

# The



# Star

## AND Conception Bay Journal.

HEARTS RESOLVED AND HANDS PREPARED, THE BLESSINGS THEY ENJOY TO GUARD.—SMOLLET.

VOL. VI.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1840.

No. 318

HARBOUR GRACE, Conception Bay, Newfoundland:—Printed and Published by JOHN THOMAS BURTON, at his Office, opposite the MARKET PLACE

### FRANTIC DESIGN TO MURDER,

*Frustrated by the presence of mind of the young Lady Campbell.*

We tell the tale as told to us, without presuming to add to or detract from its simple narrative one iota:—

One evening last week, after the youngest Lady Campbell had withdrawn to her room, she was surprised at hearing the governess of the family, who slept in the adjoining apartment, walking about after her usual hour of retiring to rest. Fearing that she was taken unwell, she hurried to her and found her with a knife in her hand, apparently preparing to leave the room. On seeing Lady Campbell the governess said—"I am going to cut the Dutchess's throat; I know how Courvoisier managed. I will cut it from ear to ear." Lady Campbell replied, "You are quite right; nothing can be more proper than your determination, but had you not better make sure by waiting till the morning, instead of running the risk of waking the Duchess by stumbling in the dark on the stairs?" The suggestion was approved; the governess lay down, and Lady Campbell hastened to her room and rang the bell.

Before, however, her maid had got up stairs, Lady Campbell heard the restless steps of the governess again, and hastened to her. "I can't wait," she said, "my knife's all ready, and I must go." By this time Lady Campbell heard her maid's foot on the stairs, called her in, the two managed to get the knife out of the governess's hand, to force her into her bed, and then rang violently for help, which the unusual violence with which the bell was pulled, soon summoned. We need hardly say that the governess had been seized with mania occasioned by the impression made by Lord William Russell's dreadful murder; and we regret to add that she is still a sufferer from the afflicting malady. But our readers, at least all acquainted with the noble family of Argyll, will be surprised to learn that the young lady who showed this astonishing presence of mind, is only 15 years of age. We certainly remember nothing comparable to it; and 'tis equally noble and affecting. The story has in it the elements of romance, and will be told in many a fiction. We have given the reality as far more striking than either.—*Court Gazette.*

A Frankfort Paper contains a letter from Berlin, given the following incidents of the last days of the late King of Prussia:—

"The King having ordered his bed to be removed into a room, the windows of which looked into the court of the palace, heard the murmuring noise of the populace assembled to gain intelligence of his health. The King inquired what it meant. On being informed that it rose from the people, anxious to obtain news of his health, his Majesty replied, 'I am glad they think of me, for I have loved them as my children, and have devoted all my endeavours, all my energies, to promote their welfare.' Talking of the laying of the first stone of the monument of Frederick II. the King said, 'It is my desire that this work should be carried on with rapidity and skill. Therefore, I charge M. de Rochow with its execution.' M. de Rochow is entirely indebted to the King for his eminent position, and is also highly esteemed by the Prince Royal, who has been attached to him from his earliest youth. It might be said that his Majesty contemplated in M. de Rochow, who is a statesman of the first order, the future prime minister of his son. The King directed that his body should be deposited in the vault at Charlottenberg, by the side of the remains of his Queen Louisa.—When the Emperor of Russia came to his Majesty's bed shortly before he expired, the King had only strength enough to exclaim 'Nicholas!' in a very faint voice."

Another letter says that the Princess of Leignitz, consort of the late King by a morganatic marriage, is to receive as a dowry the estate of Erdmansdorf in Silesia, a palace in Berlin, and an income for life of 30,000 crowns.

Letters from Paris state that the review of the national guard passed over on Sunday in the most satisfactory manner; not the slightest disturbance took place; and, though the royal family were several hours out of doors, no insult was offered to them. Every due precaution was, however, taken to secure the King's person from danger. The whole garrison of Paris was under arms, and interposed a solid mass of troops between the populace and Louis Philip. The usual traffic through the streets leading to the Champs Elysees was suspended, and know one was admitted within a prescribed distance, unless by tickets, which were previously issued from the palace. One of the battalions of national guards, on defiling before the King, cried out for electoral reform, to which it is said his Majesty replied, "You shall have it, my children." With the exception of this incident the review did not offer any political feature, and it was generally regarded as one of the finest military spectacles

that could be afforded in time of peace. Including the troops of the line, which kept the ground, 60,000 men were under arms, and the display of so much force was meant as a hint to the republicans, whose mischievous intentions are still a source of apprehension. Colonel Lamoriciere, whose gallant conduct in the late African campaign has acquired him so much fame in France, was present at the review. Letters from Perpignan state that two sisters of Cabrera had crossed the frontier, and demanded an asylum in France. The Catalonian Carlists were expected to follow them. Several of the French Papers complain of the state in which the negotiations for a commercial treaty between England and France will be left by the speedy prorogation of the French chambers, and some of them recommend that M. Thiers should be empowered to conclude the treaty during the recess. M. de Rumigny the French Minister at Madrid, has been ordered to demand payment for the expenses of the foreign legion, of which a large sum is still due.

### THE ARMY.

The citizens of Dublin may expect to be very shortly honoured by the presence of one of the royal family amongst them as a member of the Dublin garrison. We have already stated that the 12th Lancers, to which Regiment Prince George is attached, will take up their quarters here from Brighton about the middle of this month. In the meantime apartments are being got ready in the Royal Barracks, where the Regiment will lie, for the reception of the gallant and illustrious soldier. His quarters, at the Prince's express desire, will in no way exceed in point of accommodation those of any other field officer. The Lancers will, it is understood, remain in Dublin for two years, on the termination of which period his Royal Highness will have completed three years service necessary to his promotion in the army. report speaks highly of Prince George's strict and unremitting attention to his duties as an officer.

It always gives us pleasure to record instances of royal munificence to the fine arts. His Majesty the King of the French, having received from Mr. Boys, the publisher, of Golden-square the new beautiful work of "Picturesque Architecture in Paris, Ghent," &c. just published, has most handsomely presented to him a splendid brilliant ring, with his cypher L. P. in diamonds on a blue enamel shield, bordered with brilliants, and surmounted by a crown of the

same precious stones. It was accompanied by a letter, expressing his Majesty's desire that the gift should be received as a *souvenir* of the gratification which the work has afforded him. We doubt not the acknowledged taste of Louis Phillippe and his just appreciation of this *unique* production, will stimulate lovers of the fine arts to become possessed of so splendid and talented a work.

*Temperance Reformation in Ireland*—Extract from a letter written by the Mayor of Limerick to the rev. T. Mathew, of Cork:—"As coroner, the numerous instances of sudden and awful deaths arising from intemperance, are most appalling. I have heard about one hundred and forty inquests since the first of October, 1838, and I can safely affirm that half that number were caused by intoxicating drink; four persons committed suicide whilst under its hellish influence; but, thank God! a brighter prospect is now dawning. Your unparalleled exertions in the cause of temperance have been, under God, crowned with most signal success, and in no place more so than in Limerick. A moral regeneration has taken place among the people of this city, which is most surprising and truly gratifying to every philanthropic mind. Our police reports are much lessened, petty sessions business considerably reduced, and even summons in the Court of Conscience have fallen off one third; our streets and places of resort are regular and quiet; and that which must be most gratifying, is the fact that, although reports have been circulated of members of your society having broken the temperance pledge, I have not been able to make out a solitary instance of such being the fact.

Mr. VILLIER'S LOGIC.—This gentleman said, on Wednesday night, in the course of his speech on the corn laws, "If high prices were beneficial to the labourer, a famine ought to be his fortune." That is, if he has no corn to sell (which must be his case during a famine), he will make more profit than when he has plenty and can sell it at a very high price.

From the accounts which have lately appeared in the Paris papers, as well as in private letters, it is evident that the French troops in Africa, have suffered greatly, and that Abd-el-Kader is a more formidable opponent than was anticipated, and the energy and activity displayed by the Arabs preclude the expectation that they will be easily conquered. According to a telegraphic dispatch from Toulon, of the 13th inst. communicating a dispatch from Marshal Vallee, five engagements have been fought, in which the French troops sustained trifling loss, and the Arabs are represented to have suffered severely.

Accounts from the Island of Java state that a severe shock from earthquake had