

DREADFUL RAVAGES BY TIGERS.

From a narrative given in the East India Government Gazette, of a tiger excursion at Doongul, we extract the following relation of the horrible ravages by these animals—

There were five tigers killed by the party, besides a bear killed, and one wounded—a wolf, a hyena, a panther, a leopard, wild dogs killed every day, innumerable hares, partridges, hawks, &c. and some peacocks, wild goats, spotted deer and porcupines, and an immense deal of rock and Coora Capella snakes.

Among the occurrences during the excursion at Doongul, some are of a peculiar and pathetic nature. The first was a poor Bunnia, or dealer of the village of Doongul, who had been to the city of Hyderabad to collect some of his money, and was returning after having collected a small sum; and on the way, a little beyond the cantonment of Secunderabad, he saw an armed Peon seated, and apparently a traveller on the same way.

After mutual inquiries, the Peon told the Bunnia he was going to the same place, and as the Bunnia was glad that somebody was to accompany him, he gave him part of the victuals he had about him to eat, and on their way, as they mutually related their histories, the Bunnia innocently mentioned the object of his visit to the city, and his returning with the money he had collected, this immediately raised the avarice of the Peon, who decided in his mind to kill the poor Bunnia at a proper place, and strip him of his money; they were proceeding together with this design in his mind, until they came to a place where the ravages of the tiger were notorious, and he prepared to kill the Bunnia; and while he was struggling with him, and was drawing his sword to slay him, a tiger sprang upon the Peon and carried him off, leaving his shield and sword, which the Bunnia carried to Doongul, as trophies of retributive justice in his favour. If such instances of retribution were frequent and regular, it would better deter us from those crimes which are often committed in defiance of every real or fictitious terror with which our minds are incalculated.

The text was a Bunjarra and his wife, who were lying under a tree, when a tiger sprang up and seized the woman by the head. The husband, from mere impulse to save his wife, held her by the tiger pulling her by the head and the man by the legs, until the issue, which could not be doubted, when the tiger carried off the woman. The man seemed to be rather partial to his wife, and devoted himself to revenge her death, forsook his cattle and property, and resigned his services to be of the tiger-killing party, and strayed about the jungles until he was heard of no more.

A young handsome woman, who had dressed and ornamented herself for some particular occasion, happening to go a little beyond the precincts of the village, was seized by a tiger; but, being rather stout, and too heavy to be clearly carried off, her limbs were torn off from the waist, and the other part of the body was carried about a mile from the place, through a thick part of the jungle, where it was seen by the party fresh, with the viscera disorganised, the sight causing many painful emotions.

A camel driver who had been just married, was bringing home his bride, when a tiger followed, and had them in view a great part of the road for an opportunity to seize one of them; the bride having occasion to alight on the road was immediately seized and carried off by the tiger.

A shepherd was taken by a young tiger, and was followed by the mother, a large tigress, and devoured at the distance of two miles; and a Bunnia, or dealer, from Bulorum was taken returning from a fair.

A woman, with an infant about a year old, was taken by a tiger; and the infant was found by a Putrali, or head of the village, who brought it to his house.

Some of the Company's elephants that were going for forage were chased by a tiger, which was kept off by a spearman, and a comical case of them was made up to Doongul, the elephants running before the tiger until they entered the village.

Among the artifices practised by these tigers to get at their prey may be mentioned one, while the party was at Doongul, where two Bunjaras were bringing their cattle about a mile from the village, and a tiger got near the herd unperceived by the men, who were the object of the tiger's prey—as it is generally said that a tiger, when once he has tasted of human flesh, prefers it to all other. The tiger screened himself behind the cattle, and whenever he was exposed by their moving, crouched himself, until at length he was espied by the men, who immediately fled with all the speed their terror could communicate, to the village, where the drove returned in the evening spontaneously to their place. The Bunjaras were so struck with fear, that they had not the power of informing the party of the circumstances until the next morning. The Bunjaras are great sufferers from the

them, as their mode of life obliges them to pass through jungles and places where they and their cattle are continually exposed to the ravages of the tigers, and cause a great obstruction to the industry of a useful and of people, in a country where the impediments to the industry and activity of trade are sufficiently great without such dangers. These are what occurred during the stay of the party at Doongul, besides the many others that were daily reported, and do not require describing, from the uncertainty of the occurrences. It is said the lives lost by these tigers amounted to about 300 persons in one year, within the range of seven villages; and the destruction of cattle, sheep and goats, was said to be immense."

From the New York Enquirer.

WARE'S TRIAL.

On Saturday last the trial of David Ware, indicted for perjury, terminated in his conviction for that crime.

It was altogether the most singular event on record. Our readers will recollect the arrest, imprisonment and trial of Timothy B. Redmond—they will remember the strong circumstantial testimony against him, which, though he was acquitted, still left on the mind of some, strong impressions of his guilt, and although he returned to his hotel, and attempted to recommence business, it was evident that suspicion and distrust still followed him. He had felt it to be his duty to apply to the grand jury for a bill against Ware and his brother for perjury, and their trials for this charge were, in fact, his own trial on the original charge. The same testimony was again produced, the cashiers and tellers of the several banks were again sworn, they were as positive that Redmond presented the forged checks, and received the money, as they possibly could be of the identity of any person. The testimony on some points was even stronger than on the former trial, and the unfortunate Redmond endeavoured to stem the current of increasing suspicion and distrust; for the acquittal of Ware would have convicted him in public opinion, and that he himself, it would have been utterly impossible to substantiate his innocence, and he must have stood before the world as a guilty man—guilty of burglary and forgery, beyond the hope of recovery in this world. Up to Friday night, when the court adjourned, no favourable symptoms appeared, and it is the general opinion that had the cause gone to the jury at that time, Ware would have been acquitted. On Saturday morning, an event occurred which entirely changed the face of things. It will be remembered, that David Ware, when arrested, and on the trial, swore that there were three persons concerned in the robbery of the Howlands, the forgery of the checks, and the receipt of the money, viz. himself Redmond and Reed, on which the other two entered and pillaged the store.

When Reed was arrested, among other things found in his possession, was a pair of pantaloons, identified as belonging to a person in the store—Reed, however, had an accomplice, who escaped the lynx-eyed vigilance of Jacob Hays, and on Saturday morning at an early hour, arrested him. His name, as he gave it, was John Stevens, and with him was found forged papers, bills, post notes, pistols, wigs, false whiskers, and all the appendages of his calling.—He was brought into court, and after Hays was examined, Stevens was put on the stand. He appeared to be a young man, plaidly dressed, nothing suspicious in his appearance, but with an aquiline nose, a sharp eye, and a countenance of more than common intelligence and address. He was told not to answer any question which might criminate himself, but was asked to look on Redmond, and say whether he knew him. He did so, and said he never had seen him but once, and then he went to his bar to look at him after the trial. He denied knowing Ware, and after some immaterial observations and trying on the wigs, he retired. At this juncture, Mr. Price, who, with Mr. Phoenix, was Ware's counsel, begged permission to say a few words to Stevens in private, after which he went to the bar and had some conversation with Ware. He returned and addressed the court, and said, that in discharging his duty as counsel, he had always deemed it his duty to promote public justice as far as lay in his power, and from what had just occurred, he was satisfied beyond any doubt, that Timothy B. Redmond was an innocent man, and his associates counsel concurring in this opinion, they abandoned the defence of Ware.

The impression which this fact made upon a crowded court, may be imagined, but not described. Redmond, the unfortunate but innocent man raised his hands and eyes in mute devotion and thanks, to that Providence which had interposed at the most critical moment to save him from destruction.—His worthy counsel Mr. Sullivan, who had been incessant in his efforts to save him, was overpowered, and the Recorder commenced a short but feeling charge to the jury, who, after a short delay, pronounced Ware guilty, and he was taken from the bar muttering curses.

Thus has terminated this most singular trial, and Redmond stands before his fellow citizen redeemed and regenerated. But what is to be done for him? Here is a man in prosperous business, dragged from his home—imprisoned in Brilwell's trial, and on the testimony of a most consummate villain, nearly convicted. His innocence is clearly manifested—he has been most deeply injured, and we take this occasion to say, that it is the duty of his fellow citizens to encourage him, and generously aid him to make up his losses—all his old customers should return to his hotel. Committees and others who have occasion to meet at a public house should give him the preference, for the wrongs heaped upon an individual known to be innocent, are the wrongs of society.

Reed, Ware and Stevens, probably the whole danger zone are now arrested, and a more dispiriting set of men has never been let loose on society.—Ware in particular, is a most awful example of depravity for a person so very young.—They will not have another opportunity to prey upon the community.

The following are the particulars from a Report.

POLICE.—On Saturday morning, by the indefatigable vigilance of our officers, Stevens and Akenside, on the conviction of Reed were arrested by Hays, and who, as that respectable man was taken in his bed. Mr. Hays then the apprehension of Reed and Stevens to Philadelphia, and from there back again to our city. He will, as for his return was this being guarded by the police, and at last housed in Water Street. The house was therefore guarded with the strictest attention. In the afternoon, some boys playing in a timber yard near the residence, discovered a bundle containing articles taken from the store of the Howland's. The articles had now arrived at the wished for crisis, and Mr. Hays, senior and junior, and Hays, made the necessary arrangement on Friday evening to try the house in an unexpected visit.

On Saturday before daylight they took very unceremonious leave of all visitors, and finding the lady of the house, were directed to the room of her lodgings. Into this apartment they entered with equal discretion to ceremony, by application of the foot, and found the object of their search in bed. He, hearing the noise, sprang to his pistols, but could not elude the vigilance of the officers. He was arrested, and all his appendages brought to the police, on the table in his room were two pair of pistols, all loaded, and with spring byosets. In his trunk were found many articles taken from the store of the Howland's, bank checks, sets of exchange, bills of lading &c. copying ink, acids of different degrees of solutions, wigs, whiskers, in fact all the apparatus of his profession, arranged with a precision that would have honoured our nearest chemist; also, a post note of the Messrs. Allen, with the face extracted, and the signature left entire. This was without exception the best specimen of a guilty we ever saw. The extraction was so perfect that it would defy all microscope power to detect it, and the pointed part of the bill entirely unaltered.

The circumstanee as now developed, throw additional light on the extensive crimes which have all baffled the investigation of our police; and from a careful examination of all the facts, the fair, indeed, the irresistible inference is, that David Ware was not at all connected with the burglary of the Howland's store, notwithstanding his own impudent and pretended confession. How to reconcile such a glaring ally, how to account for his singling out Mr. Redmond as a mark against which to hurl his shafts of perjury and crime, we cannot divine; the lapse of time may unfold this impenetrable mystery. Till then, the community should feel their pride and duty to evince by their conduct to Mr. Redmond, their belief of his innocence, and their commiseration.

Late and interesting from Europe.

From the New York Commercial Friday afternoon.

Since our last publication, foreign papers have poured in upon us like a cataract. Last evening the Britannia, Capt. Marshall, arrived from Liverpool, bringing London papers to the 16th of January. This morning the packet ship France, Capt. Funk, arrived from Havre, whence she sailed on the 31st of February. The packet ship New York, Capt. Bennett, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 7th of February, and the Jones Cropper, Capt. Graham, from Liverpool, 17th, have also arrived. In addition to these, the ships New England, Capt. Hunt, and Brookline, Captain Dickson, have arrived at Boston, on Wednesday, from Liverpool; and the Cleonias, from Havre—the former bringing Liverpool advices to the 7th of February, and the latter furnishing Paris papers to the 9th of the same month. By all these arrivals the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received copious supplies of foreign papers, French and English.—They have not, of course, had time to examine one tenth of them. The following summary, however, is believed to embrace the most important items of their content.

THE MINISTRY.
It will be seen that the whole London press has been at fault in regard to the probable result of the new ministerial arrangements—the Duke of Wellington having received and accepted the post of First Lord of the Treasury and Prime Minister. The following is the composition of the New Ministry, as officially announced in the Gazette. It is high time enough to have suited the old cavalier, Sir Henry Lee.

The Duke of Wellington, First Lord of the Treasury, vice Lord Goderich.
Henry Earl Bathurst, Lord President of His Majesty's Privy Council, vice the Duke of Portland.
Lord Lansdowne, continued Lord Chancellor.

Lord Ellenborough, Keeper of the Privy Seal, vice the Earl of Carlisle.
The Hon. Henry Goulburn, Chancellor of the Exchequer, vice Mr. Harcourt.

The Right Hon. William Carr, Viscount Bressford, Master General of the Ordnance.
The Right Hon. Robert Peel, Secretary of State for the Home Department, in place of the Marquis of Epsom.

Mr. Huskisson remains Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Earl Dudley continues Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.
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Lord Palmerston continues in the War Department.
In office, but not in the Cabinet—The Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, William D. Adams and Henry Dawkins, Esq., Commissioners of Woods, Forests and Land Revenue.

Vice President of the Board of Trade—T. F. Lewis, Esq., Hon. W. P. Vassell, Esq.

Under Secretaries of State—H. S. M. Phillips, Esq. and W. Y. P. Esq., Esq. T. S. Rice, Esq. Colonial—R. W. Hay, Esq.; the other not yet settled. Foreign—Lord Howard de Walden, John Backhouse, Esq., Secretaries of the Treasury—Joseph Planta, Esq. and G. R. Dawson, Esq. vice T. F. Lewis, Esq.

Lords of the Treasury—Lord Granville C. H. Somerset, vice Right Hon. M. Fitzgerald; Earl of Mount Charles, Lord Elton, E. A. M. Nightingale, Esq., Commissioners for Affairs of India.—The arrangement is not yet completed, but it is understood that Sir J. M. Donald and Dr. Phillimore retire.

Sir C. Weherall is appointed Attorney General, Sir James Scarlett retiring to hold the office.
Solicitor General—Sir N. C. Tin dall.

IRELAND.
Lord Lieutenant—Marquis of Anzures, vice Marquis of Walsley.
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The foregoing list does not contain the names of the Earl of Eldon, of the Earl of Westmoreland, or Viscount Lowther. Notwithstanding the pains that have been taken in the formation of this ministry, we are disposed to question its stability. Its torjism is of too high a key to suit the present state of the public feeling in Great Britain. Mr. Huskisson, however, has carried his point, in maintaining the ascendancy of the free trade principles, by retaining Mr. Goulburn at the head of the Board of Trade.

The news of the formation of a new Ministry, under the direction of the Duke of Wellington, was received in Ireland with very great regret, and seems to have inspired not only the leaders of the Catholics, but the whole of that population, with new energy and increased determination. Already a resolution has passed the Catholic Board, stating, that on no consideration will the Catholics support any public man who gives his sanction to any administration directed by the Duke of Wellington.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.
Parliament assembled on the 24th Jan. before the arrangements for the new ministry were completed, as the several appointments were gazetted on the 26th and 29th. The Lord Chancellor read the King's Speech, which will be found below, together with a very concise summary of the proceedings of both houses thereon.

In the Commons, Mr. Brougham strongly objected to the appointment of the Duke of Wellington as Premier.
The London Courier of January 31 says, "having already expressed our opinion on

the agreeable effect which will be produced on the nation by the King's speech, we ought to admit that the conduct of the opposition, in the two Houses is worthy of praise. They have not taken advantage of the absence of the ministers; no discussion arose which required their presence, and the Duke of Wellington, having received and accepted the post of First Lord of the Treasury and Prime Minister. The following is the composition of the New Ministry, as officially announced in the Gazette. It is high time enough to have suited the old cavalier, Sir Henry Lee.

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Earl Dudley continues Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.
Lord Melbourne, President of the Board of Control, in place of Mr. C. Wynn.

Mr. Charles Grant, continues President of the Board of Trade & Treasurer of the Navy.
The Earl of Aberdeen, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, in place of Lord Bexley.

Mr. Harcourt, Master of the Mint, in place of Mr. Torrey.
Lord Palmerston continues in the War Department.
In office, but not in the Cabinet—The Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, William D. Adams and Henry Dawkins, Esq., Commissioners of Woods, Forests and Land Revenue.

Vice President of the Board of Trade—T. F. Lewis, Esq., Hon. W. P. Vassell, Esq.

Under Secretaries of State—H. S. M. Phillips, Esq. and W. Y. P. Esq., Esq. T. S. Rice, Esq. Colonial—R. W. Hay, Esq.; the other not yet settled. Foreign—Lord Howard de Walden, John Backhouse, Esq., Secretaries of the Treasury—Joseph Planta, Esq. and G. R. Dawson, Esq. vice T. F. Lewis, Esq.

Lords of the Treasury—Lord Granville C. H. Somerset, vice Right Hon. M. Fitzgerald; Earl of Mount Charles, Lord Elton, E. A. M. Nightingale, Esq., Commissioners for Affairs of India.—The arrangement is not yet completed, but it is understood that Sir J. M. Donald and Dr. Phillimore retire.

Sir C. Weherall is appointed Attorney General, Sir James Scarlett retiring to hold the office.
Solicitor General—Sir N. C. Tin dall.

IRELAND.
Lord Lieutenant—Marquis of Anzures, vice Marquis of Walsley.
Chief Secretary—Right Hon. W. Lamb.

The Duke of Wellington having accepted the post of First Lord of the Treasury and Prime Minister, has resigned the command of the army.—One account says, that Lord Hill is spoken of as his successor. Another says, the duties of the office are to be performed by a commission, to consist of Lord Bressford, Sir George Murray and Sir Herbert Taylor.

The foregoing list does not contain the names of the Earl of Eldon, of the Earl of Westmoreland, or Viscount Lowther. Notwithstanding the pains that have been taken in the formation of this ministry, we are disposed to question its stability. Its torjism is of too high a key to suit the present state of the public feeling in Great Britain. Mr. Huskisson, however, has carried his point, in maintaining the ascendancy of the free trade principles, by retaining Mr. Goulburn at the head of the Board of Trade.

The news of the formation of a new Ministry, under the direction of the Duke of Wellington, was received in Ireland with very great regret, and seems to have inspired not only the leaders of the Catholics, but the whole of that population, with new energy and increased determination. Already a resolution has passed the Catholic Board, stating, that on no consideration will the Catholics support any public man who gives his sanction to any administration directed by the Duke of Wellington.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.
Parliament assembled on the 24th Jan. before the arrangements for the new ministry were completed, as the several appointments were gazetted on the 26th and 29th. The Lord Chancellor read the King's Speech, which will be found below, together with a very concise summary of the proceedings of both houses thereon.

In the Commons, Mr. Brougham strongly objected to the appointment of the Duke of Wellington as Premier.
The London Courier of January 31 says, "having already expressed our opinion on

the agreeable effect which will be produced on