

materially enhanced, in some cases equivalent to a rise of 50 per cent. or more. We mention it because many reflecting persons in the City look at this state of things with alarm, anticipating, from its resemblance to what occurred in 1825, a similar reaction on commercial credit, and, in point of fact, a second panic. There is not, however, any other point of similarity in the two periods; we have few foreign loans or other large undertakings, which may carry our capital into other countries; on the contrary, better prospects are beginning to open on those set on foot in 1825, with the chance of recovering some portion of the money thus madly and foolishly expended. Thus, so far from adding to the effect of the commercial speculations, they will form a set-off against them; and if the parties carry those speculations beyond certain bounds, they alone will be the sufferers, without involving the rest of the community. Indeed, many well judging persons are of opinion that, with the exception, perhaps, of the articles of sugar and indigo, for the scarcity of which intelligible reasons may be assigned, these speculations have already been carried too far, and that a reaction may be shortly anticipated. The mischief done by them, in the meantime, to our cotton and woollen manufactures, is considerable, but if the view here taken is a just one, that cannot last much longer.—*Times*.

CARBONEAR STAR.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1833.

It is our intention, on the 1st of January, 1834, to issue the Journal in the shape of a book, instead of in its present form. It will then contain eight pages, instead of four, on a sheet, and form, at the conclusion of the year, a compact volume of 416 pages of information on subjects entertaining and instructive both to the youth and the adult; affording food to the politician as well as to the lover of light literature. It will, also, still continue to be the faithful recorder of passing local events, so as to render it useful to the future historian of the country.

It is also our intention, at the conclusion of every year, to publish a title page and index, so that the year's papers will form a volume which may not be improperly termed the Newfoundland Annual Register. It will be observed that the size which we, in future, intend printing our paper, will be more suited to the character which we mean it to assume, than its present form.

The above arrangement, we trust, will not only give our present subscribers satisfaction, but cause the number to increase; for it is our determination that the contents of the STAR shall not be merely of a light and trivial character, but shall be composed of information which will tend to direct the rising youth of the country in a path that will lead them to a just conception of their civil and political rights as citizens. "Bring up a child in the way he should go," said the wisest of men. If, then, you wish your son to become acquainted with the necessary requisites to form his moral and political character—to form a correct estimate of the characters of the men by whom his country is governed, and of the people over whom they govern, let him receive instruction from the journal of passing events; by studying which he will soon learn to estimate the characters of public men, not by their words, but by their acts. We venture to affirm, that more information on the constitution and government of our own and other countries—information that no father of a family ought to withhold from his children—will be acquired, with willingness, by reading the contents of a year's newspapers, than would be communicated, by the *School-master* with compulsion, in twice that time. We, therefore, recommend to those who have not, hitherto, been in the habit of subscribing to a Newspaper (the pioneer for every other description of literature)—some from a want of time to read its contents, and others from a want of inclination—that if they have children; children who will one day have to perform a responsible part in the government of their country, they ought to lose no time before they add their names to the subscribers' list of the journal, whose honesty of purpose, strict regard to truth, instructive and fearless advocacy of popular rights, and public patronage.

We do not mean to puff ourselves at the expense of our contemporaries, such is not the intention of our above remarks, we merely wish to impress on the minds of those who have been careless in the support of the little portion of literature which the island can boast, that they are not acting justly by themselves, their children, or their country. We know that the circulation of every newspaper in this Island is deplorably contracted; we know, also, that if it were not for the mercantile body (much to its credit) more than one-half the papers of the Island could not exist. These are facts which are certainly not very creditable to a population of 100,000; yet that they are facts we can attest without the fear of contradiction. No journal in Newfoundland could be carried on only with the emolument received from its subscribers. This state of things, we trust, will not last long: information is now being sought for, with avidity; and, we doubt not, that as our Local Assembly develops its powers and its principles of action, the lever by which it is moved will be enquired after by the governed.

Ighorance is the supporter of tyranny and coercion; its existence in a country emboldens the governors of it to usurp and exercise a power which is incompatible with the spirit of the constitution under which they exercise that power. Let ignorance then be dispelled—let it be made to vanish before the influence of the public press, as the mist of the morning vanisheth from before the rays of the mid-day sun.

What is the cause that the lower classes of the British people are better informed than the same class in every other country? "This superiority," says an able writer, "they undoubtedly owe to the rivulets of intelligence which are continually trickling amongst them, which every one may catch, and of which every one partakes." And what are the rivulets? They are the public journals, which spread far and near, irrigating the minds of the people, and producing a plentiful harvest of political knowledge and just conceptions of rational liberty. What produced Catholic Emancipation, the Reformation of the British House of Commons, the overthrow of the power of the Tories in fact, what has produced those rapid strides which the people of Great Britain are making in the overthrow of corruption and charlatanism? We answer public opinion, formed and guided by the press; which, though in some few instances debased, is the safeguard of the public liberties. What the press has done for the people of Great Britain, the press may do for the people of Newfoundland, if they will advance to its support—will render it perfectly independent—resting on nothing but its honest and unflinching advocacy of liberty, and its determined hostility to tyranny, whether exercised over the body or the mind.

By the arrival of the Duncan and Margaret, from Cork, at Harbor Grace, we have been put in possession of Liverpool papers to the 28th Oct.; extracts will be found in our previous columns.

We know not whether the Editor of the *Mercury* inadvertently omitted to give us credit for intelligence, which he copied from our journal of Wednesday last, and for which we were indebted to the kindness of a correspondent; or whether he is aware that it is usual for newspaper editors to acknowledge, in their extracts, to what paper they are indebted for them; but whichever is the reason, we have to inform him, that if he continue the pilfering practice, we shall not fail to rebuke him for his unbecoming conduct. When we find it necessary to copy any article from the *Mercury*, we shall not neglect to credit that paper for the article's originality.

We learn that our Colonial Parliament will be further prorogued to the 29th January next, then to meet for the despatch of business. The Supreme Court-room is to be appropriated to the use of the Legislative Assembly, and the Sessions-room to the use of the Legislative Council, and other apartments for the accommodation of Committees. Under existing circumstances this cannot fail to be a satisfactory arrangement.—The public will have every facility for hearing the debates of their representatives, and of forming a correct estimate of their respective merits. Such an opportunity afforded to the public will be productive of the best moral, as well as political, results.—*Patriot*.

MARRIED.—In this town, on Thursday the 12th inst., by the Rev. James G. Hennigar, Wesleyan Missionary, Mr. William Joyce to Miss Sarah Clark, both of Freshwater.

Shipping Intelligence.

HARBOUR GRACE. ENTERED.

December 23.—Schooner Duncan and Margaret, Ewan, Liverpool.

CARBONEAR.

CLEARED. December 19.—Brig Julia, Stanworth, Cork; 2500 qtls. cod-fish.

ST. JOHN'S.

ENTERED. December 13.—Schooner Billow, Hutchings Cadiz salt and raisins. Brig Westmoreland, Dixon, Liverpool; cheese, pork, flour, sugar, brandy, &c. 14.—Brigantine Goose, Hooper, Oporto; ballast. 16.—Brig Margaret, Harvey, Hamburg; bread, flour, pork, bricks, &c. Brigantine Emulator, Winsor, Oporto; salt. Brig Charles, Hart, Leghorn; salt and bread. 19.—Schooner Edward, Stephens, Bridgeport; coal.

CLEARED. December 13.—Schooner Margaret, Webster, P. E. Island; herrings, cod-fish, rum, and wine. Brig Walker, Tennant, Oporto; fish. Brig Cabinet, Phelan, Waterford; fish, oil, &c. Brig Francis, Colihole, Liverpool; oil and skins. Brig Madonna, Smith, Brazils; fish. 16.—Brig Milton, Killam, Brazils; board, fish, flour, oats, &c. 18.—Brig President, Caulson, Demerary; fish, &c. Brig Sir Thomas Duckworth, Williams, Grenada; fish. Brig Gulnare, George, Vienna; fish. 19.—Brig Alarm, Wills, Liverpool; oil.

NOTICES.

THE CARBONEAR DEBATING SOCIETY being about to resume its Weekly Meetings the Members, as, also, any gentlemen who may feel desirous to join the Society, are requested to meet at Mr. HEARDNER'S, on FRIDAY evening next, at Eight o'clock.

(By order), DOUGLAS E. GILMOUR, Secretary pro tem.

Carbonear, Dec. 25.

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE, At the Office of this Paper,

A VARIETY OF SCHOOL BOOKS, viz: Murray's Grammar, Guy's Orthographical Exercises, Geography, Entick's Dictionary, Carpenter's Spelling, Walkingame's Arithmetic, Ruled Copy Books, &c. &c.

Carbonear, Dec. 25.

CARBONEAR ACADEMY.

For the Education of Young Gentlemen. MR. GILMOUR begs respectfully to inform his friends and the public that the above School will open, after the Christmas Vacation, on Monday the 13th of January, 1834.

Terms. Instruction in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and English Grammar, £4 per ann. Ditto, with Geography, Mapping, History, Book-keeping, the higher branches of Arithmetic, &c. &c. and, if required the rudiments of Latin, £6 per ann.

A Quarter's Notice is requested previously to the removal of a Pupil. No Entrance Fee. Carbonear, Dec. 25.

MRS. GILMOUR begs to intimate to her friends and the public that her Seminary for YOUNG LADIES, will re-open, after the Christmas Recess, on Monday, January 13, 1834. Carbonear, Dec. 25, 1833.

ALL Persons having demands on the Estate of HENRY PENNY, of Carbonear, in the District of Conception Bay, but late of Morton's Harbor, Green Bay, in the District of Fogo, deceased, are requested to furnish their Accounts, duly attested, to the Subscribers; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby desired to make immediate payment.

his JOSEPH PENNY, mark his JOHN PENNY, mark Executors.

Carbonear, Dec. 4, 1833.

PUT on Shore from the Brig Wilberforce, from Liverpool, and now in the Store of Messrs. T. CHANCEY and Co.,

One Bundle Tar Brushes Large Paper Parcel (Both of which are without Mark.)

Any Person who can substantiate a claim to the above, may receive them by applying to Messrs. T. CHANCEY and Co., and paying Expenses. Carbonear, Nov. 1, 1833.

ON SALE.

BY COLLINGS & LEGG, THE CARGO OF

The Schooner WELLINGTON, from HALIFAX,

CONSISTING OF

- 100 Barrels Superfine Flour
- 50 Barrels Middlings Ditto
- 50 Barrels Rye Ditto
- 50 Barrels Indian Meal
- 10 Barrels Beef
- 10 Barrels Pork
- 20 Firkins Butter
- 50 M. Shingles.

Carbonear, Nov. 6, 1833.

AT THIS OFFICE.

SEALING AGREEMENTS. Carbonear, Dec. 18, 1833.

At the Office of this Paper,

A quantity of Pinnock's Catechisms, viz: History of Greece, History of Rome History of England, Chemistry Astronomy, Latin Grammar Navigation Modern History and Ancient History.

Also,

The Charter House Latin Grammar School Prize Books (handsomely bound) Sturm's Reflections on the Works of God 2 vols. (plates) Sequel to Murray's English Reader Pinnock's Histories of Greece, Rome, and England

Bonycastle's Mensuration And sundry other School Books. Sealing Wax India Rubber WRITING PARCHMENT of a very superior quality, and large size Carbonear, July 3, 1833.

FOR SALE at the Office of this Journal the CUSTOM-HOUSE PAPERS necessary for the ENTRY and CLEARANCE of Vessels under the New Regulations.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

The following cases of Animal Magnetism are copied from a review, which appeared in the *Lancet*, of a translation, by J. C. Colquhoun, Esq., of a Report of Experiments made by a Medical Committee of the Royal Academy of Sciences, Paris; and read at the Meetings of June 21st and 28th, 1831.

The astonishing powers of animal magnetism, exemplified in the experiments here reported, are certainly almost beyond the belief of the most credulous; but, appearing, as they do, under the sanction of men of the greatest talent and respectability in the capital of France, who were present during the whole of the operations, it cannot be withheld. Some years ago, much noise was made concerning this same animal magnetism, but it was treated as empirical and visionary, and even ridiculed on the stage; the professor of the science was before his age, and the powers he professed to possess were too wonderful to be credited; the science consequently fell into disrepute until very recently when it became to be so much spoken of, that the above-named commission, composed of scientific men, all disbelievers in the science they were about to investigate, was appointed to inquire into the truth of the reports of the power of animal magnetism upon the human mind and body.

After a statement of the power of the operators to produce somnolency, in which state the powers of the human mind are developed in a most miraculous manner, the Report goes on to state:

"The questions relating to somnambulism, exhibit, it is true, some interesting phenomena, but in point of real interest, and in the hope of benefiting the science of medicine, are infinitely beneath those with which your committee are now about to make you acquainted."

Case reported by M. Jules Cloquet to the Academy.—The Committee observe—

"You have all heard of a case, which, at the time, attracted the attention of the surgical section, and which was communicated to it at the meeting of the 16th April, 1829, by M. Jules Cloquet. Your committee have thought it their duty to notice it here, as affording one of the most unequivocal proofs of the power of the magnetic sleep. The case is that of a lady, P—, aged 64 years, residing in the street of St. Denis, No. 151, who consulted M. Cloquet, upon the 8th of April, 1829, on account of an ulcerated cancer on the right breast of several years standing, which was combined with a considerable swelling (engorgement) of the corresponding axillary ganglions." M. Chape-