE TO COMMENCE
AT HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK,
FORTY
*EUROPE HAMS,*
AND
FIFTY
*PINE CHEESES,*
ALSO
A FEW BAGS
OF
WINE
AND
*Beer Corks.*

---

*TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,*
**By Balfour and Hogg,**
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
*To-morrow, WEDNESDAY the 28th Instant,*
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK,
ONE HUNDRED
GROCE
OF
*CORKS, &c.*
TWENTY DOZEN
STONE BOTTLES
OF
*SODA WATER.*

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*TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,*
**By Balfour and Hogg,**
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
*On SATURDAY next, the 1st December,*
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK,
A COLLECTION
OF
BOOKS,
*CATALOGUES OF WHICH*
WILL BE PUBLISHED
AND CIRCULATED.

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*FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.*

**By Balfour and Hogg,**

TWO Rolls of superfine Bottle Green Coat Cloth, and a few set fashionable Plated and Gilt Coat Buttons (Basket and plain,) also a few dozen of plain Gilt and plated Breast Buttons.

*MADRAS:*—PRINTED BY **M. KELLY,** OPPOSITE THE WALLAJAH GATE IN THE FORT.

*** It is requested that those SUBSCRIBERS to the COURIER who are occasionally changing their Residence, will give early notice of the place to which th[illegible] remove to the PRINTER who will pay attention to their orders and any SUBSCRIBERS at the Presidency to whom the Peons may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give information of the sa[illegible] in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.