

MEMORANDA OF EXCHANGE FOR BOMPANY'S PAPER.

HILLS, &c.

Current value of Government Securities.	Buy	Sell
Five Cent Loan of 1850-55	102	102-8
From No 1101 to No 2000	102	102-8
Five Cent Loan of 1855-60	102	102-8
From No 3001 to No 4000	102	102-8
Five Cent Loan of 1860-65	102	102-8
From No 5001 to No 6000	102	102-8
Five Cent Loan of 1865-70	102	102-8
From No 7001 to No 8000	102	102-8
Five Cent Loan of 1870-75	102	102-8
From No 9001 to No 10000	102	102-8
Five Cent Loan of 1875-80	102	102-8
From No 11001 to No 12000	102	102-8
Five Cent Loan of 1880-85	102	102-8
From No 13001 to No 14000	102	102-8
Five Cent Loan of 1885-90	102	102-8
From No 15001 to No 16000	102	102-8
Five Cent Loan of 1890-95	102	102-8
From No 17001 to No 18000	102	102-8
Five Cent Loan of 1895-00	102	102-8
From No 19001 to No 20000	102	102-8

Course of Exchange.

Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days sight Company's Recd.	99	97-8
Bills on Calcutta @ 60 days sight	97	97-8
Bills on Madras @ 30 days sight	99	99-8
Bills on Canton @ 60 days sight	100	100-8
Bills on London @ 3 months sight	2-12	2-12
Bills on London @ 6 months sight	2-12	2-12
Bills on London @ 9 months sight	2-12	2-12
Bills on London @ 12 months sight	2-12	2-12
Bills on London @ 30 days sight (Cey. Govt.)	2-12	2-12

Price of Bullion and Silver.

Spanish Dollars whole # 100	224	224-8
Do do broken # 100	220	220-8
French Francs # 100	214	214-8
Norwegian or Bank of England Notes # 2 Sig.	10-8	10-8
See Silver in London	102-8	102-8
Do do Bank of India	102-8	102-8
Do do Bank of Bengal	102-8	102-8
Do do Bank of China	102-8	102-8
Do do Bank of Japan	102-8	102-8
Do do Bank of Persia	102-8	102-8
Do do Bank of Siam	102-8	102-8
Do do Bank of Sumatra	102-8	102-8
Do do Bank of Tonkin	102-8	102-8
Do do Bank of Yunnan	102-8	102-8

Per Mars, from Liverpool.—Mrs. James Yicks.
Per Narral—Madame Vetter.

FRANCIS SPOKEN WITH.
The Cowrajee Family spoke the barque Lawrence, of Massaca, out 20 days from Calcutta, all well.

The John Brightman spoke the Wm. Money and about 20 feet of transports arrived at Singapore on the 7th, 8th and 9th April.

On the north sands, passed a barque under canvas, propelled by steam.

Palo Jara S. W. the 15th April, exchanged signals with the ship Warrior, from Calcutta, all well.

Same day, passed ashore, supposed to be a Man-of-War.

April 17th, Palo Pera W. S. W. 30 miles, fell in with a fleet of sails, spoke one of them, who informed us, they were transports from Madras.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.
May 12, Ship Eliza, Robert McCarthy, from London, Portsmouth 1st January, and the Capt. Good Hope 23d March.

Passengers for Madras—Capt. O'Neil, messrs. Maguac, Nicol, Vidler, Robertson, Knowles, Dinakale, and Plant.

For Calcutta—messrs. Money, Justice, Hales and Southy; messrs. McKnight, Tenrose, Penman and Hales; messrs. Money, H. C. S. Judge, Hales, Junr, Newnham; Stewart, Faithful, Nicholson, Turner, Penzance.

DEPARTURES.—May 12, Barque British Sovereign, J. Cowley, to China.

MILITARY ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.
May 20th, Lieut. Wetheral, H. M. 17th R. from Poona, Calcutta, on the 12th May, from Deopore, do.

Do, 22d. Assistant Surgeon J. W. Ryan Staff from Malaheshwur.

Do, 23d. Major General Farguherson, do, from Karachi, do. do. Lieut. Robertson, Supt. Science Survey from Kuris hee.

DEPARTURES.
Do, 21st. Capt. Gey, Rowley, Staff, to Malaheshwur Hills do. do. 2d Lieut. Vasey, A. tillery to Ahmednagar.

Do, 2 d. Lieut. J. G. Forbes Assst. D. R. N., to Poona, do, do. Ensign John Bates 8th R. N. I. to do.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

CALCUTTA.

On the morning of the 9th May, the wife of Mr. James Riddle, of a daughter.

At Chitragong, on the 3d May, at 6 p. m. the wife of Mr. A. R. Smith, of a son.

On the 11th May, the wife of the revd. J. Macdonald, of the general assembly, of a son.

On the 12th May, the wife of Mr. F. Langer, of a son.

MARRIAGES.
At St. Peter's Church, Fort William, on the 5th May, by the revd. G. C. Estlin, who officiated, Kingdon, of the inland steam department, to miss Sarah Eliza Cameron, eldest daughter of Lieut. A. Cameron, assistant commissary of ordnance, arsenial establishment.

On the 7th May, at the Catholic Cathedral, by the revd. T. O'Hife, (D. D.) Mr. T. Campbell, to miss C. Gomes.

DEATHS.
Near Hastings's Bridge, Calcutta, on the 24th April, Sarah Eliza, the wife of conductor Wm. Cox, and only daughter of the late conductor Thomas Hughes, of the ordnance department, aged 27 years.

At Calcutta, on the 12th May, captain John Gordon, of the barque Reeper, aged 35 years.

At Monghyr, on the morning of the 17th April, of convulsions, the beloved wife of J. C. Caston, esq. merchant, aged 36 years, 6 months and 2 days.

BIRTHS.
At Mangalore, on the 4th May, the lady of Lieut. and Brevet Captain W. B. McCally, of the 41st M. N. I., of a Son, still-born.

At Madras, on Thursday the 12th May, the lady of T. C. Jerdon Esq., Assst. Surgeon, of a daughter.

DEATHS.
At Kamptee, on the 27th April 1842, Lieut. St. Vincent Pitelher, 6th Regt. Light Cavalry.

C A L E N D A R.—MAY 31 DAYS 1842.

Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS.	High Water.			PHASES OF THE MOON.
		A. M.	P. M.	D. M. S. E.	
T. 24	Queen Victoria born, 1819	10 44	11 8	0 24 21 31	
F. 25	Ascension Day	11 30	11 57		
Th. 26	Asc. 1st Bp. of Cant.	0 10	0 30		
F. 27	Asc. 2d Bp. of Cant.	0 50	1 9		
S. 28	Asc. 3d Bp. of Cant.	1 28	2 25		
Sun. 29	Asc. Sunday after Trinity.	2 28	3 25		
M. 30	Asc. King Charles II. re- torred, 1660.	3 47	3 10		

BOMBAY RACES, FEB. 1843.

1. A Sweepstakes of 50 G. M. each, P. P. for all Arab Males that have never started before the 1st July 1842, 2 miles. St. 7lbs. to be closed on the 1st July 1842, already four subscribers.

2. A Welter Rs. 400 from the Fund with a Sweepstakes of 150 Rs. each for all Arabs; 11st. 7lbs. Gentlemen Riders, 1 1/2 miles.

3. A Sweepstakes of Rs. 300 each, for all Maiden Gallows that have never started, 14 hands and under, 1 1/2 miles, St. 4lbs.

4. A Give and Take Rs. 500 from the Fund with a Sweepstakes of Rs. 150 each, 14 hands carrying 9 stone, 1 1/2 miles. Heats.

2ND DAY.
1. 25 G. M. Sweepstakes, P. P. for Arab Horses that never won, St. 11 lbs. Heats, to be closed 1st July 1842, three subscribers.

2. A Maiden Welter Stakes of 10 G. M. each, with 400 Rs. from the Fund for all Arabs that never started before the 1st July 1842, 1 1/2 miles, 11 stone, 11 stone.

3. A Sweepstakes of 500 Rs. each, for all Maiden Arabs, that never started before the 1st day of Meeting, 2 miles, St. 7lbs. winners to carry 50 G. M. Sweepstakes on the 1st day to carry 5lbs. extra.

3RD DAY.
1. Sweepstakes of Rs. 500 each, for all Maiden Arabs that have never started before the 1st Novr. 1842, 1 1/2 miles, the winner one race St. 7lbs. of two races St. 0lbs. of three or more 9 stone to be closed on the 1st Novr. 1842.

2. The Byculla Club Purse with a Sweepstakes of Rs. 150 each for all Arabs; weight for age 1 1/2 miles and a distance, Heats.

3. The Bombay Turf Cup, value 100 Guineas according to its conditions, with a Sweepstakes of Rs. 300, 2 miles, 9 stone.

4. The Forbes' Stakes of 450 Rs. from the Fund and 10 G. M. each subscriber. Arabs to carry 9 stone; English and Cape Horses, agreeably to Rule 13 3 miles.

4TH DAY.
1. A Sweepstakes of 20 G. M. each, P. P. for all Arabs that never won previous to the 1st day of Novr. 1842, 1 1/2 miles, weight for age. The winner of 50 G. M. sweepstakes to carry 7lbs. extra, and of the 25 G. M. 4lbs. extra, three subscribers.

2. The Wicket Stakes of 450 Rs. from the Fund and 10 G. M. each subscriber, for all Arab Horses to be handicapped by the Stewards, 3 miles.

3. 1000 Rs. given by Abdooll Wahab for Horses purchased of him after the 1st Oct. 1841, 2 miles, St. 4lbs. winners 5lb. extra, two horses or no race.

4. The Ladies' and Bachelor's Purse, for all Arabs, Rs. 400 from the Fund with a sweepstakes of 150 each, one mile, Heats St. 7lbs.

5TH DAY.
1. A Whim Plate of 50 Rs. from the Fund, for all Arabs, weight for age and inches, entrance 100 Rs., 2 1/2 miles.

2. A Purse of Rs. 500 from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of 10 G. M. each, for all Arabs, 3 miles, St. 4lbs. winners one 4lb. extra, three or more 10lbs. extra.

3. A Purse of Rs. 1500 given by Mousa the Dealer, for all Horses purchased of him after the 1st January 1842, 2 miles, St. 4lbs. winners one 5lb. extra, three or more 7lbs. extra. If only two Horses start, 1000 Rs. given. A horse walking over to receive 500 Rs., entrance Rs. 100.

4. The little Welter of Rs. 300 from the Fund with a Sweepstakes of 100 each, 1 1/2 miles, 11st. Gentlemen Riders, the winner to be sold for Rs. 800, if demanded within half an hour.

6TH DAY.
1. A forced handicap for all winners of public money during the meeting, optional to losers, Rs. 600 from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of Rs. 150 each, 2 miles.

2. A Plate of Rs. 300 for the best horse of the season, with a Sweepstakes of 400 Rs. each, 1 1/2 miles, to be handicapped by the Stewards.

3. A Pony Plate of 25 Rs. with a Sweepstakes of 15 Rs. each, half mile heats; each weight, 12 hands, 3 inches and under.

4. A Purse of Rs. 75 for all Horses from the Dealers' stalls, the second horse to receive 25 Rs. of the above on the 1st day of the course.

MEM.
Stewards should be elected for one year instead of as hitherto, for Stewards and that the meeting should be held in a place connected with Racing should be paid before the 1st of May, for instance, a Gentleman wishing his horse to be aged on the 1st of May, to prove he has a Col's tooth should have this cer-

ified by one of the Stewards at Bombay, or Steward, or Secretary at other Race Courses and not as hitherto, by producing a certificate from any person who has shown his horse to the Secretary to be considered as a Steward's official horse.

2. All Sweepstakes money should be paid the day before running into the Secretary's hand. This rule is already in the laws, but is never enforced, the present plan adopted is of each person paying to the winner, which is the cause of great inconvenience.

3. All Horses 14 hands and under to be considered Gallows, the same as it is at Calcutta and Madras.

4. All persons running private Matches on the Race Course, between the opening and closing of the inner course, shall pay the usual entrance money.

5. All winners of horse property will in future have to pay 50 Rs. for depositing the expenses of keeping the course in order. In Confederates each Confederates must have subscribed that sum.

6. Every Horse trained on the course must pay eight Rupees more for every race he wins. Ponies half price. This rule is already in the laws but not enforced.

W. GEORGE, Secretary.

North Western Intelligence.

AGRA UKHAR, MAY 12.

ADVANCE OF THE REAR BRIGADE THROUGH THE KAYNAH PASS.—Our correspondent with Colonel Bolton's Column writes us the following account of the passage of the Brigade through the Pass.

All Musjid, 20th April.

Fancy our Column marching from Junrood to Ali Musjid, a distance of ten miles, seven of which were through this immense Pass, with raising a shot fired in earnest. We started from Junrood this morning at 2 o'clock in the following order:—

Left Flank. Gorge of the Pass. Right Flank. Lt. Com. H. M. Grenadiers of H. M. No. 1 Com. 6th Native Troop Horse Arty. Head Qrs. H. M. Support. No. 2-3-7 Com. Hospital 31st. No. 5 & 6 Com. 31st Lt. Com. 6th Native Infy. 1st Battery Foot Arty. 1st Messengers regulars. Cavalry.

Major Skinner, 31st, commanded the Advance Guard; Major Cortlandt, 31st, the centre; Lieut.-Colonel Eckford, the rear.

We started with a beautiful moon and soon arrived at the gorge of the Pass; before arriving at this, however, we were met by a range of hills, from which the enemy might have annoyed us much. On arriving at the mouth of the Pass we halted, whilst the Advance Guard were feeling their way, and two nine-pounders were being planted on the hillocks right and left, so as to command the gorge and open on it if necessary.

Proceeded on slowly, every now and then halting, and passed through the gorge which was an extremely unpleasant looking place; high hills on each side with a space of about 50 yards broad between, along which the Column moved, two Companies being extended about half way up on either hill. The only thing of any consequence that happened here was, the Companies on the right height giving a shout when they had got up, which was answered by the other troops in the dark, we mistook their shout for a Khybur yell, and expected to have a whizzing of bullets a moment every moment. After we had got through this part we found the hill in front occupied by a body of Sikh Troops, who looked very pretty by moonlight, arranged along the ridge with their matchlocks burning. We were not at all alarmed, but as we were about to take some brisk work was going to take place; but as it was, we went along quiet enough. Had the gorge been defended by a thousand or even 500 brave fellows, with a Battery or two, we should have had a very different tale to tell. We moved along slowly till day-light and found all the heights occupied by our own troops, and we were not at all alarmed, but as we were about to take some brisk work was going to take place; but as it was, we went along quiet enough. Had the gorge been defended by a thousand or even 500 brave fellows, with a Battery or two, we should have had a very different tale to tell. We moved along slowly till day-light and found all the heights occupied by our own troops, and we were not at all alarmed, but as we were about to take some brisk work was going to take place; but as it was, we went along quiet enough. Had the gorge been defended by a thousand or even 500 brave fellows, with a Battery or two, we should have had a very different tale to tell.

The body of General Elphinstone who died about five or six days since at Lughman was expected to arrive in Camp today. At least Captain M. stated that Aekbar Khan intended that it should be sent in to show that General Elphinstone did not meet with an unnatural death! The corpse is described having been wrapped up in layers of snow placed between thick blankets and rolled all round in order to prevent decomposition of the body. This, however, was not made its appearance here, and it is pretty generally supposed those acquainted with the process of this kind of embalming, that upon exposure to the sun the snow has melted, and with it the corpse "resolved itself into everlasting dew." The Afghans want us to pay four lakhs of rupees for the reason of the prisoners, but we are not prepared to do so. Aekbar Khan intended that it should be sent in to show that General Elphinstone did not meet with an unnatural death! The corpse is described having been wrapped up in layers of snow placed between thick blankets and rolled all round in order to prevent decomposition of the body. This, however, was not made its appearance here, and it is pretty generally supposed those acquainted with the process of this kind of embalming, that upon exposure to the sun the snow has melted, and with it the corpse "resolved itself into everlasting dew." The Afghans want us to pay four lakhs of rupees for the reason of the prisoners, but we are not prepared to do so.

SAGOR.—A Letter from Sagor informs us that the following Troop are on the move, consequent on Mr. O'Mahoney's report of a "general insurrection." The 24th Regiment Native Infantry from Jubbulpore, the 13th Native Infantry from Banda, the 67th Native Infantry from Allahabad, a Detachment of Madras Troop, and the 10th Cavalry from the 7th Cavalry, poor Rajah's own Cavalry or Body Guard, a Detachment of the Jhansie Legion, the whole of Scindiah's Contingent, some Horse Artillery from Nagpur, three Companies of the 3rd Native Infantry, and one Company of the 50th Native Infantry. A detachment of the 2nd Irregular Cavalry, and another Regiment of Native Infantry, are also on the move, but has been countermanded by the Governor General.

MAY 14.

COLONEL BOLTON'S BRIGADE.—The following is our latest intelligence from Colonel Bolton's Camp:—

At 2 1/2 P. M. we have got up the march to the Musjid and have not fired a shot, the part of the Pass immediately after leaving the Fort, is one of the most difficult we have yet come to, the heights are so extremely difficult to crown, being rocky and almost perpendicular, and in one place overhanging the road. Beyond this defile was encamped Brigadier Monteth's Force consisting of 33rd Native Infantry, part of the 35th party of 10th Cavalry, the 10th Cavalry, and 2 Companies of H. M. 13th Light Infantry. After getting through the Pass, without any other inconvenience than wet feet, the road being over the bed of a small stream, which we had to cross very often. The road or rather the Pass became much broader towards the end of our march, we passed through a large valley, were cultivated and covered with small villages which were quite deserted.

We halted to-day the 29th, and the Horse and Foot Artillery, Treasure, &c. went on this morning, as there is a narrow steep descent on ahead; they went under a strong escort. There is only one well here of dirty water, and a pond of much worse, so bad indeed that the cattle would not drink it. To-day there is heavy rain, and every thing is very muddy for the cattle, which we of course do not pay for, as nobody is forthcoming to sell it. Our Servants are fired at occasionally whilst at this (to them) agreeable occupation of helping themselves, and I am told that a Surwan was shot yesterday. The two days we passed here are by no means very hot, we always have a light breeze blowing.

Our Camp is growing large, when we arrived at Jellalabad and joined General Pollock, it will be immense. The 13th Officers say that Jellalabad is a very nasty place, but that we shall like Cabool very much. The Officers of the 13th Light Infantry, joined with the 31st last night, I fancy that the guests enjoyed the Wine as they have not tasted it often since they were shut up

in Jellalabad. They say in Camp that Akbar Khan is willing to give up the prisoner Lughman, but wants in exchange Dost Mahomed.

DELHI GAZETTE, MAY 11.

JELLALABAD.—From another of our kind correspondents' letter, dated 27th ultimo, we glean the following.

"Captain Mackenzie came in disguised as a sick Afghan, aching behind a noted brigand called Berthee or some such name. You cannot easily imagine our surprise and joy at seeing him. His first intelligence was of General Elphinstone's death. The old man's constitution was thoroughly broken up and he died worn out by disease, infirmity, and anxiety. M. entirely exonerates him from the imputations cast upon him; he says he was in personal courage bold to rashness, but that he had very bad advisers. Anderson also, in the General's own hand writing, exonerated from all blame, but it is supposed that some "passing strange" matters will be brought to light when the enquiry takes place; the second in command, not to mention names, is now blamed. At any rate he has acted strangely; what do you think of his taking the colours of the 44th from Souter who saved them? All the prisoners are in good health except Lady Sale, who suffers from some fever, the effect probably was sound, must not omit to give you an anecdote of Ukbar Khan's gallantry. When taking the prisoners from Buddiabad to the Tezzen forts there was very heavy rain and Ukbar, although suffering severely from his wound, got out and gave up his Paikce to Lady Macnaghten and Lady Sale. The prisoners have been separated owing to some misunderstanding, and I am sorry to hear that an end to us to whether Ukbar Khan did or did not shoot the Envoy. He shot him with his own hand. The following is the account I have heard but mind I do not answer for its being implicitly correct; the substance, however I believe to be so. On the morning of the conference, Conely, Lawrence and Trevor were seized and hurried away on some pretext. Ukbar tried to get the Envoy else taken away in like manner, but he sat still and refused to move; Ukbar pulled him by the arm to try and raise him by force and the Envoy kept pushing him back. Ukbar then took a stick and began striking him to make him rise and finding this of no avail he drew a pistol and shot him. Trevor had been cut down in attempting to save the Envoy and it was with difficulty the others were saved. The Envoy's hand was brought and placed against the house opposite the one in which the prisoners were. Poor Mackenzie goes back to day, but it is much to be feared he will have great difficulty in doing so. He came by a circuitous route and feigning to be a nejar Afghan passed without suspicion. I hear the people have found out that a fringed turban is worn by the prisoners, and that they are on the look-out for him. Ukbar Khan has lost all authority. From what I can gather from the man who has come in from Ghuznee it appears that all the Sepoys have been cut up, though some 6 officers are prisoners. Poor Mrs. Lumsden, disguised in head, in officers' clothes, was killed on the morning of the 12th, and Lumsden cut to pieces whilst on reconnoitre.

This is a dreadful hole, and getting hotter every day. Supplies are, however, coming in pretty well, but the sepoy only get half rations. We are certainly in a nice predicament, requested to march as lightly as possible, our zeal for the service has left us without supplies of any kind, and what's worse there seems but sorry prospect of any relief.

Camp Jellalabad, April 29th, 1842.

"Captain Mackenzie, one of the prisoners, arrived two days ago from Lughman, with a message from Aekbar Khan about treating for the prisoners now living in the fort there. He has been in close conference with General Pollock since that time, and assuming a large degree of confidence, he has been for Lughman last night, being fearful he shall be waylaid upon his return there by the Afghans, who attempted his life while proceeding thither and was only saved by the band who accompanied him, who is the Robin Hood of the parts.

The body of General Elphinstone who died about five or six days since at Lughman was expected to arrive in Camp today. At least Captain M. stated that Aekbar Khan intended that it should be sent in to show that General Elphinstone did not meet with an unnatural death! The corpse is described having been wrapped up in layers of snow placed between thick blankets and rolled all round in order to prevent decomposition of the body. This, however, was not made its appearance here, and it is pretty generally supposed those acquainted with the process of this kind of embalming, that upon exposure to the sun the snow has melted, and with it the corpse "resolved itself into everlasting dew." The Afghans want us to pay four lakhs of rupees for the reason of the prisoners, but we are not prepared to do so.

Working parties were ordered by the General (Pollock) yesterday from all the Regiments in camp to destroy all the Forts and mud walls which abound outside of the fort of Jellalabad which is a very wise measure but a pity it had not been done before poor Colonel Dennie was killed who lost his life in the action with the Afghans on the 7th inst. by an Afghan taking a mud fort behind a breast work in one of the mud forts adjoining this camp and not far from the stream that flows beneath the walls of Jellalabad.

We are shortly going to summer, or rather going to simmer at Gundsmuk, four marches from this towards Cabool, and then we are going on to do what no one knows, but we are going to do what we have proclaimed himself King of Cabool but there will be we hear numerous competitors for the throne in the relations of Dost Mahomed. At Judd uluck the enemy have all our stores lost in the late Cabul disaster, dozens of beer, and cigars, and spirits, which I hear they intend restoring to us for a consideration upon our arrival either on our way to Cabul, whence all the inhabitants are fled, all we shall be enabled to do, therefore, will be to raze the town to the ground, bring back the Lughman and Ghuznee prisoners, and then return to the provinces, which will take some time to accomplish efficiently even by Lord Ellenborough. About ten or twelve days ago the 33rd, 35th, and a wing of the gallant 64th marched hence for Ali Musjid, the 10th Cavalry, and 6th N. I. was reported to be at Ali Musjid, (at least they were yesterday) and who we expect to join us by the 6th proximo. One brigade will be left behind here, while the others will be, it is supposed, pushed on for blood and vengeance. Thermometer 95 degrees in tents, in the day hot, but evenings cool, forage very scarce for camels which are dying off by hundreds, much to the loss of the Company. Officers have been ordered to buy camels, as the camel men have refused to go beyond this, for fear, I suppose, and very justly too, of having their throats cut. Sugar here is one seer per 12 rupees, wood 2 pice a seer, atah 10 seers for the Rupee, cheeroots 2 Rupees each, at least 20 cheeroots were sold the other day for 40 Rs. at the sale of Colonel Dennie, and every thing in proportion; near this there is a beautiful Garden called "Char Bagh," why does not the General allow the Troops to encamp there under the shade of its beautiful trees and foliage. We have lately lost two officers from recent exposure in the pass and on the march to this. Major Anderson, 64th, and Cornet A. Fisher, 3rd Dragoons, both much beloved. The General won't allow food or plun-

der; and no wood, I believe, has been served out for the men since our arrival. The sepoy are much distressed at this, and do not know what to do. The villagers are fearful of coming into camp. They killed two brass cutters of the 1st Light Cavalry a day or two ago in their usual barbarous manner—namely the decapitating and breaking leg and arm system, with the long knife gently applied across the throat. We hear that the 31st Queen's has met with no opposition in the Khyber, and that the Seiks are erecting a line of huts and posts all through the pass where their troops are to remain.

Old Sale, who is a jolly old Officer, looks as fresh as a three year old, and one to judge from appearances would say that he personally would have been able to hold out for the next three years, he is in such good case. I met him walking in the fort the other day, and a finer looking and more noble fellow I never saw; his red ribbon hung proudly dangling at his breast, which seemed to sigh for something more, and which I trust he will obtain, for such distinguished bravery has seldom been exhibited by any force under such trying circumstances as those which have given rise to the subject of my present remark, and is now the talk.

QUETTA.—We have received a letter dated Quetta the 20th ultimo which does not give a very glowing picture of the tranquility of Upper Seinde and of the Boian pass, and from which we learn that the communications are very liable to interruption. We will, however let our correspondent speak for himself premising that the letter he alludes to, and which had reference to Quetta, on the 7th or 8th of this month, was not a general England's retreat, as we are disposed to us at Hykulzie, 300 of whom were Afghan horsemen, who arrived there only the night before; we also ascertained that a chief whose name is Salloo Khan had arrived at Kojuck with 4000 men from Kandahar to give us a warm reception and as we had only 500 fighting men available, it was very fortunate the General's letter to Quetta, on the 7th or 8th of this month, was not a general England's retreat, as we are disposed to us at Hykulzie, 300 of whom were Afghan horsemen, who arrived there only the night before; we also ascertained that a chief whose name is Salloo Khan had arrived at Kojuck with 4000 men from Kandahar to give us a warm reception and as we had only 500 fighting men available, it was very fortunate the General's letter to Quetta, on the 7th or 8th of this month, was not a general England's retreat, as we are disposed to us at Hykulzie, 300 of whom were Afghan horsemen, who arrived there only the night before; we also ascertained that a chief whose name is Salloo Khan had arrived at Kojuck with 4000 men from Kandahar to give us a warm reception and as we had only 500 fighting men available, it was very fortunate the General's letter to Quetta, on the 7th or 8th of this month, was not a general England's retreat, as we are disposed to us at Hykulzie, 300 of whom were Afghan horsemen, who arrived there only the night before; we also ascertained that a chief whose name is Salloo Khan had arrived at Kojuck with 4000 men from Kandahar to give us a warm reception and as we had only 500 fighting men available, it was very fortunate the General's letter to Quetta, on the 7th or 8th of this month, was not a general England's retreat, as we are disposed to us at Hykulzie, 300 of whom were Afghan horsemen, who arrived there only the night before; we also ascertained that a chief whose name is Salloo Khan had arrived at Kojuck with 4000 men from Kandahar to give us a warm reception and as we had only 500 fighting men available, it was very fortunate the General's letter to Quetta, on the 7th or 8th of this month, was not a general England's retreat, as we are disposed to us at Hykulzie, 300 of whom were Afghan horsemen, who arrived there only the night before; we also ascertained that a chief whose name is Salloo Khan had arrived at Kojuck with 4000 men from Kandahar to give us a warm reception and as we had only 500 fighting men available, it was very fortunate the General's letter to Quetta, on the 7th or 8th of this month, was not a general England's retreat, as we are disposed to us at Hykulzie, 300 of whom were Afghan horsemen, who arrived there only the night before; we also ascertained that a chief whose name is Salloo Khan had arrived at Kojuck with 4000 men from Kandahar to give us a warm reception and as we had only 500 fighting men available, it was very fortunate the General's letter to Quetta, on the 7th or 8th of this month, was not a general England's retreat, as we are disposed to us at Hykulzie, 300 of whom were Afghan horsemen, who arrived there only the night before; we also ascertained that a chief whose name is Salloo Khan had arrived at Kojuck with 4000 men from Kandahar to give us a warm reception and as we had only 500 fighting men available, it was very fortunate the General's letter to Quetta, on the 7th or 8th of this month, was not a general England's retreat, as we are disposed to us at Hykulzie, 300 of whom were Afghan horsemen, who arrived there only the night before; we also ascertained that a chief whose name is Salloo Khan had arrived at Kojuck with 4000 men from Kandahar to give us a warm reception and as we had only 500 fighting men available, it was very fortunate the General's letter to Quetta, on the 7th or 8th of this month, was not a general England's retreat, as we are disposed to us at Hykulzie, 300 of whom were Afghan horsemen, who arrived there only the night before; we also ascertained that a chief whose name is Salloo Khan had arrived at Kojuck with 4000 men from Kandahar to give us a warm reception and as we had only 500 fighting men available, it was very fortunate the General's letter to Quetta, on the 7th or 8th of this month, was not a general England's retreat, as we are disposed to us at Hykulzie, 300 of whom were Afghan horsemen, who arrived there only the night before; we also ascertained that a chief whose name is Salloo Khan had arrived at Kojuck with 4000 men from Kandahar to give us a warm reception and as we had only 500 fighting men available, it was very fortunate the General's letter to Quetta, on the 7th or 8th of this month, was not a general England's retreat, as we are disposed to us at Hykulzie, 300 of whom were Afghan horsemen, who arrived there only the night before; we also ascertained that a chief whose name is Salloo Khan had arrived at Kojuck with 4000 men from Kandahar to give us a warm reception and as we had only 500 fighting men available, it was very fortunate the General's letter to Quetta, on the 7th or 8th of this month, was not a general England's retreat, as we are disposed to us at Hykulzie, 300 of whom were Afghan horsemen, who arrived there only the night before; we also ascertained that a chief whose name is Salloo Khan had arrived at Kojuck with 4000 men from Kandahar to give us a warm reception and as we had only 500 fighting men available, it was very fortunate the General's letter to Quetta, on the 7th or 8th of this month, was not a general England's retreat, as we are disposed to us at Hykulzie, 300 of whom were Afghan horsemen, who arrived there only the night before; we also ascertained that a chief whose name is Salloo Khan had arrived at Kojuck with 4000 men from Kandahar to give us a warm reception and as we had only 500 fighting men available, it was very fortunate the General's letter to Quetta, on the 7th or 8th of this month, was not a general England's retreat, as we are disposed to us at Hykulzie, 300 of whom were Afghan horsemen, who arrived there only the night before; we also ascertained that a chief whose name is Salloo Khan had arrived at Kojuck with 4000 men from Kandahar to give us a warm reception and as we had only 500 fighting men available, it was very fortunate the General's letter to Quetta, on the 7th or 8th of this month, was not a general England's retreat, as we are disposed to us at Hykulzie, 300 of whom were Afghan horsemen, who arrived there only the night before; we also ascertained that a chief whose name is Salloo Khan had arrived at Kojuck with 4000 men from Kandahar to give us a warm reception and as we had only 500 fighting men available, it was very fortunate the General's letter to Quetta, on the 7th or 8th of this month, was not a general England's retreat, as we are disposed to us at Hykulzie, 300 of whom were Afghan horsemen, who arrived there only the night before; we also ascertained that a chief whose name is Salloo Khan had arrived at Kojuck with 4000 men from Kandahar to give us a warm reception and as we had only 500 fighting men available, it was very fortunate the General's letter to Quetta, on the 7th or 8th of this month, was not a general England's retreat, as we are disposed to us at Hykulzie, 300 of whom were Afghan horsemen, who arrived there only the night before; we also ascertained that a chief whose name is Salloo Khan had arrived at Kojuck with 4000 men from

our remarks were founded on information furnished us by a correspondent, who declared in the most positive terms that Sir Thomas MacMahon was actuated by a strong dislike of Lieut. Piffold, in consequence of the hatred which his Excellency had felt towards Lieut. P.'s father, from circumstances which occurred twenty five years ago.

Subsequently we determined on making such enquiries as might enable us to put the matter at rest, by producing conclusive evidence either to substantiate or refute the assertion of our correspondent.

It naturally occurred to us, that there could be few people so well qualified to give correct information of the events connected with the early life of the late Captain Piffold, as the members of his own family.

Through the intervention of a third party we applied to his widow: fully expecting that she would corroborate the statement of our correspondent. We were disappointed. The reply of the lady in question completely exonerated Sir Thomas MacMahon, and as we have never been influenced by any other motive than a desire of doing justice to all parties: we cheerfully give his Excellency the benefit of this explanation.

Her Majesty's letters patent, conferring the dignity of a Knight Bachelor of the United Kingdom on Sir Jamesjee Jejeebhoy, will be presented to the newly made cavalier, by the Lion's the Governor, at Parell to-morrow evening.

A few days afterwards a congratulatory address will be presented to Sir Jamesjee by the whole of the Parsee community; who have determined, instead of presenting him with a piece of plate on this occasion, to institute a fund "to be called Sir Jamesjee Jejeebhoy's translation fund" for the purpose of defraying the expenses of preparing Goozerattee versions of the works of popular English authors.

We have much pleasure in calling attention to an advertisement, which will be found in the first page of this paper relative to the proposed Tontine Hotel. A general meeting of the Shareholders is to be held at the Exchange rooms on Friday next.

The following extract from the Madras Spectator announces the arrival in Table Bay of Her Majesty's ships Bellisle, Sapphire and Apollo with reinforcements for the China expedition.

The good ship Wellington which sailed from Madras, January 20th, reached the Cape 9th March, "all well." On the 15th the Wellington sailed from Table Bay for St. Helena and London.

The following is a memorandum of the dates of the various Dawks and expresses despatched yesterday evening to Suez by the Hon'ble Company's Steamer Victoria.

Calcutta regular Dawk up to 13th May 1842. Do. Express 13th do. Madras regular Dawk up to 15th do.

locks &c. &c. The 41st are amply revenged for the fall, on the previous occasion, of their brave comrades, the whole both Europeans and Natives stuck to the fighting part of the business like bricks. Casualties are as follows.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

From the Overland Bombay Courier, May 23. BOMBAY.

From 1st to 22d May 1842. PROMOTIONS.

Capt. R. Bulky, 20th N. I. to be Major. Lieut. (Bt. Capt.) H. Ash, 20th N. I. to be Capt. Ensign J. A. Wood, 20th N. I. to be Lieut.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain W. E. Rawlinson, 1st Eur. Regt. to be Deputy Judge Advocate General. Captain A. Shephard, 24th N. I. to be Fort Adjutant at Asserghur.

Capt. Threshie is directed to proceed to Poona as Assist. Comy. Assist. Surgeon W. Bowie, is directed to proceed to Broach.

Capt. P. R. Skinner, 9th N. I. to be Deputy Judge Advocate General to the Poona Division of the Army. Capt. W. E. Rawlinson, 1st Eur. Regt. to be Judge Advocate General, to N. D. of the Army.

RANKED AND POSTED.

Walter Valentine Shewell, to rank as Ensign and posted to the 29th N. I. Frederick Dacre, as Ensign and posted to the 1st Eur. Regt.

ADMITTANCE.

Mr. W. E. McPherson, is admitted to the service as a Cadet of Infantry.

REMOVAL.

Ensign J. R. Swinton, at present attached to the 10th N. I. is removed to do duty with the 3d N. I.

ATTACHED.

Ensign W. V. Sheddwell, 20th N. I. is attached to do duty with the 2d Eur. L. I.

FURLOUGH.

Lieut. J. L. Hendley, 2d Eur. L. I. for 3 years to Europe. Lieut. Furneaux, 1st Eur. Regt. for 1 year to Neigherries.

MADRAS. CIVIL SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George Gazette, April 29, 1842. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following Appointments.

R. T. Porter, Esq. to be Secretary to the Board of Revenue. P. B. Smollett, Esq. to be Judge and Criminal Judge of Madras, but to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam.

From Fort St. George Gazette, 3rd May 1842. The undermentioned Gentlemen have obtained leave of absence from their Stations.

W. Lavie, Esq. 2d Judge of the Provincial Court of appeal and Circuit for the Centre Division, for two months, from the 10th Instant, on private affairs.

T. J. Harris, Esq. Assistant Judge and Joint Criminal Judge of Cochin, from the date on which he may be relieved, to proceed to the Neigherries Hills.

F. Mole, Esq. Register to the Zillah Court of Salem, for two months, from the 25th March last, on medical certificate.

A. P. Onslow, Esq. Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, delivered over charge of that Collector, at the 1st Utimo, to J. Bird, Esq. Acting Collector and Magistrate.

H. Stokes, Esq. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Guntur, received charge of that District from A. S. Mathison, Esq. on the 22d Utimo.

The undermentioned Gentlemen have obtained leave of absence from their Stations. A. S. Mathison, Esq. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Nellore, for three months, to proceed to Madras and the Coast, on private affairs.

A. Mellor, Esq. Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, for one month, from the date of his quitting the District to proceed to Madras on private affairs.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following Appointments. Dr. Brinsley Nicholson, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, to be one of the Governors of the Madras University.

Assistant Surgeon W. G. Davidson, to act as Surgeon of the South East District, and in charge of Sick Officers at St. Thome, during the absence of Surgeon Cole on leave, or until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon T. C. Jerdon, to act as Superintendent of the Government Dispensary, during the employment of Assistant Surgeon Davidson on other duty or until further orders.

A. E. Angelo, Esq. Judge and Criminal Judge of Chittoor, delivered over charge of the Zillah Court at that Station, to the Acting Register, on the 3d Instant.

E. C. Lovell, Esq. Acting Judge and Criminal Judge of Chittoor, received charge of the Zillah Court at that Station, from W. E. Jellicoe, Esq. Acting Register, on the 4th Instant.

The undermentioned Civil Servants attained the rank set opposite to his name, on the date specified. Mr. Henry Dominic Phillips, Third Class.

The undermentioned Gentlemen have obtained leave of absence from their Stations. G. A. Harris, Esq. Assistant Judge and Joint Criminal Judge of Malabar, for three months, from the 10th Instant, to remain in that Province.

W. B. Anderson, Esq. is permitted to resign the Honorable Company's Service, from the 21st May 1842, in compliance with his request.

T. L. Strange, Esq. Acting Judge and Criminal Judge of Malabar, assumed charge of his office, from W. A. Forsyth, Esq. on the 7th Instant.

The undermentioned Lieutenants of Artillery, and Ensigns of Infantry recently arrived, are appointed to do duty with Battalion and Corps as follows: 2d Lieut. G. B. Holmes, 2d Battalion.

Assistant Surgeon J. Ratton is removed from doing duty with the 17th Regiment N. I. to do duty with the 2d Artillery until further orders.

No. 85 of 1842. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased, at the recommendation of the Major General Commanding the Forces, to make the following Appointment.

Capt. C. Bond... C. E. V. Br... Chicagoe. do G. A. Smith... do... Vellore.

Fort St. George, 13th May 1842. No. 89 of 1842. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions.

Senior Cornet David Hay to be Lieutenant, and Pitcher, deceased: date of commission 27th April 1842. The undermentioned Native Officers are transferred to the Pension Establishment:

Subadar Sheik Ghoooroo of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, on 25 Rupees per mensem, &c.

Fort St. George Gazette, April 29. In consequence of the death of Colonel (Major General) James Hackett of the Infantry, the following addition to the List of Officers entitled to Off-reckonings, is authorized.

Colonel (Major General) John Ogilvie—half a share from the Off-reckoning fund, from the 19th April 1842.

Henry Gilbert Luttrell, M. D. who arrived at Madras on the 24th Instant, is admitted on the Establishment as an Assistant Surgeon, and is directed to do duty under the Surgeon of the General Hospital at the Presidency.

Lieutenant Colonel T. G. Newell of the 47th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to return to Europe on medical certificate.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) John Wilton of the 26th Regt. N. I. has been appointed to the charge of the Invalids, &c. of the Honorable Company's Service proceeding to England on the ship "Seostoria."

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their Corps and Stations. Ensign C. R. Taylor, 40th Regt. N. I. from the 17th April to the 1st Decr. 1842.

Fort St. George Gazette, 3rd May. The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty by permission of the Honorable Court of Directors, without prejudice to their rank.

Major Edward Armstrong of the 34th Regiment Light Infantry,—arrived at Mangalore on the 24th Ultimo. Captain Francis Anthony Clarke of the 52d Regiment Native Infantry,—arrived at Mangalore on the 22d Ultimo.

With reference to G. O. G. 4th April 1837. No. 60, the date of rank in the Army of Cornet James Sholto Douglas of the Cavalry, is fixed from the 2d February 1842.

The leave of absence granted in G. O. G. 34th Novr. 1840. No. 198, to Captain H. H. Watts of the 26th Regt. I. N. is extended for six months on Medical certificate.

Assistant Surgeon J. Shaw, Permanent assistant General Hospital, is permitted to proceed to Bangalore for one month, under the provisions of G. O. G. 8th February last, No. 22.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) W. Garrow of the 9th Regiment N. I. is permitted to return to Europe on furlough for one year, ceasing to draw pay from the date of his embarkation from the Western Coast.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) W. Garrow of the 9th Regiment N. I. is permitted to return to Europe on furlough and to embark from the Western Coast.

Captain J. Woodward, 2d Regiment N. I. from the 14th April 1842—Presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to Europe on s.c.

Fort St. George, 10th May. 33d Regiment Native Infantry. Lieutenant Edward Henry Lynch Moore (the late) to take rank from 17th January 1838, vice Master deceased.

Lieutenant Charles Moeckler to take rank from the 80th June 1838, vice Traupad, removed from the list of the army.

Mr. William Gordon Stoll, whose appointment was announced in G. O. G. 15th January 1842, No. 10, is admitted on the Establishment as a Cadet of Infantry from the 28th Ultimo, the date of his arrival at Madras, and is promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the date of his commission to be settled hereafter.

Ensign H. R. Smith of the 40th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to return to Europe on medical certificate.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their Corps and Stations. Captain R. G. Graham, 1st Regiment N. I. from the 6th May 1842—Presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to Europe on s.c.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased, in the Public Department, under date the 10th Instant, to make the following appointments. Assistant Surgeon W. G. Davidson to act as Sick Officer of the South East District and in charge of Sick Officers at St. Thome, during the absence of Surgeon Cole on leave, or until further orders.

ing raised to the height of two feet, it having been the opinion of a Committee of Medical Officers, who were assembled to deliberate on the subject, that the sickness was in great measure, attributable to the very unhealthy situation of the present Cantonments, and the exposure to damp to which the men were subjected.

The Insurrection at Cabul.—Very shortly after we heard of the arrival of Dr. Brydon at Jellalabad, and that it became manifested he had furnished his friends with no-d-tailed communication of the rise and progress of the Insurrection at Cabul, which led to the blockade, capitulation, and subsequent unhappy evacuation of the place, we addressed the Doctor, begging that he would oblige us with a description of the events in the order in which they occurred, for publication in this paper.

Jellalabad, April 18, 1842.—I have just received your letter, requesting some account of the occurrences which took place in Cabool during the insurrection. At the time of its breaking out I was with the Shah's 5th Infantry, encamped at the Shah's Fort. The 5th Cavalry, Anderson's horse, Capt. Nicol's H. A. with part of H. M. 44th, and part of the 54-b N. I. were also at this place.

All the rest of our troops were in the cantonment. At about 8 A. M., on the 2d Nov. we heard a great noise in the city, and could perceive several houses on fire, and heard that all Hindoostanees who had come to the city were not allowed to enter the gates. At first we thought that there was a fight amongst the inhabitants. Captains Lawrence and Sturt shortly arrived from Cantonments with orders for the portion of the 44th, the 6th Shah's, and the H. A., to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Balla Hissar, and for the remainder of the Camp to proceed to Cantonments with all the tents, &c.

On the 10th, the enemy brought 12 guns on some hill near the city, and fired a few shots, without doing much injury. A party was ordered out to take them, which they did with some loss owing to the enemy's horse getting amongst them while climbing the hill; one was brought in and the other spiked. Major Thane and Capt. Patton were wounded on this occasion from which the latter lost his arm; I can remember nothing particular occurring from this time until the 22d, when Brigadier Shelton started before day-light with about 800 men and one gun for the purpose of taking the village of Dey Maroo, from which we had been much annoyed by the enemy. He ascended the hill above the village, but instead of entering it commenced firing volley after volley into it, the noise of which brought the people out of the city in thousands, and in a short time the hill was surrounded by the enemy, and 5,000 foot. The gun mis-d fired, & the enemy rushed on and took it; it was retaken with the loss of the horses and limber, shortly after which the enemy began to retire, Abdoolah Khan being wounded. Several officers now asked the brigadier to retire, as he could do so without loss, but he would not; the enemy rallied, and fired on the hill, and killed a great number of our people. Lieut. Laing of the 27th L. I. was killed about this time in rushing forward to seize a flag that had been placed within 100 yards of our square. Capt. Mackintosh was also killed about this time, and Capt. Walker wounded, of which he died the next day. Our troops now (at about 11 1/2 a.m.) retired in confusion, with the enemy's horse all amongst the ranks, and the British were unable to get to the top of the hill. The gun rolled over, coming down the steep, and was lost; whether our people were ordered to retire or not I am unable to say. The troops now became very down-hearted, and there was a talk of going into the Balla Hissar. Shot, shell, &c. were frequently sent during the night, and flour formed a principal article of our food. About 100 men were in a fort mentioned as having been taken on the 6th, fled from their post before three Afghans who had managed to scale the wall. Treating now commenced, and the place was full of Afghans with flour, sugar, tobacco, brandy, wine, horses, and in fact every thing you could purchase in any bazaar. Things were quiet on the 11th, and the 12th, once before which he had been out to a meeting of the chiefs. For several days after his death we got no supplies in, but as soon as the treating again commenced the place was fuller than ever and presented much more the appearance of a fair than a military cantonment. One the 6th, we marched, and you now know the result. No officers are, I fear, left except those left at Cabool, and the prisoners of Akbar, of whose death, from the mortification of a wound in the arm, a report has arrived; if true or not, I cannot say. Ameeullah is also gone, and the Shah, murdered by his nephew. In this I think I have answered all your questions except the last, regarding the origin of the insurrection, which I fancy was got up by the chiefs, and was not led on by the raising of the Janbaz and Hazerah corps, and whose only way of getting the people up was by the cry of a religious war. I have now given you all that I can remember at present, and having many other letters to answer from friends, &c. I must conclude.

The enemy never assailed the cantonments except from the side of near a hill, where they assembled about 10 a.m., and retired at about 4 p.m. Yours sincerely, Wm. Brydon.

The greater part of this regiment was destroyed from the houses in this city.

The 27th arrived with the Mountain Train from Kohoor Cabool on the night of the 2d.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

AMOT.—A letter from Amoy, of the 15th March, gives the following proofs of the march of civilization:—'Amoy is very dull, as the troops are quartered on the island of Kolongsoo, which the inhabitants have deserted, and we are not allowed to go to the city. The officers all keep their ponies, and have levelled a tolerable race course where they meet three days a month. There is also a Hunt, with no end of red coats, cords, and tops, and in which the dog, instead of being the hunter is actually hunted. What would not a Jackall give to be there! He would sell himself quite at a premium, and might make his own terms!—Englishman, May 11.

DEATH OF MR. COOMA DE KOROR.—We are sorry to announce the death, on the 11th ultimo, at Darjeeling, of Mr. Cooma de Koros, the Hungarian traveller, who was with us recently. He contracted a fever, while on his journey to Darjeeling. His object was to proceed from this place to Lassa, in Tibet, and he was waiting at Dr. Campbell's residence pending the receipt of an answer from the Sikkim Rajah to his letter for permission to proceed on his journey. On the 6th April, he had the fever very strongly, but could not be persuaded to take any remedies; on the following day he was better and lively in conversation; on the 8th he had fever returned with great strength, but on the 10th he was again better but unable to speak much, and on the following day he expired without pain or struggle. An interesting account of his last moments is about to appear in a future issue of the Asiatic Journal, from which we shall, we trust, be able to obtain a more detailed account than this.—Bengal Hurkaru, May 9.

LORD AUCKLAND.—We see by the Singapore papers, that the war steamer, Tenasserim, which left Calcutta on the 13th of March, with the Lord Hagerford, left that vessel in latitude 7d. N., and longitude 89. Lord Auckland, the Misses Edens and the rest of the passengers were all well. The Tenasserim arrived at Singapore, in the company, on the 24th ultimo, and was to leave in ten or twelve days for China.—Ibid, May 10.

PRIZE PROPERTY FROM CHINA.—Our military readers will, doubtless, be glad to learn, that the Hon'ble Company's transport "Marion," Captain Rouse, has just been fitted, laden with 1000 lbs. of the Celebrated "P. & A." brand of muskets, 1000 lbs. of copper guns, metal bells, and lead.—Ibid, May 11.

DACA.—We understand, that the recent great mortality among the troops, stationed at Dacca, has led to the space in which the sepoy's huts are constructed, being raised to the height of two feet, it having been the opinion of a Committee of Medical Officers, who were assembled to deliberate on the subject, that the sickness was in great measure, attributable to the very unhealthy situation of the present Cantonments, and the exposure to damp to which the men were subjected.

The measure now noticed is, however, of a temporary nature, as it is designed to select a more eligible site for the construction of new Lines.—Ibid.

THE CAPTIVES.—At the request of a friend at Jellalabad, we here publish a list of the prisoners ascertained to be in the hands of Mahomed Shah Khan. *Lady Sale, Major Genl. Elphinstone, Col. Shelton, Major Pott, Capt. Lawrence, and Bygone, Major Griffith, Captains Souter and Mein, Dr. Macraeth, Captain and Mrs. Anderson, Captain and Mrs. Boyd, Lieut. and Mrs. Eyre, Lieut. and Mrs. Waller, Mr. and Mrs. Reilly, Mrs. Sturt, Mrs. Trevor, a woman of the 13th Light Infantry, a few Privates of the Artillery, H. M.'s 44th and 13th Light Infantry. By the last accounts they were all at Tuzzen.*—*Ibid.*

MADRAS.

BELLARY, 5th May.—The Head Quarters and one Wing of the 52d Regiment N. I. arrived here on the 25th ultimo from Assergalur, under command of Major Grant, and remained encamped for several days a few miles beyond the station, to prevent bringing in the epidemic to the cantonments, as there were a few cases amongst the troops and followers. *Thirty three* prisoners of the Corps (natives) were escorted here on route to Bangalore under charge of a strong detachment of the 51st Regiment N. I. from Sholapur, which relieved a similar party of the 29th N. I. from Jaulnah. The 52d left Bellary for its destination on the 28th ultimo, and the prisoners under a guard of the 3d P. L. I. yesterday morning. The Night Wing of the 52d from Malligalur is expected to pass through Bellary in the course of a few days. The late prisoners of the 32d and 48th Regiments N. I. are still at the station, and are not expected to leave until the arrival of the L. W. of the 48th Regiment, which it is surmised, will pass through this to Secunderabad, taking with them the above two Detachments.

Cholera seemed to have been subsiding in the Cantonment when on a sudden it made its appearance amongst the patients in H. M. 4th or K. O. Hospital, and dreadful to relate, eight were hurried into eternity out of ten or eleven cases in the course of three or four days. One man has since died from apoplexy. Went of medical aid in the subordinate line is sadly felt, as only one second apothecary and two apprentices are available to attend on four Doctors, and on Dr. Reilly from Bangalore, and on the other, on five. I think the authorities require a little stirring up, on this important subject.

BANGALORE, May 7.—No crime is more frequent amongst the European Soldiers than insolence and insult to Non-Commissioned Officers; and this useful class of men often put up with a great deal from the men before they complain; however, there are some who are not so patient, and two instances of this description lately occurred here. A private of the 15th Hussars armed himself with a drawn sword at a late hour in the evening, after the Canteen was closed, and went there with the avowed intention of cutting down the Sergeant in charge of the establishment; luckily, the Native servants who were fastening up the gate, saw the man, and alarmed the Sergeant, who, being himself with a sword in his hand, and reaching the assailant a trusty blow before the fellow could attack him, staggered him completely, and closing upon him, seized and disarmed him. The other, a man of the 2d European Light Infantry, went into the room of a Sergeant of the Regiment who was sitting there with his wife. The intruder was armed with a large knife, and was on the point of plunging it into the Sergeant's breast, when his wife observing his intention, sprung up and seized his arm, when her husband speedily disarmed the assailant and had him secured. Both delinquents have been tried before a European General Court Martial, and report says, they are to undergo solitary confinement. What can lead men to the perpetration of such crime, it is hard to tell; in some cases, ill will against the individual may lead to it. But this is not the case in the case with respect to the Canteen Sergeant, who is said to be a universal favourite amongst both the men and women of the Regiment, and by all accounts had never had a harsh word with the man alluded to. We fear that most of such occurrences arise from drunkenness and that this everlasting drunkenness, arises as an old soldier told his Commanding Officer the other day, from an aversion to being sober, never to be overcome. We regret to announce the death of Lieut. W. Simkins of the 8th Regiment N. I., at St. Thome on the morning of the 11th. This casualty promotes Ensign Aikman.—*Athenium, May 14.*

HUSINGABAD, May 3.—Orders were issued on the 25th ultimo for the recall of Lieutenant Tod's Detachment to Regiments Head Quarters, the march of Colonel Wager's Battalion from Kurnool, and the march of the poor—not Saugor—having rendered the further stay of the Detachment from the 42d Regt. M. N. I. unnecessary. It returned on the morning of the 1st, having been out ten days. I have heard nothing of the marauders since my last communication, though I suppose the prompt measures that were taken, as well here as at Saugor, and indeed all through these Districts, intimidated the Robber's hiel and his armed rabble. We are as usual on the alert, and are determined not to be taken by surprise.—*Ibid.*

Extracts from New Works.

JACK HINTON, THE GUARDSMAN. CHAPTER XII.

A WAGER.

In a few weeks after the events I have mentioned, the duke left Ireland to resume his parliamentary duties in the House of Lords, where some measure of considerable importance was at that time under discussion. Into the hands of the lords justices, therefore, the government of the metropolis was delivered, when Mr. Paul Rooney devoted the more pleasing task of becoming the leader of fashion, the head and fountain of all the gaities and amusements of the capital. Indeed, O'Grady half hinted that his grace relied upon her to supply his loss, which manifestation of his esteem, so perfectly in accordance with her own wishes, she did not long neglect to make manifest.

Had a stranger, at his first arrival in Dublin, passed along that part of Stephen's Green in which the "Hotel Rooney" as it was familiarly called, was situated, he could not have avoided being struck, not only with the appearance of the house itself, but with that of the strange and incongruous assembly of all ranks and conditions, each man in his own way, about its door. The house, large and spacious, with its windows of glass, its Venetian blinds, its gaudily gilt and painted balcony, and its massive brass knockers, betrayed a certain air of pretension, standing as it did among the more-ombre-looking mansions where the real rank of the country resided. Clean windows and a bright knocker, however—distinctive features as they were in the metropolis—were wanting, which might have arrested the attention of the passing traveller to the extent I have supposed, but that there were other signs and sights than these. At the open half-door, to which you ascended by a flight of granite steps, lounged some half-dozen servants in powdered heads and gaudy liveries—the venerable porter in his leather chair, the ruddy coachman in his full bonnet and wig, the footmen with bouquets in their button holes, were here to be seen reading the morning papers, or leisurely strolling to the steps to take a look at the weather, and cast a supercilious glance at the insignificant tide of population that flowed on beneath them; a lazy and an idle rare, they toiled not, neither did they spin, and I sincerely trust that their costume bore no resemblance to those of the more industrious front of the house stood a mixed society of idlers, beggars, horseboys, and grooms, assembled there from motives of curiosity or gain. Indeed, the rich odour of savoury viands that issued from the open kitchen-windows and ascended through the area to the nostrils of those without, might in its appetizing steam have brought the dew upon the lips of greater gourmands than they were. All that French cookery could suggest to impart variety to the separate meals of breakfast, luncheon, dinner, and supper, were sent forward unceasingly; and the beggars who thronged around the bars, and were fed with the crumbs from the rich man's table, became by degrees so habituated to the

delicacies and refinements of good living, that they would have turned up their noses with contempt at the humble and more homely fare of the respectable shopkeeper. Truly, it was a strange picture to see the noble and the vulgar, the rich and the poor, assembled upon the steps and on the bare flagway, exposed to every wind of heaven, the drifting rain soaking through their frail and threadbare garments, yet criticizing, with practised acumen, the savoury food before them. Concomites, ragouts, pates, potages, jellies, with an infinity of that smaller grab-shop of epicurism with which fine tables are filled, all here met a fair and candid appreciation. A little further off, and towards the middle of the street, stood another order of beings, who, with separate and peculiar privileges maintained themselves as a class apart; these were the horseboys, half-naked urchins, whose ages varied from eight to fourteen—but whose looks of mingled cunning and drollery would defy and guess at to their time of life. Here sported in all the wild untrammelled liberty of their own volition, the only art they practised was to lead up and down the horses of the various visitors whom the many attractions of the hotel Rooney brought daily to the house; and here you saw the proud and pampered steed, with fiery eye and swelling nostrils, led about by this simulating mass of rags and poverty, whose bright eye wandered ever from his own rattered habiliments to the gorgeous trappings and gold embroidery of the sleek charger beside him. In the midst of these, such as were not yet employed, amused themselves by cutting sunsets, standing on their heads, walking crab-fashion, and other classical performances, which form the little distractions of this strange street.

Jaunting-cars there were too, whose numerous fastenings of rope and cordage, looked as though they were taken from a mill, and put together in the morning; while the horse, a care-worn and misanthropic-looking beast, would turn his head sideways over the shaft to give a glance of compassionate scorn at the follies and vanities of a world he was sick of. Not so the driver: equally low in condition, and jolly as ragged in coat, the droll spirit that made his birthright, was with him, and he would neither poverty nor penury could quench. He would rather be a beggar, with his strength of his car and the goodness of his horse, while his own laughing look gave the lie to his very words, he would persuade you that with him alone there was safety, while it was a risk of life and limb to travel with his rivals.

These formed the ordinary *dramatis personae*, while every now and then some flash of equipage with ornamental bearings and showy liveries, would scatter the crowd right and left, set the led horses leaping among the bystanders, and even break the decorous conviviality of a dinner-party gracefully disposed upon the flags. Curricles, tandems, tilburies, and dennets, were constantly arriving and departing. Members of Daly's with their new coats and new wigs, and their new dogs and new flannels sides-de-camp, were all mixed up together, while on the open balcony an indiscriminate herd of loungers telegraphed the conversation from the drawing-room to the street, and thus all the *bons mots*, all the *je-ne-sais-qui* that went forward within doors, found its way to the vulgar ear without; for it is a remarkable feature of this singular country, that there is no room for a secret, and no room for a whisper, and no reporter whose keenness is too fine, for the appreciation of the poorest and meanest creature that walks the street. Poor Paddy, if the more substantial favours of fortune be not your lot, nature has linked you with a strong sympathy with tastes, habits, and usages which, by some singular intuition, you seem thoroughly to comprehend. One cannot tell long among them without testing this and witnessing how generally, almost universally, poverty of condition and wealth of intellect, go hand in hand together; and, as it is only over the bleak and barren surface of some ferocious heart, the wild fire flashes through the gloom of night, so it would seem, the more brilliant fire-work of fancy would need a soil of poverty and privation to produce it.

But, at length, to come back the Rooneys now were justified as the great people of the capital; many of the *ancien régime*, who held out stoutly before, and who looked upon the worthy attorney in the light of an usurper, now gave in their allegiance, and regarded him as the true monarch; what his great prototype effected by terror, he brought about by title; and, if N. B. had any thought of his own, he proposed his throne by the bayonets of the grand army, so did Mr. Rooney establish his claims to power by the more satisfactory arguments—which, appealing, not only to the head, but to the stomach, convince while they conciliate. You might criticize his courtesy, but you could not condemn his claret. You might dislike his manners, but you could not deny yourself his mutton. Besides, it is not to be wondered at, much the same thing in Paris as in Dublin; public opinion ran strong in both cases: the mass of the world consists of those who receive benefits, and he who confers them deserves to be respected. We certainly thought so; and among those of darker hue who frequented Mr. Rooney's table, three red coats might daily be seen, whose unchanged pieces, added to their military or naval titles, distinguished, bespoke them as the friends of the family.

O'Grady, at Mrs. Rooney's right hand, did the honours of the soup; Lord Dudley, at the other end of the table, supported Mr. Rooney, while to my lot Miss Bellew fell; but, as our places at table never changed, there was nothing marked in my thus every day finding myself seated at the same table, and as our seats were the same, there was nothing in the drawing-room, the table, or the drawing-room, that attracted the great attraction of the house: less imbued, than my friend O'Grady, with the spirit of fun, I could not have gone on from day to day to amuse myself with the eccentricities of the Rooneys, while I could not, on the other hand, have followed Lord Dudley's lead, and continued to receive the hospitalities of a house while I ignored the pretensions of its owner.

Under any circumstances Louisa Bellew might be considered a very charming person; but contrasted with those by whom she was surrounded, her attractions were very great: indeed, her youth, her light-heartedness, and the buoyancy of her spirit, concealed to a great degree the sorrow it cost her to be associated with her present hosts; for, although, they were kind to her, and she felt and acknowledged their kindness, yet the humiliating sense of a position which exposed her to the insolent familiarity of the idle, the dissipated, or the under-bred visitors of the house, gradually impressed itself upon her manner, and tempered her mild and graceful nature with a certain air of hauteur and distance. A circumstance, slight in itself, but sufficiently interesting to me, took place some weeks after what has been mentioned. Lord Dudley de Vere, who, from his rank and condition, was looked upon as a kind of privileged person in the Rooney family, sitting rather later than usual after dinner, and having drunk a great deal of wine, offered a wager that, on his appearance in the drawing-room, not only would he propose for, but be accepted by, any unmarried lady in the room. "Oh! you may as well be gone," said O'Grady, "I have been pardoned, were it not that the character of the individual, when sober, was in perfect accordance with this drunken boast. The bet, which was for three hundred guineas, was at once taken up, and one of the party running hastily up to the drawing-room, obtained the name of the ladies there, which, being written on slips of paper, were thrown into a hat, thus leaving the matter to decide upon whom the happy lot was to fall.

"Mark ye, Upton," cried Lord Dudley, as he prepared to draw forth his prize, "mark ye, I didn't say I'd marry her."

"No, no," resounded from different parts of the room; "we understand you perfectly."

"Well then, come along, I have booked it. With these words he opened a small memorandum-book and read forth the following paragraph:—"Three hundred with Upton that I don't ask and be accepted by any girl in Paul's drawing-room this evening, after tea. The choice to be decided by lottery. Isn't that it?"

"Yes, yes, quite right, perfectly correct," said several persons round the table. "Come, my lord, here is the hat."

"Shake them up well, Upton."

"So here goes," said Herbert, as affectedly tucking

up the sleeve of his coat, he inserted two fingers and drew forth a small piece of paper carefully folded in two. "I say, gentlemen, the odds are five to one; I don't count on my own hand, but in a grand lottery, as it is called on the table, and resumed his seat, leisurely filled his glass, and sipped his wine.

"Come read it, Blake; read it up; who is she?"

"Gently, lads, gently; patience for one moment. How are we to know if the wager be lost or won? Is the lady herself to declare it?"

"Why if you like it, it is perfectly the same to me."

"Well then," rejoined Blake, "it is—Miss Bellew."

No sooner was the name read aloud, than, instead of the roar of laughter which it was expected would follow the announcement, a kind of awkward and constrained silence settled on the party. Mr. Rooney himself—who felt shocked beyond measure at this result, and been so long habituated to regard himself as nothing at the head of his own table, accepting, not dictating, its laws—would, had he dared, have at once interfered to stay any further proceedings. Many of those, too, around the table, who knew Sir Simon Bellew, and felt how unsuitable and inadmissible such a jest as this would be, if practised upon his daughter, whispered among themselves a hope, that the wager would be abandoned, and never thought of more by either party.

"Yes, yes," said Upton, who was an officer in a dragoon regiment, and although of high family and well connected, was yet very limited in his means. "Yes, yes, I quite agree, his foolery might be very good fun with some young ladies we know, but with Miss Bellew, who is a girl of a different quality, and, for my part, I withdraw from the bet."

"Eh—aw! Pass down the claret, if you please. You withdraw from the bet, then—that means you pay me three hundred guineas; for d—n me, if I do! No, no; I am not so young as that. I haven't lost fifteen thousand on the Derby without gaining some little insight into these matters—every bet is a p. p., if not a little in the reverse. I leave it to any gentleman in the room."

"Come, come, De Vere," said one, "listen to reason, my boy!"

"Yes, Dudley," cried another, "only think over the thing. You must see—"

"I only wish to see a check for three hundred. And I'll not be done."

"Then, Upton, springing from his chair, as the blood mounted to his face and temples, "did you mean that expression to apply to me?"

"Sit down, Mr. Upton, for the love of heaven! Sit down; do, sir; his lordship never meant it at all. See now, I'll give you a check on the bank this minute. What the devil signifies a wig like this?" stammered out poor Paul, as he wiped his forehead with his napkin, and looked the very picture of terror. "Yes, my lord and gentlemen of the jury, we agree to pay the whole costs of this suit."

A perfect roar of laughter interrupted the worthy attorney, and as it ran from one end of the table to the other, seemed to promise a happier issue to this unpleasant affair.

"There now," said honest Paul, "the Lord be praised, it is all settled! so let us have another cooper up, and then we'll join the ladies."

"Then I understand it thus," said Lord Dudley; "you pay the money for Mr. Upton, and I may erase the bet from my book."

"No, sir!" cried Upton, passionately. "I pay my own wages—and if you still insist—"

"No, no, no," cried several voices; while, at the same time, to put an end at once to any further dispute, the party suddenly rose to repair to the drawing-room.

On passing through the hall, chance, or perhaps design on Lord Dudley's part, brought him beside Upton.

"I wish you to understand, once more," said he, in a low voice, "that I consider this bet to hold."

"Be it so," was the brief reply, and they separated. O'Grady and myself having dined that day in the country, only arrived in the Rooneys' drawing-room as the dinner party was entering it. Contrary to their wont, there was less of loud talking, less of uproarious and boisterous mirth, as they came up the stairs, than usual. O'Grady remarked this to me afterwards. At law while, how the others who visited the house, to it. The fact is, my thoughts were principally running in another channel. Certain insinuations of Lord Dudley de Vere, certain broad hints he had ventured upon even before Mrs. Rooney, had left upon my mind a kind of vague, undecided impression that, somehow or other, I was regarded as their dupe. Miss Bellew's manner was certainly more cordial, more kind to me than her own words—and if you still insist—"

"No, no, no," cried several voices; while, at the same time, to put an end at once to any further dispute, the party suddenly rose to repair to the drawing-room. On passing through the hall, chance, or perhaps design on Lord Dudley's part, brought him beside Upton. "I wish you to understand, once more," said he, in a low voice, "that I consider this bet to hold."

"Be it so," was the brief reply, and they separated. O'Grady and myself having dined that day in the country, only arrived in the Rooneys' drawing-room as the dinner party was entering it. Contrary to their wont, there was less of loud talking, less of uproarious and boisterous mirth, as they came up the stairs, than usual. O'Grady remarked this to me afterwards. At law while, how the others who visited the house, to it. The fact is, my thoughts were principally running in another channel. Certain insinuations of Lord Dudley de Vere, certain broad hints he had ventured upon even before Mrs. Rooney, had left upon my mind a kind of vague, undecided impression that, somehow or other, I was regarded as their dupe. Miss Bellew's manner was certainly more cordial, more kind to me than her own words—and if you still insist—"

Even on foot, the Indians can, to a certain extent, make prize of the buffalo, and the mode of doing so is by covering their bodies with the skins of wolves and creeping near the stragglers of the herds, armed with their bows. Though the animal may be torn down by a pack of wolves, it is not afraid of one or two of them, and Mr. Catlin saw cases in which an old bull, whose retreat had been cut off, had singly resisted for several days the desperate attacks of a whole pack. The Indians, however, in this manner, the most common, and use the various parts of this useful animal; and with all these luxuries of life about them, and their numerous games, they are happy—God bless them!—in the ignorance of the disastrous fate that awaits them."

In this grand turmoil, a cloud of dust was soon raised, which in part obscured the throng where the hunters were galloping their horses around, and driving the whizzing arrows, on the long lances, to the hearts of the wretched animals, who, in such circumstances, becoming infuriated with deadly wounds in their sides, erected their shaggy manes over their blood-shot eyes, and furiously plunged forwards at the sides of their assailants' horses, sometimes going them to death at a lounge, and putting their dismounted riders to flight for their lives; sometimes their dense crowd was opened, and the blinded horsemen, and intent on their prey amidst the cloud of dust, were hemmed and wedged in amidst the crowding beasts, over whose backs they were obliged to leap for security, leaving their horses to the fate that might await them in the results of this wild and desperate war. Many were the bulls that turned upon their assailants, and met them with desperate resistance; and many were the warriors who were dismounted, and even themselves by the superior muscles of their legs; some, who were closely pursued by the bulls, wheeled suddenly around, and snatching the part of a buffalo robe from around their waists, threw it over the horns and the eyes of the infuriated beast, and darting by its side, drove the arrow or the lance to its heart. Others suddenly dashed off upon the prairie by the side of the affrighted horse, which had escaped from the throng, and closely escorting them for a few rods, brought down their hearts' blood in streams, and their huge carcasses upon the green and enamelled turf.

In this way this grand hunt soon resolved itself into a desperate battle; and, in the space of fifteen minutes resulted in the total destruction of the whole herd, which in all their strength and fury were as mad, like every beast and living thing else, to fall before the destroying hands of mighty man. I had sat, trembling silence upon my horse, and witnessed the extraordinary scene, which allow not one of these animals to escape out of my sight. Many plunged on upon the prairie for a distance, but were overtaken and killed; and although I could not distinctly estimate the number that were slain, yet am sure that some hundreds of these noble animals fell in this grand melee.

One other observation of Mr. Catlin respecting buffaloes is well worthy of notice, as it may possibly throw light on the secret of taming horses by skinning, as the Irish call the process. Speaking of very young calf-buffaloes, Mr. Catlin tells that, when they are found apart from their dams, they possess the same persuasion, poor things, that nobody can see them. When approached, they kick, but soon yield; and then "I have often (says our author), in concurrence with a known custom of the country, held my hands over the eyes of the calf, and breathed a few strong breaths into its nostrils; after which I have with my hunting companion, rode several miles into our encampment, with the little prisoner busily following the heels of my horse the whole way, as closely and as affectionately as its instinct would attach it to the company of its dam. This is one of the most extraordinary things that I have met with in the habits of this wild country; and although I had often heard of this hunting custom, I was not until now, I am now willing to bear testimony to the fact, from the numerous instances which I have witnessed since I came into the country. During the time that I resided at this post, in the spring of the year, on my way up the river, I assisted (in numerous hunts of the buffalo, with the Fur Company's men) in bringing in, in the above manner, several of these little prisoners, which the warriors afterwards allowed for their own use, horses' heels, and even into the Fur Company's fort, and into the stable where our horses were led. In this way, before I left for the head water of the Missouri, I think we had collected about a dozen, which Mr. Laidlaw was successfully raising with the aid of a good milk cow, and which were to be committed to the hands of the Chousas, to be transported to the return of the steamer, to his extensive plantation in the vicinity of St. Louis." This is really a very curious fact; and, as all the world is at present experimenting in order to unmask its mysteries, we strongly recommend that some one, conveniently circumstanced, should try the preceding process upon our domestic animals. Besides the unravelling of the secret of the unruly temper of those who have been tamed by skinning under the task of propelling his charge by skilful pushing, pulling, and kicking, will allow that positive general good would be the result of success. Seriously, the acute sense of smell possessed by most animals, may lead to such effects being produced. Having once inhaled the breath of any one, the creature may track it upon the air, and follow what it remembers a knowledge of.

This, you know, was all a humbug; mere joke, nothing more. Now, I can't state the way I shall be quizzed about it. So here goes. I hang round it, if I don't make the proposition in real earnest! I then now, say yes at once, and we'll see if I can't turn the laugh against them." There was a pause for an instant, and then Miss Bellew spoke. I would have given worlds to have seen her at that moment; but the tone of her voice, firm and unshaken, sank deep into my heart.

"My lord," said she "this must now cease; but, as your lordship is fond of a wager, I have one for your acceptance. The sun shall be your own choosing. Whatever it be, I stake it freely, that, as I walk from this room, the first gentleman I meet—as you like a chance, my lord, and you shall have one—I will chastise you before the world for your unworthy, unmanly insult to a weak and unoffending girl." As she spoke, she sprang from the room, her eyes flashing with indignation, while her cheek, pale as death, and her leaving throat, attested how deep was her passion. As she turned the corner of the door, her eyes met mine. In an instant the truth flashed upon her mind. She knew I had overheard all that passed; she gazed painfully upon me for a moment, and then she uttered a sound; a violent trembling shook her from head to foot, and she fell fainting to the ground.

I followed her with my eyes as they bore her from the room; and then without a thought for any thing around me, I hurriedly left the room, dashed down stairs, and hastened to my quarters in the Castle.

MR. CATLIN ON AMERICA.

SECOND NOTICE.

From Chambers's Edinburgh Journal.

The work of Mr. Catlin upon the American Indians, noticed already in the present work, gives us valuable sketches, from pen and pencil, not only of the human inhabitants, but also of the numerous classes of the lower animals, to be found in the inland wilds of North America. In the previous article, we will horse of the Indians were introduced. Mr. Catlin, moreover, paints and describes the buffalo of the prairies, and gives several interesting accounts of buffalo hunts, which form the almost daily occupation of the aborigines on the Missouri and elsewhere. The buffalo is gregarious, ranging the prairies in numerous herds. It is of a dark brown colour, larger for the most part than the common domestic ox, and, in the case of males, sometimes reaching the enormous weight of two thousand pounds. The shoulders of the male are of great breadth and depth, and long shaggy mane hangs in profusion from the neck, often touching the ground. The horns are short but strong, and having but one slight curve, are most formidable butting weapons. In the female buffalo, the mane is shorter, and the shoulders less elevated. Buffalo hides are found in America between the 30th and 55th degrees of north latitude, and from the verge of the western frontier of the States to the Pacific edge of the Rocky Mountains. These herds follow a leader, some bull which has earned the place of honour by victory in the numerous battles among the males. At particular seasons, these conflicts present a terrible sight, several thousands being occasionally engaged in one melee, in the midst of the clouds of dust which they have raised. Their conjoined bellows add to the impressive nature of the scene.

Three hundred thousand Indians, Mr. Catlin calculates, not only subsist wholly on the buffalo, but derive from it all the other necessities, and even many of the luxuries, of life. The robes of the animals are worn by the Indians instead of blankets; their skins, when tanned, are used as coverings for their lodges and for their beds; undressed, they are used for constructing canoes—for saddles, for bridles, for harnesses, and for thongs. The horns are shaped into ladles and spoons—the brains are used for dressing the skins—their bones are used for saddle-trees, for war-clubs, and for spears for gaining the robes and skins of the broken up for the making of bows; their skulls are used for the various parts of this useful animal; and with all these luxuries of life about them, and their numerous games, they are happy—God bless them!—in the ignorance of the disastrous fate that awaits them."

Even on foot, the Indians can, to a certain extent, make prize of the buffalo, and the mode of doing so is by covering their bodies with the skins of wolves and creeping near the stragglers of the herds, armed with their bows. Though the animal may be torn down by a pack of wolves, it is not afraid of one or two of them, and Mr. Catlin saw cases in which an old bull, whose retreat had been cut off, had singly resisted for several days the desperate attacks of a whole pack. The Indians, however, in this manner, the most common, and use the various parts of this useful animal; and with all these luxuries of life about them, and their numerous games, they are happy—God bless them!—in the ignorance of the disastrous fate that awaits them."

In this grand turmoil, a cloud of dust was soon raised, which in part obscured the throng where the hunters were galloping their horses around, and driving the whizzing arrows, on the long lances, to the hearts of the wretched animals, who, in such circumstances, becoming infuriated with deadly wounds in their sides, erected their shaggy manes over their blood-shot eyes, and furiously plunged forwards at the sides of their assailants' horses, sometimes going them to death at a lounge, and putting their dismounted riders to flight for their lives; sometimes their dense crowd was opened, and the blinded horsemen, and intent on their prey amidst the cloud of dust, were hemmed and wedged in amidst the crowding beasts, over whose backs they were obliged to leap for security, leaving their horses to the fate that might await them in the results of this wild and desperate war. Many were the bulls that turned upon their assailants, and met them with desperate resistance; and many were the warriors who were dismounted, and even themselves by the superior muscles of their legs; some, who were closely pursued by the bulls, wheeled suddenly around, and snatching the part of a buffalo robe from around their waists, threw it over the horns and the eyes of the infuriated beast, and darting by its side, drove the arrow or the lance to its heart. Others suddenly dashed off upon the prairie by the side of the affrighted horse, which had escaped from the throng, and closely escorting them for a few rods, brought down their hearts' blood in streams, and their huge carcasses upon the green and enamelled turf.

In this way this grand hunt soon resolved itself into a desperate battle; and, in the space of fifteen minutes resulted in the total destruction of the whole herd, which in all their strength and fury were as mad, like every beast and living thing else, to fall before the destroying hands of mighty man. I had sat, trembling silence upon my horse, and witnessed the extraordinary scene, which allow not one of these animals to escape out of my sight. Many plunged on upon the prairie for a distance, but were overtaken and killed; and although I could not distinctly estimate the number that were slain, yet am sure that some hundreds of these noble animals fell in this grand melee.

One other observation of Mr. Catlin respecting buffaloes is well worthy of notice, as it may possibly

throw light on the secret of taming horses by skinning, as the Irish call the process. Speaking of very young calf-buffaloes, Mr. Catlin tells that, when they are found apart from their dams, they possess the same persuasion, poor things, that nobody can see them. When approached, they kick, but soon yield; and then "I have often (says our author), in concurrence with a known custom of the country, held my hands over the eyes of the calf, and breathed a few strong breaths into its nostrils; after which I have with my hunting companion, rode several miles into our encampment, with the little prisoner busily following the heels of my horse the whole way, as closely and as affectionately as its instinct would attach it to the company of its dam. This is one of the most extraordinary things that I have met with in the habits of this wild country; and although I had often heard of this hunting custom, I was not until now, I am now willing to bear testimony to the fact, from the numerous instances which I have witnessed since I came into the country. During the time that I resided at this post, in the spring of the year, on my way up the river, I assisted (in numerous hunts of the buffalo, with the Fur Company's men) in bringing in, in the above manner, several of these little prisoners, which the warriors afterwards allowed for their own use, horses' heels, and even into the Fur Company's fort, and into the stable where our horses were led. In this way, before I left for the head water of the Missouri, I think we had collected about a dozen, which Mr. Laidlaw was successfully raising with the aid of a good milk cow, and which were to be committed to the hands of the Chousas, to be transported to the return of the steamer, to his extensive plantation in the vicinity of St. Louis." This is really a very curious fact; and, as all the world is at present experimenting in order to unmask its mysteries, we strongly recommend that some one, conveniently circumstanced, should try the preceding process upon our domestic animals. Besides the unravelling of the secret of the unruly temper of those who have been tamed by skinning under the task of propelling his charge by skilful pushing, pulling, and kicking, will allow that positive general good would be the result of success. Seriously, the acute sense of smell possessed by most animals, may lead to such effects being produced. Having once inhaled the breath of any one, the creature may track it upon the air, and follow what it remembers a knowledge of.

The Honourable Mr. Murray, and other recent travellers in America, have somewhat hastily denied to the Indians the credits of exhibiting unconquerable fortitude under suffering and torture. Mr. Catlin's more extended experience made him even painfully aware that their long standing reputation in this respect was merited. He mentions, in the illustration of the Mandans, he witnessed the ceremonies of torture which this tribe inflict upon themselves under the impression that, the greater endurance they thus show, the more they gain the favour of the Great Spirit. He saw numbers submit, without a shudder, to have large jagged knives passed below the strongest muscles of the chest and limbs, to have skewers inserted in their fingers and toes, and to be roasted round these. Some ran up lances with similar skewers in their bodies, and large weights attached to them, which could not be removed without pulling them forcibly through, or allowing them to suppurate. Some of the Indians first bore the hanging trial, and then ran the race; in addition to all which suffering, the head was struck off, where the little finger of the left hand was struck off as a sacrifice to the Great Spirit. Meanwhile, the dignitaries of the tribe are looking on to judge of comparative merit in endurance, and by this trial the sufferer rises or falls as "a brave." Mr. Catlin noticed that every great Mandan chief bore marks of having endured, even several times, these horrible ordeals, and some had even sacrificed their lives to support the body, which last time, as his descriptions by the certificates of three other travellers present at the time. So that if the stoical endurance of pain be a virtue, these poor Indians assuredly possess it.

With a word on the curious burial ceremonies of the Mandan tribe, we must leave this fascinating work. These people never bury the dead, but place the bodies on a wooden scaffold, just as the bodies of human hands, and out of the way of wolves and dogs; and they are there left to moulder and decay. Whenever a person dies in the Mandan village, and the customary honours and condolence are paid to his remains, and the body dressed in its best attire, painted, oiled, steamed, and supplied with bow and quiver, shield, pipe, and tobacco, knife, flint, and steel, and provisions enough for last time, a tent is pitched on the journey which he is to perform, a fresh buffalo's skin, just taken from the animal's back, is wrapped round the body, and tightly bound and wound with thongs of raw hide from head to foot. Then other robes are soaked in water, till they are quite soft and elastic, which are also bandaged round the body in the same manner, and tied fast with thongs, which are wound with care and exactness, so as to exclude the action of the air from all parts of the body.

There is then a separate scaffold erected for it, constructed of four upright posts, a little higher than human hands can reach; and on the tops of these are small poles passing round from one post to the others; across which lie a number of willow-roots just strong enough to support the body, which last time, as his descriptions by the certificates of three other travellers present at the time. So that if the stoical endurance of pain be a virtue, these poor Indians assuredly possess it.

There are several of these "Golgothas," or circles of twenty or thirty feet in diameter, and in the centre of each ring or circle is a little mound of three feet high, and of a uniform shape, which is a mixture of male and female; and in the centre of the little mound is erected a medicine pole, about twenty feet high, supporting many curious articles of mystery and superstition, which they supposed have the power of guarding and protecting this sacred arrangement. Here, then, to this strange place do these people again resort, to evince their further affections for the dead, not to grieve, as is usual, but to rejoice. Several years have elapsed since the anguish, but loud affections and endearments are here renewed, and conversations are here held and cherished with the dead.

Every one of these skulls is set upon a branch of wild sage, which has been pulled and placed under it. The wife knows, by some mark or resemblance, the skull of her husband or her child, which lies in this group; and then, as she sits down, she looks at it, and visits it, with a dish of the best cooked food that her wigwam affords, which she sets before the skull at night, and returns for the dish in the morning. As soon as it is discovered that the sage on which the skull rests is beginning to decay, the woman cuts a fresh bunch, and places the skull carefully upon it, fresh and new. These skulls which had been cut off, and preserved in their precise positions from year to year, as objects of religious and affectionate veneration.

Printed at the Courier Press, by Sorelign Durajee.