The Weekly Observer.

Established in 1818, Under the title of "The Star." { Whole No 1592.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1849.

VOL. XXI.—NO. 41.

The Observer.

Published on TUESDAY, by DONALD A. CAMERON, at his Office, corner of Prince William and Church Streets, over the Store of Messrs. Jardine & Co.—TERMS: 15s. per annum, half in advance.

At a Court of Common Council holden at the City Hall of the City of Saint John, on Monday the nineteenth day of March, Anno Domini 1849:

Read and re-enacted the following Laws.

AN Ordinance to regulate the Election of Aldermen, Assistant Aldermen, and Constables in the City of Saint John.

A Law to establish and regulate the Public Fish Market in the City of Saint John.

By order of the Common Council.

J. WILLIAM BOYD, *Common Clerk.*

At a Court of Common Council holden at the City Hall of the City of Saint John, on Monday the nineteenth day of March, Anno Domini 1849:

Read and enacted the following Ordinance.

An Ordinance to provide for the establishment of a FIRE POLICE FORCE in the City of Saint John.

WHEREAS it is deemed necessary to make provision for the better protection of Property, and to restrain idlers and disorderly persons from creating confusion and preventing proper means being used for extinguishing Fires:

I. *Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, in Common Council convened,* That so many Freemen and Freeholders, not exceeding one hundred and fifty persons, shall be appointed by the Common Council as a Fire Police Force.

II. *And be it ordained,* That the persons so appointed by the Common Council, and who may consent to serve in the said Fire Police Force, shall be sworn in as Special Constables and enroll their names in a proper book to be kept by the Common Clerk, affixing numbers consecutively, beginning with number one, and in order as enrolled; and that each and every person after being so appointed, sworn and enrolled, shall forthwith be provided with a proper Badge, with his number thereon, to be worn around the Hat, and a short Baton, at the expense of the Corporation.

III. *And be it ordained,* That the said Fire Police Force shall be divided into Divisions or Companies, and that each Division or Company shall not contain more than twenty-five men; and that the said Divisions and Companies respectively shall select from amongst themselves, one Captain and one Assistant Captain or Lieutenant, and all other such officers as they may deem necessary for the good order and regulation of said Division or Company.

IV. *And be it ordained,* That it shall be the duty of the said Fire Police to repair to all fires which may occur within the City of Saint John, and to arrest or otherwise cause the removal of all idlers or disorderly persons, and enforce the services of persons present, in working the Engines, forming lines, and conveying water, and assume charge in so far as necessary to prevent robbery of Property which may be exposed by removal.

V. *And be it ordained,* That if any person other than a duly appointed Fire Policeman, shall presume to use or wear any distinguishing badge appointed to be worn by the sain Police, or any badge resembling the same, (excepting such as may be worn by the Engineemen, &c.,) at any fire which may occur in the City of St. John, shall, on conviction before the Mayor or Recorder or any one of the Aldermen of the said City, forfeit and pay the sum of Five Pounds.

VI. *And be it ordained,* That when any person after having been appointed in manner as by this Ordinance is provided, and continued to serve, shall desire to retire from said Police, he shall give notice in writing to the Common Clerk, and be held so discharged, and the place or places so vacated shall be filled up by appointment of other persons.

By order of the Common Council.

J. WILLIAM BOYD, *Common Clerk.*

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber. I. WOODWARD.

St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having this day assigned unto his Son, ROBERT NISBET, all his Stock of Furniture, Materials and Tools, &c. &c., the Cabinet Making and Upholstery Business heretofore conducted in the name of THOMAS NISBET & SON, will in future be carried on by the said ROBERT NISBET, on his own account, upon the same premises.

All the outstanding debts due to and owing by the late firm of THOMAS NISBET & SON, will be collected and settled by the Subscriber.

THOMAS NISBET.

Saint John, N. B. 1st Sept. 1848.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of JOHN ROSS, late of this City, (formerly of Grand Manan,) deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to JOHN M. ROBINSON, Esq., Barrister at Law, who is hereby authorised to receive the same.

MARY PADDOCK, *Executrix.*

St. John, Oct. 31st, 1848.

BRASS'S HOTEL, WINDSOR, N. S.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the premises known as BRASS'S HOTEL, in Windsor; and trusts that by strict attention to business, he may receive a share of the public patronage. His larder and hall will be well supplied with such as the season and place can afford—his bar with the best wines and liquors—and he will endeavour at all times to give travellers such satisfaction as may be required.

JAMES GILDRED, *Windsor, N. S.*

Sept. 26.—3m

Lines and Twines.

NOW opening and for Sale—300 Dozen 9, 12, 15, 18 and 21 Thread Pollock and COD LINES; 100 Bundles very fine HERRING TWINE; 300 Do. Seine TWINE; 500 Do. very fine Salmon and Shad Twine, at exceedingly low rates, by

W. TISDALE & SON.

Jan. 30.

Fishing Lines and Twines.

Just received per the *Peruvian* from Liverpool:

10 CASKS containing Salmon, Shad, Seine, and Herring TWINES.

Also—Cod and Pollock Lines, from 9 to 18 thread.

For sale low by JOHN V. THURGAR.

Nov. 14.

No. 2, North Market Wharf

HARDWARE, Powder, Spikes, &c.

C. & W. H. ADAMS

Have received per late arrivals from Liverpool, &c. their usual supply of GOODS in this line, which, with their stock on hand, comprises a good assortment, viz:

LOCKS, LATCHES, HINGES, NAILS, SCREWS, Sad Irons, Traces and OX Chains, Tea Kettles, SKATES, Counter Scales and Weights, Steel and Iron Barn Shovels, Steel'd and common Socket Shovels, Iron and Copper Tacks and Brads, Carpenters' and other TOOLS of best manufacturers, SHEET ZINC, AUGERS, Cast and Blistered STEEL, Sleigh Shoe STEEL; Hearth, Shoe, Scrub, Dust, and Horse BRUSHES; White and Yellow open mouth SLEIGH BELLS, Horse Bells, Sparrowbills, Heel-plates and Tip Nails, "Grove's" Buck-saws, Griddles, Iron and Copper Coal Scoops, and a few fancy Coal Scoops and Vases as samples, Sash Cord and Axle Pulleys, Fire Irons and Fenders, Glass and Mineral Knobs, Iron WIRE, Riddles and Sieves, Glue, Wool Cards, and a variety of Small Wares.—Also;

30 Kegs "Hall & Son's" FF. POWDER,
A few Kegs "Rifle" and other Canister POWDER,
3 Cases "Hoole, Staniforth and Gray's" SAWS, containing Pit, Cross-cut, Hand, Circular, Gang and long Mill SAWS;
1 Cask "Vicker's" FILES,
1 Cask (4 cwt.) CURLED HAIR,
Cut NAILS of domestic Manufacture always on hand,
160 Bags Deck Spikes, 4 to 8 inch.

☞ *For sale low for good payments.*

November, 1848.

HARDWARE!

T. R. GORDON,

Corner of Market Square and Dock Street,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Offers for sale at *reduced prices*, for Cash, a large and good assortment of CUTLERY and HARDWARE, consisting of

TABLE and Dessert KNIVES and FORKS, Carvers, Steels, Pen and Pocket Knives, Ivory-haft Knives in sets or dozens, Scissors and Shears, *Elliot's* and *Rodgers'* RAZORS and Pocket Knives; Butcher, Shoe and Sheath Knives.

Kitchen and Parlor Fire and Hand-Irons, Dust Pans, Cinder Sifters; copper, brass and iron Coal Scuttles and Hods, Fire Pokers, Tea, Bread and Knife Trays; BRITANNIA METAL Coffee and Tea Pots, Sugar Basins, Cream Ewers, Urns and Tea and Table Spoons; covered Hot Water Jugs; Silver-plated Candlesticks, Snuffers & Trays, and Castors.

GERMAN SILVER Tea and Table Spoons, Forks, Ladles, &c. Block Tin Tea and Coffee Pots, Kettles, Dish Covers, Candlesticks, and Kettles on stands.

BRASS Kettles, Snuffers and Trays, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Curtain Bands and Pins, Table and Hall Lamps, *Gas Pendants and Brackets*; Lamp Glasses, Foot Tubs, Water and Slop Cans, Plate Baskets, Plate Warmers, Preserving Kettles.

CARPENTERS' TOOLS, viz.: Hand, Tenon, Keyhole and other Saws; Planes, Chisels, Gouges, Plane Irons, Compasses, Rules, Bevils, Pincers, Hammers, Augers, Auger Bits, Axes, Hatchets, Drawing Knives, Squares, Chalk-lines, &c.

BLACKSMITHS' Bellows, Vices, Anvils, Tryer Irons, Hammers, Sledges, &c.; Borax, Lead Pipe, Glue, Curled Hair, Hair Cloth, Chair Web, Girth and Straining Web, Kettle Ears, Candlestick Springs, Brass and Iron WIRE, (assorted.)

Brass, Japan'd and Plated Harness and Saddle Mountings, SLEIGH BELLS, SKATES and Straps, Gig and Cart Hames, Horse Traces, Ox Chains; Breeching, Halter and Dog Chains, Whip Thongs.

Sheet BRASS and ZINC, Spelter, Wirecloth, Sadirons, Frying pans, Griddles, Pots, Ovens, Spiders, Stewpans, Saucepans, Teakettles, Tea kitchens, Soup Digester, Fish kettles, Hair and Wire Seives; Brass, Wire and Painted Fenders; Steelyards, *Large* and small Scale-Beams; Patent Weighing Machines up to 2 cwt., Weights, Door Scrapers and Knockers; Hearth, Horse, Shoe and Paint BRUSHES; Horse and Ox Cards, Currycombs, Wheelheads, Wood-cards.

Carpenters' Patent Rim and Brass Mortice Locks; stock, pad, chest, till, trunk and back-case Locks; a few of *Chubb's'* Patent Detector Locks, Letter Pad Locks, &c.; American Mortice locks and Latches; Norfolk and Night Latches; Brass and Iron Butts; Strap, T, Chest, and other Hinges; Brass and Iron Screws; Mineral, Rosewood, Mahogany, Brass, and Japanned Knobs; Brass and Iron Bolts; Carriage Bolts; Carriage Lace; American Patent Slatter and Gate Hinges and Latches.

Gas Pendants, Brackets, Burners, Burners, &c.; Hall and Table and Shop Lamps, Lamp Glasses, Glass Lamps, &c.

Hoole, Staniforth & Gray's Cast Steel Mill, Crosscut, Pit, Circular, Hand, and Tenon SAWS and FILES.

VICKER'S flat, round, half-round, square, and three square bastard, hand, and smooth FILES.—three square taper (5 to 9 inches), Pit and Circular Saw (4 1-2 to 12 inch), double and single cut Mill (6 to 10 inch) FILES; Horse and Shoe Rasps; *Stub's* best File.

Sanderson Brothers & Co's Cast, Blister, German, and Spring STEEL.

Warranted CHAIN, 1-4 to 1-2 inch.

Copper Boat NAILS; Batt and Wrought Nails; Spikes, Horse and Ox Nails; Whale Boat, Clout, Bellows, and Scupper Nails.

CANADA STOVES, 20 to 26 inch.
CROWN GLASS, 8x10 and 10x12.

Market Square, St. John, Dec. 1, 1848.

Stoves! Stoves!! Stoves!!!

Just received per 'Widow,' from New York:

A LOT of fancy Air-Tight Parlor STOVES, for burning coal.—Also, a lot of Diamond Empire Cooking Stoves, Charcoal Furnaces, Water Urns, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.—For Sale low by JOHN S. WESTLOTORN,

Sept. 12. *King's Square*

S. K. Foster's Shoe Store,

Corner of King and Germain Streets.

Boys' and Youths' strong BOOTS, suitable for the season.

THE Subscriber has now on hand, and is daily receiving, Boys' and Youths' strong BOOTS, suitable for the season, of domestic manufacture and warranted good.

Jan. 2. S. K. FOSTER.

JANUARY, 1849.

Nails, Spikes, Chains, Anchors, &c.

FOR SALE.

100 CASKS assorted Wrought Nails; 75 kegs do. Cut do.;
60 casks 11 to 10 inch SPIKES;
90 kegs, 112 lb. each, 1½ in. to 5/8 in. Steel Nails;
20 kegs Horse and Boat Nails;
30 kegs ¾ to 3/8 in. Rigging Chain;
5 Chain Cables, 9 16ths to 1 inch;
7 Iron and wood stocked Anchors;
67 slabs Spelter. JOHN KINNEAR, Prince Wm. Street.

Ladies' Shoe Store,

GERMAIN STREET.

Just received per ship *Portland*:—

LADIES' Superfine Black Cloth BOOTS
Do. do. do. Grey (Queen's Pattern) do.
Do. French Merino BOOTS—a beautiful article
Do. *Rich Black Satin Dress BOOTS*
Do. White and Black Satin SLIPPERS
Do. Fancy SLIPPERS—new styles.
Do. Kid and Enamelled Opera SLIPPERS
Do. French SLIPPERS—various patterns
Do. Fashionable Bronze Opera Kid Slippers
Girls' Cloth BOOTS, and Prunella Walking Boots
Do. white and black Satin, black and bronze Kid SLIPPERS.

Together with a great variety of BOOTS and SHOES of the Finest description, and Warranted.

—ALSO—

A very large assortment of the Cheapest BOOTS and SHOES for sale in this City.

Dec. 5, 1848. S. K. FOSTER.

The Garland.

THE DEAD MARINER.

BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE, ESQ.

Sleep on—sleep on—above thy corpse
The winds their sabbath keep—
The wave is round thee—and thy breast
Heaves with the heaving deep.
O'er thee, mild eve her beauty flings,
And there the white gull lifts her wings:
And the blue halcyon loves to lave
Her plumage in the holy wave.

Sleep on—no willow o'er thee bends
With melancholy air,
No violet springs, nor dewy rose
Its soul of love lays bare;
But there the sea-flower bright and young
Is sweetly o'er thy slumbers flung:
And like a weeping mourner fair;
The pale flag hangs its tresses there.

Sleep on—sleep on—the glittering depths
Of ocean's coral waves
Are thy bright urn—thy requiem,
The music of its waves:—
The purple gems for ever burn,
In fadeless beauty round thy urn;
And pure and deep as infant love,
The blue sea rolls its waves above.

Sleep on—sleep on—the fearful wrath
Of mingling cloud and deep,
May leave its wild and stormy track
Above thy place of sleep.
But when the wave has sunk to rest,
As now 'twill murmur o'er thy breast;
And the bright victims of the sea,
Perchance will make their home with thee.

Sleep on—thy corpse is far away,
But love bewails thee yet—
For thee the heart-rung sigh is breathed,
And lovely eyes are wet:—
And she, thy young and beauteous bride,
Her thoughts are hovering by thy side;
As oft she turns to view with tears
The Eden of departed years.

WRECK OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP.

Nearly 200 Lives Lost.

During Thursday last, news reached Harwich of several vessels having been wrecked on the Long Sands, a dangerous shoal on that part of the coast. The first tidings communicated the loss of a Dutch Indiaman, named the Dyle, bound from Antwerp to Havannah, the crew of which (with the exception of one poor fellow), were picked up by her Majesty's revenue-cutter Scout. A large schooner shared a similar fate, on the same sands, with the loss of every soul of her crew. Seven or eight total losses were also reported as having happened on the adjacent shoals, and it was hoped that these formed the extent of the disasters. Late on Friday night, however, her Majesty's revenue cutter Petrel brought the melancholy intelligence of the loss of an emigrant ship on the same sands, and that nearly 200 beings had perished with her. Only four of the many on board survived, whom the Petrel had rescued.

Owing to the exhausted condition of the poor fellows, who had been exposed to the storm in the rigging for 48 hours, it was not till Saturday that the correct details could be elicited from them.

The ill-fated vessel was the bark Floridian, 500 tons burden, from Antwerp. She was the property of Mr. E. D. Hurlbert, of New York, and had been chartered by a German company for the conveyance of emigrants to the United States. She was announced to sail from Antwerp last Thursday week, but did not take her departure from the coast until Tuesday, the 27th ult. The number of emigrants is stated to have been from 176 to 200. They comprised young, respectable German agricultural labourers, with their wives and families, and many mechanics; amongst the number on board were from 40 to 60 women and between 20 and 30 children. The ship was worked by a crew of nearly 20, part of whom were Englishmen, commanded by a Captain Whitmore, a surgeon being on board to attend the emigrants. The weather continued favourable up to twelve o'clock on Tuesday night, when the wind shifted round to the south west, blowing very hard, with a fall of hail and snow, and so heavy was the fall that it became impossible to see the length of the vessel. They tacked ship and bore to the north-westward, until four o'clock on Wednesday morning, and then altered their course. Daybreak brought fearful weather; the wind had sprung up terrifically, with a great fall of snow, and a heavy rolling sea. The ship kept on her course, the intention being to make for the South Foreland light, running under reefed foresail and foretopmast staysail, and the main spencer. Although the storm increased in fury almost every hour, no alarm was manifested for the safety of the ship until about three o'clock, when the chief mate expressed some misgivings as to the course they were then pursuing, and, calling to the second officer, requested him to take charge of the watch while he went below to "look into his coast pilot directory." Scarcely had he quitted his post before the ship struck with terrific force; so great, indeed, that her planks, and false keel immediately rushed up alongside. The emigrants instantly hastened on deck in frantic dismay. Within a few moments of the vessel striking, the sea broke into her hull, blowing up the hatchways, and sweeping many of the poor creatures overboard, while others were drowned in their births, being unable to rise from the effects of sea-sickness. Captain Whitmore gave orders to his men to launch the boats. The first boat broke adrift the moment it was launched, and, it is said, capsized directly with two men who were in it. The moment the second boat was lowered the captain jumped into it with Mrs. Whitmore (his wife). This led to a desperate rush towards the craft. Some twenty or thirty poor creatures, men and women, leaped from the quarter-deck of the foundering ship into the boat; the result was, that it also instantly capsized, and the whole party were precipitated overboard and lost. The crew took to the rigging, to which they lashed themselves, and upwards of one hundred of the emigrants congregated on the quarter-deck. Here they had not been more than an hour before the ship broke in two, amidships. The mainmast fell over the side with a fearful crash, and a tremendous sea carried away the whole of the quarter-deck, with the mass of human beings on it. By great efforts eight or ten were rescued by the men who had secured themselves in the rigging. The moment the ship broke in two, her cargo, mostly merchandise, floated out and intermingled with the drowning sufferers. For some time men, women, and children were to be seen floating about on the packages. Ere night had set in, however, all had disappeared. The then survivors, about twelve in number, continued in the rigging of the foremast, which, with the fore part of the vessel, was all that remained of the wreck, the whole of the night enduring the greatest suffering. The sea kept breaking over them, and the cold being intense rendered their condition most painful. When Thursday morning broke it was discovered that six had died in the course of the night; they had been frozen to death. All that day the same fearful weather existed, and not the least aid could be rendered to those who still existed in the rigging. They could see vessels passing at a distance, but they were too far off for the crews to observe their situation. Thursday night and the greater portion of Friday passed away, and no help came. Only four now remained, three sailors and one passenger; the other two were frozen to death in the course of the preceding day and night. About seven o'clock great was their joy at perceiving the approach of a vessel, which proved to be her Majesty's revenue cutter Petrel. The crew belonging to her lowered their boat and pushed off to the spot, the heavy surf beating round the wreck in such a manner as to render the running of the cutter alongside the wreck exceedingly dangerous. After great difficulty the poor fellows were got off and taken on board the revenue cutter. They were in a deplorable state of exhaustion, and partly bereft of their senses. Their hands and feet were severely frostbitten, and how they escaped with their lives appears most remarkable. The Petrel made for Harwich with all sail, and arrived about 11 o'clock at night. Mr. Billingsley, Lloyd's agent and vice consul for the Belgian government, afforded the poor fellows every attention that was possible by placing them in comfortable quarters. The names of the seamen saved are Henry Hill, William Harry, and a Swede, name unknown. The fourth is one of the emigrants, apparently a mechanic. He has been deranged ever since has landed.

From accounts received from Brightlingsea, a small fishing village near Wivenhoe, we hear that a Colchester vessel lost five hands in an attempt to rescue some of the sufferers. The noble fellows saw the quarter deck carried away with the emigrants on it. They immediately pushed off in their boat with a view of saving some of them, but had scarcely got a few strokes when a heavy sea caught their craft, upset it, and the whole of them met with a watery grave.

The Long Sands form a very extensive shoal some distance outside the well-known channel known as the Swin. In length they are between nine and ten miles, and their breadth averages from half a mile to 1½ mile. They are about 20 miles from Harwich, and their other extremity about the same distance from the North Foreland. It is a matter of some surprise that the ill-fated vessel should have made such a course as to touch these sands. It is affirmed that she must have been a number of points out of her track in making for the Channel, for even boisterous as the wind was, it was not in a direction likely to hasten the striking of the ship on these shoals. The opinion given by competent parties is that the catastrophe is entirely attributed to a want of judgment on the part of the commander; although he was well known and was generally considered an experienced mariner. It is worthy of remark, however, that American commanders in coming from foreign northern ports generally steer a course nearer the English coast than the more proper and safe channel.

The revenue cutters which have since arrived at Harwich, report that not a vestige of the wreck remains, the whole had been swallowed up in the sands. As yet none of the bodies have been brought ashore. A great number have been floating out. The fact of most of them being naked, leads to the presumption that they had been previously picked up and stripped of their clothing. Many were known to have large sums of money about their persons—some to the extent of £300 and £400. It is said, on the authority of the coastguard service, a desperate gang of wreckers infest that part of the coast.—*Liv. paper, 30th March.*

THE CAPTURE OF MOULTAN.

This town, as before stated, was captured on the 2nd of January. Our present intelligence extends to the 22nd of January, but it is necessary to go back and take up the tale at the beginning of the month, the accounts of the fall of the town having at the date of our former issue been so meagre, and having reached us so near the day of despatch, as to have prevented us giving anything like a tolerably full or accurate view of the state of affairs. The rumours of the misconduct of the Bengal sepoys, explaining as it does much of the delay that has occurred, are now fully confirmed; and the impression they convey of a portion of the native army which mutinies when ordered to an unpleasant location, and refuses altogether to work in the trenches, or to perform any duty but that of fighting, is a most unpleasant one. They have not only declined to work themselves, but have so jeered at and irritated the Bombay troops, who are always ready to obey orders, however arduous or difficult, that Brigadier Dundas has found himself compelled formally to remonstrate, and has firmly declined to comply with the wish of the general to recall his remonstrance. We formerly mentioned that Colonel Cheape, of the Bengal engineers, had recommended the town to be approached by regular parallels and captured first, without regard to the fort. Major Scott, of the Bombay engineers, gave precisely the opposite advice; he recommended the fort to be taken by approaches, as the town, which was commanded by it, must fall as a necessary consequence on the capture—the capture of the town must occasion the sacrifice of much time and many valuable lives, and could have no effect whatever on the fate of the fortress or its governor or garrison. This counsel was overruled and set aside—with what result will presently appear.

On the 1st of January two breaches were made—both pronounced practicable by the Bengal engineers. Against the latter of these, as formerly stated, a column, consisting of her majesty's 32nd and 49th, and 72nd Native Infantry, under Colonel Franks, was despatched. On approaching it they found it stoutly defended—the aperture established was only large enough to admit the entrance of one man at a time, and beyond it was an undemolished wall twenty-five feet in perpendicular height. The column, finding all further attempts unavailing, withdrew from the point of attack, and moving rapidly round to the other side of the town, entered where the Bombay troops had preceded them. The Bombay column was led by Colonel Stalker, it consisted of the 1st Fusiliers, and the 3d, 4th (Rifles), and 19th Native Infantry. They left their lines as storming parties about two, and having by three o'clock arrived in the neighbourhood of the breach, rested for a moment in the shelter of some old buildings, to take breath for the trial which was to follow. The order was now given to advance, and the moment they showed themselves clear of the shelter, a tremendous fire was opened on them from the loop-holes to the right and left from the work called the Kooni Burj, and from the crest of the breach itself, which was crowded with armed men. The rush of the troops was irresistible—Captain Leith's company of the Fusiliers wheeled round like a wall, and the other companies in succession came in front and began the ascent. The native troops pressed side by side along with the Europeans. Captain Leith was the first man who appeared on the summit of the wall—a tremendous sword cut lopped off his arm, and grazed his side, but failed to bring him to the ground; with his sword he cleared the skulls of a couple of Sikhs who were assailing him, when he was rescued by his men. A fierce hand-to-hand encounter here ensued. It was, however, of short duration. Sergeant Bennett sprang up to the summit of the wall, and waved the colour which he carried, in evidence that the town was won. A perfect storm of bullets for a time flew around him, the colour was torn to tatters, and the staff almost cut in two. For an instant no one could reach him, but there he stood cheering his comrades to come on. There was no need of exhortation—onward they pressed, the enemy retiring doggedly before them, fighting as they withdrew. A sergeant-major of the same gallant corps had been the first who placed the British colours on the walls of Seringapatam half a century ago.

In the course of the night and next day a number of explosions occurred, by which many lives were lost. A couch had been spread in the open air for Col. Stalker, who preferred to walk about watching the state of affairs in the cool night air; he had scarcely withdrew himself from his intended resting place, when the couch and all its appurtenances and attendants were seen high in the air, a gunpowder store having exploded under them. The frightful spectacles presented by the piles of dead scattered about through the town—the shivered limbs and mangled bodies which our shells had occasioned, and the ghastly wounds of some still surviving, were awful to behold. It was now found, moreover, that the capture of the city had in no way improved our prospects of getting into the fort, which was nowhere stronger then on the side next the town.

Siege operations, therefore, required to be recommenced, and parallels were immediately begun to be constructed within 500 yards of the walls. Moolraj plied his artillery as briskly, and offered as stout a resistance as ever. Our batteries were once more opened with as much vigour and as little success as ever—when it seemed as if the mud walls were incapable of being breached by any ordinary species of practice. Even should a breach be established, a ditch surrounded the fort forty feet in width, and twenty five feet deep, the height of the wall from the bottom of the ditch being well nigh fifty feet. Mining was now determined to be attempted, and three shafts were accordingly begun to be run in the direction of the counterscarp, running from the bastion to near the Dowlut gate of the town. It was believed that the whole would be so shaken by the explosion that the establishment of a breach would be comparatively easy. The first thing, however, was, as far as practicable, to have the ditch filled up; and the mines were exploded on the 18th under the crest of the glacis, by which the counterscarp was completely blown in. One of the most singular of all circumstances connected with this most extraordinary siege was this, that up to the 15th of January, or three weeks after the resumption of the most active operations, the town had never been invested. The horses and cattle of Moolraj were seen daily passing out and in by a postern, and watering at a pool near our lines. By the same path, provisions of all kinds were taken in, and the enemy enjoyed as free an intercourse with their friends without as if there had been no hostilities in progress. On the 17th, the order was published prohibiting all ingress and egress to or from the fort. Deserters began once more to come into camp; they spoke of the determination of Moolraj to defend himself to the last, and stated that the garrison was now reduced to about 1000 men. Captain Leith, of the Fusileers, suffered much from the wound in his right arm, the ball not having been extracted; he had lost his left. Our heavy guns and howizer batteries fired 8 inch shells, which buried themselves in the works and then exploded, doing the work of mines. The sap had by the morning of the 19th reached the edge of the ditch, and the shaft was commenced the same evening. The walls and bastions now began to look sorely shattered everywhere—and no wonder, considering what they had undergone. Ambassadors from the fort had two or three times visited our camp, on the part of Moolraj, with proposals for a conditional surrender; on every occasion they were told that no terms would be granted, and that nothing but an unconditional surrender would be accepted of. The 22nd was the day named as that on which the fort would be stormed in case our demand was not complied with. The battering guns were meanwhile kept in full operation, and tremendous salvos of artillery were continued at intervals. Two breaches were reported practicable on the 21st, and on the morning of the 22nd our troops were formed for the assault, when Moolraj would seem to have been at length terrified at the preparations made for his destruction, and surrendered himself, and the citadel, with its garrison of 3000 to 1000 men, unconditionally into our hands.

Thus terminated the siege of Moultan, which had been commenced by General Whish in the beginning of September, and cost us the lives of eleven officers, and neither, perhaps, than 250 to 300 men; with 37 officers and some hundreds of men wounded.

THE SIKHS, LORD GOUGH, AND SIR CHARLES NAPIER.

The news from India has filled the country with grief—almost with indignation. There is cause for regret—for many brave fellows have fallen—but very little for anger, except so far as selfish, and in politic counsel has prevailed in Leadenhall street. In the opinion of CHESTERFIELD, the first address generally decides a man's fortune; and the student of history need not be told that the gain or loss of glory is often contingent on an accident.—Fame was preparing to blow throughout the universe the glory of Lord Gough, when suddenly the waving of Brigadier PENNYCUICK'S sword knocked the trumpet from her lips; and the General, who was already blushing in victory, lest the chance, and, falling in his aim, forfeited the reputation of many a well-fought field. His grey hairs are soiled in an alleged defeat, and, being down, every one has a kick at him.

Lord Gough is a brave soldier, but he never was a good general. Courage he abounds in, but the faculties in which strategy originates are denied him. Like Prince Rupert, he is great in pursuit, but utterly incapable of appreciating the exigencies of battle—of providing against defeat. Yet, in the popular estimate, serious injustice is done him in reference to the battle of Chillianwallah. His triumph had been complete were it not for an accident; had Brigadier Pennycuick been less impatient, and less eager to outstrip a native regiment to the pursuit of glory, the Sikh army had been annihilated; Shere Singh had been a suppliant in the camp of the conqueror, and the English Parliament and the English press had now been rivals in the bestowal of laudations on the commander-in-chief.

What are the facts of the fight? Lord Gough was commanded to anticipate the arrival of succour to the enemy, by bringing Shere Singh to a general engagement. He considered himself quite able to do so; and the result, disastrous as it was, shows that his lordship was right. He put his army in motion; the field of battle was selected by the enemy; delay was impolitic; and, if then engaged at all, Shere Singh was to be encountered in the position chosen by himself. The ground was, to a certain extent, impracticable; the Sikhs in a friendly country, were speedily apprised of the movements of the British, and when Lord Gough, in a detour, had to clear an impediment, he found the enemy not only in readiness, drawn up in battle array, to receive, but to assail him. It was two o'clock in the afternoon, and the commander-in-chief is censured for not waiting until next morning. He could not wait; there was a positive necessity to begin at once; for if he did not, the Sikhs would. Everything was in favor of Shere Singh, and the only chance for the British was to begin on the moment. The military critics in the camp, as is obvious from their letters, were utterly ignorant of all the circumstances which urgently operated on the mind of the general.

We have it on the authority of the greatest master on the art of war, that error, blunder and mistake are incidental to every battle.

Two misapprehensions characterized the conflict on the Jhelum,—the second, probably, proceeding from the first. The disaster which befel the 24th Infantry, is thus related in Lord Gough's despatch:—

"Some time after the advance, I found that Brigadier Pennycuick's brigade had failed in maintaining the position it had carried.

"This brigade, I am informed, mistook for the signal to move in double time the action of their brave leaders, Brigadier Pennycuick and Lieut. Colonel Brookes, (two officers not surpassed for sound judgment and military daring in this or any other army), who waved their swords over their heads as they cheered on their gallant comrades. This unhappy mistake led to the Europeans outstripping the native corps, who could not keep pace, and arriving completely blown at a belt of thicker jungle, where they got into some confusion; and Lieutenant-Colonel Brookes, leading the 24th, was killed between the enemy's guns. At this moment a large body of infantry, which supported their guns, opened upon them so destructive a fire that the brigade was forced to retire, having lost their gallant and lamented leader, Brigadier Pennycuick, and the three other field officers of the 24th, and nearly half the regiment before it got away."

One half of the loss in the battle was sustained by the 24th in officers and men, and it was the first incident in the fight. What effect this had on the alleged flight of the 14th Light Dragoons and the Bengal Cavalry, it is at present impossible to say; but it will readily be admitted that it tended to elate the enemy, and discourage our own troops. Had the 24th not outstripped the native corps, there is no doubt whatever of an instant victory; for, notwithstanding the slaughter, our troops did carry the point immediately after. The panic or flight of the 14th Dragoons was also obviated in the course of the day; and a reference to the condition of different regiments next day will demonstrate that the Sikhs were saved from destruction only by the friendly shades of night, for the majority of the troops had apparently never been engaged, not seriously. Out of thirty-four regiments, twenty-four had no officer killed, six had one each, and in eight all the privates escaped.

As it was, the Sikhs were utterly defeated, for they were deprived of their artillery; but unfortunately Lord Gough's ignorance of the fact, or some gross neglect of orders, enabled them after the battle to recover all their guns except twelve.

It is natural for all armies to praise their opponents; it looks chivalrous; and while it augments the glory of victory, it tends to excuse defeat.—The Sikhs, on this principle, perhaps, are much lauded for valour, and our contemporaries, taking up the note, compliment them not only on their bravery, but on their tactics; yet in point of fact they are essentially orientals—desperate, fanatical, but still only one degree more formidable than their southern neighbours. The battle on the Jhelum deprives them of all title to the praise lavished on them. They were double the number of the British troops, had selected their own position, had protected themselves in the rear, and in their front had the advantage of a jungle. In addition to their superiority in these respects, defective generalship on our side, error, panic, and confusion seemed to bestow victory on them; but they failed to profit by our mistakes, and suffered a few regiments to drive them from their position, and spike all their guns.

It is quite clear, from the result of this battle, disastrous as it was, that we have nothing to apprehend from the Sikhs; that they can offer no formidable resistance to our arms. The whole of the Punjaub are this is, in all probability, submissive; for the British general is almost certain to have renewed the attack, and completed the destruction of the enemy, redeeming in the act the reputation of a long military career.

Although we look upon the war in the Punjaub as virtually at an end, the country will rejoice at the appointment of Sir CHARLES NAPIER; future affairs in our oriental dominions will still demand his presence. While others were condemning his conduct in Scinde, it was our humble province to defend him within the sphere of our poor influence, and a few weeks since we endeavoured to show that he was not obnoxious to the calumnies then poured on him. He is now revenged in the greatest compliment ever paid to a man; a whole nation, with its government and legislature at its head, rises up, and beseeches him to preserve to us a mighty empire in the East. His opponents are among his supplicants; the crown intercedes, and the conqueror of NAPOLEON—the greatest of all war-chiefs—personally solicits his acceptance of the noble duty. He goes to India, and he is the fittest of all living generals to go there. His former fame remains to greet him on the Indus; his name is a terror to the enemy; and even that enemy has confidence in the truth, wisdom, and honesty, which his own countrymen so well appreciate.—*Liverpool Journal, March 10.*

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—As stated above Sir Charles Napier Bart., the hero of Scinde, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India. The announcement has received the confirmation of the East India Company, and the resident general will it is understood proceed out in the 20th inst. The Indian mail was despatched yesterday, so that it might carry out the official announcement. Lieut. Sir William Gomm, to whom the joint lists have been usually sent by the government, appointing him to the command, will be superseded. A report is certainly circulated of the governor-in-chief having decided upon sending out immediately two additional regiments of Infantry, the 24th and 32d, together with a large detachment of men to the 24th regiment. The 32d was intended for service in Hong Kong, and would have embarked at Portsmouth in a few days; but the sudden demand for rather a generation to the force in the East has led the chief of it to remove them to a more agreeable quarter.—*Post.*

THE TEMPLE AT JERUSALEM.—The Sultan has granted the Jews permission to build a synagogue on Mount Zion. In this case there will be a Turkish mosque, and a Christian cathedral, and a Jewish temple in Jerusalem. Thus the spirit of indifference and equality, which now predominates in Europe, will be introduced into the Holy Land. As we conceive that this chosen spot has been set apart by Jehovah for purposes directly hostile to this religious confusion, we look upon this measure as the first step in advance towards the accomplishment of those terrible and decided revelations which shall settle for ever those disputed questions, which have so long shaken the foundations of social and political order, concerning the union and supremacy of the Church and State. To the building of this temple all Christians should look forward with great anxiety, and we have much to say of it future destinies.—*Ib.*

A *Te Deum* was sung on the 11th ult., at St. Peter's, at Rome, to celebrate the proclamation of the republic. The regular clergy refused to officiate, and the mass was celebrated by a military clergyman, assisted by the soldiers, who held the torches.

He that never changed any of his opinions, never corrected any of his mistakes.