

TO GREECE.

Where trophies of Virtue and columns of Fame... Beauty, whose eyes seem'd to kindle their glow... All that the sword of the valiant had won...

THE HARMONIST SOCIETY.

In the year 1803, an Association of Emigrants from Württemberg, in Germany, calling themselves the Harmonist Society... In 1804, forty families embarked at Amsterdam...

Extracts of a letter from a Gentleman at New-York, who visited the Establishment of Harmony, in America, last year.

The great advantage of mutual co-operation of labour, is proved at Harmony, in an extraordinary manner, and the want of it every where around...

newspapers from various parts of the United States, and read them in evening parties, in a house for such purposes; here they group together as taste or fancy dictates.

On Sundays they go to Church only twice; and if they have any important work on hand, such as hay, corn, &c. they do it; if not, Mr. Rapp points out some favourite haunts in the woods or pleasure grounds, where they assemble...

The period of their labour is according to circumstances; during hay harvest, &c. they make rather long days. The women spin their individual flax and hemp, knit stockings, &c.

The great part of what they do is amusement and recreation; they are all joint proprietors of the soil and its produce; they work moderately, live well, and look healthy, contented, and happy.

The great bulk of them came from Germany in poverty; but I am told they do not let any go away empty handed, but give them some money according to circumstances.

In 1804, forty families embarked at Amsterdam in three ships; and in 1805, they were followed by fifty more families, making in all ninety.

In 1806, they had built a large inn, several other public buildings, had established a tannery, and had 358 acres of land cleared.

In 1810, they began the manufacture of broad cloth; and in 1811, the property of the Society, including 900 acres of land, with improvements, was estimated at no less a sum than 220,000 dollars.

In 1814 or 1815, the Society sold their property for upwards of 400,000 dollars, and retiring into the State of Illinois, purchased a large tract of country.

I had no means of ascertaining how much their labour exceeded the expense of food, clothing, and shelter; but all around them proves it must be vast indeed, and a tide of riches is rolling in upon them at a great rate.

AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

It seems a matter of surprise that, though the ancient history of this Country has awakened the interest of learned men in all parts of the world, so few remains of antiquity should yet have been discovered. It is to be presumed, however, that important discoveries have been made, of which the Public is still entirely ignorant.

Even a solitary specimen, like this, must, in the present state of our knowledge, be viewed with great interest, since it affords a degree of probability to the supposition, that North America has been at some former period inhabited by a people who had made considerable advances in the art of sculpture, and, of course, in civilization.

and to mention one which has lately come under our observation, and which we have never seen publicly noticed.

On the western bank of the Connecticut River, at Bellows Falls, in the State of Vermont, is a rock covered with drawings of human faces, which were known by the earliest settlers of that neighbourhood, and are universally believed to be the work of Indians.

The first sight of this rock it calculated only to excite our curiosity concerning the means by which the incisions could have been made in so hard a substance, without the use of any metallic instrument; for the forms of the faces are marked by grooves, and the nose, eyes and mouth, are represented by holes, but on further examination a superstitious opinion is found, which furnishes ground for more extensive and interesting research.

On the end of the stone which points down the current of the river, is a face represented in a great degree from the force of the water, retains much more of its original character than the others, all which were undoubtedly faces carved out of the living rock. The nose, mouth and eyes, are mutilated, or rather destroyed; but the forehead, cheeks and chin, are well formed, and even handsome, with nothing that I could discover of the peculiar physiognomy of the Indian.

With this elucidation, the faces on the side of the rock must be viewed as pieces of sculpture nearly obliterated, and every letter to the place must feel anxious concerning their origin and their meaning. But it is impossible to find any satisfaction on this subject, unless in the tradition, or rather perhaps the conjecture, that they were intended as memorials of the persons buried on the elevated ground shore, where bones and arrow heads are dug up in such abundance as to make it probable that the place was long used as a cemetery.

ISLAND OF VAN DIEMEN.

(From a young Settler.)

In the short space of only ten months, I begin to consider myself an old settler in this new world; already from our own flock only one cross of the Merino with the common sheep of the island I have one fleece as fine as silk. We do not fold our sheep for fear of cold, or wolf, or native, but for fear of the Curlew sheep stealer. Sheep grazing is the best business in this colony, three or four hundred may be lost in a night from a large flock; a flock-master must calculate his losses by theft of his sheep, in his estimate of their cost and product, when he enters on sheep farming. We want to try to grow the tea tree, which I think is cultivated in nearly the same latitude and longitude of the southern hemisphere, as we are in the southern. The lemon and orange will not grow here; all the English fruits grow here in the greatest perfection, though no fruit has been found a native of the soil. Apples from your seed are raised here in great and beautiful quantities; and, if your trees decay, they may be well renovated by plants from this island.

We have here varieties from seeds, which would do honour to any horticulturist with you. Our Golden Pippin, nearly as large as your Codling. The wild flowers here to be collected; I intend to do it, and to send you a flora of the wild flowers of Tasmania to present to some Botanical Society.

I expect to get in this year, 50 acres of wheat, and 30 acres of barley, oats, potatoes, &c. which is a great deal for a new settler to break up the first year. We reckon the land to produce 20 bushels the first year, with only one ploughing; and depend confidently to have 30 bushels or more per acre, the second year. Cape Barley grows well here, and potatoes also; though subject to some check from the cold nights of Summer.

would do in England. Grass and clover seeds are much wanted.

We shall make hay next harvest of the native grass of the soil, and then I intend to send you a specimen of "Tasmanian Hay Tea." On the borders of Lake Lord, 70 miles round, I pick up some agates, crystals, &c. which I wish my pen were long enough to describe to you.

I cannot say much for the scenery of this island; when you have taken one view, you have seen the whole of the wild and uncultivated waste, which strikes with awe, by the extent, silence and solemn austerity, which reigns all around. But we are soon accustomed to the wild and desolate view of the hills and woods.

DREAMS.

To the Editor of the Southern Reporter.

Sir—The following fact I have from the husband of the poor woman who was taken up drowned behind Hayes's weirs. She has been this month in the river, and her husband has been every day vainly searching for her in the mill-stream which runs under Nile-street. On the night previous to the morning he found her, he dreamed that a person came to him, and told him to go to a certain spot between Hayes's Mills and the Marsh by the Dyke, and that he would find his Wife's body. It made such an impression on his memory, that when he awoke, he dressed himself, and proceeded thither, and actually found her in the precise spot foretold in his dream.

I am induced to send you the above, in consequence of my firm belief in dreams, and knowing that many people indeed most people—disregard their allegories, and, Sir, &c.

Your constant Reader, C. K. D. 12.

THE OLD MAID'S DIARY.

- 12 Anxious for coming out, and the attention of the men. 13 Begins to have some idea of the tender passion. 14 Talks of love in a cottage, and disinterested. 15 Fancies herself in love with some handsome man who has flattered her. 16 Is a little more difficult, in consequence of being noticed. 17 Considers fashionable and dukes. 18 Still more confident in her own attractions, and expects a brilliant establishment. 19 Refuses a good offer because he is not a man of fashion. 20 Flirts with every young man she meets. 21 Wanders she is not married. 22 Rather more circumspect in her conduct. 23 Begins to think a large fortune not quite indispensable. 24 Prefers a company of rational men to flirting. 25 Wishes to be married in a quiet way with a comfortable income. 26 Almost despair of entering the married state. 27 Hopes her father will be called an old maid. 28 An additional love of dress. 29 Professes to dislike balls, finding it difficult to get good partners. 30 Wonders how men can leave the society of sensible women to flirt with chits. 31 Affects good humour in her conversation with men. 32 Jealous of the praises of women. 33 Quarrels with her friend who is lately married. 34 Thinks herself slighted in society. 35 Likes talking of her acquaintance who are married unfortunately, and finds consolation in their misfortunes. 36 Ill nature increases. 37 Very meddling and officious. N. B. Growing peevish. 38 If rich, as a dernier resort, makes love to a young man without fortune. 39 Not succeeding, rails against the sex. 40 Partiality for cards and scandalous commentaries. 41 Severe against the manners of the age. 42 Strong predilection for a Parson. 43 Becomes desponding and takes snuff. 44 Turns all her sensibility to cats and dogs. 45 Adopts a dependent relation to attend on dogs. 46 Becomes disgusted with the world, and vents all her ill-humour on this unfortunate religion.

YOUNG NAPOLEON.

An article from Vienna in the last Paris Paper, dated the 22nd ult., says the Emperor of Austria has appointed his grandson, the Duke of Reichstadt (the young Napoleon) serjeant in the regiment of infantry of the Emperor. Yesterday the uniform of this regiment was sent to him, which gave him the littlest pleasure.

SINGULAR CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.—A letter from Calcutta, in India, mentions a singular case of hydrophobia, in the death of a Sepoy subordinate to a severe bite from a leopard. The poor fellow had been attacked and severely wounded by the animal in the hand and arm, wounds, however healed, and he had covered about any inconvenience from the accident, was about two months from the time of its occurrence, was seized with all the symptoms of hydrophobia and died in great horror after two or three sufferings.

WEATHERPHOBIA.—Printed and Published by BENJAMIN PERRE, Chronicle-Office, Quay.

LONDON.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 19.

CITY, ONE O'CLOCK.—The French Rentes, which on Friday were 91 1/2, closed on Saturday at 89 1/2. The decline had an unfavourable effect on the English funds. Consols, which were 81 1/2 early in the morning, were 81 1/2 at 12 o'clock.

We have received by express, this morning, the Paris Papers of Saturday, with letters of Saturday evening. The Monitor of Friday announces that the Duke of Wellington was to leave Paris immediately. The conferences (so far as his Grace has any concern in them) between the Duke and French Government, may, if the Monitor be correct, be supposed to have been brought to a termination.

The Journal des Debats of Friday contains an article, in which it considers the preservation of peace between France and Spain as almost certain. But we remark, that the Monitor of Saturday neither copies that article, nor even makes the slightest allusion. A private letter states, that should this advice be rejected, she is told, "Europe would then see itself reduced to the necessity of excluding her from the community of civilized nations, breaking off all diplomatic and social relations, with her, closing its ports to the Spanish flag, recognizing, on the contrary, the states or organized in America, and considering her as a barbarous country, similar to the Empire of Morocco and the Regency of Algiers." This threat is the concluding paragraph of the article in the Journal des Debats.—Globe.

There is no military news in these papers of importance from the Spanish frontiers. Buonaparte is harassing the coast of Minorca, and Mena is endeavouring to make himself master of Urgel, which, however, is likely to hold out for some time.

The affairs of Italy are said to be so far advanced, that Piedmont is to be entirely evacuated by the 1st of July next. On Monday the Ministers were endeavouring to express the late and exaggerated of the republican party. Some efforts were to be made to check the licentiousness of the press, but not much success was expected from them. The Leadvanish Club is increasing in influence daily, and we have already shown our readers what are the popular topics discussed and applauded in it.

We know not whether the decline of the Funds is to be attributed to any difficulties that have started up in the way of peace;—but the French Bulls which left off for Monday on Friday at 9 1/2, fell afterwards to 9 1/2. On the Account, and were on Saturday at 89 1/2.—a fall of above one per Cent.—Courier.

The Paris Papers which have arrived to the 11th inst. wear a very pacific appearance. The Journal des Debats commences a long article on the 13th, by stating, "the preservation of peace between France and Spain appears this day to be certain." Having no further occasion, as the Journalist professes, to examine either the right of interference, or the hazards with which its exercise would have been attended, he then proceeds to consider what can be the ulterior views of the Allied Powers respecting their future relations with Spain. The great length of the article prevents its insertion in our columns, and it may suffice to say, that its object is to intimate that the Allies, whilst renouncing the usual means of armed interference, will make an unanimous effort (by negotiation we suppose) to change the present state of things in Spain. The changes contemplated appear to be, to divest the authorities of their present power, to suppress the clubs, to check inquiry into the conduct of public officers, to restore the property of the Church, and to place the administration on the basis of a Constitutional better balance. The meaning of the latter suggestion is hinted at as consisting in a definitive Royal Veto, a Chamber of Peers, or a new institution appropriated to Spain. If measures are not taken to produce some effects like these, a menace is held out to Spain, that "Europe would see itself reduced to the necessity of excluding her from the community of civilized nations."

The tone of the Eticle is certainly milder than heretofore, but, after noticing the above article, it adds—"the reader will be able to judge for himself whether peace can be announced as certain before it is positively known what ameliorations may be effected in Spain."—Statesman.

We have received the Paris Papers of Friday. The Journal des Debats contains another long and elaborate article upon Spain. It commences with stating, that the preservation of peace between that country and France appears now certain, and that all opposition to it can be considered only idle clamour. Besides this assurance of continued peace, there is other matter of interest and importance in this political article. The idea of an armed interference being now abandoned, it affords a view of the course proposed to be adopted in its stead, and of the principal objections made by the Allied Sovereigns to the existing state of things in Spain. Instead then of carrying fire and sword into the Country, it is now proposed to address it with friendly advice, and substitute pacific interference for war. In addition to the insults offered to the Royal family, two other distinct grounds of complaint are alleged against the present system. The Allied Sovereigns, who looked with such calm indifference upon the destruction of the Church in Greece, feel tremulously alive to the interest of the Monasteries in Spain. The confiscation of the Churches which call for redress, and the decree affecting voluntary rights is also made a distinct and substantive charge. These are the most serious laid in the bill of indictment against Spain, charging the Country with a state of civil discord, incompatible with all friendly intercourse with other nations, but which she is now told she may do away by listening to the counsils of friendship, and restoring the numerous classes of proscribed Royalists to their place in society. Should this advice be rejected, she is told, "Europe would then see itself reduced to the necessity of excluding her from the community of civilized nations, breaking off all diplomatic and social relations, with her, closing its ports to the Spanish flag, recognizing, on the contrary, the states or organized in America, and considering her as a barbarous country, similar to the Empire of Morocco and the Regency of Algiers." This threat is the concluding paragraph of the article in the Journal des Debats.—Globe.

There is no military news in these papers of importance from the Spanish frontiers. Buonaparte is harassing the coast of Minorca, and Mena is endeavouring to make himself master of Urgel, which, however, is likely to hold out for some time.

The affairs of Italy are said to be so far advanced, that Piedmont is to be entirely evacuated by the 1st of July next. On Monday the Ministers were endeavouring to express the late and exaggerated of the republican party. Some efforts were to be made to check the licentiousness of the press, but not much success was expected from them. The Leadvanish Club is increasing in influence daily, and we have already shown our readers what are the popular topics discussed and applauded in it.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20.

Reduced 3 per Cent. Bank Stock 90 1/2 Long Ann. 90 1/2 India Stock 90 1/2 Cons. 4 per Cent. 87 1/2 Ex. Div. (1/1000) 3 3/4 New 4 per Cent. 87 1/2 Cons. for Account 87 1/2

We have received Bayonne Papers to the 11th inst. If any indication as to the state of public opinion can be taken from the language held by the members of the revolutionary clubs in Madrid, the following extract of an harangue delivered before the Landaburian Society, would lead us to expect no very conciliatory answer to the propositions, whatever they may be, which the French Government has made to that of Spain. The opinion of any change or modification in the existing order of things, is indignantly repelled; and if the Cortes, and the Ministers of the Cortes, act in the same spirit, there can be little doubt, we think, as to the final result.

On the 21st the factious attempt to the number of 2000 men at Oria, and attacked, with much intemperance, the column of Mendez Vigo, but they were warmly repulsed and successfully dislodged from all the positions which they occupied. Le Roy's purpose was to reach Mequinenza, in order to reinforce the garrison of that place, and General Mendez Vigo was ordered to get between him and the Ebro, so as to hinder him from passing that river.

The news of the entrance of Mena into Poyserca and Liria, which was received at Madrid by express, excited the greatest enthusiasm among the patriotic party.

The Austrians have found that attempts are made to lead across the Gneiss which came to the depot, and induce them to join the bands of the revolution. Very rigorous measures have just been adopted against those who may be guilty of such practices.

The same uneasiness still prevails with respect to the question of peace or war. Hopes are still entertained of the support of England, and it is spoken of as a circumstance absolutely certain, that some English Bankers have made extremely advantageous proposals for the new loan.

The Landaburian Society continues its sittings, where the same topics are discussed, with increasing ardour, which shows the progress of public opinion. In the sitting of the 20th, a great deal was said of the interference of foreigners in the internal affairs of Spain. "We know," it was said, "pretty accurately the declarations of the Holy Alliance respecting us; we see that the Powers endeavour to agree together for the purpose of making open war on us; we prefer it to these covert manoeuvres by which our neighbours, in particular, endeavour to destroy our system of Government, by fomenting civil war among us, and giving a criminal support, to those among us, who strive to establish absolute power, and all the monstrous institutions that attend it. The only force we can have are of the opinions that may be advanced by the moderate party; the most disastrous of all, without contradiction, would be that which should lead us to modify the Constitution. If we had not before our eyes the example of the evils which have been caused in France, by an apparently indifferent change in the mode of election, we may judge what caution should be observed in such opinions, and we ought to consider the constitution as the holy ark which cannot be touched without being guilty of sacrilege. If such notions were brought forward, they would certainly be laid hold of by the Amilleros to introduce their projects of Two Chambers and the Veto. The Patriots must, therefore, be fully sensible of their rights and their duties; they must never forget, that the Constitution to which they have sworn, to preserve all its strength, must preserve its integrity; that it is like an immense column, from which a single stone cannot be removed, without causing it to fall, and crush those who have laboured in erecting it. We do not fear foreign aggression; but if it should take place, we like the Greeks, who, in civil discusions, insist, that every citizen should embrace one party or the other, we also desire unreserved friends or declared enemies."

The depot of the 42th regiment is removed to Gosport; and the depot of the 30th and 41st regiments, are removed from Albany barracks to Portsmouth.—Worcester Journal.

On Friday, at two o'clock, a Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office, Downing street, which was attended by the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Liverpool, Viscount Melville, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Canning, Mr. Robinson, &c. The Council sat in deliberation till about half-past four.

The late visit of the Duke of Cambridge to England was occasioned by an ill state of health. The doctors advised sea bathing, and Brighton was deemed the best adapted to his state as well as for his native air. His Royal Highness derived considerable benefit during his stay here, and returned to Hanover in excellent health.

The depot of the 42th regiment is removed to Gosport; and the depot of the 30th and 41st regiments, are removed from Albany barracks to Portsmouth.—Worcester Journal.

On Friday, at two o'clock, a Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office, Downing street, which was attended by the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Liverpool, Viscount Melville, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Canning, Mr. Robinson, &c. The Council sat in deliberation till about half-past four.

STOCKS AND FINANCE.

Reduced 3 per Cent. Bank Stock 90 1/2 Long Ann. 90 1/2 India Stock 90 1/2 Cons. 4 per Cent. 87 1/2 Ex. Div. (1/1000) 3 3/4 New 4 per Cent. 87 1/2 Cons. for Account 87 1/2

We have received Bayonne Papers to the 11th inst. If any indication as to the state of public opinion can be taken from the language held by the members of the revolutionary clubs in Madrid, the following extract of an harangue delivered before the Landaburian Society, would lead us to expect no very conciliatory answer to the propositions, whatever they may be, which the French Government has made to that of Spain.

On the 21st the factious attempt to the number of 2000 men at Oria, and attacked, with much intemperance, the column of Mendez Vigo, but they were warmly repulsed and successfully dislodged from all the positions which they occupied. Le Roy's purpose was to reach Mequinenza, in order to reinforce the garrison of that place, and General Mendez Vigo was ordered to get between him and the Ebro, so as to hinder him from passing that river.

The news of the entrance of Mena into Poyserca and Liria, which was received at Madrid by express, excited the greatest enthusiasm among the patriotic party.

The Austrians have found that attempts are made to lead across the Gneiss which came to the depot, and induce them to join the bands of the revolution. Very rigorous measures have just been adopted against those who may be guilty of such practices.

The same uneasiness still prevails with respect to the question of peace or war. Hopes are still entertained of the support of England, and it is spoken of as a circumstance absolutely certain, that some English Bankers have made extremely advantageous proposals for the new loan.

The Landaburian Society continues its sittings, where the same topics are discussed, with increasing ardour, which shows the progress of public opinion. In the sitting of the 20th, a great deal was said of the interference of foreigners in the internal affairs of Spain.

On Friday, at two o'clock, a Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office, Downing street, which was attended by the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Liverpool, Viscount Melville, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Canning, Mr. Robinson, &c. The Council sat in deliberation till about half-past four.

The late visit of the Duke of Cambridge to England was occasioned by an ill state of health. The doctors advised sea bathing, and Brighton was deemed the best adapted to his state as well as for his native air. His Royal Highness derived considerable benefit during his stay here, and returned to Hanover in excellent health.

The depot of the 42th regiment is removed to Gosport; and the depot of the 30th and 41st regiments, are removed from Albany barracks to Portsmouth.—Worcester Journal.

On Friday, at two o'clock, a Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office, Downing street, which was attended by the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Liverpool, Viscount Melville, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Canning, Mr. Robinson, &c. The Council sat in deliberation till about half-past four.

The late visit of the Duke of Cambridge to England was occasioned by an ill state of health. The doctors advised sea bathing, and Brighton was deemed the best adapted to his state as well as for his native air. His Royal Highness derived considerable benefit during his stay here, and returned to Hanover in excellent health.

covered with towns of splendor, and many of the principal Nations publicly thanked the Ministers, the King, and the Cortes.

Extract of a letter from the Agents to Lord Byron at Smyrna, dated the 31st of October:—"The situation of this place continues perfectly tranquil, and more satisfactory for future prospects, in consequence of very rigorous measures being at length adopted by the Governor of the city, to repress the turbulent populace; and many of the ringleaders in the late disorders have been publicly executed. From the quarters of boisterous intelligence of any interest has lately been received."

A letter dated Genoa, Nov. 16 says:—"Lord Byron is in this neighbourhood, but he has not seen him. You must have heard of the English poet, who perished in a voyage from Leghorn to Spain—the bodies were found, and, by request, burnt, with all the honors attending such a scene. Mr. ... arranged every thing, and attended the burial performance.—Plymouth Telegraph.

By private letters from Lima to the 12th of June we learn that from the 1st to the 10th of the ensuing month an expedition of from 3 to 4000 picked men, under the command of Alvarado, will sail from Callao for Parroto (probably Atico). Preparations are making with the greatest activity; its destination is not generally known. The transports are getting ready under the presence of going to Cocco, to convey the troops Buller has offered to the Governor of Peru. We remain about 1500 cavalry and about 2000 veteran infantry. This force is thought quite competent to defend the city, in case of Casture's advance upon it, which is thought extremely improbable; and there is no doubt, if he should obtain a knowledge of the destination of the expedition, he will retreat to the southward to cover Arequipa. The greatest harmony prevails between the Peruvian Government and that of Colombia.

It is currently reported in low-falshable circles, that a distinguished philosopher, whose intellectual felicity has long been the admiration of the world, and every of surrounding nations, is about to testify his respect and affection to the conjugal state, by conferring his hand and heart on the beautiful daughter of a celebrated favourite. We understand that the Lazzarini is actively engaged in writing the epitalamium; we are unable to state what metre will be employed in this production. The author himself has a strong itching for the hexameter, which he used so successfully in his epistoles of George the Third; but his friends who advise "Wit Tyler," and the "Lines on Martin the Hanged," recommend the measure of the "Corse of Kilmann," as better adapted to the present occasion.—Morning Post.

It still remains a matter of doubt whether the fine library and the prints at Fonthill will be sold. Mr. Paquabar and his attendant advisers are still there.

FIRE IN THE WEST INDIA EXPORT DOCK.

A fire, the consequence of which might have been most calamitous, broke out on board the ship William and Alfred at one o'clock yesterday morning.

The vessel had been filled by the Dock Company's puffers, and all fires found extinguished, on the preceding evening. An apprentice who was on board, and declares that he raked out the fire and threw water on it at seven o'clock in the evening, before going to bed, was awake about midnight by a suffocating smoke, and, seeing a light found the cabin deck on fire, about four feet from the store in which the fire had been lighted on Sunday; he gave the alarm, and the Dock Company's constables and watermen came to the spot, and were immediately joined by the principal Dock Master and all the resident officers.

The ship was made fast to the South Quay, where she was lying, and the vessels on each side of her instantly removed; the wind most fortunately blew from the north, and thus the risk of the fire communicating to other vessels was obviated.

Four engines belonging to the Company were instantly brought to bear, and were afterwards aided by others from London. By extraordinary exertion the fire on deck was shortly subdued; but as it was impossible for any person to go on board, in consequence of the smoke, the flames between decks could not be got at, and it was deemed absolutely necessary to scuttle the ship. By this means the whole was extinguished before day-light.

The arrangements of the Company to guard against calamities of this kind are, fortunately, very complete, and this is an extraordinary instance of their efficacy.

The afterpart of the ship, and the sizen mast, were entirely destroyed, and some damage had been done to the main-mast and rigging. The William and Alfred was bound to Dominica, and fortunately had no goods on board.

