

THE  
**STAR,**  
AND  
CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

VOL. 1. NEW SERIES.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1884.

NO. 3.

Conception Bay, Newfoundland.--Printed and Published by D. E. GILMOUR, at his Office, Carbonear.

Science.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

*Simple Somnambulism in a Healthy Female, and correct decisions made by her on the diseases of others. --- Her Diagnosis and Prognosis in the Case of one of the Committee. --- The same in two Patients of the Committee's Reporter.*

"Mademoiselle Celine Suavage was placed in a state of somnambulism, in presence of the committee, on the 18th and 21st of April, the 17th of June, the 9th of August, the 23rd of December, 1826, and 13th and 17th of January, and 21st of February 1827.

"In passing into the state of somnambulism, she experienced a coolness of several degrees, appreciable by the thermometer; her tongue, from being moist and flexible, became dry and wrinkled; her breath, until then sweet, became fetid and repulsive.

"The sensibility was almost entirely annihilated during the continuance of her sleep, for she made six inspirations, having a bottle filled with hydrochloric acid under her nostrils, without manifesting any emotion. M. Marc pinched her wrist; a needle used in acupuncture was thrust to the depth of three lines into her left thigh; another, to the depth of two lines into her left wrist. These two needles were united by means of a galvanic conductor; very perceptible convulsive motions were produced in the hand; and Mademoiselle Celine seemed quite unconscious of all that was done to her. She heard the voices of persons who spoke close to her and touched her, but she did not remark the noise of two plates which were broken beside her.

"It was while she was sunk in this state of somnambulism, that the committee recognised in her three times the faculty of discoursing upon the diseases of other persons whom she touched, and of pointing out the appropriate remedies.

"The committee found, amongst its own members, one who was willing to submit to the investigation of this somnambulist. This was M. Marc. Mademoiselle Celine was requested to examine attentively our colleague's state of health. She applied her hand to his forehead, and to the region of the heart, and in the course of three minutes she said, that the blood had a tendency to the head; that, at that moment, M. Marc had pain on the left side of this cavity; that he often felt an oppression, especially after having eaten; that he must often have a slight cough; that the lower part of the breast was gorged with blood; that something impeded the alimentary passage; that this part (pointing to the region or the xiphoid cartilage) was contracted; that to cure M. Marc, it was necessary that he should be copiously bled; that cataplasms of hemlock should be applied, and that the lower part of the breast should be rubbed with laudanum; that he should drink gummed lemonade, and that he should exercise immediately after his meals; that he should be rubbed with mercurial ointment before drawing it off.

Besides, she prescribed a clyster composed of a decoction of Peruvian bark (kina), and immediately after, another, of the roots of the marsh-mallow,--friction of the limbs with ether, a bath every week; food made of milk (laitage), light meats, and abstinence from wine. This treatment was followed for some time, and there was a perceptible amelioration of the symptoms. But the impatience of the patient, who did not think her recovery proceeding with sufficient rapidity, determined the family to call another consultation of physicians, who decided that she should again be placed under mercurial treatment. From this period, the reporter ceased to attend the patient; and he learnt that the administration of the mercury had produced very serious affections of the stomach, which terminated her existence after two months of acute suffering. A proces-verbal upon opening the body, signed by MM. Fouquier, Marjolin, Cruveillier, and Foissac, verified the existence of a serofulous or tubercular obstruction of the glands of the neck, two small cavities full of pus, proceeding from the tubercles at the top of each of the lungs; the mucous membrane of the great cul-de-sac of the stomach was almost entirely destroyed. These gentlemen ascertained, besides, that there was no indication of the presence of any syphilitic disease, whether old or recent.

"From the preceding observations it follows, 1. That in the state of somnambulism, Mademoiselle Celine pointed out the diseases of three individuals, with whom she was placed in magnetic connexion; 2. That the declaration of the first, the examination which was made of the other after three punctures,

"We were struck with this analogy between the feelings of M. Marc and the announcement of the somnambulist; we noted it with care, and awaited another opportunity of procuring a new confirmation of the existence of this singular faculty. This opportunity was presented to the reporter, without his having sought it, by the mother of a young lady, whom he had attended for a very short time. The patient was from twenty-three to twenty-five years of age, and had been afflicted, for about two years, with dropsy of the abdomen (ascites); accompanied with a number of obstructions, some of the size of an egg, some of the size of the fist, others as large as a child's head, which were situated principally on the left side of the belly. The belly externally was unequal and corrugated, and these inequalities corresponded to the obstructions which had their seat within the abdomen. M. Dupuytren had already punctured this patient ten or twelve times, and had always withdrawn a large quantity of clear, limpid albumen, without smell, and without any mixture. An alleviation of the symptoms always followed this operation. The reporter was once present at this operation, and it was easy for M. Dupuytren and him to ascertain the size and the hardness of these tumours, and, consequently, to become sensible of their inability to cure this patient. Nevertheless, they prescribed different remedies, and they attached some importance to the putting Mademoiselle Celine upon a regimen of goat's milk, the goat having been previously subject to mercurial frictions. Upon the 21st of February 1827, the reporter went in search of M. Foissac and Mademoiselle Celine, and conducted them to a house in the street of the Faubourg du Raule, without mentioning the name or the residence, or the nature of the disease of the person whom he wished to submit to the examination of the somnambulist. The patient did not appear in the room where the experiment was made until M. Foissac had set Mademoiselle Celine asleep, and then, after having placed a hand of the one in that of the other, she examined her during eight minutes, not as a physician would do, by pressing the abdomen, but percutting, by scrutinizing it in every way, but merely by applying her hand repeatedly to the stomach, the heart, the back, and the head. Being interrogated as to what she observed in Mademoiselle Celine, she answered that the whole belly was diseased, that there was in it a scirrhus and a large quantity of water on the side of the spleen, that the intestines were very much puffed up, that there were pouches containing worms, that there were swellings of the size of an egg, containing a puriform matter, and that these swellings must be painful; that at the bottom of the stomach there was an obstructed gland (glande engorgée) of the thickness of three of her fingers; that this gland was in the interior of the stomach, and must injure the digestion; that the disease was of old standing; that Mademoiselle Celine must have headaché. She prescribed the use of a diet-drink of borage and nitrate of potash, five grains every morning, and a clyster composed of a decoction of Peruvian bark (kina), and immediately after, another, of the roots of the marsh-mallow,--friction of the limbs with ether, a bath every week; food made of milk (laitage), light meats, and abstinence from wine. This treatment was followed for some time, and there was a perceptible amelioration of the symptoms. But the impatience of the patient, who did not think her recovery proceeding with sufficient rapidity, determined the family to call another consultation of physicians, who decided that she should again be placed under mercurial treatment. From this period, the reporter ceased to attend the patient; and he learnt that the administration of the mercury had produced very serious affections of the stomach, which terminated her existence after two months of acute suffering. A proces-verbal upon opening the body, signed by MM. Fouquier, Marjolin, Cruveillier, and Foissac, verified the existence of a serofulous or tubercular obstruction of the glands of the neck, two small cavities full of pus, proceeding from the tubercles at the top of each of the lungs; the mucous membrane of the great cul-de-sac of the stomach was almost entirely destroyed. These gentlemen ascertained, besides, that there was no indication of the presence of any syphilitic disease, whether old or recent.

"From the preceding observations it follows, 1. That in the state of somnambulism, Mademoiselle Celine pointed out the diseases of three individuals, with whom she was placed in magnetic connexion; 2. That the declaration of the first, the examination which was made of the other after three punctures,

emollient decoction. The diet should consist of white meats, milk and flour, and no lemon. She allowed very little wine, a little orange-flower rum, or the liquor of spiced mint. This treatment was not followed, and if it had, it could not have saved the patient. She died a year afterwards. As the body was not opened, we could not verify what had been said by the somnambulist.

"Upon an occasion of great delicacy, when very able physicians, several of whom are members of the Academy, had prescribed a mercurial treatment for an obstruction (engorgement) of the glands of the neck, which they attributed to a syphilitic taint, the family of the patient, under this treatment, alarmed at the appearance of some serious consequences, wished to have the advice of a somnambulist. The reporter was called in to assist at a consultation, and he did not neglect to take advantage of this new opportunity of adding to what the committee had already seen. He found the patient to be a young married woman, Madame La C --, having the whole right side of the neck deeply obstructed by a great congeries of glands close upon each other. One of them was opened, and emitted a yellowish purulent matter.

"Mademoiselle Celine, whom M. Foissac magnetized in the presence of the reporter, placed herself in connexion with this patient, and affirmed that the stomach had been attacked by a substance like poison; that there was a slight inflammation of the intestines; that, in the upper part of the neck, on the right side, there was a serofulous complaint, which ought to have been more considerable than it was at present; that by following a soothing treatment, which she prescribed, the disease would be mitigated in the course of fifteen days or three weeks. This treatment consisted of some grains of magnesia, eight leeches applied to the pit of the stomach, water-gruel, a saline cathartic every week, two clysters each day--one of a decoction of Peruvian bark (kina), and immediately after, another, of the roots of the marsh-mallow,--friction of the limbs with ether, a bath every week; food made of milk (laitage), light meats, and abstinence from wine. This treatment was followed for some time, and there was a perceptible amelioration of the symptoms. But the impatience of the patient, who did not think her recovery proceeding with sufficient rapidity, determined the family to call another consultation of physicians, who decided that she should again be placed under mercurial treatment. From this period, the reporter ceased to attend the patient; and he learnt that the administration of the mercury had produced very serious affections of the stomach, which terminated her existence after two months of acute suffering. A proces-verbal upon opening the body, signed by MM. Fouquier, Marjolin, Cruveillier, and Foissac, verified the existence of a serofulous or tubercular obstruction of the glands of the neck, two small cavities full of pus, proceeding from the tubercles at the top of each of the lungs; the mucous membrane of the great cul-de-sac of the stomach was almost entirely destroyed. These gentlemen ascertained, besides, that there was no indication of the presence of any syphilitic disease, whether old or recent.

"From the preceding observations it follows, 1. That in the state of somnambulism, Mademoiselle Celine pointed out the diseases of three individuals, with whom she was placed in magnetic connexion; 2. That the declaration of the first, the examination which was made of the other after three punctures,

and the post-mortem examination of the body of the third, were found to correspond with the annunciations of the somnambulist; 3. That the different modes of treatment which she prescribed, do not exceed the limits of that circle of remedies with which she might have been acquainted, nor the order of the things which she might reasonably recommend; and, 4. That she applied them with a species of discernment."

The literary labours of the Committee here draw near their termination, and after a repetition of declarations relative to the care and distrust with which they have throughout proceeded, they add the following general opinion on the subject which has so long occupied their attention:—"We may add, that we are far from thinking that we have seen all that magnetism is capable of presenting; we do not, therefore, pretend to desire you to admit, as an axiom, that there is nothing positive in magnetism beyond what we have noticed in our report. Far from setting limits to this part of physiological science, we hope, on the contrary, that a new field has been opened up to it; and, warranting the authenticity of our own observations, presenting them with confidence to those who, after us, may wish to engage in the investigation of magnetism, we shall only deduce from them the following conclusions."—These conclusions we do not feel it necessary to give. They are precisely such as the facts now before our readers appear to justify all impartial men in drawing, and no other. One or two sentences, however, may be appropriately added to what we have already extracted. Thus, the committee say:—

"We only saw one person who fell into somnambulism upon being magnetized for the first time. Sometimes, somnambulism was not manifested until the eighth or tenth sitting."

"While in the state of somnambulism, the patients, whom we have observed, retained the use of the faculties which they possessed when awake. Even their memory appeared to be more faithful and more extensive, because they remembered every thing that passed at the time, and every time they were placed in the state of somnambulism."

"Upon awaking, they said they had totally forgotten the circumstances which took place during the somnambulism, and never recollected them. For this fact we can have no other authority than their own declarations."

"Considered as a cause of certain physiological phenomena, or as a therapeutic remedy, magnetism ought to be allowed a place within the circle of the medical sciences; and, consequently, physicians only should practise it, or superintend its use, as is the case in the northern countries."

The "Appendix" subjoined by Mr. Colquhoun, contains many curious and interesting statements relative to (in so many words) the faculty, during catalepsy and somnambulism, of seeing and reading with the stomach, fingers, and toes. Start not, gentle reader. After what we have already herein recorded, you may justly be astonished at naught. The report of the French Committee commands us to give attention to much which has hitherto been published, and thrown aside with contempt by disbelievers in animal magnetism. The nature of the almost incredible transference to which this appendix relates, can hardly be better described in few words than we find it in the following passage, extracted from a note at page 225:—

"Van Ghert, in his account of the magnetic treatment of the Demoiselle B., mentions a similar circumstance. In that case, he observed the transference of the faculties to the pit of the stomach; and the patient gave the following description of her feelings:—"When you fix your thoughts intensely upon me, I can see everything; at these times, the eyes and the brain leave my head, and take up their residence beside the stomach. Wonderful as this may appear, I assure you that it is true. When I am startled or you are disturbed, then the eyes and the brain return to my head."

#### CAPTAIN BACK'S EXPEDITION.

The following letter has been received from Captain Back, (being the first time

since he left Montreal, where he may be said to have commenced his undertaking,) and is now published for the information of the numerous friends and subscribers to his expedition:

"Norway House, Jack River, July 19."

"My dear M.,—I wrote to you last, from Montreal; since which I am happy to inform you my progress has been unimpeded by accident, though attended with more expense than it was possible to foresee. On arriving at the Sault St. Marie, (I love the name,) which we effected ten days earlier than the light canoe of the last season, we were informed that there was such a deficiency of provisions in the Indian country that it would be necessary to take a supply at once as far as Lake Winnipeg. This obliged me to purchase another canoe, to get across Lake Superior, and from this establishment I received the two north canoes prepared for the expedition by the Company.

"We arrived at Fort Alexander on the 6th of June, which, for heavy canoes, is considered as being remarkably quick, the despatch canoe from Montreal having only got there one day earlier. The letters that you and I saw at the Hudson's Bay House in December last, together with others of mine to Governor Simpson, were in that canoe, and consequently but a short time before me. I had thus to apprehend that the arrangements relating to the expedition could not have been completed from the want of the necessary information; and therefore the importance of seeing the Governor myself was evident, and on the 10th of June, I had the pleasure at Fort Alexander. I then heard that the supplies were nearly all at Cumberland House; but, as we could not by any exertion procure the men required for the expedition at Montreal, it was necessary for me to come to this port to complete their number. And now I am sorry to say we are obliged to pay very high wages; besides which, I have lost full 300 miles by this delay, unavoidable in itself.

"It is the opinion of the senior gentlemen here, then, that the only method that we can adopt to get my two large heavy boats to a wintering ground is for me to go in a light canoe myself, and find out the exact situation and the best route to the Thiboo-ee-cho, which I hope to do by the time the boats arrive at the Athabasca, where there shall be a guide to conduct them to me.—Now, my dear friend, though I must do this to ensure my operations next year, yet it will swell our expenses to more than I contemplated, and you cannot conceive how feverish I am at the thought of getting beyond the £7,000, for it is certain this sum will scarcely carry us to three years, whereas an additional £1,000 would be amply sufficient. Pray see, then, what can be done, and make me quiet about this.

"I am now in the midst of business and annoyance—hiring and repairing my boats. I shall write again to the committee on this occasion you are the only person in England to whom I propose writing, therefore make my kind regards to them, and especially to those who have been so kind and are interested in my undertaking. Yours ever,

#### NEW MODE OF TRANSFERRING POWER.—

We will speak of one piece of machinery which has been long known and is just struggling into existence, but which, like some unexpected blessing, will go to countries not yet so far advanced as our own. [It is, the mode of transferring power. As our object is to convey information in the simplest form, we will first state one or two admitted facts, from which the reader will follow the chain of reasoning; the air presses on every square inch exposed to it the weight of 15lbs. It is clear, that if a vacuum be formed on one side of a surface, the edges of which fit so close to an external box as to prevent any air passing, that if the vacuum be perfect, the number of pounds pressing on the side opposite to the vacuum will be fifteen times the number of square inches of the area. On that simple principle depends the whole working of this beautiful machine. Power cannot be created. There must always be a primary power, and the result of it will be less than it, by the amount of the friction of the parts of the machine. Suppose a mountain torrent so situated as to be useless for the purpose of a manufactory from the difficulty of approach, the power of that torrent can be conveyed any number of miles down the glens, through swamps, over hills, to the manufactory conveniently situated. Water-wheels are conveyed to the most accessible place of the torrent, and there erected and made to work exhausting pumps; to these exhausting pumps a pipe is attached, which may be made of iron, or even strong pottery, so that it is air-tight, and can bear the external pressure of 15lbs. on the inch. This pipe communicates with the slide of an engine, similar to that used for steam, (on a small scale, and even on a large, Whitty's vibrating engine works admirably,) the pipe being exhausted of air, whatever air is on the side of the piston rushes to fill up the vacuum in the pipe, which is continually exhausted by the pumps worked by the water-wheels. The air is at the same time permitted to enter on the other side of the piston; thus the pressure is obtained. The communication with the vacuum is then changed to the side which contains the air, which immediately becomes a vacuum, and the air entering on the opposite side, the reciprocating motion is obtained, and converted in the usual way into a rotary. Thus at the distance of miles, the primary power is transferred by this simple, yet truly philosophical principle. The ocean tide is a never-failing power, and may be made to work all the machinery of a kingdom. Let us suppose the tide in the Thames or the Mersey thus used; every warehouse might be supplied with an engine, even every floor, and by the touch of a finger, the heaviest goods might be raised. As a certain quantity of power was required to raise them for stowage, a considerable portion of that power may be redeemed on their being lowered again. When the power is not in action in any particular warehouse, waste as in a steam engine, is not going on but a virtual accumulation of power in the vacuum is being made more perfect. This is a beautiful and simple method of conveying the power of their cargoes in half the time and at half the expense. Had the proprietors of the

St. Catherine Docks established it they would have doubled their dividends and their property; but the directors went to immense expense for engines little used, and for cranes not one-hundredth part as efficient. The engines now doing only half their work, might be made to clear every ship, and other duties. When the Mersey is made use of for this mighty purpose, the Corporation of Liverpool may let out power, and mete too as the companies do gas. Let the mind extend the view, and picture to itself the power of that river conveyed to Manchester, which, from that time, would be no longer smothered in smoke. The masses of wretched operatives now huddled in manufactories, because the power necessary to carry on their operations cannot be transferred to any great distance, would gradually be changed into districts of domestic industry, and every father of a family might superintend the work of his children, and every master know what work was done by the measure of power supplied. The operative would earn more,—the manufacturer gain greater profit,—and the community be benefitted by the diminution of demoralization, from human beings at an early age not being herded together.

**WONDERS OF THE MICROSCOPE.**—COMFORT FOR OYSTER EATERS.—Observations with the microscope have shewn that the shell of an oyster is a world occupied by an innumerable quantity of small animals, compared to which the oyster itself is a colossus. The liquid enclosed between the shells of the oyster, contains a multitude of embryos covered with transparent scales, which swim with ease; one hundred and twenty of these embryos, placed side by side, would not make an inch in breadth. The liquor contains, besides, a great variety of animalculæ five hundred times less in size, which give out a phosphoric light. Yet these are not the only inhabitants of this dwelling, there are also three distinct species of worms.—Etrembert having examined with the microscope several of the infusoria from Africa, animals which ordinarily have no more than the fifteenth part of a line in diameter, and which he fed on indigo and carmine, has discovered that they possess no less than from thirty to forty stomachs!

#### European Intelligence.

**IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT PLAN.**—The following are said to form the principal features of the plan for benefiting the poor and middling classes of the community, which ministers have had for some time under consideration:

It is intended to form, in every parish, an establishment, under the guarantee of government, for granting annuities, on terms especially favourable to the industrious part of the community. Whether the agency of the savings banks will be used in connection with it has not yet been decided, but letters have been sent to the north, calling for information, which may render the working of the plan more surely and extensively beneficial. Of course the details, it may be presumed, will be varied according to the new light which the expected answers will throw upon the subject. But we have been

favoured with the following outline, which will show what the object is, and the mode by which it is hoped that object may be accomplished.

Under the arrangement now in progress, it is proposed that a person paying, from the age of fifteen, ninepence per week, will, from the time of his completing his 60th year, be entitled to an annuity of £20 per annum for life; if he pay 18d. per week, he will be entitled to receive an annuity of £20 from the age of 35.

Persons paying £67 10s. at once will have considerable advantages held out to them, and the annuity of £20 will be allowed at a period named.

The effect of this, it is supposed, will be to cause a great reduction of the poor rates.

The calculations are made on such principles as to give the poor, who become subscribers, the benefit now enjoyed by the proprietors of those institutions in which annuities are granted, and in which enormous profits are known to be divided. To guard against frauds, by persons buying annuities with others' money, and then going into the *Gazette*, it will be provided, that in bankruptcy cases, the cash received by the bankrupt shall be handed over to his assignees.

If at any period a subscriber would withdraw what he has thus put by, he may do so, but in that case the principal only is to be returned. He will have no claim to the interest.

The money is only to be returned where the subscriber has received no benefit from his deposit. From the time an annuity becomes payable, the principal cannot be touched.

The rules and regulations necessary to this great and benevolent scheme are now being by an eminent barrister, well known in the literary world.

It is hoped this will hold out greater inducements to sobriety and care than even the Saving Bank.

General Mina, who has been for some time in England for the benefit of his health, is on the point of taking his departure for Paris and the South of France. The death of Ferdinand has accelerated his departure, in the hope that his services will be of importance to the young Queen at this moment, as he has a very great influence with the constitutional party.

The General, now in command of the Miguelite forces, has only assumed the name Macdonald; it is believed his real name is Graham, one of those who served in the peninsular war.

In Florence even the nobles sell their wines by retail from their palace cellars.

Since the beginning of January, 1830, four Calcutta houses have failed for the sum of about £12,000,000 sterling, one Bombay house for the sum of £250,000, and two London houses, connected with the former, for the amount of nearly £3,000,000 more—making in all £15,000,000; an amount of debt which, little more than a century ago, would have shaken the Government of this country with a fear of bankruptcy, and which even now, few of the second or third-rate nations could borrow on the mortgage of half their revenues.

It will astonish persons not accustomed to attend to the subject, that there are upward of sixteen thousand officers in the British army.

The German papers state that, at the Congress of Munchengratz, the Emperor Nicholas submitted a plan respecting Poland, which cannot fail to produce a remonstrance from England, and probably from France too.

**SPAIN.**—The Paris papers of Thursday, Oct. 24, with those dated yesterday, arrived in due course. They contain extracts from the *Madrid Gazette*, of the 17th instant, among which is a decree of the Queen Regent, for confiscating the entire property of Don Carlos in Spain. The appearance of this document gives an importance to the Carlist insurrection, which is singularly at variance with the accounts published by the Spanish Government. It was reported at Bayonne, on the 19th inst., that an insurrectionary movement had taken place at Saragossa, but the *Journal des Debats* throws discredit on the rumour. A Carlist conspiracy had been discovered at St. Sebastian, the object of which was to deliver that place into the hands of their party. General Castagnon was at the head of 1,500 constitutional volunteers, and several other constitutional bands were forming. At Barcelona, on the 14th, everything was tranquil, and the attempted revolt at Vich excited no uneasiness. It was reported on the Paris Bourse on Thursday, that 600 soldiers of the garrison of Pampeluna had deserted to the rebels, and that, on the other hand, the Carlists had met with defeat in various points.

The French regiments have been ordered to be increased nearly one-fifth more than their present number, to be prepared for ensuing events.

A South Wales paper states, that there is at present living in the parish of Eglwys-brwys an old woman called Kate the Sailor, of the age of 104 years, and in perfect possession of all her faculties. About a century since, in the neighbouring parish of Llanmaes, a fisherman of the name of Evan Yorath, died at the age of an 180 years, and his wife did not long survive him, she, also, having attained the age of 177 years.

**RESISTANCE TO THE PAYMENT OF THE ASSESSED TAXES.**—The Londoners, who hold daily meetings to organize resistance to the payment of these unequal, and therefore obnoxious, imposts, made, on Thursday last, an attack on the officers who had levied a distraint on a Mr. Savage, an inhabitant of the parish of Marylebone. The waggon containing the goods which had been seized was stopped by the mob, the furniture carried off, and the vehicle broken to pieces, in defiance of a strong body of the police.—The goods of another person which had been seized under a distress warrant were rescued in the same way. Singularly enough a woman (Query—a man in woman's clothes?) headed the mob! These occurrences have thrown the citizens into a state of ferment. The ministerial journals are loudly calling on the Government to proceed with the distraints, and to punish every person who shall dare to resist the collection of lawful

taxes and that ministers are in a ticklish position, and they scarcely know how to act in the emergency.—Since the above sentences were written, we find by the London papers of Saturday, that on that day warrants of distress were served on several householders. No resistance was offered to the execution of the warrants, some people paying the arrears through the hands of friends, and others, suffering their goods to be seized in liquidation of the claims of the taxgatherer.—*Liverpool Albion.*

MEXICO.—According to the latest accounts, the head-quarters of the Commander-in-Chief, St. Ana, were, on the 10th of August, at Quesetaro. By a proclamation of that date, one may judge of the ravages the cholera has made in the constitutional army.—When the troops were about to continue their march, it was discovered that 200 men had fallen victims; the second day the disease considerably increased, and continued augmenting until the fifth day, when it was found that 2000 men, out of the force of 4000, were sick, dying, or dead. The bulletin addressed to the Minister of War is calculated to strike terror. St. Ana, despite of all obstacles, pursued his march with rapidity to arrive in time at Guanajirato.—Arista's force were well situated behind a strong fortification, while the President's troops were fatigued with forced marches, and dispirited by sickness, and dying almost with hunger. The day following, the camp of St. Ana was horrible to be seen: the dead and the dying were strewn all around.—Notwithstanding, however, he resolved, on hearing that Duran was on his return to Silao, to go and attack him. He accordingly formed a column of 800 infantry, and put them in motion at eight in the evening, but a heavy rain made the roads so bad that he was delayed for a considerable time, and he was obliged finally to give the pursuit up.—During the one day's march 150 men died, when he was obliged to return to his camp and to suspend all kinds of warlike operations until the epidemic ceased. His total loss is estimated at 2,000 men.

THE KINGS OF EUROPE.—The following list shows the age of all the Sovereigns of Europe—Charles John, King of Sweden, 69 years; William IV. King of England, 69; Pope Gregory XIV 68; Francis I. Emperor of Austria, 66; Frederick IV. King of Denmark, 66; Frederick William, King of Prussia, 63; William, King of Holland, 61; Louis Philip, King of the French, 60; William, King of Wirtemberg, 52; Mahmoud II. Emperor of Turkey, 48; Louis, King of Bavaria, 47; Leopold, King of the Belgians, 42; Nicholas, Emperor of Russia, 37; Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, 35; Ferdinand II. King of Sicily, 23; Maria II. Queen of Portugal, 14; Maria Isabella Louisa, Queen of Spain, 3 years.

BELGIUM.—King Leopold's ministry have made a long communication to the Belgian Chamber of Deputies on the state of the negotiations with Holland. It details clearly the mode in which the King of Holland has contrived to embarrass and finally break up the Conference, by his refusal to apply for permission to the German Diet to make the arrangement required by the Conference

with respect to the partition of the Duchy of Luxembourg. In the meanwhile, the Belgians retain a greater extent of territory than they would be entitled to were the decrees of the Conference, which they are ready to submit to, enforced; and are for the present free from paying their share of the interest of the national debt. The allied Sovereigns have sent a Count Clamm to inform his Majesty, the King of Holland, that nothing in the way of military aid will be afforded him.

It is now the fashion to have the paper of rooms varnished, which renders them both impervious to damp, and much more lasting.

For 20 years in Tuscany the punishment of death was altogether abolished by the Grand Duke Leopold. Bonaparte afterwards had it restored. On comparing three successive periods of 20 years each; in the first period, capital punishment existing; in the second period abolished; and in the third period again restored, as above-mentioned; it is found that fewer crimes, and even fewer murders, were perpetrated in the middle 20 years, while no executions took place, than in either the preceding or succeeding 20 years while scaffold was in use.

Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., at his last audit, with that considerate benevolence for which he is so justly characterized, not only reduced his rents twenty-five per cent., but struck off every arrear also, observing to his agents, "Live and let live."

MALTA, Oct. 2.—The ex-Dey of Algiers arrived here from Leghorn, on his way to Alexandria; he is a short, bulky, and poor-looking man, about 70 years of age; wears spectacles, and a long beard, quite white with age.

THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.—One of the finest dancers in Europe is said to be the present Empress of Russia, who is described to be so devotedly fond of the recreation as to join in the dance every night throughout the year, either with the select members of the household, or at the state balls of the Imperial Court. Her Majesty was the Princess Royal of Prussia, for whom was invented the popular *pas* of the *galoppe*, a dance now interdicted to the Empress by the physicians of St. Petersburg.

Major Napier, brother of the gallant Admiral, is about to take the command of a regiment of one thousand men, to be called "Napier's Highlanders," with which he proceeds to Lisbon.

At a meeting of the Corporation of Winchester, for the purpose of swearing in the persons, 170 in number, on whom the freedom of that ancient city has been conferred, only one attended for the purpose.

#### THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1834.

In the absence of more elaborate information, we are enabled, by the kindness of a friend, to lay before our readers the following particulars concerning the trial at the Supreme Court, up to the latest date. Downey and Malone were, on Friday last, put on their trial for the murder of Robert

CROKER BRAY, in the town of Harbor Grace, in July last—they both pleaded *not guilty*. After a patient investigation of all the circumstances attendant upon the horrible crime, during which, Mrs Bray, wife of the deceased; Dr Sterling, who examined the body; T. Danson, Esq., Chief Magistrate; and Mr. Currie, keeper of the prison of Harbor Grace; were examined—the jury returned a verdict of *guilty*. Malone, previously to his trial, retracted the confession, which our readers may remember, he made on his examination before the magistrates of Harbor Grace, shortly after the committal of the murder; and was consequently capitally indicted. It may, also, be remembered, that Downey made a confession, voluntarily, (shortly after Malone had made his) with the intention of convicting the latter of being the actual murderer; this confession was the principal evidence against the prisoners, and, connected with the depositions of the persons named above, left no doubt on the minds of the the jury of their guilt. They were ordered for execution on Monday last, but antecedent to the period of the last extremity of the law being carried into effect, the judges held a consultation on the expediency of ordering the execution of the sentence of death on Malone, the result of this deliberation was, that he be imprisoned until His Majesty's pleasure should be known—he having had the proclamation shewn to him to induce him to make a confession; thereby leading him to suppose that his life would be spared were he to tell all he knew of the deed. Downey was executed between the hours of eleven and twelve on Monday last, he exhibited the utmost self-possession to the very minute of his being launched into eternity. Malone was not aware that he had been reprieved until a short time before the extreme power of the law was carried into effect on the body of his companion in guilt. An immense concourse of persons assembled to witness the execution. The malefactor said nothing on the drop, which was erected in front of the Court-House. His body is, we understand, to be conveyed to Harbour Grace, and there gibbeted. Downey until Saturday night denied his guilt; after that time he held no conversation with any person, but the clergyman who attended him.

Fanning, for the murder of his wife at Harbour Grace, was, on the same day, found guilty of manslaughter only. The Chief Judge did not pass sentence on him. He exhibited great contrition on his trial, and when his son appeared in the witness box, the culprit fell on the ground, unable to resist the power of his feelings.

Average temperature of the month of December was 27.18. the highest point observed, being 48, at noon on the 2nd, and the lowest 5, on the morning of the 25th.—In the month of December, 1832, the average temperature was 23 deg. consequently the average of the same month in 1833, was 4.18. higher.

(From the Public Ledger, Jan. 3.)

The winter Sessions of the Supreme Court opened its sittings on Monday the 30th ult., before the Hon. Chief Judge BOLTON.—The Grand Jury found true bills against the following prisoners, viz.—  
Downey and Patrick Malone, for the murder of Robert Crocker Bray, his servant and child, at Harbour Grace.  
Peter Fanning, for the murder of his wife, at Harbour Grace.  
John Hennessy, for the murder of Timothy Rourke, at Holyrood.  
Ann Morrissy, for the murder of her illegitimate child, at Trinity.

John Mandeville, Arthur Spring, and Catherine Snow, for the murder of John Snow, at Bearneed.

Joseph Store, for the Murder of John Alford, at Partridge Bay, Labrador.

Thomas Fitzgerald, for the murder of John Brady; and Joseph Hackett, for the murder of Edward Power; both at Labrador.

James Hackett, for larceny.—James Doyle, for larceny.—James French, for larceny.—James Kent, and Michael Walsh, ditto.—Samuel Undry, ditto.

John Bride, and James Larkin, for assault and battery.

Maurice Cashman, for larceny.

James Hackett, for larceny.

The following appointments in His Majesty's Customs at this port have recently been made:

George Johnston Hayward, Esq., to be Surveying Officer of Shipping, and John R. M. Cooke, Esq., to be Acting Waiter and Searcher, in the room of Mr. John Moore, who has been placed on the list of superannuation.

Mr. Edward Lee Moore to act as Waiter and Searcher, in the room of the said G. J. Hayward, Esq., now Acting Collector.

(From the Patriot, Dec. 31.)

EDWARD ARCHIBALD, Esq., late Clerk of the Supreme Court and late Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, has been elevated by the Governor to be one of the Judges of the Supreme Court.—The Royal Instructions art. 31, says, "You SHALL NOT appoint any person to be a Judge, or Justice of the Peace, without the advice and consent of a majority of the Council in our said Island, signified in Council." This has not been complied with. It may be said that the disregard of it is in accordance with the usual proceedings of Government. But it may be doubted whether this step in violation of the constitution and of the Royal Instructions, may not render illegal all the proceedings of the most important assizes that were ever held in Newfoundland. We have already suffered more than we have now time to express, from illegal and unconstitutional conduct on the part of the Executive.

Mr. ARCHIBALD we believe to be a very good, and excellent young man; but he has not been much more than a year in this country. He came already holding the appointments of Clerk of the Supreme Court and of the Assembly. (?) We are told that he is not much more than twenty-three years of age!! That he never practised as a lawyer!! Never had a brief!! Yet he is elevated to a seat on the Bench of our Supreme Court!!!

The following Circular has been distributed among his flock by the Right Rev. Dr. FLEMING:

TO THE CATHOLICS OF ST. JOHN'S.  
*My dearly-beloved People,*

It has been my constant practice, as it is my bounden duty, to advise, direct, and instruct you on every occasion, where your interests, both spiritual and temporal, were concerned: How much more imperatively does it behove me now, in a moment of such alarming excitement, to call on you with all my might, and in the name of every thing

dear to you, to maintain that respect and obedience to the Laws which the principles of our Holy Religion inspire and command? although I doubt not but that you will be actuated by those principles at present, and will govern yourselves by the advice which, in all paternal solicitude, I offered you in my Circular of yesterday, I think it my bounden duty again to address you, on a matter which you will hear with as much gratitude and satisfaction as I feel in communicating it:—From a conversation I have had the honor of holding with his Excellency yesterday, I have the pleasure to inform you, that the most lively sense of regard for your peace, happiness, and liberty is an object of his deepest solicitude. This feeling should render your obedience and love of order, if possible, more conspicuous. His Excellency, after expressing in the strongest terms of disapprobation his sense of the conduct of those who wantonly prostitute the Press to base and abusive purposes, has with peculiar kindness assured me, that the introduction of the Military on the evening of Christmas-Day, was an act in which he had no participation whatever. I cannot express my heartfelt acknowledgments for this signal mark of his Excellency's kindness and condescension in communicating this information; but I hope, my beloved people, your continued orderly and peaceable conduct (which has always peculiarly distinguished you) will proclaim this more effectually, and in a manner equally, if not more satisfactory to his Excellency. Avoid, then, for his sake, for my sake, for God's sake, every appearance of insubordination or riot; none but your enemies can be rejoiced at your being concerned in any disturbance.—His Excellency will attend, I am persuaded, to those persons whom you may depute, to lay before him the grievous and unwarrantable attack upon your lives and liberties, by the unconstitutional introduction of an armed force amongst you.

The case, under his Excellency's judicious consideration, will undergo such minute investigation, as will bring to a sense of their duty those persons who have abused their authority, and endangered the lives and properties of thousands. Avoid, then, I conjure you, every appearance of riot; suffer not yourselves to be drawn into any excesses by the clamour or the insults of those men whose only object is to make you, if possible, the deluded instruments of their schemes, for their own selfish purposes. Under the pleasing expectation of your cheerful compliance with these my most earnest solicitations, and keeping yourselves within the bounds of religion, morality, and decorum, which will contribute to your peace and to my happiness, I sincerely wish you every blessing.

† M. A. FLEMING.

27th December.

MARRIED.—At Harbour Grace, on the 31st ult., by the Rev. J. Burt, Mr. James Bradbury, to Miss Patience Parsons, both of that place.

Same day, in this Town, by the Rev. R. Shepherd, Wesleyan Missionary, Mr. Charles Moors, to Miss Mary Moors, both of Freshwater.

#### Notices.

#### FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from on board the Schooner LORD McDONALD, at Carbonear, on Christmas Eve, One Iron-stocked Chain Bower ANCHOR, One TOP GALLANT SAIL, with other Articles belonging to said Vessel.

Whosoever will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the perpetrators, or the recovery of the Property, shall receive the above REWARD, on application to BAINE, JOHNSTON & Co. *St. John's*, or to PUNTON & MUNN.

Harbour Grace, Dec. 30, 1833.

#### 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  $\Psi$  ann.

Ditto, with Geography Mapping, History, Book-keeping, the higher branches of Arithmetic, &c. &c. and, if required the rudiments of Latin, £6  $\Psi$  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.

#### On Sale.

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.

AT THIS OFFICE,

SEALING AGREEMENTS.

Carbonear, Dec. 18, 1833.

BLANKS of every description for sale at the Office of this paper.  
Carbonear, Jan. 1.

Poetry,  
Original and Select.

## THE EMIGRANT'S SONG.

BY THOMAS PRINGLE.

Oh, Maid of the Tweed, wilt thou travel with me,  
To the wilds of South-Africa, far o'er the sea,  
Where the blue mountains tow'r in the beautiful  
clime,  
Hung round with huge forests all hoary with time?  
I'll build thee a cabin beside the clear fount,  
Where it leaps into light from the heart of the mount,  
Ere yet its young footsteps have found the fair meads  
Where 'mid the tall lillies the antelope feeds.  
Our home, like a bee-hive, shall stand by the wood  
Where the lory and turtle-dove nurse their young  
brood,  
And the golden-plumed paroquet waves his bright  
wings  
From the bough where the green monkey gambols  
and swings;  
With the high rocks behind us, and the valley before  
The hills on each side with our flocks speckled o'er,  
And the far-sweeping river oft glancing between,  
With the heifers reclined on its margins of green.  
There, rich in the wealth which a bountiful soil  
Pours forth to repay the glad husbandman's toil;  
Content with the present, at peace with the past,  
No cloud on the future our joy to o'ercast;  
Like our brave Scottish sires in the blithe olden day,  
The heart we'll keep young though the temples wax  
gray;  
While love's olive plants round our table shall rise—  
Engrafted with hopes that bear fruit in the skies.

## BACHELOR SAM.

(FROM THE METROPOLITAN.)

SAMUEL SNODGRASS, Esq., was a confirmed bachelor, and hence the familiar designation bestowed on him by his friends—Bachelor Sam. Sam was a gentleman of property, enjoying excellent character, and possessing many good qualities, which endeared him to his acquaintance; but Sam was afflicted with a failing that constantly marred his enjoyments, and exhibited his mind in a very ludicrous point of view. He firmly believed that the whole female sex had entered into a conspiracy against his liberty—in each woman he beheld a natural enemy. At the sight of a matron armed at all points for matrimonial warfare, he felt a shudder of alarm, and at the approach of a beautiful girl he actually betook himself to flight.—Nay, the poor man was so fearfully influenced by this hobby that scarcely a day of his life passed in undisturbed tranquillity. He thought and dreamt of nothing but worldly-minded mammas and scheming chaperons—young, cold, selfish girls, and experienced flirts—all premeditating some deep-prepared attack against his person.

Indeed, it must be confessed, that his alarm was not entirely without foundation. He knew that in his earlier days (Sam was now somewhat past forty) a matrimonial attempt had been made by two veterans in the field to capture him, and throw the chains of wedlock round his neck, but he had been fortunate enough to escape the aggression by the timely warning of a friend who let him into the views and character of his assailants. Then, again, the mishaps of some of his acquaintance produced a strong impression on his mind. His very shirt-col-

lar shook with horror when he reflected on the fatal captivity of Tom Rambleton. He remembered the time when poor Tom was one of the most pleasant fellows about town. Young, gay, without care or trouble of any kind, save the very agreeable task of spending three thousand a-year—and now, alas! what a change! In an evil hour Tom happened to fall in the way of one of these dangerous conjugal harpies. In an evil hour did he put any trust in the fond glances and sweet smiles of the "gentle Sophia." No sooner was the noose tied and the victim secured, than the "gentle Sophia" threw off her disguise, and appeared in her natural colours—a very dragon, a vixen—in fact, one of the most terrific of petticoat despots. But Tom's case was not the only awful example and solemn "memento" offered by fate to warn bachelor Sam against incurring such danger. There was Mr. Watkins, one of the most respectable men on 'change.—Well; neglecting the sober and industrious pursuits to which he had dedicated his honest life for the space of forty years, in an evil hour, too, was persuaded by the genius of vanity to bestow his fortune and his hand on an aristocratic beggar, who thought that the accident of being an earl's sister, and the privilege of being an Hon. Jane, was more than sufficient compensation for the citizen's hundred thousand pounds. Mr. Watkins, from the very day of his wedding, was treated of course with the most sovereign contempt by his better half and her noble circle of relatives and friends.—Then, again, who could forget the melancholy affair of poor Melrush, who was trepanned into marrying a "modest, timid girl," who ran away with a guard's-man six months after the ceremony? Indeed, the examples that crowded on Sam's mind were as numerous as they were perplexing; but these will suffice to offer some little apology for his tremendous fears and alarm.

Bachelor Sam had gradually cut all sorts of parties except dinners. Balls he abhorred—the ball-room was, according to his opinion, the most dangerous field of battle for matrimonial belligerents. It was there, indeed, that the more formidable attacks were made against inoffensive *states*—that castles, and halls, and country villas were conquered by storm; to say nothing of the enormous booty gathered from the sackings and pillage of bank-notes, exchange bills, bonds, stock, canal shares, and every other share under the sun. Sam knew full well that his friend Sir Edward Jasper had speedily surrendered his splendid manor of Hamfield unable to sustain any longer the fire unremittently shot from Ariminta Newberry's conquering eye. He knew also that Caringly Castle, although garrisoned by two elder maiden aunts, and a bevy of portionless younger brothers, had, nevertheless, been taken by storm after a month's desperate *flirtation*, under the experienced generalship of Augusta Hunterman, and the garrison obliged to evacuate the place. He knew also that the mere skirmish of a quadrille and a waltz had sufficed in many instances to subdue a baronetcy, and that a *galopade* had run away with many a fortune imprudently intrusted to the care of foolish boys let loose from college.

Bachelor Sam detested public breakfasts, picnics, water parties, concerts, &c., &c. quite as much as balls, and for the very same reason. They were, in fact, the various stratagems and plans of attack employed in that most nefarious war—vulgarly called husband hunting. The opera did not fill our friend with so much alarm, because he considered himself safely guarded, having secured one of those strong positions called stalls, so very favourable to the preservation of bachelors. It is evident that the most determined eye-shots fired from the boxes could produce no effect at such a distance. With regard to dinner parties, Sam was exceedingly embarrassed how to act; 'tis true, that the danger incurred by so close an attack as on hostile neighbour at the dinner-table was a thing to be well considered, but then our friend thought it extremely hard to relinquish some of the very best works in gastronomic lore, because the temples of that admirable science happened to be profaned by the presence of unwelcome intruders.—Bachelor Sam possessed, indeed, a profound respect and veneration for the culinary art—rather call it science—nay, the first of sciences.

The only thing which he could do was to take a middle term, and attend those solemn dinners, at which all the twaddlers and bores are invited. Sam was content to endure long discussions on the Corn Laws, the East India Company, and Reform, coupled, as the infliction was with most delicious *filets* and *saimis* of astonishing variety and condiments.

"Sam, are you going to Lady Dockerell's ball to-night?" inquired Augustus Dangle, a young man about town.

"Certainly not—humph. What have I got to do with balls? I know better—it won't do with me. Mammas and daughters lose their time." And he shook his wise head with the utmost self-congratulation.

Bachelor Sam's mania, increased every day, till the poor man could not endure the sight of a woman. He literally issued forth a bull of excommunication against the whole sex. On one occasion he hastily quitted a house where he was paying a visit, simply because Mrs. and the Miss Robertsons were announced. Now this Mrs. Robertson was a most determined manœuverer and establishment-hunting mamma. Her case was exceedingly pitiful. Only fancy five portionless daughters, neither encumbered with beauty nor accomplishments! It required, indeed, more than ordinary skill and perseverance to dispose of, to any advantage, such unmarketable commodities. Then the five Miss Robertsons had become the terror of bachelors of our friend's disposition—their attempts were most determined—their attacks desperate—they fastened on a man with the invincible adherence and pertinacity of a gemora. It was a matter of immense difficulty to get rid of them whenever they happened to be asked to dance; they were completely masters of the thousand little arts which husband-hunters employ to keep the men by their sides; and nothing short of positive rudeness was sufficient to disencumber their luckless partner from so serious a weight.

Sam was perfectly right in his strictures

concerning the Robertsons, but he was led to view every woman in the same unfavourable light; he contrived to misinterpret every word and every action of poor females.— If a young girl smiled in the innocence of her heart, he henceforth set her down as an incipient flirt, already trying to draw the attention of the men. If, on the contrary, he perceived a young lady with a serious aspect and demure deportment, he immediately concluded that she was an arrant hypocrite. In fact, in his presence, women could neither smile nor frown—laugh, talk, walk, or dance, sit still, or keep silent, without incurring some ungracious appellation. He saw plots in all their words and all their movements. The few, very few times he had been forced to dance, it was amusing to see the singular pains which he took to defend himself against what he considered an attack. He favoured his partner with most discouraging monosyllables, and no sooner was the quadrille ended, than he hastened with undisguised alacrity, to rid himself of his female companion.

Poor Sam! the sight of a pretty girl actually threw a cloud over his countenance. He was certainly more at ease in the company of those frightful creatures whom nature, by some extraordinary caprice, has added to the feminine gender. Some thought that Mr. Snodgrass had a peculiar taste in beauty, for he was invariably seen courting, in preference, the company of the most repelling ugly girls of the party. But even this portion of the sex he thought it highly expedient to cut, when, upon his having talked four times consecutively to Miss Catherine Crisp, two matrons began to whisper in his ear, that Miss Crisp was an amiable girl—“Sweet angel!” “Kitty will make an excellent wife;” “Such a kind heart—such placidity of temper—and then so excellently brought up,” &c. &c. This was enough for Sam—from the unlucky moment that the officious dowager began to acquaint him with the merits of Miss Catherine Crisp, Sam made it a particular study not to come within perilous distance of the said young lady. Not because she had red hair—a yellow complexion—a pug nose—an exuberance on her back, and an *absence* in front—not because she had been pronounced one of the plainest women on earth; but simply because of her being amiable, possessing a good heart, good temper, and being likely to make an excellent wife. Such a capability was enough to counteract all the cardinal virtues in the estimation of Sam, and he accordingly shunned, with all possible care, this very ugly and accomplished creature.

Sam's next resource was old women, and he was generally observed doing the amiable by some antiquated dame, whom the rest of the men studiously avoided. By this means Sam soon enjoyed an undisturbed monopoly of all the prosy, drowsy, foolish dowagers in London. They pronounced him a “very sensible man;” but, even among such venerable company, the peace of mind of our friend was doomed to be disturbed. Sam to his utter horror and consternation, found out that some of these apparently inoffensive old ladies were deep and dangerous foes, who were fighting under false colours in the cause of a portionless

neice, or young *protégée*. From the moment of this awful discovery, Sam resolved also to cut old women, and thus we see that, by his successive cuttings he had sent the whole feminine gender to Coventry.

Being debarred from intercourse with one half of the human species, Bachelor Sam found it exceedingly difficult to get comfortably through the four-and-twenty hours of the day. His anxiety now was how to kill time. He became as a matter of course, a most desperate club-man. He enrolled himself a member of about half a dozen of those selfish establishments, and his whole day was spent in loitering, dangling, and lolling from one club to another. But a club is not unfortunately the only requisite for human happiness, and Sam was soon a prey to the most fatal of all mortal maladies, *ennui*. Every thing tired him, and, unless, when an unsatisfactory dinner gave him an opportunity to grumble and scold the waiter, the poor man was at a sad loss to know how to rouse his spirits from that state of morbid apathy into which they were gradually sinking.

Years crept on, and Bachelor Sam was certainly neither improved in temper nor in his way of living; the former had become morose and discontented, the latter was well calculated to bring an additional stock of *ennui*, with the unpleasant addition of years. Sam dropt into one club, then another—took up a paper, which paper he threw by in disgust, and then sallied out for ways and means of killing the tedious time. At length he voted clubs great nuisances, and resolved to combine the advantages of the married man with the independence of the single. He procured a comfortable establishment, and devoted the energies of his mind and soul to that sublime science which, as we have observed already, found so much merit in his eyes, or rather in his mouth. He considered cooking as the most splendid work of human genius and industry. Strange to say, that in proportion as Sam disliked women, the more he became attached to good eating and drinking. His fond affections were concentrated in that one darling object, and, sooth to say, never was young girl so devotedly loved by an enthusiastic admirer as an excellent dinner was adored by Sam.

Fate, or destiny, or fortune, or the stars, had decreed, that Mrs. Muggins should continue an inmate of the bachelor's residence a much longer period of time than it was usual for any female to remain. But Mrs. Muggins was a woman of no ordinary merit: 'tis true she chanced to be on the wrong side of forty, and possessed the visage of a gorgon—'tis true, also, that she was exceedingly expert in scolding, and that she had a most invincible will of her own. But then she had qualities which more than counterbalanced those faults—if faults they could be called—considering the prejudice of Bachelor Sam against youth and beauty. Mrs. Muggins could talk copiously and eloquently on the deceits and utter worthlessness of the female sex: she never missed an opportunity of applauding her master for having escaped the arts of scheming women. Sam hemmed, and coughed, and avowed that Mrs. Muggins was a “very sensible woman;”

and moreover, although she had been ostensibly engaged as housekeeper, she possessed such peculiar and decided abilities for cookery that she took special care to superintend this important branch in her master's domestic happiness. Her grateful master swore that he had found a treasure in Mrs. Muggins; and thus he continued for a long time to grumble, and doze, and eat; and then to eat, and doze, and grumble.

But fate had dreadful calamities in store for poor Sam. An awful danger threatened extermination to his domestic comforts.—The reader must know that, among the dainty dishes which the profound Mrs. Muggins was constantly inventing to tickle her master's palate, there was one that had won immense approbation—it was a peculiar sort of pudding, which the amiable Mrs. Muggins had christened “Bachelor's Pudding,” in compliment to her master. The mastication of this palatable pudding may justly be accounted the blessing that Bachelor Sam experienced in this vale of years. It was, indeed, a pudding, the invention of which might confer additional lustre on the names already sufficiently illustrious, of Ude, Beauvillers, Furet, and other great men. This pudding, in fine, was sufficient of itself to endear the accomplished Mrs. Muggins to her master, even if she could prefer no other claim to his regard and esteem, which was far from being the case—the dame presenting additional claims to those feelings by her philippics against the fair sex, and her warm encomiums on “single blessedness,” which, notwithstanding the Mrs. affixed to her name, she had now professed for the last five and forty years.

One morning Mrs. Muggins announced to Bachelor Sam, that she must quit his service. Sam was thunderstruck—dismayed—nay, almost annihilated at such fearful intelligence.

“Quit my service, Mrs. Muggins! Surely I've given you no cause of complaint.”

“No, sir—but a powerful reason.”

“Powerful reason! Now pray good Mrs. Muggins, don't be precipitate—I'll do anything to render things comfortable to you.”

“But you can't, sir.”

“No; only mention your wishes—anything to keep you in my house.”

“But—but, sir,—indeed—really—hem—the fact is, I'm going to get married.”

“Get married! Bless me! I'm ready to fall! Get married!”

Bachelor Sam could scarcely believe his senses. Mrs. Muggins, however, reiterated her assertion, and there could be no doubt that she intended to commit the rash act.—Here was a fearful prospect; Sam's heart throbbed with agony—“Bachelor's pudding” was lost for ever—he could not recover the loss of Mrs. Muggins—she was indispensable to his existence.

“And whom are you going to marry? Do you love the man?”

“Why as to loving—I've seen another whom I should prefer.”

“But would you really abandon me, good Mrs. Muggins?”

A very interesting dialogue now took place, and sundry equally interesting explanations came to light. Bachelor Sam foresaw that, in his dreadful predicament, nothing but a

bold step could save him. It struck his active mind, that there was *one* very efficient means of securing the valuable Mrs. Muggins all to himself. He offered his hand to the interesting virgin; and the virgin, after a world of blushing and modesty, accepted the said hand. Sam after escaping innumerable dangers, married, at the age of fifty-eight, his housekeeper, and thereby secured a delectable dish of "Bachelor's pudding" for the rest of his days.

#### Varieties

In the evening of the 6th of April, when off Port Danger, the Barracouta was seen about two miles to leeward; struck with the singularity of her being so soon after us, we at first concluded that it could not be she, but the peculiarity of her rigging, and other circumstances, convinced us that we were not mistaken; nay, so distinctly was she seen, that many well-known faces could be distinguished on deck, looking towards our ship. After keeping thus for some time, we became surprised that she made no effort to join us, but, on the contrary, stood away; but being so near the port to which we were both destined, Captain Owen did not attach much importance to this proceeding, and we accordingly continued our course. At sunset it was observed that she hove to, and sent a boat away, apparently for the purpose of picking up a man over-board. During the night we could not perceive any light or indication of her locality. The next morning we anchored in Simon's Bay, where, for a whole week, we were in anxious expectation of her arrival; but it afterwards appeared that at this very period, the Barracouta must have been about 200 miles from us, and no other vessel of the same class was ever seen about the Cape. This is not told in order to authenticate the stories of fear or fancy, or to add to the visionary terrors of superstition, but it is recorded as a strange and at present unaccountable fact, doubtless attributable to natural, and probably simple, causes. In Simon's Bay we found the Andromache and Delight, 10 gun brig. Captain Hay. Had this vessel seen the Flying Dutchman instead of us, the fire of superstition would, by her subsequent loss, have been fed with a little additional fuel; nay, many even now think that the phantom mistook the vessel, and meant his visit for the unfortunate Delight, but we should imagine him too good and old a sailor to mistake a frigate for a ten-gun brig.—*Voyage of the Leven and Barracouta, by Capt. Owen.*

A DUTIFUL SON.—"You will of course immediately join the mess, Mr.—," said Adjutant—, to Ensign—, on the day of his arrival at the regiment. "You are very kind, sir," stammered out our incipient hero; "but the last promise which I made to my father was to avoid getting into any mess whatever."

Two boys one of them blind of an eye, were discoursing on the merits of their respective masters. "How many hours do you get for sleep?" said one. "Eight," replied the other. "Eight? why I only get four." "Ah," said the first, "but, recollect, you have only *one* eye to close, and I have two."

INTERPRETATION OF MOTIVES.—There is no word or action but may be taken with two hands; either with the right hand or charitable construction, or the sinister interpretation of malice, and suspicion; and all things do succeed as they are taken. To construe an evil action well is but a pleasing and profitable deceit to myself; but to construe a good thing is a treble wrong, to myself, the action, and the author.—*Bishop Hall.*

TURKISH BEAUTIES.—These indolent beauties are placed in a small room with very little light, where they are obliged almost always to lie down, and observe a rigorous silence; their only amusement is to pinch the orbe, to play on the dulcimer, or to arrange their head-dress before a glass. They are obliged to bathe twice a day, and with essences supple their fine skins. They are fed on a glutinous mixture, of the flower of Indian corn and honey, boiled together, and sweetened with the syrup of dates. It is not only the slaves of the seraglio that they oblige to submit to this regimen, but every girl desirous of being married, they fatten in the same manner, when nature has not rendered them sufficiently *en bon point* to meet the Mahometan taste.

#### Notice.

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,

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.

Carbonear, Jan. 1.

#### Notices.



#### DESIRABLE CONVEYANCE TO AND FROM HARBOUR-GRACE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Packet Boat EXPRESS, has just commenced her usual trips between HARBOUR-GRACE and PORTUGAL COVE, leaving the former place every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Mornings at 9 o'Clock, and PORTUGAL COVE the succeeding Days at Noon, Sundays excepted, wind and weather permitting.

#### FARES,

Cabin Passengers ..... 10s.  
Steerage Ditto ..... 5s.  
Single Letters ..... 6d.  
Double Ditto ..... 1s.  
Parcels (not containing Letters)  
in proportion to their weight.

The Public are also respectfully notified that no accounts can be kept for Passages or Postages; nor will the Proprietors be accountable for any Specie or other Monies which may be put on board.

Letters left at the Offices of the Subscribers, will be regularly transmitted.

A. DRYSDALE,  
Agent, Harbour-Grace.  
PERCHARD & BOAG,  
Agents, St. John's

Harbour-Grace, April 5, 1833.

#### NORA CREINA.



#### PACKET-BOAT BETWEEN CARBONEAR AND PORTUGAL COVE.

JAMES DOYLE, in returning his best thanks to the Public for the patronage and support he has uniformly received, begs to solicit a continuation of the same favours in future, having purchased the above new and commodious Packet-Boat, to ply between Carbonear and Portugal Cove, and, at considerable expense, fitting up her Cabin in superior style, with Four Sleeping-berths, &c.—DOYLE will also keep constantly on board, for the accommodation of Passengers, Spirits, Wines, Refreshments, &c. of the best quality.

The NORA CREINA will, until further notice start from Carbonear on the Mornings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, positively at 9 o'Clock; and the Packet-Man will leave St. John's on the Mornings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 8 o'Clock, in order that the Boat may sail from the Cove at 12 o'Clock on each of those days.

#### TERMS AS USUAL.

Letters, Packages, &c. will be received at the Newfoundland Office.

Carbonear, April 10, 1833.