

using counters. Pieces of chalk and brushes for erasing the figures are always put on the table with the cards.—*Domestic Science in Russia.*

BRITISH INDIA.

(From the *Yorkshireman*.)

In the extracts which we have recently given from the lecture of Mr. George Thompson, at Sheffield, on the 27th ult., we have shown that the effect of British rule, in our eastern empire, has been to beggar the population, to multiply famines to a degree unknown under her former rulers to turn a land of gold into a scene of universal poverty, and to drive the natives into a state of incipient rebellion. Incontrovertible authorities have been adduced to prove that the system of taxation inflicted on her impoverished people is one of habitual extortion and injustice, limited only by their capacity to pay. In the words of Mr. Thompson, we now proceed to advert to the commercial bearings of the question, and the effect which would be produced on the slave trade, and slavery throughout the world, by doing justice to our fellow-subjects in India. "It was strange," observed Mr. T., "that while our merchants and manufacturers were complaining of the falling off of trade, they did not turn their eyes to our 100,000,000 of fellow-subjects in the east, inhabiting the most fertile country in the world, ready to become our customers."

"Every pound of sugar we have consumed, produced by slave labour, during the last 40 years, might have been had from the free labour of India. Every yard of cotton that has been made from the polluted produce of the United States might have been had from the free labour of our own India. Every leaf of tobacco we have had from the blood and sweat of slaves might have been raised by a free peasantry in India, which is capable of supplying, not only our own country, but the whole world. To show how the East India produce might compete with the slave produce, Mr. Thompson stated that the expense of a slave, consisting of prime cost, interest of money, wear and tear, and keep, in North and South America, was not less than 1s 6d a day to the owner. But the natives of the East Indies would gladly work for wages, varying from 1d to 3d per day at the highest; and at this cheap rate might be produced sugar, cotton, tobacco, and rice for the world. We were the slaves of China for tea, which we might have from India; we were the slaves of America for cotton, and an east wind for three weeks, when our stock of cotton was exhausted, might stagnate the trade of the cotton districts, and produce starvation, discontent, and sedition. The same would be the result of a war with America. But yet we, for the sake of enabling the planters of the slave states to drive their 600,000 slaves to the cotton fields every morning, wasting human blood, crushing the human intellect, darkening the human understanding, and plunging into perdition their own soils to raise cotton to procure our gold, we are doing foul injustice to the hundred millions of our fellow-subjects in India."

But suppose we could get cotton, sugar, rice, and tobacco, from British India, are we sure that they would take our wares in return? To prove that we were eager, when they had to take our manufactures, Mr.

Thompson adduced a variety of evidence, showing the surprising increase which had taken place in its value of our exports since the abolition of the company's monopoly of the trade to India. It was impossible, Mr. Thompson continued, to calculate the immense amount of trade we might have with India if the people were allowed to enjoy any reasonable share of the produce of their industry.—Sheffield and other parts of England now send to India goods to the amount of £180,000 a year in hardware and cutlery of all kinds—an amount which ought to be doubled and quadrupled a hundred times. He showed that if the Hindoos were only left in a condition to take our manufactures, to the same extent in proportion to their numbers, as the negroes of Hayti, it would make our exports 150 millions a year.

The Star.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1839.

ERRATA.—In the Address to NICHOLAS STARR, Esq., late Deputy Sheriff of this District, inserted in our last No. we accidentally omitted the names of Messrs. Puntton & Munn, and Richard Anderson, Esq.

An Inquest was held before JOHN STARR, Esq., in this town, on Saturday evening last, on view of the body of GEORGE WALSH, a boy of only seven years of age, who by some means or other fell into the sea that afternoon and was drowned: the deceased had been seen about two o'clock, and his body was found floating near the wharf of PETER BROWN, Esq., by one DUGGAN at some time after three o'clock. Medical aid was instantly rendered without success. Verdict "Found Drowned."

As there seems to be a lamentable want of information, as to the proper means that ought to be used to restore suspended animation, the Coroner has furnished us with the following extract from the proceedings of the *Edinburgh and Leith Humane Society*, to which we beg the earnest attention of the public at large.—Those who found the body of the boy WALSH, rolled him on a cask which is particularly forbidden by all the authorities on the subject.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE RECOVERY OF PERSONS APPARENTLY DROWNED.

- Cautions.*
1. Lose no time.
  2. Avoid all ruff usage of the body.
  3. Never hold it up by the feet.
  4. Nor roll it on casks.
  5. Nor rub it with salt or spirits.
  6. Nor inject tobacco-smoke, or infusion of tobacco.

RESTORATIVE MEANS.

Send quickly for Medical assistance, but do not delay the following means.

- I. Convey the body carefully, with the head and shoulders supported in a raised position, to the nearest house.
- II. Strip the body and rub it dry; then wrap it in hot blankets, and place it in a warm bed in a warm chamber. A child may be placed between two persons in a warm bed.
- III. Wipe and cleanse the mouth and nostrils.
- IV. In order to restore the natural warmth of the body,
  1. Move a heated, covered, warming-pan over the back and spine.
  2. Put bladders or bottles of hot water, or heated bricks, to the pit of the stomach, the armpits, between the thighs, and to the soles of the feet.
  3. Foment the body with hot flannels;—but, if possible,
  4. Immerse the body in a warm bath, as hot as the hand can bear without pain, as this is preferable to the other means for restoring warmth.
  5. Rub the body briskly with the hand; do not, however, suspend the use of the other means at the same time.
- V. In order to restore breathing, introduce the pipe of a common bellows (where the apparatus of the Society is not at hand) into one nostril, carefully closing the other one and the mouth: at the same time drawing downwards and pushing gently backwards the upper part of the wind-pipe, to allow a more free admission of air; blow the bellows gently, in order to inflate the lungs, till the breast be a little raised; the mouth and nostrils should then be set free, and a moderate pressure made with the hand upon the chest. Repeat this process till life appears.
- VI. Electricity to be employed early by a Medical Assistant.
- VII. Inject into the stomach, by means of an elastic tube and syringe, half a tumbler of warm brandy and water, or wine and water.
- VIII. Apply sal volatile or hartshorn to the nostrils.

*Note.*—The above treatment is to be persevered in for THREE OF FOUR HOURS. It is an erroneous opinion, that persons are irrecoverable because life does not soon make its appearance.

ON RESTORATION TO LIFE.

1. A tea-spoonful of warm water should be given.
  2. If the power of swallowing be returned, small quantities of warm wine, or brandy and water, warm.
  3. The patient should be kept in bed, and a disposition to sleep encouraged.
- Note.*—Great care is requisite to maintain the restored vital actions, and, at the same time, to prevent undue excitement.

The decision of the Court of Queen's Bench in the case of STOCKDALE vs. HANSARD, which will be found in another column, is particularly interesting at the present moment to the inhabitants of this colony, intimately connected as it is with the question now pending before the Privy Council, in the case of KIELLEY vs. the Speaker and other members of the House of Assembly. The very able arguments of Mr. CURWOOD, in the case of STOCKDALE, (which we propose to insert next week) will, we are well assured, be read with the greatest interest, and will amply compensate the most attentive perusal that can be bestowed upon them. The learned gentleman, than whom we should imagine their cannot, among the many talented men who now grace the English bar, be one more conversant with the subject, entered into a most lucid exposition of the privileges of the House of Commons, the old dogmas respecting which he completely swept away like so many cobwebs. If then the time has arrived when privileges, which can only have been assumed by the House of Commons, shall be declared by the highest Law Court in the Empire to be unsustainable, how much less so are those which have been assumed by an insignificant and ignorant House of Assembly of a British colony—the very idea is absolutely absurd. Such being the case with respect to the question which has just been decided by that great constitutional lawyer Lord DENMAN, as regards the House of Commons, we look forward with the greater confidence to the result of the appeal which has been made to the Privy Council already adverted to.

We have heard it stated that the opinion delivered in the Supreme Court on this case, delivered, too, with all the gravity of a BLACKSTONE or a MANSFIELD, (and which, as our readers are aware, unfortunately decided the case adversely to Dr. KIELLEY)—has been pronounced, by persons in England competent to judge in the matter, as an "utter disgrace to any man who had any pretensions to the name of a Lawyer."—*Times*, July 17.

The House of Assembly has thought proper to introduce a scheme for the regulation and impannelling of the Grand and Petit Juries, which we will venture to say is as thoroughly impracticable and preposterous as any system for the impannelling of the Juries can possibly be. The House of Assembly must know that its Jury bill must be entirely inoperative, since it would disfranchise three-fourths of the present Grand Jurors, and raise in their stead a set of men who are not competent to be jurors at all.

The bill, the particulars of which we will endeavour to give in our next, is a thorough abortion, vicious in its theory, and altogether inoperative in its practice. Its chief design is to give colour to the infamous aspersions which the

"Priests' party" have thought proper to throw upon the Grand Jurors of this district: but aspersions which, we trust, will be met elsewhere with the considerations and with the decision which they deserve.

It may be in keeping with the House of Assembly either to originate or to lend itself to such a course; but the present Grand Jury system will not be altered, notwithstanding the efforts which have been made to produce that result. The whole matter is, we believe, perfectly understood; and the question will be successfully resisted upon its merits.—*Ledger*, July 19.

We observe that BRYAN ROBINSON, Esq., from this colony, Barrister-at-Law, was presented to the QUEEN by the Marquis of ELY, at the levee held on the 5th ultimo.—*Ibid.*

We have much pleasure in giving place to the following appointment which we find in the *Colonial Gazette* of the 1st June.—*Times*, July 17.

"War Office, May 31.  
Royal Newfoundland Veteran Companies.—Colour-Serjeant GILLESPIE, from the Royal Artillery, to be Esquire, v. Crowe, appointed to 55th Foot."

Newfoundland.—A new General Chart of the Banks of Newfoundland by Captain DAVAUD and the Officers attached to his surveying expedition in 1837, 1838, and 1839, in which numerous important errors of former Charts are rectified, has just been published by order of the Minister of the Marine.—*Paris Paper.*

DEPARTURES.—From Carbonear, in the Flora for Poole, Robert Pack, Esq., and Lady, Miss Pack, and Mrs. Green.

**Died.**  
On Wednesday last, after a lingering illness, aged 12 years and 9 months, Duncan, eldest son of Mr. John Currie, Keeper of H. M. Gaol in this town.

How blest was thy fate! for the ills of to-morrow Shall never invade thy young bosom with care; Thou hast early escap'd from the toil and the sorrow, To which manhood and life would have made thee an heir.

**Ship News.**  
*Port of Harbor Grace.*  
ENTERED  
Agnes, La Blanc, New Brunswick, 28 M. board & plank.  
CLEARED  
July 22.—Louisa & Frederick, Stevenson, Sydney, ballast.  
*Port of St. John's.*  
ENTERED  
July 5.—John & Horatia, Dwyer, Sydney, coal.  
Providence, Beanton, Sydney, coal.  
6—Eliza Liddle, Brown, Hamburg, butter, pork, bread.

UNEXAMPLED MAMMOTH SCHEME.

THE following detail of a Scheme of a LOTTERY to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be unparalleled in the history of Lotteries. Prizes to the amount have never before been offered to the public. It is true, there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of 20-Dollars per Ticket—the value and number of the Capitals, and the revival of the good old custom of warranting that every Prize shall be drawn and sold, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the Six Hundred Prize Holders.

To those disposed to adventure, we recommend early application being made to us for Tickets—when the Prizes are all sold, blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance.—We therefore, emphatically say—delay not! but at once remit and transmit to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and application made to

SYLVESTER & Co.  
156, Broadway, N. Y.  
Observe the number, 156.

700,000 Dollars! 500,000 Dollars!  
20,000 Dollars!  
Six Prizes of Twenty Thousand Dollars!  
Two Prizes of Fifteen Thousand Dollars!  
Three Prizes of Ten Thousand Dollars!

GRAND REAL ESTATE

LOTTERY

OF PROPERTY SITUATED  
The richest and scheme ever presented this or any other country Twenty dollars.  
Authorized by an Act of the Assembly of the Province of Florida, under the same. To Sonville, Florida—Son, Managers. Syl, York, sole Agents.  
No combination Tickets, from No. 1 sion.  
The deeds of the property transferred in trust to appointed by the said Legislature of Florida, for Prize Holders.

SPLENDID

One Prize—  
266 feet, five inches, 4 in Magazine street, 101 ft inches, on Natchez street, feet, 6 inches, on G street—Rented at about 000 dols. per annum, at

One Prize—  
162 feet on Common street, six inches on Canal—Rented at 25,000 dols. lued at

One Prize—  
(adjoining the Arcade) 24 feet, 7 inches, in Natchez street—Rented at 1,200 dols., valued at

One Prize—  
(adjoining the Arcade) 28 feet front on Natchez—Rented at 1,200 dols. lued at

One Prize—  
(adjoining the Arcade) 23 feet front, on Natchez—Rented at 1,200 dols. lued at

One Prize—  
No. 23, north east corner sin and Custom House, 40 feet front on Basin, on Franklin street, by deep in Custom House—Rented at 1,500 dols. lued at

One Prize—  
No. 24, south west corner Basin and Custom House, street, 33 feet, 7 in Franklin, 127 feet, 11 deep in Custom House—Rented at 1,500 dols. lued at

One Prize—  
No. 339, 24 feet, 8 in Royal street, by 127 inches deep—Rented 400, valued at

1 prize, 250 shares, Ca stock, 100 dols. each  
1 prize, 200 do. Canine 100 dols. each  
1 Do. 150 shares M Trade's do. do.  
1 Do. 100 shares City Do. do.  
1 Do. 100 shares do Do. do.  
1 Do. 100 shares do Do. do.  
1 Do. 50 shares Ex-hat Do. do.  
1 Do. 50 do. do. do.  
1 Do. 25 do. Gas Light do. do.  
1 Do. 25 do. do. do.  
1 Do. 15 do. Mech & 1 Do. 15 do. do.

20 prizes, each 10 shares Louisiana State Bank—each prize 1,000 do. 10 prizes, each 2 shares do. each—each prize 200 dols. of Gas Light & 200 prizes, each one 100 dols. of the Bank siana,  
200 prizes, each one 100 dols. of the New Bank,  
150 prizes, each one 100 dols. of the Unit of Florida,

Six Hundred Prizes  
Tickets 20 Dollars

The whole of the numbers, as also Prizes, will be exact the Commissioners Act, previously to the wheels. One whole of the numbers contain the Six Hundred first 600 numbers. out, will be entitled be drawn to its fortunate holders of each property transferred after the draw and without any delay.

Editors of every States, in the West and British Province insert the above, as ment, until the last and to send their ther with a paper c tisement.

SYL

New York, May 7,