

ed before her, his life's blood fast ebbing. She is crazed with grief, and a close watch is kept upon her movements to prevent her from committing suicide. An inquest was held on the body of young Wills and a verdict returned of justifiable homicide. Mr. Wyatt Wills, the father is one of the oldest citizens of Clay County, and a gentleman who is held in the highest esteem.

An Egyptian Record of the Israelitish Exodus.

The *Cologne Gazette* publishes the subjoined—"Doctor Eisenlohr, and Professor of the University of Heidelberg and a learned Egyptian scholar, went to England a few months since to examine a papyrus found in a tomb by Mr. Harris, editor of the *Hieroglyphical Standard*. This is the finest, largest, best written, and best preserved of all that has hitherto been discovered in the country of the Pharaohs, forming a roll of 134 feet in length, and 16 1/2 inches wide. It dates from the end of the reign of Rameses III. (the Rampant of Herodotus), and is thus more than 3000 years old. It contains most valuable information relative to the political and religious civilization of Egypt at that distant period, and is written in hieratic characters, that is to say a mixture of hieroglyphics and signs for letters and syllables. The text is an allocution from Rameses III., to his people and all the men on earth, on the great deeds of his own reign and those of his father Seti. It acts which had brought to a term a period of religious evolution, highly important for the study of biblical writings. Rameses himself recounts how he re-established the ancient Egyptian worship, rebuilt the temples, and endowed them with a munificence on the effects of which he dwells largely. At the end of his address, the King enumerates his warlike exploits and all the services he had rendered to his people. The religious movement alluded to relates to the period of Moses, to the monotheistic worship founded or restored by him, and comprises all the events which terminated in the ruin of monotheism in Egypt and exodus of the Jews. The papyrus is, consequently, of the highest interest for the study of the Mosaic religion and legislation, and is eminently useful to explain, co-ordinate, and confirm a great variety of details. Dr. Eisenlohr recently gave a lecture on this subject at Heidelberg, at a meeting of the Historico-Philosophical Society, and read a complete translation, made by himself, of this historical address by Rameses to his people. A report of the sitting has just been published by Henrichs of Leipsic."

A Plea for Night Air.

Scribner's Monthly says: "What air can we breathe at night except the night air? The choice lies between pure night air from without and foul night air from within. Most people prefer the latter, it is true, but it is night air all the same, though they may not be aware of the fact. Did you ever test these two kinds of night air by going early in the morning into the room of a person brought up to sleep with closed windows, and immediately afterward into one where the sash has been lowered six inches from the top, and raised six from the bottom? Well, what did you find? In one, however pretty and well arranged, however healthy, neat, and well-bred its occupant, a small bed of clothes, of damp towels, of dust, of carpet—all slight, but all indicative of that used up condition of the atmosphere which is so fatal to a sleeper. In the other, no better situated or furnished, an elastic feel, a perfume of freshness which made breathing pleasant. Was it not so? Or did you ever compare your own sensations after sleeping in fresh air with those produced after sleeping in foul? How many of the failures, the mischances of life, the morning dullness which hindered this or that, the refusal of the brain to work at a critical moment, the apathy, the blindness of perception, date back to that unaired bed room which sent us forth unrefreshed to our work, and ushered in a depressing and discouraged day. How few of us recognize, as the long winter creeps away, and shrinking from the outward chill, we cover into fireside corners and warm wraps; how day by day we are insensibly contenting ourselves with the same breathed over air which, scarcely renovated since supplying our lungs yesterday and the day before. 'Open the windows, indeed, we cry; 'why, it's all we can do to exist with them tightly shut! Yes, but, paradox as it seems, there is warmth in the very cold which an open window would admit. That is, the oxygen of the purer air, quickening the circulation and bringing the temperature of head, hands and feet into proper balance, will of itself induce a glow which helps the fire to rewarm the room after its airing."

Execution of More Communists.

At Satony, on Wednesday morning, three more executions of Communists took place. The names of the men were Lolive, aged 33 years, found guilty of complicity in the assassination of the Archbishop of Paris, and condemned to death on the 25th of May last; Denivelle a man of some 31 years, sentenced on the 19th of June last for assassinating the Comte de Beaufort; and Deschamps, 34 years of age, who, on the 18th of May, was ordered to be shot for killing a soldier. As usual in such cases, the time fixed for the execution was not made known to them till the very morning of the event had arrived, and as a consequence, the unfortunate men exhibited considerable surprise when awakened from their sleep and informed that their hour had come. They soon recovered self-possession, however, and spent their last few minutes in prison in partaking of coffee, and writing letters to their friends. Deschamps smoked a pipe till he arrived at the post at which he was to stand for execution, when it was taken

from him by order of an official. Although deadly pale, the men all walked with a firm step, and resolutely faced the three pickets of soldiers detailed as duty executioners. Some difficulty being experienced in binding Lolive to the post, he observed with great coolness that the trouble taken was really thrown away, as he needed nothing of the kind. Just before the word was given to the troops to fire, Deschamps, in a clear ringing voice, shouted out twice, "Vive la Republique democratique et sociale! A bas les traitres!" Denivelle cried, "Vive la Commune!" Lolive said nothing. Very soon the tearing sound caused by the discharge of musketry was heard, and the three bodies were seen shrank up side by side—Denivelle writhing spasmodically for a few seconds, and receiving the *coup de grace*. It was five minutes past six when the troops began marching past with bands playing. Although the morning was exceptionally fine, there were but few spectators of the strange scene, the police rigorously refusing civilians access to the ground.—*Newcastle Weekly Chronicle*, Sept. 21.

The Prophet Jeremiah in Ireland.

Mr. J. B. Barnett, a Hebrew scholar, writing in the *Jewish Chronicle*, contends that the Prophet Jeremiah with the remnant of the tribe of Judah migrated to Ireland, and was no other than the celebrated Irish reformer and law-giver Ollam Fola. The prophet brought with him the Lia Fail, or Stone of Destiny, which was subsequently conveyed by an Irish prince to Scotland for coronation purposes, and centuries afterwards removed to Westminster Abbey by King Edward the Third, since which time all the Kings and Queens of England down to Victoria, have been crowned upon it. This stone, Mr. Barnett says, was that which was originally kept in the sanctuary of the first temple at Jerusalem, and was known as "Jacob's Stone," being none other than the stone directly apostrophised by King David as "the stone which the builders rejected," but which was destined for peculiar honours. Mr. Barnett's essay has at least the merit of being very curious and very learned.

Singular Phenomenon.

A curious and beautiful phenomenon has been observed on the shore of the Atlantic, off Nahant, U.S. It is thus described in a letter from that New England Brighton:—After a series of terrific thunderstorms, culminating in one on the 13th August in which thirty persons were struck by lightning, there followed ten days in which the sea assumed a most singular appearance. "There were great broad bands of purple, blue, and green-blue water, with faint streaks of rose. The green blue was a perfect chrysolite tint, as ethereal as was ever seen in a sunset sky. The men of science talk of the spawn of jelly fish and of a certain fish oil as the cause. The water is milky when seen in a bucket. The sea was only to be compared to a flowery meadow, or to the Roman Campagna; but it was more ethereal than either, as if a thousand rainbows were slowly dissolving, their rigid bands of colour were untied, and floating away in the new element. While it lasted no fish would bite. The water was analysed, and only the new ingredient of oil detected."

Threat to Murder the Tichborne Claimant.

Those who attended the meeting held at the Amphitheatre, Liverpool, on Thursday evening for the purpose of hearing the Claimant and his friends were surprised to see extraordinary precautions taken on the part of the police, and various speculations were indulged in as to the meaning of them. A large number of constables, under the direction of Mr. Ride, chief divisional superintendent, Messrs. Divisional-superintendent Sibbald, Superintendents Hancox and Dawson, surrounded the building. The passages were carefully guarded, and detectives were to be seen in every part of the theatre. Inquiries that have since been made have explained these extraordinary precautions. It seems that early on Thursday morning the Claimant received, at the North Western Hotel, where he was staying, a letter addressed to "Sir Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne." On opening the missive, the Claimant found it was a threatening letter of a very serious kind. On the top of it were rude sketches of pistols, daggers, and a death's head; and the "warning" which it contained was to the following effect:—"That the writer sent this warning for the Claimant not to appear at the meeting at the Amphitheatre that night, for if he did his blood would flow." The writer added that he had sworn at the shrine of the Virgin that, if the Claimant did appear, he should "die either by pistol or dagger, and if he (the writer) fell there were others who would take his place." This alarming document was signed, "One you have wronged. Beware." The Claimant seemed to have been alarmed by this threatening communication, and, acting upon the advice of some of his friends, it is said that he sent for the police authorities, and laid the matter before them. The general impression appears to have been that the whole affair was an idle, wicked, stupid joke, but the claimant and his friends treated the matter in a different light, and the police, as they were bound to do, took the necessary precautions to prevent any attack upon "Sir Roger." As we have said, the police were in force when the meeting commenced. As the claimant took his seat, a suspicious looking person, accompanied by several others, took up a position immediately at the back of his chair. Whether this was the would-be assassin or not, the police at all events thought proper to remove him; and in his place Detective Maxwell and another officer were placed, who stuck by the claimant's chair all the evening, to the wonderment of the audience.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

History of the Corset.

The corset had its origin in Italy, and was introduced from that country into France by Catherine de Medicis. Mary Stuart and Diana de Poitiers did not however, follow the fashion; but it was at once admitted by all the ladies of the French court that it was indispensable to the beauty of the female figure, and was therefore adopted by them. The corset, in the days of its infancy, assumed more of the rough character of a knight's cuirass. The frame was entirely formed of iron, and the velvet which decorated the exterior had a frightfully heavy aspect. This state of things, so detrimental to health, and the cause of so much personal inconvenience, not to say torture, could not last long, and the artisans of those days presently contrived to give more pliability and lightness to the metallic frame, preparing the way by degrees for the use of whalebone. But as reformers are always slow, the cold iron continued to clasp the warm hearts of the fair wearers in its embrace for a long time. The use of the corset, was however, dependent in France on the favour of the court, and after the reign of Louis XIV., who looked kindly on it, it was threatened with banishment from the toilette, for fashion, then running to an extreme, took a rural and simple turn, the court being almost guided by the taste of Boucher, in whose pictures many of the court celebrities figured as shepherds and shepherdesses. This reaction was only for a season, when the pinter departed, fashion returned to the prim eccentricities of former times. During the revolution the corset was again forgotten, and under the Directory it was completely interdicted by the fashionable world. The belles of the day took a classic turn, and assumed the Roman dress, the toga, sandal, &c. The Empire, in its turn, dethroned the classic fashion, but without taking the corset into favour. High waists came into favour, but with the fall of the empire fell also to the waist, and then came, as a necessity, the return to the corset. Since that period it has never been entirely relinquished.—*The Ladies*.

A Papal Conspiracy.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says that, unexpectedly, and in a very private way, the members of the League of Sebastian met on Friday week in the Gresham Hotel, Dublin, under the presidency of Capt. D'Arcy, of the Pontifical Zouaves. There were several priests present, but no laymen of any note. Not more than forty persons appeared to have attended. It was stated that lately Lord Granard, Lord Archibald Douglass, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark, Mr. Callan, M.P., and Lord Walter Kerr have joined the movement, which has now its organ in the press—*The Crusader*. The immediate object was, it was said in a report which was read, to increase the members in Ireland, and to prepare an organization powerful enough to afford material help for the overthrow of the Italian monarchy and the temporal restoration of the Pope. It was stated that the abandonment of the public meeting was owing to a communication from Cardinal Cullen received at the last moment. A council was elected of fifty active and ten honorary members, five of the latter to be resident in Ireland and five in England. Resolutions which condemned the "Piedmontese" Government were moved by a priest of the Jesuit order, named Delany, late chaplain of the Pontifical Zouaves. It was stated that the League of St. Sebastian now exists in Belgium, France, Holland, and Canada. Special reference was made to the extension of the society in Newfoundland. The Catholic bishops of Ireland have held a meeting at the Presbytery, Marlborough Street, under the presidency of Cardinal Cullen. Almost every prelate in Ireland was present. Various important questions of policy were discussed. The proceedings were conducted in private.—*Newcastle Weekly Chronicle*, Sept., 28.

THE STAR.

HARBOR GRACE, OCTOBER 22, 1872.

THE weather of the past ten days or so has been most remarkable. Rain has fallen copiously, the air being alternately hot and cold, and altogether detrimental to gardening or mercantile operations. Fish handling (to-day excepted) has been out of the question, but we trust that, owing to the scarcity of that valuable article of consumption, the delay thus caused may be for the best. Possibly the foreign markets will offer a greater inducement to shippers at a later period.

MARKING OFF THE BAR.

LAST week the process of marking off the Bar was begun; the first buoy being already anchored at the most northerly point. Another buoy is in course of preparation, and will we learn, be early at its moorings. This is indeed a step in the right direction, as vessels entering or leaving the harbour in the daytime or on clear nights will be enabled to proceed with safety. The buoys are made of wood, conical shaped, and painted white, and all the requisite material being obtainable in town, the cost to the Government will be but comparatively small, while to the navigator these indicators of safety must be of great value.

Our correspondent "Health and Order," in to-day's issue, is, we consider, justly down upon the Road Board as to

the unfinished state in which Water Street, our principal thoroughfare, has been left. It seems as if the Board has determined to turn a deaf ear to all requests as to a satisfactory account of its neglect. We must positively say that such a "puddle" as the street presents on a wet day is a disgrace to any civilized community.

It is well known that the Permissive Law was put in operation in the district of Bay de Verde and Port de Grave, in the month of February, by a vote of the people. Since then the licenses to sell ardent spirits in these localities have all expired, and the magistrates in duty bound have refused to renew them. Notwithstanding this, it is said that liquor continues to be sold both in Bay de Verde and Brigus. The magistrates say they can do nothing in the matter, unless some one bring a charge against the person or persons who transgress the law. Thus those whose duty it is to see that the law is observed, stand by and see it broken with impunity. Private citizens cannot be expected to leave their employment in order to bring the transgressors to punishment; and why should they, when there are men appointed and paid by the Government for this very purpose? It is as much the duty of the magistrates and police to bring to account those who sell liquor without license, as it is their duty to apprehend those who disturb the peace of our streets; and wherever they have reason to suspect that the law in this case is infringed, it is their duty to satisfy themselves whether it is so or not. In the capital too there are numbers of unlicensed liquor sellers who pursue their unlawful calling undisturbed by the police.—*Ledger*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[TO THE EDITORS OF THE STAR.]

DEAR SIR,— A short time ago I observed in your valuable columns a few pity remarks as to the condition of our main street during a rain-fall. It is to be regretted that the Road Board has not taken up the matter, for truly such a deplorable state of muddiness as Water Street is subjected to, is altogether ridiculous, not to say unjust. I refer to the north side of the street, say from the Literary Institute and Telegraph Office eastward. The Road Board for some time carried on the work of repairs in a very praiseworthy manner, but, like everything else that puts on "too much steam," has apparently broken down. The reason for this neglect is due (officially) to the public. Snow will doubtless early make its appearance, and the street will then even be worse than it has lately been. Why then do those in authority not look after such a glaring nuisance? It is hard for anyone to write thus; but "necessity knows no law." Agitate the matter, and I hesitate not to say, that if the work in question is not attended to, the public at least will get a reason for the neglectful conduct of the "powers that be."

Yours, &c.,
HEALTH AND ORDER.

Oct. 21.
OVER-THE-LEFT COTTAGE,
Oct. 21st, 1872.

[TO THE EDITORS OF THE STAR.]

DEAR SIR,— Not having heard from me for some time, perhaps a few lines now will not be amiss. Having been away (without Mr. Stanley) on an exploring expedition, I have made a most important discovery and trust Her Britannic Majesty will not only present me with a snuff-box of pure gold and precious stones, but in addition place in my possession the freedom of all the snuff factories in the world. You are anxious possibly to learn what this great discovery may be. Well, it is nothing less than the fact that a huge iceberg, or something like one, has already made its appearance in the harbour, and can now be seen sticking fast at the north-east end of the bar. The iceberg, unlike the "Bar," is not, however, "in a disabled condition." I hear it said, by those who saw, that the approach of another monster of a similar size may shortly be expected. Now there, if that is not a discovery, what is? Why this drives all our weather notes to—"Dixey"—don't it sonny? Yaas, I bet. Some say it is a "boy," now if a boy can be found so foolish as to swim there night and day, I'll eat my hat, provided it be cooked, and turns out tender.

Yours truly,
AULD REEKIE.

ONE FOR THE DEAN.—A clergyman in Scotland, while on his pastoral rounds a short time ago, met a tinker lad playing on the bagpipes. He listened with attention to the various airs played, and expressed his admiration of the excellent manner in which the music had been performed; but being apprehensive that the performer's musical talent had been cultivated at the expense of knowledge of a more momentous character, he asked him if he knew "What is man's chief end?" The musician, after a pause, replied, "I dinna ken I'm shure; but if ye'll whistle I'll play't!"

Latest Despatches.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

A suit, brought against the United States Consul at Liverpool, by a man named Alcott, who entered as a seaman on the privateer "Alabama," for compensation for detention at Liverpool, as a witness, by order of the Consul, at the time the "Alabama" sailed, has just resulted adversely to the plaintiff. The court decided that the Geneva tribunal settled all claims connected with the "Alabama" case, and directed a verdict for the defendant.

The Spanish Cortes, by a vote of 205 against 69, has voted a reply to the address from the Throne. The negatives were Republicans and Alphonsonists.

A railway between Yokohama and Yeddo, Japan, has been formally opened by the Mikado.

LONDON, 17.

Parliament reassembles on the 19th of December.

Four cars of a passenger train on the eastern counties railway, were thrown down an embankment near Chelmsford to-day. The list of casualties has not yet been received.

Consols 92 1/2.
Markets generally steady.

NEW YORK, 17.

During to-day's session of the National Board of Trade, the committee of conference with the Canadian delegates reported resolutions to the effect that the Executive Council memorialized Congress for an appropriation for a commission to act in conjunction with the State department to negotiate a treaty with Great Britain for reciprocal trade with the Dominion of Canada on a liberal basis, which shall also include the enlargement of the Canadian canals by the Government of Canada, and the right of American vessels to navigate said canals under the same conditions as that imposed upon Canadian vessels. The resolution was made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Gold 113. Exchange 10 1/4.

LONDON, 18.

A railroad accident occurred at Kildaven. Ten cars went over an embankment, and were badly wrecked. Only one passenger, a lady, was killed outright. Twenty three were injured. Two or three of whom may die.

The treaty for the reduction of postage between France and the United States has received the approval of the State departments of both countries and its early application is expected.

MADRID, 17.

The end of the revolt in Ferrol is officially announced. The insurgents fearing the result of the attack began to disperse during the night which was dark and stormy. Some took refuge on board vessels they had taken and sailed for Sejo, others fled through the town under fire of the troops, and about 100 were captured. The government forces entered the arsenal this morning meeting with no resistance. Four hundred insurgents remained within the walls, all of whom were made prisoners.

NEW YORK, 18.

Gold 113. Exchange 10 1/4.
The proposition before the National Board of Trade looking to reciprocity with Canada, was debated to-day, and favorably acted upon. Mr. McGivern of Canada returned thanks on the part of his associates for the courtesy they had received. He expressed his conviction that their actions in regard to reciprocity would be beneficial to both countries, and concluded by inviting the National Board of Trade to meet next January at Ottawa.

A Toronto despatch says the epidemic among the horses has extended throughout the Dominion, seriously interrupting business. The street cars in Montreal have stopped running, and in their stables are more than 500 horses sick. Farmers are unable to bring grain to the markets. The disease is not fatal, but recovery is slow.

A correspondent of the "Messenger du Midi," relates the following anecdote about an object of historical interest: "One of my friends possesses, amongst other curious objects, a silver watch which belonged to Marat. It lay on a chair by the side of his bath when he was killed. His sister preserved it until her death, when it was sold with the furniture which she left. It is in the form of a Phrygian cap; in the interior, a pelican is piercing its own breast to feed its young. On the two outer sides of the case are two streamers, bearing this double inscription: 'N'obair qu'ala loi; N'aimeur que la patrie.'"

The Prince of Wales and the Czarewitch are expected in Paris early in October, when a series of fetes will be given in their honour at the Elysee.