

### Extraordinary Elephants.

The following copy of an official letter from the officer commanding the Ramghur Battalion, to the magistrate of that Zillah, (division) is, we understand, new to the public:

"I have the honor to state to you, that on the 24th of March at midnight, I received information that two Elephants, of an uncommon size, had made their appearance within a few hundred yards of the cantonments, and close to a village, the inhabitants of which were in the greatest alarm. I lost no time in despatching all the public and private elephants at the station in pursuit of them, and at day break of the 26th was informed that their very superior size and apparent fierceness had rendered all attempts for their seizure unavailable, and that the most experienced driver was dangerously wounded, the Elephant on which he rode having been struck to the ground by one of the wild ones, which, with its companion, had afterwards retreated to a sugar plantation adjoining the village of Jusipoor. I immediately ordered out the guns of this place; but very desirous, in the first instance, to try every means of catching them, I assembled the inhabitants of this neighborhood, with the assistance of Ragah Ragnaut Sing, and caused two deep pits to be prepared on the edge of the Sugar cane plantation, in which our elephants and people, with the utmost difficulty, contrived to retain the animals during the day. When the pits were reported ready, we repaired to the spot, and they were with much difficulty, driven into them; but unfortunately one of the pits did not prove sufficiently deep, and the Elephant that escaped from it (in presence of many witnesses) assisted his companion out with his trunk: both were, however, brought back with much trouble, to the sugar cane plantation, and no particular instance of vice or fierceness having appeared in the course of the day, I was anxious to make another trial to catch them. The pioneers therefore set to work, to deepen the old, and prepare new holes, against day break, when I proposed making the final attempt. At 4 o'clock of the morning yesterday, however, they burst through all my guards, and making for a village 3 miles distant, entered with so much rapidity, that the horsemen who galloped in front of them, had not time to apprise the inhabitants of their danger; and I regret to say, that one man was torn limb from limb, a child trodden to death, and two women wounded. Their destruction was now become absolutely necessary, and as they appeared to show no inclination to quit the village, we gained time to bring up the four pounders, from which they soon received round shot, and abundance of grape each. The largest of the two was soon brought to the ground, by a round shot in the head, but after remaining there a quarter of an hour, apparently lifeless, he got up as vigorous as ever, and the desperation of both exceeded all description—they made repeated charges nearly within 100 yards of the guns, and had it not been for the uncommon steadiness and bravery of the artillery men (who more than once turned them off by shot in the head when within a few yards of them,) many casualties must have happened. We were now obliged to desist for the want of ammunition and shot; & before a fresh supply could be obtained, the Elephants quitted the village, and though streaming with blood from 100 wounds, proceeded with a rapidity, of which before I had no idea, to Hazarabang. They were at length brought up by the horsemen, and our elephants, when within a very short space of a crowder (Bazar), and ultimately, after many renewals of their most formidable attack on the guns, they gave up the contest with their lives. Nineteen four pound shot have already, been taken out of their bodies, and I imagine that eighteen more will be found. I have been thus particular, both because I think the transaction worthy of

being recorded, and also from a hope, that you will concur with me in the propriety of an application to government, for a compensation for the damages suffered by the owners of the villages of Jusipoor and Orad, from the destruction of much grain, &c. I enclose a correct measurement of one of the elephants, which will be read with surprise. I am of opinion, they must have escaped from Hydrabad, or some part of the Decan, for I have never heard of, or seen animals of this size in this part of India.

I have the honor to be, E. R. Capt. commanding Ramghur Batt.

Hazarabang, 29th Sept. 1810.

Length from the end of the trunk to the end of the tail, Ft. In. 26 9 1/2

Height, 11 0

Round the body, 17 8

Length from the crown of the head to beneath the jaw, 7 8

The other elephant rather smaller.

London Paper.

### FEMALE HEROISM.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser, dated Columbia, (Me.) Sept. 29, 1817.

"Night before last, at about midnight, (it being broad moonlight,) a remarkable large bear made an attack upon a two-year old heifer, which was about 25 rods distant from the house of Mr. Samuel Tiony. Mrs. Tiony heard the piercing cries of the heifer, and endeavored to persuade her husband to get up, and go to its assistance. After a good deal of persuasion he consented. She got up, found his gun, powder and ball, loaded the gun, and fixed the bayonet. She armed her boy with an axe, and herself with a club and proceeded in front of her husband to the attack. On coming in sight of the monster, she perceived that he had already gotten the heifer up on the ground, and immediately bid her husband to fire. He fired, but without effect.—The bear left the heifer, and appeared disposed to get between his assailants and the house. Mrs. Tiony then bade her husband to retreat a little until he could load again, and as they retired the bear placed himself between them and the heifer. "All this while," says Mrs. Tiony, "the heifer was roaring as tho' in the greatest distress, and the bear was making tremendous yells, as though he meant to devour all around him." She was, however, not in the least disheartened. The bear soon approached to within about two and a half rods of her, when she ordered her husband to fire.—His second shot was more successful. The bear uttered a tremendous yell, and ran from them to some distance. They heard him groan most bitterly for eight or ten minutes, and concluding that he was mortally wounded they left him until morning. On searching for him in the morning, they found him clinging round a large windfall, and lying dead.—With the help of a pair of steers, Mr. Tiony and his boy dragged the animal to his house, dressed and measured him. He measures seven feet two inches from the tip of his nose to the extremity of his hinder leg. His weight after completely dressing him, is about 300 pounds. The relief came too late for the poor heifer; she died of her wounds."

### Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND. New York, Nov. 10.

The Editors of the Gazette, announced with pleasure, the arrival of the ship Maria, Capt. Duplex, in 30 days from Liverpool. She sailed on the 9th ult. and brings us London papers to the 8th of last month. These, with Liverpool papers of similar date, afford the following articles.

Paris papers to the 4th October were received in London. The Moniteur contained a royal ordinance, for the assembling of the chambers on the 5th of November. The trial of persons charged with being implicated in

the conspiracy of P'Empire Nervo still continued. It was stated in Paris, that the army of the South in Russia, under Gen. Benning, which was to have been dispersed in captivities, is according to a new order, to remain in its present state. The London editor thus promises, that this measure was probably intended to support the demands of Russia at Constantinople, for satisfaction respecting the execution of Ozerov Georges. The Count de Chabrol, appointed under Secretary of State, in the ministry of the interior, had arrived in Paris, to enter on his new functions.—Count De Lezay is appointed Prefect of the department of Rhone; and the Count Allouville Prefect of La Somme.

The Allied Sovereigns were to meet, in the course of the next year at Mannheim for the purpose of coming to a determination respecting the army of occupation in France.

The plague has made its appearance in Constantinople, and at Pera and Bejokdera. The affrighted inhabitants precipitately abandon their homes. Ten persons in the suite of the Grand Vizier have died.

Accounts from St. Petersburg, Sept. 8, state that the harvest is most abundant in almost all the provinces of the Russian Empire. The new loan for diminishing the paper currency was very successful, and brings to Petersburg much foreign capital.

Mr. Alderman Smith has been chosen Lord Mayor of London. Several captures of Spanish vessels have been made on the Spanish coast, by the insurgent privateers.

It is asserted in the German papers, as a rumor, that Hamburg is willing to pay an annual sum of 300,000 marks banco, to England, for the protection of its trade in the Mediterranean. It is also mentioned that Russia is endeavoring to obtain from the Allied Powers of Europe, a formal convention, prohibiting the subjects of any state from assisting the South American insurgents with arms, ammunition, &c. To this proposition it is alleged, England objects, being determined to maintain a rigid neutrality between Spain and her provinces. The manners and customs of the English prevail in Russia. The whole Russian army is dressed in English cloth.

At the Corn Exchange London, Oct. 6, wheat met a ready sale of 2s. a quarter advance. Fine flour 75s. to 80s. a sack. The plague was raging with great violence at Algiers. Towards the end of July from two to three hundred persons died daily. Almost all the inhabitants of Bona, have perished. The foreign consuls have retired into the country.

Baron Humboldt, the Russian ambassador, has arrived in England, by the way of Holland.

Ships continue to be equipped in English ports for the purpose of conveying officers, &c. to aid the patriots in South America. The brig Gladwin and sch. Moigan Rattler, had sailed from St. Thomas with a number of officers non-commissioned officers &c. to join the patriots.

A narrative of the late embassy to China, has been published in London, by Mr. Ellis, the third Commissioner. It is said to contain an abundance of interesting details. The London Courier, states that the account given by Mr. Ellis of Bonaparte, affords an additional refutation of the party with respect to the treatment of that personage.

Oct. 4.

Letters from the Hague state, that the conferences for the conclusion of a treaty of commerce and navigation, between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the U. States of America, are postponed until the American Plenipotentiaries shall have received ulterior instructions.

Mr. Gallatin, Ambassador from the United States to the Court of France, who had been charged with these negotiations, has returned from the Hague to Paris.

### FROM SWEDEN.

NEW-BEDFORD, Nov. 7.

The ship Phenix, Capt. Jos. Dunbar, arrived at this port on Wednesday, in 60 days from Stockholm, has brought despatches for government, from Christopher Hughes, Jr. Esq. American Charge des Affaires at the Court of Sweden.—Capt. Dunbar states, that their police system of Sweden is most rigorously enforced. It

prohibits all foreigners without distinction, who may arrive at any part of the kingdom, from proceeding, till they receive a passport from Stockholm.—Capt. D. mentions an instance of the Duke of Devonshire, who was on his way to St. Petersburg, to attend the marriage of the Grand Duke Nicholas, was required to wait on the frontiers till a passport could be procured for him. This system operates very severely on American merchants having business in Sweden; many of whom have been detained at great expense. Mr. Hughes had remonstrated to the Swedish government on the difficulties resulting to American citizens from this regulation; and the Swedish Court, in compliance with his request, had issued orders to all the commandants and governors of provinces in Sweden and Norway, to let all Americans, having passports from any neighboring American Consul, pass without interruption. This privilege, it was understood was not granted to the people of any other nation.

### State of Otaheita.

The Macquarie, Capt. Campbell, left Otaheita the 24th of April, with a cargo of between 50 and 60 tons of pork, excellently cured. She also touched at Ellinoo, one of the Society Islands, where the missionaries have latterly dwelt. There is on the different islands a great quantity of poultry, such as cocks and hens, a few Muscovy ducks, and a number of goats. The missionaries have a few head of horn cattle, and a few sheep; but hogs and the bread fruit constituted the chief dependence of the islands. The banana seems to have been indigenous to the islands; the sweet tropical potatoe, the pumpkin and melon, are cultivated with success; and Capt. Campbell has we understand during his late excursion, sown among the islands, the loguet, the peach, the celery, and other garden seeds.—

Cotton is of spontaneous growth among most or all of the islands, and its quality very various. The country, which was beautiful in itself, has derived luxuriance from its intercourse with the British nation; the aborigines who but a few years, or indeed but a few months since, were cruel Pagans, are now converted to Christianity; their idolatry is past; their wars are at an end; and under the guidance of their missionary friends and brethren they promise to become a good and happy people. The inhabitants of Bolobola made Capt. Campbell a present of their Deity, which consisted of a log of wood, from five to six feet long, and two or three inches thick, with a number of faces carved upon it. They parted with it as a proof of their reformation and a token of contempt towards their former prejudices.—Pomare has not been re-invested with absolute power; the chiefs are still afraid that he might abuse it; but he is so much the convert to Christian principles, that the fear is supposed to be ungrounded. He resides on a small spot, a few hundred yards distant from Tahiti; and seems in the enjoyment of perfect content of mind distributing boats to all his countrymen that apply for them and indiscriminately bestowing his favors upon those who had been enemies, as well as upon his approved friends. In fact, so wonderful has been the change, that it may truly be concluded a miracle has been wrought upon the minds of the people.

[Liv. Mer.]

### MISS M'AVOY.

From a late Liverpool paper.

The singular and inexplicable case of this young lady, still occupies a large portion of public attention. To the facts we last week recorded, we are enabled to add a few others, which were witnessed by the publisher of this paper, on Tuesday last, in presence of a company which might consist of fifteen or twenty persons. It would be unnecessarily tedious to detail all that occurred at this visit, after the very ample space we allotted to the subject in our last paper. We shall therefore confine our relation to a general statement of those facts which seem to have the most direct tendency to elucidate the rationale of the case. To a casual, or no skillful observer, there does not appear to be a defect in the usual organs of vision, the eyes being in all respects apparently perfect; but this would seem to be of little consequence, as she readily con-

closed. The experiments we are about to relate, were performed with equal felicity when the goggles, (described in our last paper) were tied closely over her eyes; when the eyelids were shut and gold beater's skin, cemented over them; and when the goggles, or a handkerchief, were tied upon the goldbeaters skin. Several pieces of colored silk were placed before her; and passing her fingers over them, she readily told the different shades, and pointed out the patterns of various prints. A small glass vial was put into her hands containing several pieces of silk, of different colors, & she discriminated, in like manner the various shades through the vial. Some letters were produced, the directions of which she readily decyphered, through a piece of common window glass, placed at equal distances between the object and her face, her fingers touching the glass. With a magnifying glass, placed in the same situation her powers of discernment appeared to be increased. She also described the features of several individuals in the company, as reflected in a looking glass, placed on her knee. The faculty which it is said she possessed, of distinguishing objects when placed behind her, was not, on the present occasion, at all in operation; for whenever her attention was called to an object not placed in a direct line downwards from her face, she uniformly failed to ascertain any of its qualities; her powers seemed also gone when any thing opaque intervened between her face and the object she endeavored to recognize.

The case thus remains enveloped in mystery, in whatever light it is viewed. Against the theory of the touch alone being concerned, is the fact we have just stated, that, as far as our observation goes, she requires an uninterrupted communication between her face and the object examined, which could not be necessary if the ideas were conveyed to the brain, as some have supposed, through the nerves of the fingers. On the other hand, we can scarcely conceive it possible that she could see through the usual channel, after the means we have described, had been adopted to keep down the eye lids. We have heard it suggested as possible; that the pupil of the eye, if the lachrymal duct were considerably enlarged, might be presented down the nostrils, so as to afford the means of a vision through the medium; but on this point we dare not undertake to offer any decided opinion: all we can venture upon is, that, allowing the anatomical possibility of the fact, the phenomena we witnessed may be easily explained.

Hamilton, Bermuda, Oct. 8.

A singular accident happened to the sch. Problem, Party Hawkes, master and owner, on his voyage from hence to the West-Indies—from thence he has just returned.

He relates, that on the 7th of Aug. being under the lee of the island of Dominico, about 3 or 4 miles distant, standing in with a gentle breeze for the town of Rheau his vessel all of sudden came up with her sails shaking in the wind. The crew immediately saw, that she had struck upon a rock: But as Capt. Hawkes knew the water in that neighborhood was noted for being very deep, he sprang on deck and discovered a fish, apparently about 30 feet long, rising up to the top of the water astern, and bleeding very profusely. It was conceived at the moment that the schooner had merely struck upon the fish as it lay asleep, and that the keel had wounded it, which caused the flood of blood that tinged the water. But on discharging the cargo at Barbadoes, the horn of a fish was found sticking up 4 inches in the hold, after having in an oblique direction pierced through a two inch oak plank on the outside, of a part of a timber 2 1/2 inch plank in the ceiling. This horn, which still remains in the vessel's bottom, may now be seen, by calling on board the said sch. Problem, in St. George's harbour.

A great improvement has taken place in England, in gas lights by the introduction of the pipes of delf ware, which are only a fifth of the expense of iron and actually more durable.

The ship Resolution, Capt. Jewett, at Philadelphia, from Havre de Grace, brought a quantity of French Furniture, for the house of the President of the U. States. This is poor encouragement to Domestic Manufacturers.

Markets at St. Bartholomews, Oct. 23. Flour no sale.—Sugar 80 At Barbados, Flour was \$10.