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## Conception Bay Journal.

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

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## FRANCE.

## THE CHATEAU OF THE TUILERIES.

We had been informed of the new precautions recently adopted for the defence and for the exterior and interior protection of the Palace of this Tuileries, but a journal publishes on that subject such extraordinary particulars, that we copy them, in order to afford the Government an opportunity of contradicting them.

"The service of the Palace was never more rigorous than at present at any former period, or in any other reign. The soldiers themselves are terrified by it. Our readers remember the fate of the poor man who was killed for having too closely approached the gate of the Rue de Rivoli. Ever since additional precautions have been taken, the military garrison of the Tuileries is obliged to take the same measures, and is as much on the *qui vive* as if it were in presence of the enemy.

"There are round the palace three principal lines of defence, included between the Saine, the square of Louis XV., the Rue Rivoli, and the Place du Carrousel. The river closes on one side that extensive polygon, too deep to be forded; its bridges, adjoining the Tuileries, form defiles difficult of access.

"The parallel line comprises the different *debouches* of the streets of L'Echelle, St Roch, and Rivoli, and is much better supported than that of the Carrousel.

"Two military governors are installed at the Louvre and in the Tuileries respectively. They combine their operations, create, modify, and interpret their *consigns*, and are able, by their military knowledge, to organize at a moment's notice a system of defence.

"The arms of the soldiers on duty are everywhere loaded.

"The guard is formed of companies of picked men, who are reviewed daily; of National Guards and of Cavalry.

"During the day several distinct secret sets of police keep watch on each other, and are in continual movement along the lines. The service is even organized amidst its undulations, and marches and stops with it. Each mouchard, or spy, carries under his coat a belt, in which are slung a brace of pistols and a dagger. The comrade who relieves him merely makes a sign to him. Agents seated in hackney-coaches are continually reconnoitring the approaches of the chateau, and a watch, or living telegraph, posted on the top of the roof, gives notice of the

approach of anything culminated to disturb the dynastic order.

"These precautions are redoubled towards nightfall. 350 picked men, supplied by all the regiments of the garrison, arrive at that hour, and take their station under the Pavilion of the Clock.

"Rounds and patrols follow each other in rapid succession, and during the night they issue from the Palace, and are constantly met moving round it, along the quays, the Square of Louis XV., the Carrousel, the rue de Rivoli, and the rue St. Honoré.

"Independently of these military dispositions, which are supported by numerous posts, are other reserves stationed at the Place des Pyramides and at the Ministry of Finance; the battalion of infantry quartered in one of the wings of the Palace, and the cavalry barracks on the Quai d'Orsay; those reserves, placed within short distances of each other, constitute an effective force of between 3,000 and 4,000 men, which may be turned out and concentrated at the Palace in the course of four or five minutes.

"The parapets, bridges, railings, and gates, are well guarded. The internal defensive measures are still more formidable. A ditch limits the garden; the area of the gate of the *Pavillon de l'Heritage* has been raised in order to render its approach the more difficult; the chimnies have been secured by iron bars across them; double doors of solid oak, and turned easily on enormous copper hinges, are *petard* (or bomb) proof; the cellars and subterraneous passages are guarded in such a manner that any attempt to undermine the palace would prove abortive; and certain cabinets, which are as strong as casemates, are traversed by a small winding staircase, extending from the cellar to the roof; 150 servants, officers, and sergeants, of experienced courage, dressed during the day time in a handsome uniform, throw it off at night. Each buckles round his waist, a belt filled with cartridges, is armed to the teeth, and keeps watch in the long galleries of that sombre abode.

"Thus the Palace is secure, on the one hand, against all attempts from abroad, and in the interior against a military movement of the troops on duty. Police agents watch the patrols, and the latter the sentinels. Troops of the line with loaded arms, are mixed up with the National Guards, who do not possess a grain of gunpowder, and within the precincts of the palace the household of Louis Philippe performs a secret and distinct service quite apart from the rest.

"One of our friends passed on Saturday last at the *debouche* of

the Pont royal, about half-past 6 o'clock in the morning, and remarked with astonishment that all the avenues leading to that point were occupied by several brigades of town sergeants, whilst others of that force were posted behind the palisades erected round the works for repair of the bridge. These men communicated with knots of police agents standing near the gates, or silently seated on the parapets of the quay. Several patrols were seen in the mean time moving along the terrace, and two officers of the chateau, who appeared to superintend the whole, were walking up and down on the flags. Other individuals, remarkable for their sinister countenances, were dispersed through the crowd, who stopped with surprise in that sort of ambuscade. The wheels of a heavily loaded cart having sunk in a hole, the agents immediately congregated around it, and helped to extricate it. All of a sudden the distant noise of carriages and of the galloping of cavalry was heard, and shortly afterwards Louis Philippe passed by like lightning, on his way back from Versailles."—*Commerce*.

**Caution to Tobacco Smokers.**—We find the following remarks in the chapter on Medical Poisons, in *Ryan's Medical Jurisprudence*, a valuable publication of its class: "Though this plant is almost universally employed as a luxury, either by smoking or snuff taking it is a very potent poison when too freely employed. Young smokers are affected with nausea, giddiness, sudden fainting, or disorder of the intellectual faculties, with quivering pulse. These effects are generally transient; but examples are recorded in which these symptoms were followed by stupor, somnolency, and death. The usual symptoms may continue for 24 hours, and then gradually disappear. Death has been produced by a clyster composed of two ounces of tobacco leaves infused in eight ounces of water. The bad effects may be induced by the application of a leaf to an abraded surface. I have observed this fact in a case of ulcer of the leg, and in cases of excoriated nipples, to which an ointment of the leaves was applied. It appears, however, adds Dr. Ryan, from reports made by several physicians in France, that the men employed in the manufacturing of snuff are in good health and unaffected by their occupation.

Among the great discoveries of modern times, we may reckon one made by Mr. Thelwall, who has "mathematically decided the time and place of Cæsar's landing in England." We need not trouble our readers with the process by which this is accomplished; suffice it, that we

now know, "Julius Cæsar arrived off Dover, at 6 o'clock in the morning, on the 23d August, A. C. 55; that after 3 o'clock he sailed with the tide, eight hours before he landed, it being low water at Dover on that day, at exactly 2h. 3m. p. m. therefore," continues Mr. Thelwall, "by three o'clock, the flood tide would be sufficiently up, which running northward, as it does on the Dover coast, carried Cæsar that way; and, consequently, the plain open shore, where the landing was effected, was north of the Cliffs, in the Downs, eight miles from Dover, and between the South Foreland and Deal."

**Singular Fact.**—Napoleon Bonaparte, the Duke of Wellington, and the late Marquis of Loudouerry, were all born in the same year, namely, the year 1769.—*Mirror*.

**Geographical Paradox.**—There is a particular place on the earth, where the winds (though frequently veering round the compass) always blow from the north point.

A species of vegetable tallow has lately been introduced from India, of which candles have been made, which burn well, and from which an unpleasant smell proceeds, even when blown out.

**French Doctors and Lawyers.**—It has been ascertained from the Almanacs of the different departments of Paris, that there are in France no less than seven hundred thousand eight hundred and forty-three medical men. There are, according to another calculation, fourteen hundred thousand six hundred and fifty-one patients. Turning to another class of public men, we find that there are nineteen hundred thousand four hundred and three pleaders, and upon the rolls there are only nine hundred and ninety-eight thousand causes; so that unless the nine hundred and two thousand four hundred and three superfluous lawyers see fit to fall sick of a lack of fees and employment, there must remain three hundred thousand one hundred and ninety-two doctors with nothing to do but to sit with their arms across.

**Refusal to Fight a Duel.** The *New York Commercial Advertiser* of Aug. 6, contains the following paragraph: "Here is one man who has courage enough to refuse to fight, Judge Gould, of St. Augustine, who is, we believe, a Jerseyman, and a native of Essex county: A CARD. D. W. Whitehurst, amid the venom he has spit at me, insinuates that I am actuated by *cowardice*. I confess that I am a *coward upon principle, and upon oars*, that to keep the commandment has been a part of my education, and were not D. W. Whitehurst perfectly convinced of these facts he would never have dared to use such language towards me. JAMES M. GOULD"

**Newton overthrown.**—One Charles Palmer has published a book in London, entitled—A treatise on the sublime science of Heliography—satisfactorily demonstrating one great orb of light, the Sun, to be absolutely no other than a body of ice.

**Fee, Doctors.**—An attempt to purchase health from one who cannot serve his own. See Fee-simple.