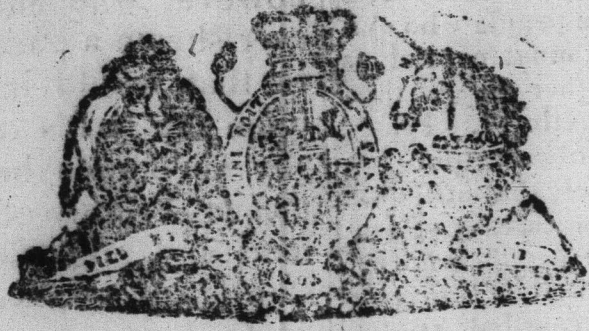


# THE



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**Powerful Hearing Machine.**  
Dr. Scott has lately introduced a curious Acoustic instrument for the use of deaf persons, which he calls the conductor or sound bearer. The apparatus consists of a conical tympanum of metal, 52 inches in length revolving horizontally on a pillar (like a table lamp) about 14 inches high. A helix similar to a shell, runs through the centre of the tympanum or bell, the spiral plates of which form a convoluted canal from the basis to the apex of the tympanum. The impulses of sound are traversing this labyrinth are received into a cone which transmits them in converging lines to a tapered tube, at the point of which they are brought to a focus. The end of this tube is applied to the ear, and it is to the state of concentration in which the sound is emitted from the tube, that the powerful effects of the apparatus are derived. When a person who is not deaf applies the ear to it, the effect is unpleasant; every one appears to be speaking in a very loud tone, and a host of sounds are heard which are perceived by no other person. To the deaf ear its effects are, of course agreeable; as it magnifies the voices to a sufficient degree to rouse the torpid organ to a sense of hearing. Its property of bringing distant voices to the ear, will doubtless call it into use in places of worship; many individuals being precluded from attending in consequence of inability to hear the voice of the minister.

**The Funnel of the British Queen.**  
This stupendous funnel is now ready to be taken down to Port Glasgow, to be put on board the British Queen steam ship. It is more like a large boiler than a steam boat chimney. The funnel is at present lying at Mr. Napier's dock, at the Broomielaw, and it is well worth going to take a peep of it, before it is shipped, for it is expected to be taken down to Port Glasgow in a few days. The British Queen is expected to be ready about the middle of June. They are getting on rapidly with her, having got in a great quantity of her machinery. The cabins are very elegantly done off, and will soon be finished.

### THE EARL OF NORBURY.

(From the Dublin Monitor.)

All accounts concur in admitting that this lamented nobleman was an amiable and inoffensive man. He was singled out, it appears by the assassin, because he dared to exercise the rights of an employer in dismissing a servant. How lamentable is it to have the character of our country degraded by such acts of "wild revenge," perpetrated from time to time in

the face of day. We know not how sufficiently to express our abhorrence on this melancholy occasion. It is admitted that Lord Norbury was a benefactor to the working classes and the poor in his neighborhood—he was always engaged in having expensive improvements made in building, in plantations, and agriculture—he seemed desirous to live among the people for the people's benefit. His requital is death by the hands of the assassin! We hear much of absenteeism and heartless landlords the part of Norbury could not be pleased with other. Much better would it be for those who draw the public voice with their heavy denunciations, and whose every act tends to chain down the minds of their enslaved and degraded followers if they would direct their energies and abilities to some more useful and beneficial purpose. Better that they would contrive to educate the ignorant, to procure employment for the idle and neglected poor, in a word, that they would lead their exertions to render practical benefit to their country; but while the present system of ruder and vicious clamor is preserved in, while abuse and senseless agitation is the only food furnished to the mind of the rude and uneducated, we can expect nothing but those periodical inflictions of "wild revenge." How can we expect that, after such a series of murders in the same neighborhood where this deplorable act was perpetrated, any gentlemen can venture to exercise the right of legitimate authority over the persons in his employment. There is a rude and savage system of usurped legislation in this country—no man's character is safe in the hands of those that wield the sword of the law. We again repeat, that while such a system is persevered in, and no practical benefit whatever being rendered, neither charity, nor religion, nor neighbourly feeling, can take up their abode in the hearts of our humane and neglected fellow-countrymen. We are grieved at being obliged to make such a admission, but truth must be spoken. A change must be effected in our conduct towards the people—they are capable of generous acts—they are well disposed; but bad and oppressive laws first engendered in their minds hatred to those that were placed over them, and the political school in which they are being brought up with so much industry has no tendency to remove those impressions. They must be educated and attended to them, and then alone, will their true character develop itself. They should recollect that their country was once called, because it merited the proud title, "the Island of Saints." What is it now? Alas! let foul deeds, such as the one we now deplore, furnish the humiliating answer.

**Russian Policy.**—"By order of the Emperor of Russia," says the *Commercer*, "an almanach has just been published at Warsaw, which reveals many of the secrets of Muscovite policy with regard to the revolutionary powers of Europe.—Thus, according to the authority now quoted, after granting to King Louis Philippe the title of sovereign, the almanach, in the enumeration of the members of the elder branch of the Bourbons, takes care to observe that Charles X. and the Dauphin abdicated

in favour of the Duke de Bourdeaux, under the title of Henry the Fifth. In the list of King Louis Philippe's children, it is remarked, that although mentioned as the wife of the Duke of Orleans with the Princess Helene, and of the Princess Marie with the Duke of Wurttemberg, no allusion is made to the marriage of the Princess Louise with King Leopold. Belgium is not included in the list of European powers, the Emperor Nicholas neither acknowledging Leopold as King nor the Princess as Queen. In Spain Queen Christina is designated Regent of the Kingdom, but Queen Isabella is invested simply with the title of Infanta, though that of King is not conferred upon Don Carlos. To prevent the truth from being favourable to Don Maria being recognised as Queen of that country. It is to be remarked, however, that the Emperor of Russia never recognised Don Manuel as King, even when in the height of his power in Lisbon. The publication of these facts will serve to dissipate any allusion that may have been hitherto entertained on the subject of the Emperor of Russia's feelings towards France and her allies."

The *Barrova*, Brewer, from Poole to Newfoundland, put back the 31st ult., bore up on the 9th, with loss of bulwarks, after being so far as the Bay of Bulls, and driven off the banks four times.—*Liverpool Paper*, Jan. 10

From the *Greenock Advertiser*, Jan. 8

On Thursday last the Rev. M. Stephens underwent a second examination before the Magistrates at Manchester, and at the close was ordered to be committed for trial at the next Spring Assizes at Liverpool. Subsequently, on the application of his Counsel, the Court agreed to take bail, himself in £1000, and two sureties in £500 each. This being procured, Mr Stephens was set at liberty.

Ever since his apprehension, his friends in various parts of the country have been actively engaged in agitating on his behalf.—On Friday evening, a meeting was held in Carpenters' Hall, Manchester, at which O'Connor, Oastler, and others of the same stamp were the principal speakers. One of the orators, named Doegan, said, "the time was come when either the Legislature must redress the condition of the people, and give them protection, or, instead of having Irish red herring and brown loaves on their spears, they would have Lord John Russell, Lord Melbourne, & the Poor-Law Commissioners hoisted on them." He boasted that such was the demand for pikes in various parts of the country, that those who manufactured them were making fortunes. Feargus O'Connor told them he knew he would be the next person arrested, but he would never cease agitating for Universal Suffrage. He called upon them all to withdraw their money from the savings banks. Let them stick to their moral force, and if their rights were still refused, "let them raise the arm, and their physical force would obtain their rights." Oastler was very vio-

lent. He declared that he would oppose the Poor-Law with all the powers of his body and soul. He advised his hearers to save their pennies to buy arms.

But by far the most inflammatory harangue to which the arrest has given rise was one by Stephens himself, in the form of a Sermon, which he preached in the open air on Sunday week to about 5000 hearers, an account of which will be found in another portion of this sheet. His statement that a Poor Law commissioner, or indeed any other person, had written a book recommending that every child more than three years in a poor family should be put to death, we regard as a monstrous calumny. No punishment would be too severe for the author of such a proposal. The wretch would be unworthy to breathe an hour upon the earth which his presence contaminated. On the other hand, if Stephens's tale is pure invention, got up for the purpose of exciting the people to violence, we do not think him entitled to much better treatment. Charity impels us to hope that the whole story is the hallucination of a madman, for whom heaven were the fittest habitation. As it appears, however, to have made a powerful impression upon his audience—and if they believed it they would be less than men did they not burn with indignation—we trust that the matter will be sifted to the bottom. This is not a statement that can be safely left to its own refutation so long as Stephens's insanity is not proved by the most incontestable evidence. Such a story, followed by the awful imprecation which the preacher denounced upon those who did not resist the Poor Law, has a direct and palpable tendency to endanger the public peace, so far as we have seen, however, none of his partisans have offered to rep at the tale, from which we infer that even they do not credit it.

### PORTRAIT OF O'CONNELL.

BY HIS QUONDAM FRIEND FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

At a meeting of the Council of the Manchester Political Union, held on Tuesday, last week, for the purpose of devising the best means of supporting their champion the Rev. Mr. Stephens, Mr. Feargus O'Connor, in moving for the appointment of a Provisional Committee, which was agreed to, thus touched off his old and intimately, the Irish Mendicant:

"The Government had Mr. O'Connell at their back who had been ferreting out cases high treason, and who had denounced him

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