

EXTRAORDINARY ELEPHANTS.

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

"I have the honour to state to you, that on the 24th of March, at midnight, I received information that two Elephants, of an uncommon size, had made their appearance within a few hundred yards of the cantonments, and close to a village, the inhabitants of which were at the greatest alarm. I lost no time in dispatching all the public and private Elephants at the station in pursuit of them, and on day break of the 25th was informed, that their very superior size, and apparent fierceness, had rendered all attempts for their seizure unavailable, and that the most experienced driver was dangerously wounded, the Elephant on which he rode having been struck to the ground by one of the wild ones, which, with its companion, had afterwards retreated to a sugar plantation adjoining the village of Jusipoor. I immediately ordered out the guns of this place: but very desirous, in the first instance, to try every means of catching them, I assembled the inhabitants of this neighbourhood, with the assistants, of Rajah Ragnaut Sing, and caused two deep pits to be prepared on the edge of the Sugar Cane plantation; in which our Elephants and people, with the utmost difficulty, contrived to retain these animals during the day.—When the pits were reported ready, we repaired to the spot, and they were, with much difficulty driven into them, but unfortunately one of the pits did not prove sufficiently deep, and the Elephant that escaped from it (in the presence of many witnesses) assisted his companion out with his trunk; both were however, brought back with much trouble, to the Sugar Cane plantation, and no particular instance of vice or fierceness having appeared in the course of the day, I was anxious to make another trial to catch them. The pioneers, therefore, set to work to deepen the old, and prepare new holes, against day break, when I proposed making the final attempt. At four o'clock of the morning yesterday, however, they burst through all my guards, and making for a village three miles distance, entered with so much rapidity, that the horseman who galloped in front of them, had not time to apprise the inhabitants of their danger; and I regret to say, that one man was torn limb from limb, a child trodden to death, and two women wounded.—Their destruction was now become absolutely necessary, and as they appeared to show no inclination to quit the village, we gained time to bring up the four-pounders, from which they soon received round shot, and abundance of grape each. The largest of the two was soon brought to the ground, by a round shot in the head, but after remaining there a quarter of an hour, apparently lifeless, he got up as vigorous as ever, and the desperation of both exceeded all description—they made repeated charges nearly within 100 yards of the guns, and had it not been for the uncommon steadiness and bravery of the artillerymen (who more than once turned them off by shot in the head when within a few yards of them), many casualties must have happened. We were now obliged to assist for want of ammunition and shot; and before a fresh supply could be obtained, the Elephants quitted the village, and though streaming with blood from 100 wounds, proceeded with a rapidity, of which before I had no idea, to Hazarabang. They were at length brought up by the horsemen, and our Elephants, when within a very short space of crowder (Bagar), and ultimately, after many renewals of this most formidable attacks on the guns, they gave up the contest with their lives. Nineteen four-pound shot have already been taken out of their bodies and I imagine that eighteen more will be found. I have been thus particular, both because I think the transaction worthy of being recorded, and also from a hope, that you will concur with me in the propriety of an application to Government, for a compensation for the damage suffered by the owners of the villages of Jusipoor and Oreg, from the destruction of much grain, &c.—I inclose a correct measurement of one of the Elephants, which will be read with surprise. I am of opinion, they must have escaped from Hydrabad, or some part of the Decan, for I have never heard of, or seen animals of this size in this part of India.

I have the honour to be,
 E. R. Captain,
 Commanding Ramghur Battalion, Hazarabang, 29th Sept. 1816.

Length from the end of the trunk to the end of the tail	26	9	4
Height	11	0	
Round the body	17	8	
Length from the crown of the head to beneath the jaw	7	8	

The other Elephant rather smaller.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 17.

The following account of the arrival of the Congress, as well as dispatches from the Count of Limonade, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has been furnished by a friend. We, however, cannot discover anything serious or improper in the view which they make; if we open a negotiation with them it must be on a footing such as we would establish with any other nation.

Official note from the Hayti Gazette.

"In order to remove all doubts which the arrival of the American frigate Congress in the port of the capital, having Mr. Tyler on board, may have excited, and almost to remove all motives of calumny from the enemies of Hayti, we are authorized to publish the following documents:—

"A government, strong of itself as well as by its principles of wisdom and justice, does not fear to make the truth known. There will be seen in these documents the desire which our government has exhibited to establish relations of commerce and friendship with the government of the U. States whenever they should be founded on the political relations, usages, and reciprocity which ought to exist between governments. It will be seen, that the cause why the lucrative commerce which has for more than 25 years existed between the two nations, has not been more extensive, is owing solely to the government of the United States."

KINGDOM OF HAYTI,

At the palace of La Grande Riviere, Aug. 1, 1817: 14th year of independence. The Secretary of State, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hayti, &c. &c. to Mr. the Baron de Dupuy, Secretary and Interpreter of the King, &c.

Mr. le Baron—
 I have received your letter of yesterday, which announces the arrival of the American frigate Congress in the port of the capital, who presents himself as Commercial Agent of the United States of America?

On learning the arrival of Mr. Tyler, I waited to receive dispatches from his government, and letters which should accredit him at the court of Hayti; but I have been strangely surprised, from the report which you have made to me, that he was the bearer only of a simple certificate, couched in unusual and inadmissible terms—and further: containing the words, "Cape Francois," and "of the Island of St. Domingo"—expressions, which are improper, and offensive to the government of his Majesty.

Notwithstanding the desire which his Majesty has of seeing relations of commerce and amity established between the two governments, I am under the necessity of charging you to notify Mr. Tyler that he cannot be received and considered as Commercial Agent, he not being furnished with authentic credentials in good and due form, sufficiently to accredit him with the Haytian government.

As Mr. Tyler is, without doubt, ignorant of the usages established in this Kingdom for the diplomatic communications between Governments, you will make them known to him; and send him a copy of the King's declaration, dated 20th November, 1816.

I regret that his Majesty, being at this moment on a tour, cannot give an audience to Mr. Tyler and the Captain of the frigate Congress, as they desire.

I have the honour to salute, &c.
COUNT DE LIMONADE.

AMERICAN LIGHT-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Copy of a letter from the Collector of the Port of Boston to the Commissioner of the Revenue.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BOSTON,

Oct. 28th, 1817.

SIR—The Light House which I con-

tracted to have built this season on Brant Point, Nantucket, at Tarpaulin Cove, the West Chop of Holmes' Hole, and on the Island of Petit Manan, have been finished and lighted.

In conformity to your instructions, I herewith send you a report made to me by Capt. Winslow Lewis, containing a description of each, the time when they were lighted, their bearings, and such directions as it is important should be made public, for the information of mariners.

These buildings, with the dwelling houses for the keepers, are all of stone, and finished in a faithful and substantial manner. The lights are represented to me as very excellent.

This work has all been done between the first day of June last, to the first of October inst.

I have the honor to be,

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

H. A. S. DEARBORN,

Supt. of Light-Houses in Massachusetts. Samuel H. Smith, Esq.

BOSTON, OCT. 27, 1817.

SIR—On the 21st Nov. 1816, the new Light-House on POINT GAMMON was lit as a fixed light, with 7 lamps—since which, I have, by your request, obtained the following directions for going into Hyannis Harbor:—

Vessels coming from the eastward, bound through the north channel, must bring Point Gammon light to bear N. W. leaving the Bishop and Clerks on the larboard hand. You must not go nearer to them than 4 fathoms; they are a dangerous ledge of rocks, bearing S. by E. from the light house, 3 miles distant, and are always dry at high water. When the light bears N. by W. steer W. N. W. keeping in 4 fathoms until the light house bears N. N. E.; then steer N. W. or N. W. by N. keeping in 3 fathoms, which will keep you clear of a dangerous reef running from the light house to Great Rock. The light will bear S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.; when you are abreast of the Great Rock, then steer N. N. W. until you are within one mile of the shore, and anchor in 3 fathoms, soft bottom. Vessels should never come nearer than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the light house, as there are sunken rocks which lay off $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the shore.

Vessels bound to the westward from Hyannis, must run to the southward until the light house bears E. by N. and then steer W. by S. for Succunneset Point, which course will carry you clear of the S. W. rock, which bears from the light west, 4 miles distant; on which is only 7 feet of water. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. 8 miles from the light, lays a dangerous ledge, called Collin's Ledge, 3 miles from the shore. There are 3 fathoms close to it all around it, and it is dry at low water. In running this course, (W. by S.) light bearing E. by N. you will have from 3 to 4 or 5 fathoms; if to the southward, towards the Horse Shoe, you will have from 4 to 10 fathoms, and close to the Horse Shoe 13 fathoms.

On the 1st Oct. 1817, the new Light-House on NANTUCKET GREAT POINT, was lit as a fixed light, with 14 patent lamps, with 14 18 inch reflectors—the lamps are 67 feet above the level of the sea.

On the 3d Oct. 1817 the new Light-House at TARPULIN COVE, in the Vineyard Sound, was lighted as a fixed light, with 7 lamps and reflectors.

On the 4th of Oct. 1817, the new Light-House on the West Chop of HOLMES' HOLE, Vineyard Sound, was lighted as a fixed light, with 8 lamps and reflectors.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE VINEYARD SOUND.

Vessels entering the Vineyard Sound, from the westward, must leave Gay Head light on the starboard hand about 3 miles; when it bears S. E. by S. steer N. E. by E. until Tarpaulin Cove light bears N. E. and then run for it until within half a mile of it; then steer to the eastward by it, keeping about that distance until the light bears west; then steer N. N. W. into the Cove, and anchor in 3, 4 or 5 fathoms, the light bearing from S. S. W. to S. W. In steering from Tarpaulin Cove to Holmes' Hole Harbor, bring the Cove light to bear W. by S. or W. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$, and steer E. by N. or E. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. having regard to the tide, which runs strong until the West Chop light bears S. E. by S.; then steer S. E.

by E. or E. S. E. until the Chop light bears west, 1 mile distant; they steer south for Holmes' Hole Harbor, and anchor in 4 or 5 fathoms, light bearing N. W. or N. W. by N.; in going farther up the harbor, the light will be shut in by the woods; to the southward of it you have the best anchorage in the middle of the harbor, in 3 fathoms.

In coming into the Vineyard Sound, bound eastward over the shoals, pass by Gay Head light, as before directed, and steer N. E. by E. until the West Chop light bears S. E. by S.; then steer E. S. E. or S. E. by E. giving the Chop a birth of one mile, or come not into less than 4 fathoms, until it bears W. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.; then steer E. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. for Nantucket light, which you will make right ahead; in keeping that bearing, and steering that course, you will go channel-way between the Hedge Fence and Squash Meadow Shoals, where you will have from 11 to 13 fathoms water, until you pass Cape Poge light. In coming from the eastward, keep the chop light, bearing from W. by N. to W. N. W. until you are within $\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the light; then steer S. W. or S. W. by W. for the harbor, and anchor in 5, 4 or 3 fathoms; but if bound out of the Sound to the westward, give the West Chop a birth of half a mile, and steer W. N. W. until the Cove light bears W. by S.; then steer S. W. by W. which will carry you out of the Sound.

BEARINGS AND DISTANCE

Gay Head light bears from Tarpaulin Cove light S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. 9 miles distance. Tarpaulin Cove light bears from the West Chop light W. 10 miles distance. From the West Chop light the West end of the Hedge Fence N. N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant.

From the West Chop light to the east end of the middle ground, N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. $\frac{1}{4}$ mile distant.

From the West Chop to the East Chop, S. E. by E. 2 miles.

From the West Chop light to the Squash Meadow Shoal, S. E. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 5 miles distant.

From the West Chop light to the east end of the Hedge Fence, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. 6 miles distant.

On the 3d Oct. 1817, the new Light-House on PETIT MANAN, was lit as a fixed light, with 9 lamps and reflectors.

A person has been employed by me to take the bearings and distance from the light of the several dangerous rocks that lay near it, with the courses from the light to the several harbors in the neighborhood of it. I have not yet received his communication; but, as soon as they are made, they will be handed you.

I am, very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

WINSLOW LEWIS,

Superintendent for Lighting the U. States Light Houses.

H. A. S. DEARBORN, Esq.

Superintendent of Light Houses, in Massachusetts.

Carracas September 26.

A meteor of considerable length, and of a most luminous appearance, coming from a S. W. direction, passed over Otrabanda, precisely at noon on Thursday last. The head was nearly round, and from it towards the middle of a bluish cast. The whole form appeared tapering, and ended in a waving tail of bright fire. At the moment it was seen, the Sun was shining in full splendour.

RICHMOND Nov. 7.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Patriot, dated Natchez, Oct. 13, 1817.

"Of all the plagues I ever heard, we have one that exceeds them. The yellow fever has raged so in this place, that three fourths, or at least two thirds of the inhabitants left the place, and there are not enough to attend the sick and bury the dead. The poor wretches are found dead in their houses by themselves, and it is difficult to get any one to lay them out and put them in the ground. Almost all the stores are shut up, and the post office is open only two or three hours on mail days. It is such awful times that not a dollar enters the town, except to get some necessary that cannot be dispensed with."

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!
 CASH will be given at the Royal Gazette Office, for clean Linen or Cotton RAGS.