

sloping hills, for the most part covered with Tama (Tartaric furze.) The banks of the river were covered with grass, turf, and prickly bushes.—Around, the land was covered with verdure; flocks of sheep were browsing, and deer leaping: altogether it was a romantic spot, wanting but trees to make it delightful.

During the march the sun was found at times powerful; but the temperature was evidently decreasing with the elevation. The highest observed in the day (23d of July) was 86 deg.

Zamsiri, a mere halting place for travellers, on the banks of the Shelti, to which they proceeded from Keubrang, is 15,600 feet above the sea, a height equal to that of the passes through the outer range of snowy mountains: yet there is nothing to remind one of the Himalaya. Gently sloping hills and tranquil rivulets, with banks of turf and pebbly beds, flocks of pigeons, and herbs of deer, would give one the idea of a much lower situation. But nature (Capt. Gerard remarks) has adapted the vegetation to that extraordinary country; for did it extend no higher than on the southern base of the Himalaya, Tartary would be uninhabitable by either man or beast.

It seems surprising (he goes on to observe) that the limit of vegetation should rise higher the farther we proceed, but so it is; on ascending the southern slope of the snowy range, the extreme height of cultivation is 10,000 feet; and even there the crops are frequently cut green. The highest habitation is 9,500 feet; 11,800 feet may be reckoned the upper limit of forest, and 12,000 that of bushes; although in a few sheltered situations, such as ravines, dwarf birches and small bushes are found almost at 12,000 feet.

In the valley of the Baspa river, the highest village is at 11,400 feet; the cultivation reaches to the same elevation; and the forest extends to 13,000 feet at the least.

Advancing further, you find villages at 13,000 feet, cultivation at 13,600 feet, fine birch trees at 14,000 feet, and tama bushes, which furnish excellent fire-wood, at 17,000 feet.

To the eastward, towards Manassarovar, by the accounts of the Tartars, it would appear that crops and bushes thrive at a still greater height.

The travellers descended the valley of the Shelti river to its confluence with the Sumdo river, and ascended to the crest of the Hukeo pass, of which the elevation is 15,786 feet. The soil is redish, apparently decomposed limestone, with no large stones. The ground is thickly covered with green sward and beds of prickly bushes. No rocky points are seen, the whole being gentle slopes of gravel, much resembling some of the Scotch highlands; the same at a distance seeming like heath. Yaks and horses were feeding on the surrounding heights; and the climate was pleasant, the temperature being 57 degrees.

Three of the people, who were attending the castle, watched the party for some time, until being convinced they were Europeans, they mounted their horses and set off at a gallop. The travellers quickened their pace, determined to advance as far as practicable; but two miles further they were stopped by the Chinese, after they had crossed a rivulet with swampy banks, winding among rich turf, near which they found many ammonites, at the height of 16,200 feet, on the elevated land between Hukeo and Zinchin.

The Tartars under Chinese authority were encamped, awaiting their arrival, of which previous intimation had been received, and pointed out a spot for their camp, and a line beyond which they should not pass. Their manners were polite, and their civility was

required by presents of tobacco, the only thing for which they seemed to have any, or the least desire.

The height of Rinchin is 16,136 feet, and the eminences in the vicinity rise many hundred feet higher. In every direction horses were seen galloping about, and feeding on the very tops of the heights; altogether there were about two hundred. Kites and eagles were soaring in the air; large flocks of small birds, like linnets, were flying about, and locusts jumping among the bushes.

Immediately across the settlej, the mountains are abrupt; but more to the east there is a succession of gentle slopes. Beyond them again, appeared a lofty snowy range. It seemed to run N. 50 deg. W. to S. 50 deg. E. Clouds hang about it.

At this altitude the atmosphere exhibited that remarkable dark appearance which has been often observed in elevated situations. The sun shone like an orb of fire, without the least blaze. At night, the part of the horizon where the moon was expected to rise, could scarcely be extinguished before the limb touched it; and the stars and planets shone with a brilliancy never seen, unless at great heights.

With a transit telescope of 30 inches, and a power of 30, stars of the fifth magnitude were distinct in broad day; but none of less size were perceptible. At Subathu, 4,200 feet above the level of the sea, stars of the fourth magnitude require a power of 40 to make them visible in the day.

The temperature was greater than expected; the thermometer rose to 60 degrees in the shade, and at sunset was 42. It sank to 30½ before sun rise. About nine in the forenoon a wind from the S. W. began, it was at its greatest strength at p. m. and subsided at sunset.

The climate is very different from that which is experienced in crossing the outer range of the Himalaya at the same season. Here, at the height of 16,000 and 17,000 feet, is abundance of fuel (metoh, bearing a beautiful yellow flower, and no prickles,) good water and a serene sky; at an inferior elevation, no firewood is nearer than five or six miles, the clouds hung around the mountains, the sun is rarely visible, and showers of rain are frequent.

ROYAL NAVY.

*Loss of the Algerine.*—The following particulars relative to the *Algerine* sloop of war, has led to the conclusion, that the whole of the gallant officers, and crew of this vessel have unfortunately perished:—It appears, that the *Revenge*, bearing the flag of Vice Admiral Sir H. Neale, with the *Algerine* in company, sailed, on the 9th of January, from Garden Bay, opposite to the Island of Hydra, on her voyage to Smyrna. Captain Wemyss, of the *Algerine*, dined that day with the commander in chief on board the *Revenge*, and left that ship about nine at night for his own sloop, which was then about half a mile astern. Before ten o'clock, the wind suddenly altered a few points, without any previous appearance of bad weather, and a squall of the most violent description ensued, which raged with the utmost fury for about half an hour. The *Revenge* was thrown over on her beam ends, and every sail except the fore-top-sail was blown to ribands, and the fore-yard and cross-jack-yard were carried away in the slings. After the violence of the squall was over, the night became fine, but extremely dark. No light was seen from the direction in which the *Algerine* was supposed to be, but fears were not then entertained for her safety. As, however, she was not visible at day light, although the *Revenge* had been on duty during the night, and no account

of her was received at Smyrna, the Admiral despatched the *Garnet* into the Bay of Aegina to look out for her, but unhappily, no tidings had been received of her at Naples up to the 20th March. It is therefore impossible that any reasonable hope can be indulged that the *Algerine* weathered the fury of the squall. The melancholy fate of her officers and crew is greatly deplored. Captain Wemyss was an officer of much promise, and was highly esteemed by his brother officers in the Mediterranean. He was the son of General Wemyss, and brother of Captain J. Wemyss, of the Royal Navy, and was in the 27th year of his age.

Boston, July 12.

There is now deposited in the Philadelphia Museum, for a short time, a Stone of about 70 lbs. weight, taken from among the "Rising Rocks" in Montgomery county, Pa. by G. Lillibridge, on a late visit to that place. A correct profile, likeness of George Washington, is visible on the face of the stone. The likeness is formed, it appears, by nature, as the stone was found several feet beneath the surface of the ground.

*Suicide.*—On the 15th ult. (says the Kesseville Herald,) a young man in Peru, named Merrill, put an end to his life by hanging himself in a field. It is remarkable that on the day of his death, a messenger arrived from New-Hampshire, bearing the news that his mother had killed herself, just one week before, in a similar way.

A gang of Counterfeiters is said to have been recently detected in Ohio—in which were two Colonels and one Captain. The members of the gang had sworn to murder any one of their number who should reveal the secrets of the Company. 200,000 dollars in counterfeit notes were expected to be found.

The mail coaches of England, run over 12,000 miles in a single night—half the circumference of the globe. A newspaper published in the morning, is on the same night read 120 miles off. The traveller going at night from London, sleeps on the second night four hundred miles off.

*Hayti.*—An expedition of one hundred and nineteen men, women, and children, liberated by the society of Friends in North Carolina, sailed from Beaufort for Hayti on the 11th of June.

Montreal, June 22.

An old woman, aged 75, and a boy 9 years of age, were lost in the woods near Whitby, Upper Canada, on the 22d ult. and were not found till the 29th, although about 400 men were in search of them. They were found about 12 miles from where they strayed from. The woman nearly exhausted was lying behind a log, where she expected to die, but the boy was able to walk and gather roots.

*A cheap and excellent summer drink.*—Vinegar and water, sweetened with sugar or molasses is the best drink that can be consumed in warm weather. It is pleasant and cooling; it promotes perspiration, and resists putrefaction. Vinegar and water constituted the only drink of the Roman republic; and it is well known that they marched and fought in a warm climate, and beneath a load of arms weighing 60 pounds. Boaz, a wealthy farmer in Palestine, we read in the Bible, treated his reapers with nothing but bread dipped in vinegar. The custom of swallowing spirits and water is pernicious in every way, while this beverage, in the country, is pleasant and healthy, and

is not liable to produce what the spirit invariably does, namely fever and headach.—*London Oracle of Health.*

*William Cobbett.*—This ban-dog of all parties, and efficient enemy of none, is now struggling to set up his growl of Parliament. Intolerably as we should condemn the being who would vote for such a person as his proper representative, we are willing to confess, that as a matter of amusement, we should be glad to see this great God within the walls of the House. It should be a fine thing to see how soon the demagogue would find his level in that unfailing rest of impertinence and presumption. The moment he should enter the House, such a man would be politically dead. He would be crushed, like an intruding reptile, by an onset of every party.—*Edinburgh Observer.*

*Cure for the Yellow Fever.*—A correspondent says, perhaps it is not generally known that an infallible cure for the Yellow fever has recently been discovered at Havana. A respectable sea captain informs him that an Englishman, named Nicholas, has built within a few miles of Havana, a spacious hospital for the reception of those who are afflicted with this distressing malady. As soon as a person is attacked, he is conveyed to the hospital, and put under the care of attending physicians, (some of whom are Americans,) who immediately apply ice to all parts of the body, and continue the applications until the fever is destroyed, (which is generally in a few days,) and the patient convalescent.

*Remarkable effects of Lightning.*—On Tuesday last, the house of Mr. Haskell, of Livermore, Me. was struck and very much injured by lightning. The fluid entered the chimney, which it rent from the top to the bottom; and bursting out in several places, it scattered in every direction. There was no part of the house, that it did not enter, nor scarcely a piece of wood, which did not bear marks of the destructive element. A large hole was burst out in the roof and in either side of the building; several windows were stove out, a clock considerably damaged, &c. Seven persons were in the house, all of whom were knocked down, though not seriously injured. But the most remarkable circumstance is yet to be told. Mrs. Haskell was sitting in a chair about the middle of one of the rooms, rocking her infant, when the lightning entered. A part of the fluid, which was traced upon the floor, took the direction of her chair, shattered the rocker, passed up to the spot, entered the clothes of Mrs. H. near her hip, passed down her leg into her shoe, which it stripped into flutters, and then escaped from the house. Mrs. H. recovered probably in a few seconds, as did the other persons, finding herself and infant upon the floor. The face of her infant being black she supposed it dead, but soon found that it was only covered with soot from the chimney and was not injured. The leg of Mrs. H. was a little burnt, and her feet so benumbed as to disable her for walking for some hours, but she is now perfectly well. This account is given from personal observation, by the writer of the effects produced.—*Brunswick Herald.*

A humorous Scotch lawyer, who had often received favors from the Duke of B., called upon his Grace for the same purpose one morning before having shaved himself. The Duke observing the roughness of his chin, asked why he had not smoothed it by a tonsorial application? "Because," replied the lawyer, "I have a favor to ask of your Grace, and I did not like to do it barefaced."