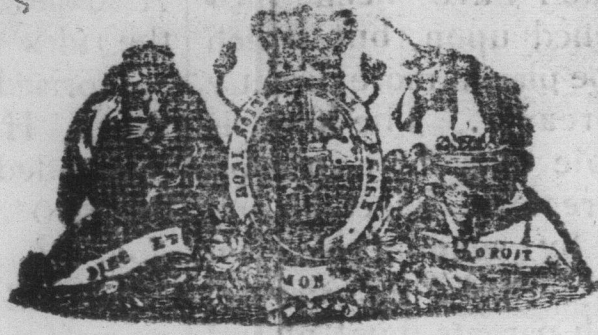


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HARBOUR GRACE, Conception Bay, Newfoundland:—Printed and Published by JOHN THOMAS BURTON, at his Office, opposite Mr. W. Dixons.

The Ruling Passion Strong of Leath.—An old lady in a retired part of the Peak had plagued her liege lord some forty years, in consequence of an apparent unextinguishable thirst; and it was a subject of remark in the neighbourhood that she was always more thirsty in proportion to the potency of the beverage at the time within reach. The husband was one day persuaded by some friends to try the effect of a surfeit on his spouse, and for this purpose he purchased a bottle each of the best brandy, gin, and rum and placed them on the table at supper time. Many were the thanks bestowed on him, and great was the demolition of the three alcoholic preparations. So much so, in fact, that some neighbours who dropped in about midnight (by previous appointment) to see the effects of the experiment, severally declared that the dose was sure to do good one way or the other, on the kill or cure principle. Total insensibility at length came on, and in this state they deposited her in a large meal chest, and sat down to wait the result. Towards day-break, the old dame began to be restless, and about breakfast-time she fairly awoke. All was dark, all was still. Not a whisper escaped the philosophical experimentators, when, after considerable scratching, and feeling, and tumbling in her narrow prison, she at length, in a very sepulchral tone, broken only by an occasional hiccup, delivered herself of the following soliloquy: "Whv, I'm dead, and buried, and in my coffin. Oh, that last tumbler of rum-punch did the mischief. Well I declare how thirsty, I am. After giving two or three distinct raps against the sides of her supposed coffin, she shouted, as loud as her situation would permit, "Dun ye sell any drink in this country." The husband and neighbours were by this time fully convinced that the experiment was a failure. The lady was released from the meal chest, and still continues to take a wee drop, whenever she has a wee drop to take.

GREAT SURGICAL OPERATION.

The following account of the most formidable operation of "Amputation of the lower jaw bone at its joint," successfully performed in this city, by Professor Baxley, of the University of Maryland, has been handed to us by a medical gentleman who was present on the occasion, and upon whose accuracy of description we can confidently rely. While we rejoice to learn that the occasions for such an operation are rare, we are also gratified to find that we possess the skill adequate to the undertaking when the duty is required: Mrs. O. of this city, had for the last ten months laboured under a disease of the face, which had resisted the curative means of several physicians whose professional aid had been sought, and which rapidly increased until it threatened to destroy life in a few

weeks. The right side of her face was occupied by a tumor extending from the prominence of the cheek bone downward below the edge of the lower jaw and from the right angle of the mouth to the ear, embracing the right half of the lower jaw from the chin to its posterior margin, and up to the socket where this bone unites to the bone of the temple, extending backward into the mouth as far as the palate and tonsils, upward involving the roof of the mouth, and downward by the side of the tongue, which was pushed to the opposite side, so that the part of the mouth not occupied by the tumor was so filled up by the tongue as to render chewing impracticable, and the swallowing even of fluids difficult. The family of the patient state that on Professor Baxley's visiting the case, he immediately pronounced it to be a tumor probable proceeding from the bone, constituting that form of disease called osteosarcoma, and that he could advise no means of giving her a prospect of cure, short of tying the great artery of the neck and then removing the tumor itself. The patient, however, could not summon the fortitude at the time to consent to so repulsive an operation, and her friends having learned that certain tumors of the face had been relieved by tying the artery of the neck alone, and being informed that such was a preliminary step to the operation proposed by Dr. Baxley, expressed a desire to have that done, in the hope that the circulation being cut off, the tumor might disappear. This was accordingly done by Dr. B., on the 16th January: at the same time, the patient was assured that it afforded scarcely a chance for cure, and that the removal of the tumor was the only just ground of hope. The facility and adroitness with which the operation was performed encouraged the patient on the next day to think that she might bear the additional one recommended, and on the 17th of the same month, this was undertaken by Dr. Baxley, in the presence of his colleagues, Professor Howard and Dorsey, Dr. G. M. Roberts and others, and Mr. J. Rose, at whose instance Dr. B. had been requested to see the patient. Before commencing this second operation it was found that the circulation had been completely re-established in the tumor from the vessels of the opposite side of the head, and that the arteries on the affected side were pulsating with a force no less than those of the other, side, conclusively establishing the correctness of the opinion that there was scarcely a change of cure from merely tying the carotid artery. This free circulation made it necessary during the operation to tie eight vessels, and cauterize several more. The operation was commenced at the right angle of the mouth, and the first incision cut down to the tumour, and terminated on the neck, a little beyond the point of the ear. The next incision commenced in front, and near the top of the ear and extended below this organ, ending in the first incision. All the parts above the first cut and extending to the prominence of the cheek bone, and those also below it, and reaching below the upper jaw, were quickly dissected off the tumor, which was now completely exposed and was indeed an appalling spectacle. The next step in the operation was to remove the whole of the lower jaw bone, from the chin to its socket above the middle of the ear; this was accomplished by sawing through the bone at the chin, disjoining it at the sockets, and separating it from its lateral and inferior attachments throughout its whole length. The third and concluding step of this extraordinary operation was the dissection of the remaining part of the tumor, from its attachments to the upper jaw and roof of the mouth, and as far back as the throat, which was speedily completed. Such was the astonishing firmness and self-composure of the suffering patient, that she uttered no complaint, nor suffer-

ed a struggle during either operation; and if unparalleled endurance on the part of the patient and unsurpassed coolness and skill on the part of the surgeon in performing this delicate operation, can insure recovery, the prospect of Mrs. O. is extremely flattering. We learn on inquiry that she is now—four days after the final operation—doing well. It is stated in Cooper's Surgical Dictionary for 1839, that small portions of the lower jaw have been removed by eminent surgeons, but the great operation of amputating this jaw at the chin and its joint, have never been performed either in Europe or America except by the distinguished Dr. Mott, of New York, and Dr. Cossack, of Dublin. One other case is mentioned by Delpeau, in which "Mr. Græfe of Berlin, one of the most celebrated surgeons of Germany, dared to disarticulate the lower jaw, as in the present case.—*Baltimore American.*"

APPREHENSION OF THE MURDERER OF LORD NORBURY.

We believe we may at last announce that the Murderer is in custody. A letter was received here on Sunday, written by a gentleman residing near Durrow, which states, that the villain who instigated to the Murder had turned approver, and that the man who fired the shot had just been taken into town by the Police. The letter adds, that he is a Tipperary labourer, and a neatly-finished boot gentleman. The Magistrates had been in possession of the information for some days, but there was difficulty in finding the prisoner.—*Cork Constitution.*

PROTESTANT MUNIFICENCE.—With feelings both of pride and pleasure, we are enabled to lay before our numerous conservative readers one of the most splendid statements of Protestant munificence on record in the history of Ireland. On the day of the great meeting in the town of Belfast, held for the purpose of devising means for the further extension of Church accommodation throughout Ireland, the following sums were instantly subscribed, which sums, it will be superfluous to add, will be increased 50 fold ere the subscription list has travelled through the two Protestant counties of Antrim and Down:—The Marquis of Hertford, £1000; The Marquis of Donegal, £300; Lord Dufferin, £200; Lord Dunganon, £100; Lord Bishop of Down and Connor, £100; Sir Robert Bateson, M. P., £300; Samuel Fenton, £300; Colonel Waid, £100; George Langtry, £100; James Goddard, £100; William Tranor, £100; Anonymous, £100; Rev. Mr. Bland, £100; Rev. John Chaurie, £100; J. Gaussen, £100; J. Crosby, £100; J. Shannon, £100; John Tunley, £200; Robert Thompson, £100; Captain Boyd, £100; Samuel Nelson, £100; exclusive of £1,200 in minor sums, the particulars of which we have not space to enumerate, constituting a grand total of £4,900.—Let protestant Ulster put forth her gigantic means, in men and money, there is a good cause, what shall withstand her mighty energies?—*Drogheda Conservative.*

Ministerial Corn-law Plan.—(From the London Correspondent of the *Edinburgh Observer* of Tuesday.)—"I have much satisfaction in informing you, before any other channel can do so, of the government project as to the corn-laws, for which I have very high authority. Government intend not directly from themselves—but through a confidential supporter in the Commons, to propose that wheat shall be imported at a fixed duty of 10s. per quarter for the

first year; 9s. for the second; 8s. for the third; 7s. for the fourth; 6s. for the fifth; and 5s. for the sixth year, after the law has passed; and then having a permanent fixed duty of 5s. per qr.

A letter from Berlin of the 3rd February states that several Catholic young ladies have decided upon embracing the Protestant religion in consequence of the difficulties which they have experienced on the part of the Catholic authorities in contracting marriages with Protestants.—*Journal de Frankfort.*

FROM BUTLER'S HAND BOOK FOR AUSTRALIAN EMIGRANTS.

With respect to the description of labourers and workmen wanted, the following enumeration is from the best and most recent authority:—

- Boat-builders—6s. to 8s. per day. See shipwrights.
- Brickmakers—8s. to 10s. per 1000, for making. Good workmen will always find employment.
- Blacklayers—6s. to 7s. per day. Do do.
- Blacksmiths—24s. to 42s. per week. Good workmen in demand.
- Brewers—Maltsters—3s. to 4s. per day. Breweries are increasing.
- Basketmakers—A few good workmen would find this a profitable trade. Common labourers employed.
- Chairmakers—25s. to 30s. per week. Market glutted at present.
- Carpenters—6s. to 7s. 6d. per day. Always in demand, especially good workmen.
- Caulkers—8s. to 6s. per day. Work usually done by shipwrights.
- Coopers—7s. to 8s. per day. Employment uncertain.
- Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers—5s. to 7s. per day. Not in demand at present, except as carpenters.
- Cooks—5s. 6d. to 10s. per week, and rations. Men usually employed. Careful and steady men wanted.
- Coppersmiths—30s. to 40s. per week. Good workmen would find employment.
- Dairy women—L 10 to L 15 per annum, lodgings and rations. In extreme demand.
- Engineers—21s. to 42s. per week, and rations. The class of men here wanted are properly engine-men and blacksmiths.
- Farriers—6s. to 7s. per day much in demand.
- Fencers—30s. to 40s. per week, or post and rail fences 2s. to 3s. 6d. per rod.
- Field labourers—3s. per day, or 5s. a week and rations. All kinds of field labourers in demand.
- Gardeners—£25 to £40 per annum and rations. Always in demand.
- Gardener's Labourers—£15 to £25 per annum and rations. Much required.
- Glaziers and Plumber—5s. 6d. to 7s. per day. A few of the latter wanted.
- Harnessmakers and Saddlers—4s. to 5s. per day. Chiefly supplied by importation.
- Joiners—6s. to 8s. 6d. per day. Good workmen in demand.
- Iron Founders—24s. to 40s. per week. Good workmen would find employment.
- Locksmiths—6s. to 7s. per day.—Good workmen would find employment.
- Millwright—6s. to 8s. 6d. per day. Wanted to fit up wooden gear.
- Milkmen—£12 to £20 per annum, and rations. All kinds of husbandry in demand.
- Nailers—40s. per week and upwards. Good workmen required.
- Plasterers—42s. per week. In demand. An excellent trade.

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