

# STAR,

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### Science.

#### ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

The following cases of *Animal Magnetism* are copied from a review, which appeared in the *Lancet*, of a translation, by J. C. Colquhoun, Esq., of a Report of Experiments made by a Medical Committee of the Royal Academy of Sciences, Paris; and read at the Meetings of June 21st and 28th, 1831.

The astonishing powers of animal magnetism, exemplified in the experiments here reported, are certainly almost beyond the belief of the most credulous; but, appearing, as they do, under the sanction of men of the greatest talent and respectability in the capital of France, who were present during the whole of the operations, it cannot be withheld. Some years ago, much noise was made concerning this same animal magnetism, but it was treated as empirical and visionary, and even ridiculed on the stage; the professor of the science was before his age, and the powers he professed to possess were too wonderful to be credited; the science consequently fell into disuetude until very recently when it became to be so much spoken of, that the above-named commission, composed of scientific men, all disbelievers in the science they were about to investigate, was appointed to inquire into the truth of the reports of the power of animal magnetism upon the human mind and body.

After a statement of the power of the operators to produce somnolency, in which state the powers of the human mind are developed in a most miraculous manner, the Report goes on to state:

"The questions relating to somnambulism, exhibit, it is true, some interesting phenomena, but in point of real interest, and in the hope of benefiting the science of medicine, are infinitely beneath those with which your committee are now about to make you acquainted."

*Paralysis of the Left Side—Failure of Cure in the Hospitals.—Trial of Animal Magnetism.—Relief from Deafness and Head-ache.—Repetition of Magnetism, and production of Somnambulism.—Prescriptions during Sleep for his Disease by the Patient himself.—Prediction*

*of his Cure.—Treatment followed.—Partial Cure.—Repetition of Somnambulism.—Final Recovery.—Subsequent Somnambulism, and Vision with the Eyes closed.*

"Paul Villagrard, student of law, born at Magnac Laval, (Upper Vienne,) on the 18th of May, 1803, suffered a stroke of apoplexy on the 25th of December, 1825, which was followed by paralysis of the whole left side of the body. After seventeen months of different modes of treatment, by acupuncture, a seton in the nape of the neck, twelve applications of moxa along the vertebral column—modes of treatment which he followed at home, at the Maison de Sauté, and at the Hospice de Perfectionnement, and in the course of which he had two fresh attacks,—he was admitted into the Hôpital de la Charité on the 8th of April, 1827. Although he had experienced perceptible relief from the means employed before he entered this hospital, he still walked with crutches, being unable to support himself upon the left foot. The arm of the same side, indeed, could perform several motions; but Paul could not lift it to his head. He scarcely saw with his right eye, and was very hard of hearing with both ears. In this state he was intrusted to the care of our colleague, M. Fouquier, who besides the very evident paralysis, discovered in him the symptoms of hypertrophy of the heart.

"During five months, he administered to him the alcoholic extract of *nux vomica*, bled him from time to time, purged him, and applied blisters. The left arm recovered a little strength; the head-aches, to which he was subject, disappeared; and his health continued stationary until the 29th August, 1827, when he was magnetized for the first time by M. Foissac, by order and under the direction of M. Fouquier. At this first sitting, he experienced a sensation of general heat, then twitchings (*soubresauts*) of the tendons. He was astonished to find himself overcome by the desire of sleeping; he rubbed his eyes in order to get rid of it, made visible and ineffectual efforts to keep his eyelids open, and, at length, his head fell down on his breast, and he fell asleep.—From this period, his deafness and head-aches disappeared. It was not until the ninth sitting that his sleep became profound; and at the tenth he answered, by articulate sounds, the questions which were addressed to him. At a later period he announced that he could not be cured but by means of magnetism, and he prescribed for

himself a continuation of the pills composed of the extract of *nux vomica*, sinapisms, and baths of Bareges. Upon the 25th September, your committee repaired to the Hôpital de la Charité made the patient be undressed, and ascertained that the inferior left limb was manifestly thinner than the right,—that the right hand closed much more strongly than the left,—that the tongue, when drawn out of the mouth, was carried towards the right commissure,—and that the right cheek was more convex than the left.

"Paul was then magnetized, and soon placed in a state of somnambulism. He recapitulated what related to his treatment, and prescribed that, on that same day, a sinapism should be applied to each of his legs for an hour and a-half, that next day he should take a bath of Bareges; and that, upon coming out of the bath, sinapisms should be again applied during twelve hours without interruption, sometimes to one place, and sometimes to another; that, upon the following day, after taking a second bath of Bareges, blood should be drawn from his right arm to the extent of a *palette* and a-half. Finally, he added, that by following this treatment, he would be enabled, upon the 25th, i. e. three days afterwards, to walk without crutches on leaving the sitting, at which, he said, it would still be necessary to magnetize him. The treatment which he had prescribed was followed; and upon the day named, the 28th September, the committee repaired to the Hôpital de la Charité. Paul came, supported on his crutches, into the consulting-room, where he was magnetized as usual, and placed in a state of somnambulism. In this state, he assured us, that he should return to his bed without the use of his crutches, without support. Upon awakening, he asked for his crutches,—we told him that he had no longer any need of them. In fact, he rose, supported himself on the paralyzed leg, passed through the crowd who followed him, descended the step of the *chambre d'expériences*, crossed the second court de la Charité, ascended two steps; and when he arrived at the bottom of the stair, he sat down. After resting two minutes, he ascended, with the assistance of an arm and the balustrade, the twenty-four steps of stairs which led to the room where he slept, went to bed without support, sat down again for a moment, and then took another walk in the room, to the great astonishment of all the other patients, who, until then, had seen him constantly confined to bed.

From this day, Paul never resumed his crutches.

"Your committee assembled again on the 11th of October following, at the Hôpital de la Charité. Paul was magnetized, and he announced to us that he should be completely cured at the end of the year, if a seton were placed two inches below the region of the heart. At this sitting, he was repeatedly pinched, pricked with a pin, to the depth of a line, in the eyebrow and in the wrist, without producing any symptom of sensibility.

"Upon the 16th of October, M. Fouquier received a letter from the conseil général des hospices, requesting him to suspend the experiments which he had commenced at the Hôpital de la Charité. We were obliged, therefore, to interrupt this magnetic treatment, the efficacy of which our paralytic patient said he could not sufficiently praise. M. Foissac procured his dismissal from the hospital, and placed him in the street Des Petits Augustins, No. 18, in a private apartment, where he continued the treatment.

"Upon the 29th of the same month, your committee met at the apartment of the patient, in order to examine into the progress of his cure; but before he was magnetized, they ascertained that he walked without crutches, and more firmly, to all appearance, than at the preceding sitting. We then made him try his strength upon the dynamometer. When pressed by the right hand, the hand of the instrument indicated thirty kilogrammes, and by the left twelve. The two hands united caused it to mount to thirty-one. He was magnetized. In four minutes somnambulism was manifested, and Paul assured us that he should be completely cured upon the 1st of January. We tried his strength; the right hand carried the hand of the dynamometer to twenty-nine kilogrammes (one less than before his sleep), the left-hand (the paralyzed one), to twenty-six (fourteen more than before his sleep), and the two hands united to forty-five (fourteen more than before).

"While still in the state of somnambulism he rose to walk, and got over the ground evenly. He hopped upon the left-foot. He knelt down on the right-knee; then rose up supporting himself with the left-hand upon one of the assistants, and holding the whole weight of his body upon the left-knee. He took and lifted up M. Thillay, turned him round, and sat down with him on his knees. He drew the dynamometer with all his strength, and made the scale of traction (échelle de traction) mount to sixteen kilogrammes. At our request that he would go down stairs, he rose quickly from his elbow-chair, took the arm of M. Foissac, which he quitted at the door, descended and ascended the stairs, two or three at a time, with a convulsive rapidity, which, however, he made feel when he was bid to take them one by one. As soon as he awoke, he lost this astonishing concentration of strength; in fact, the dynamometer indicated no more than 3 1/2 kilogrammes, i. e. 12 1/2 less than when asleep. His walk was slow, but sure; he could not sustain the weight of his body on the left leg (the paralyzed one), and he made an ineffectual attempt to lift up M. Foissac.

"We ought to remark, gentlemen, that a few days before this last experiment, the patient had lost two pounds and a half of blood, that he had still two bristles on his legs, a seton in the nape of the neck, and another on the breast; consequently, you will perceive along with us what a prodigious increase of strength magnetism had produced in the diseased organs, that of the sound organs remaining the same, seeing that during the whole time this somnambulism continued, the total strength of the body was more than quadrupled.

"After this, Paul renounced all medical treatment, wishing to be magnetized only; and, towards the end of the year, as he expressed a wish to be pinched and kept in a state of somnambulism, in order to complete his cure by the first of January, he was magnetized upon the 25th of December, and continued in a state of somnambulism until the 1st of January.

"During this period, he was awakened about twelve hours, at unequal intervals; and in these short moments he was made to believe that he had been only a few hours asleep. During the whole of his sleep, his digestive functions were performed with an increased activity.

"He had been asleep three days, when, in company with M. Foissac, he set out on foot, on the 28th of December, from the street Mondovi, and went in search of M. Fouquier at the Hôpital de la Charité, where he arrived at nine o'clock. He recognised there the patients near whom he had slept before his discharge, the pupils who were upon duty in the room, and he read with his eyes closed, a finger having been applied to each eyelid, some words which were presented to him by M. Fouquier. All that we had witnessed appeared to us so astonishing, that your committee, being desirous of following out the history of this somnambulist to the end, again met upon the 1st of January, in the house of M. Foissac, where we found Paul asleep since the 25th of December. Fifteen days before, he had taken out the setons in the neck and the breast, and had established, on the left arm, a cautery; which he was to continue all his life. Moreover, he declared that he was now cured, that, unless guilty of some imprudence, he should live to an advanced age, and that he should die, at last, of an attack of apoplexy. While still asleep, he went out of the house of M. Foissac, and walked and ran along the street with a firm and assured step. Upon his return, he carried, with the greatest facility, one of the persons present, whom he could scarcely have lifted before he was set asleep.

"Upon the 12th of January, your committee met again at the house of M. Foissac, where there were present M. E. Lazcaze, deputy, M. De-----, aid-de-camp to the king, and M. Segalas, member of the academy. M. Foissac told us that he was going to set Paul asleep, that in this state of somnambulism a finger should be applied to each of his closed eyes, and that, in spite of this complete closure of the eyelids, he should distinguish the colour of cards, that he should read the title of a work, and even some words or lines pointed out at random in the body of the work. At the end of two minutes of magnetic manipulations, Paul fell asleep. The eyelids being kept closed, constantly and alternately by MM. Fouquier, Itard, Marc, and the reporter, there was presented to him a pack of new cards, from which the paper covering bearing the government stamp was torn off. The cards were shuffled, and Paul easily and successively recognised the King of Spades, the Ace of Clubs, the Queen of Spades, the Nine of Clubs, the Seven of Diamonds, and Queen of Diamonds, and Eight of Diamonds.

"While his eyelids were kept closed by M. Segalas, there was presented to him a volume which the reporter had brought with him. He read upon the title-page, *Histoire de France*. He could not read the two intermediate lines, and upon the fifth he read only the name Anquetil, which is preceded by the preposition *par*. The book was opened at the 89th page, and he read in the first line--- *le nombre de ses*---he passed over the word *troupes*, and continued--- *Au moment où on le croyait occupé des joies du carnaval?* He also read the running title *Louis*, but could not read the Roman cipher which follows it. A piece of paper was presented to him, upon which were written the words *Agglutination* and *Magnétisme Animal*. He spelt the first, and pronounced the two others. Finally, the *process-verbal* of this sitting was presented to him, and he read very distinctly the date and some words which were more legibly written than the others. In all these experiments the fingers were applied to the whole of the commissure of both eyes, by pressing down the upper upon the under eyelid, and we remarked that the ball of the eye was in a constant rotatory motion, and seemed directed towards the object presented to his vision.

"Upon the 2nd of February, Paul was placed in a state of somnambulism in the house of Messrs. Scribe and Bremard, merchants, Street St. Honoré. The reporter of the committee was the only member present at this experiment. The eyelids were closed as before, and Paul read, in the work entitled *The Thousand and one Nights*, the title-page, the word *preface*, and the first line of the preface, with the exception of the word *peu*. There was also presented to him a volume entitled, *Lettres de deux Amies, par Madame Campan*. He distinguished on a print the figure of Napoleon; he pointed out the boots, and said

that he also saw two female figures. He then read currently the first four lines of the third page with the exception of the word *rainbow*. Finally, he recognised, without touching them, four cards, which were successively presented to him two and two--these were the King of Spades and the Eight of Hearts, the King and Queen of Clubs.

"At another sitting, which took place upon the 13th of March following, Paul attempted in vain to distinguish different cards which were applied to the pit of the stomach; but he read, with his eyes still closed, in a book opened at random, and, at this time, it was M. Jules Cloquet who kept his eyes shut. The reporter also wrote upon a slip of paper the words, *Maximilien Robespierre*, which he read equally well."

This extraordinary relation does not, as has been intimated, stand alone. It is accompanied by two cases, yet more curious, if an increase of that quality be possible on this occasion. In the following instance the faculty of foresight relative to relief from disease, was still further developed in a man who (say the committee) was "very ignorant, and who, assuredly, had never heard of animal magnetism."--

*Attacks of Epilepsy.---Performance of Magnetism and production of Somnambulism.---Exact Prediction of future Fits by the Patient.---Prediction of Insanity and Cure.---Intervention of a Fatal Accident.*

"Pierre Cazot, aged 20 years, by trade a hatter, born of an epileptic mother, had been subject for ten years to attacks of epilepsy, which occurred five or six times a week, when he was admitted into the Hôpital de la Charité about the beginning of the month of August, 1827. He was immediately subjected to the magnetic treatment, was set asleep at the third sitting, and became somnambulist at the 10th, which took place upon the 19th of August. It was then, at nine o'clock in the morning, that he announced to us that at four o'clock of the afternoon of that day, he should have an attack of epilepsy, but that it might be prevented by magnetizing him a little previously. We preferred verifying the exactness of his prediction, and no precaution was taken to prevent its fulfilment. We contented ourselves with observing him without exciting in him any suspicion. At one o'clock he was seized with a violent headache. At three he was obliged to go to bed, and precisely at four the fit came on. It lasted five minutes. On the second day following, Cazot, being in a state of somnambulism, M. Fouquier suddenly thrust a pin of an inch in length between the fore-finger and thumb of his right-hand; with the same pin he pierced the lobe of his ear; his eyelids were separated, and the conjunctiva struck several times with the head of a pin, but the patient did not manifest the slightest sign of sensibility. Your committee repaired to the Hôpital de la Charité upon the 24th of August at nine o'clock in the morning, in order to witness the experiments which M. Fouquier, one of its members, proposed to continue to make upon this patient. M. Foissac, who had already magnetized him, placed himself opposite, and at the distance of six feet from Cazot; he looked steadily at him, made use of no manipulations, preserved absolute silence, and Cazot fell asleep in eight minutes. Three times there was placed under his nose a bottle filled with ammoniac; his face coloured, his respiration increased, but he did not awake. M. Fouquier thrust into his forearm a pin of an inch in length. Another was introduced to the depth of two lines obliquely under the breast-bone (sternum); a third also obliquely, at the pit of the stomach; a fourth perpendicularly into the sole of the foot. M. Guérard pinched him in the forearm, so as to produce a livid spot in the skin; M. Itard leant upon his thigh with the whole weight of his body. We endeavoured to produce tickling by bringing a small piece of paper under the nose and conducting it along the lips, the eyelids, the eyelashes, the neck, and the sole of the foot. Nothing could awaken him. We pressed him with questions.

"How long will your fits continue? 'For a year.'  
"Do you know whether they will follow close upon each other? 'No.'  
"Will you have any this month? 'I shall have one on Monday the 27th, at twenty minutes from three o'clock.'  
"Will they be severe? 'Not half so severe as the one I had last.'  
"Upon what other day will you have another attack? 'After exhibiting some symptoms of impati-

ence, he answered—'Fifteen days hence,' i. e. on the 7th of September.

"At what hour?" "At ten minutes before six in the morning."

"The indisposition of one of Cazot's children obliged him to leave the hospital this very day, the 24th of August. Maison agreed to make him return on the morning of Monday the 27th, in order that we might have an opportunity of observing the fit, which he told us was to take place that day at twenty minutes to three. The keeper having refused to admit him when he presented himself, Cazot went to the house of M. Foissac to complain of this refusal. The latter told us that he preferred putting a stop to this fit by magnetism, than to be sole witness of it: consequently, we could not ascertain the exactness of this prevision. But we had still to observe the fit which he had announced for the 7th of September, and M. Fouquier, who procured for Cazot admission into the hospital upon the 6th, under the pretext of subjecting him to some treatment which could not take place out of the establishment, made him be magnetized, in the course of the day, by M. Foissac, who set him asleep by the mere influence of his volition, and his fixed look. In this sleep, Cazot repeated that he should have an attack next day at ten minutes to six, and that it might be prevented by magnetizing him a little before.

"Upon a signal agreed upon and given by M. Fouquier, M. Foissac, of whose presence Cazot was ignorant, awakened him, as he had set him asleep, by the mere influence of his volition, in spite of the questions we addressed to the somnambulist, the only object of which was to conceal from him the moment when he was to be awakened. In order to witness the second fit, your committee met, at a quarter before six of the morning of the 7th of September, in the Salle St. Michel of the Hospital de la Charite. There we learnt that, at eight o'clock, Cazot had been seized with a pain in his head, which had tormented him all night; that this pain had caused the sensation of the ringing of bells, and that he had experienced shooting pains in the ears. At ten minutes to six, we witnessed the epileptic fit, characterised by rigidity and contraction of the limbs, the repeated projection and jerking back of the head, the arched curvature of the body backwards, the convulsive closing of the eyelids, the retraction of the ball of the eye towards the upper part of the orbit, sighs, screams, insensibility to pinching, squeezing of the tongue between the teeth. All these symptoms continued five minutes, during which there were two short intervals of remission, each of some seconds, and afterwards there ensued a relaxation (*brisement*) of the limbs, and general lassitude.

"Upon the 10th of September, at 7 o'clock in the evening, your committee met at the house of M. Itard, in order to continue their experiments upon Cazot. The latter was in the parlour, where we entered into conversation with him, and kept it up until half-past seven,—when the period at which M. Foissac, who had arrived after us and remained in the ante chamber, which was separated from the parlour by two closed doors, and at a distance of twelve feet, began to magnetize him. Three minutes after, Cazot said, 'I believe M. Foissac is there, for I feel myself stupified.' At the end of eight minutes he was set completely asleep. We questioned him, and he again assured us, that in three weeks from that day, i. e. upon the 1st day of October, he should have an epileptic fit at two minutes before noon.

"We made it our business to observe with as much care as we had done upon the 7th of September, the epileptic fit which he had predicted for the 1st of October. For this purpose, the committee repaired at half past eleven on that day to the house of M. Georges, hat-manufacturer, Rue de Monerriers, No. 17, where Cazot resided, and followed his employment. We learnt from this M. Georges, that Cazot was a very steady workman; that his conduct was excellent, and that, whether from simplicity of character, or from moral principle, he was incapable of lending himself to any kind of fraud; that Cazot, feeling himself indisposed, had remained in his room, and was not at work; that he had experienced no attack of epilepsy since that which the committee had witnessed at the Hospital de la Charite; that there was now in company with Cazot an intelligent man, whose veracity and discretion might be depended upon, and that this man had not announced to Cazot that he had predicted an attack upon this day; that it appeared certain that, since the 10th of September, M. Foissac had commu-

icated with Cazot, but from this no inference could be drawn that he had reminded him of his prediction; on the contrary, M. Foissac appeared to attach very great importance to its being concealed from Cazot. M. Georges, at five minutes before noon, went up to a room, situated under that inhabited by Cazot, and a minute afterwards he came to inform us that the fit had commenced.

We all went up in haste, MM. Gursent, Thil-laye, Marc, Guineau, de Mussy, Itard, and the reporter, to the sixth story, where, upon our arrival, the watch of one of the committee indicated a minute before noon, true time. Assembled round the bed of Cazot, we found the epileptic fit characterised by the following symptoms. Tetanic rigidity of the trunk and limbs, the head and sometimes the trunk bent backwards, a convulsive drawing upwards of the balls of the eyes, of which nothing was to be seen but the white, a very decided suffusion of the face and neck, contraction of the jaws, partial fibrillary convulsions in the muscles of the fore-arm and of the right-arm. Soon afterwards, opisthotonos, so decided that the trunk was bent back into the arc of a circle, the body resting only on the head and feet, which motions were terminated by an abrupt relaxation. A few moments after this attack, i. e. after a minute, another fit came on similar to the preceding. There were inarticulate sounds, the respiration was stifled and tremulous, the larynx being rapidly depressed and elevated, and the pulse beating from 132 to 160. There was no foam at the mouth, nor contraction of the thumb towards the palm. At the end of six minutes, the fit terminated with sighs, sinking down of the limbs, opening of the eyelids, which allowed him to look upon the bystanders with an air of astonishment, and he told us that he was lamed, especially in the right arm.

"Although the committee could entertain no doubt as to the very decided effects which magnetism produced upon Cazot, even without his knowledge, and at a certain distance, we wished to have still another proof of its influence. And as it had been proved at the last sitting that M. Foissac had had communication with him, and might have reminded him of his having predicted the attack which was to take place on the first of October, the committee in making new experiments upon Cazot, wishing to lead M. Foissac into an error with regard to the day which the patient should predict as that of his next attack. In this way we should prevent every species of collusion, even if it could be supposed that a man whom we had always found to be upright and conscientious would enter into a compact with another, destitute of education and knowledge in order to deceive us. We confess that we could never entertain an idea so injurious to one and the other; and we must render the same justice to MM. Dupotet and Chapelain, of whom we have repeatedly had occasion to speak in this report.

"Your committee, then, met in the cabinet of M. Bourdois, upon the fifth of October at noon, at which hour Cazot arrived there with his child. Here M. Foissac had been invited to meet us at half past twelve; he arrived unknown to Cazot, and remained

in the drawing-room, without having any communication with us. A person, however, was sent by a concealed door to tell him that Cazot was seated on a sofa about ten feet distant from a closed door, and that the committee requested that he might be set asleep and awakened at this distance, he remaining in the cabinet, and M. Foissac in the drawing-room.

"At thirty-seven minutes past twelve, while Cazot was engaged in conversation with us, and in examining the pictures which hung round the cabinet, M. Foissac commenced his magnetic operations in the next room, and we remarked that, at the end of four minutes Cazot winked slightly appeared restless, and at length in nine minutes fell asleep. M. Guersnet, who had attended him at the Hospital des Enfants for his epileptic attacks, asked him if he recognised him. He answered in the affirmative. M. Itard asked him when he should have another fit. He answered, that he should have one in four weeks from that day (the 3rd of November), at five minutes past four in the afternoon. He was then asked when he should have another. He answered, after collecting himself and hesitating, that it would be five weeks after the preceding, upon the 9th of December, at half-past nine in the morning.

"The *procès-verbal* of this meeting having been read in the presence of M. Foissac, in order that he might sign it along with us, we wished, as we have said above, to lead him into error; and in reading it over to him before getting it signed by the members of the committee, the reporter read, that Cazot's first fit should take place on Sunday the 4th of November, instead of Saturday the 3rd, as predicted by the patient. He was equally deceived in regard to the second fit, and M. Foissac took a note of these false indications as if they had been correct; but some days afterwards, having placed Cazot in a state of somnambulism, as he was accustomed to do, in order to free him from his head-achs, he learnt from him that the fit should take place upon the 3rd, and not the 4th, and of this he informed M. Itard, believing that an error had crept into our *procès-verbal*.

"In order to observe the fit of the 3d of November, the committee took the same precautions as in examining that of the 1st of October. At four o'clock in the afternoon, we repaired to the house of M. Georges, where we learnt from him, from his wife, and from one of his workmen, that Cazot had wrought, as usual, all the morning until two o'clock, and that, at dinner, he had felt a head-ach; that, nevertheless, he had come down for the purpose of resuming his work; but that the head-ach had increased and having experienced a stupor, he had returned to his room, lain down in his bed and fallen asleep. MM. Bourdois, Fouquier, and the reporter, then went up, preceded by M. Georges, to Cazot's room. M. Georges entered alone, and found him in a profound sleep, which he made us observe by the door upon the stair being left ajar. M. Georges spoke loud to him, moved him, shook him by the arms, without being able to awaken him, and at six minutes past four, in the midst of these attempts to awaken him, Ca-

zot was seized with the principal symptoms which characterize a fit of epilepsy, and in all respects similar to those which we had previously observed.

"The second fit announced at the sitting of the 6th of October, to take place upon the 9th of December, i. e. two months before, occurred at a quarter from ten, instead of half-past nine, a quarter of an hour later than had been predicted, and was characterized by the same precursory phenomena, and by the same symptoms as those of the 7th of September, 1st of October, and 3rd of November.

"Finally, upon the 11th of February, Cazot foretold the period of another fit, which was to take place upon Sunday the 22nd of April, five minutes after noon, and this announcement was verified, like the preceding, within about five minutes, that is to say, the fit took place ten minutes after noon. This fit remarkable for its violence, for the fury with which Cazot bit his hand and his forearm, by the abrupt and repeated starts with which he lifted himself up, lasted thirty-five minutes, when M. Foissac, who was present, magnetized him. The convulsive state soon ceased, and gave way to the magnetic somnambulism, during which Cazot rose, sat down upon a chair, and said that he was much fatigued, that he should still have two fits,—one in nine weeks from to-morrow (25th of June), at three minutes past six o'clock. He did not wish to speak of the second fit, because it would be necessary for him to think of what was to happen previously (at this moment he sent away his wife, who was present), and he added that about three weeks after the fit of the 25th of June, he should become insane, that his insanity would last three days, during which he should be so wicked as to fight with everybody, that he should even maltreat his wife and his child, that he ought not to be left alone with them, and that he did not know but he might kill some person whom he did not name. He ought then to be bled successively in the two feet. Finally, he added: 'I shall be cured in the month of August; and when once cured, the disease will never attack me again under any circumstances.'

"It was upon the 22nd of April that all these predictions were made; and two days afterwards, the 24th, Cazot, attempting to stop a spirited horse who had taken the bit in his teeth, was thrown against the wheel of a cabriolet, which shattered the arch of the left orbit, and bruised him shockingly. He was taken to the Hôpital Beaujon, and died there upon the 15th of May. Upon opening his skull, there we found a recent inflammation of the cerebral membranes (*meningitis*), a collection of purulent matter under the integuments of the cranium, and at the extremity of the plexus choroides, a substance yellow within and white on the outside, containing small hydatids."

[We shall conclude the account of this most interesting science, in our next, with the relation of case more extraordinary than the preceding.]

#### European Intelligence.

**FREE TRADE.**—At this moment, in Portsmouth Harbour, we see the mortifying fact, that there are four Prussian vessels, and one

Norwegian, discharging cargoes of timber in this country as a private gentleman, being passionately fond of the sports of the field. It is added, that the powerful influence of an able and experienced lady politician was insufficient to restore the count to his appointment at the British court.—*Ibid.*

sufficiently indicate the benefits they derive from being permitted to engross the supply of our markets with their cheaply-sailed vessels and coarsely-fed crews. To talk of reciprocity between people and things so dissimilarly situated as these aliens and our own shipowners is perfect madness, and could only have originated with men whose interests were identified with every country more than their own. That these men, who are well known, should advocate such a system can excite no wonder, but that British statesmen should foster and uphold it, is most extraordinary.—*Hants Telegraph.*

The fate of the assessed taxes is sealed.—They must be repealed early in the next session of Parliament, or the Government must be prepared to levy them, as they levied tithe in Ireland, at the point of the bayonet; a course too full of peril to be tried in this country. The rich, how reluctant soever they may be to bear the burden, must make up their minds to sustain the pressure of taxation, or to prepare for a convulsion. The middle and the lower classes have borne the load till they can bear it no longer. From their shoulders they are determined to throw it: and who is so able to sustain it as those of the wealthy? The people have shown their ability to force the repeal of the assessed taxes on the Legislature: having done so, they will, we trust, calmly and peaceably await the arrival of the period when their declared will can be embodied in act of Parliament. Ministers will long rue the vote in favour of the continuance of the assessed taxes which they extracted from a too subservient House of Commons.—They sowed the wind, and are now reaping the whirlwind.—*Liverpool Albion.*

On Tuesday, at one o'clock, a Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office, at which there was a very full attendance of ministers. (It is feared that the state of Lord Brougham's health will prevent him from attending his cabinet duties for some little time longer.) The members of the cabinet sat several hours in close discussion, and would appear, on the general state of Europe, and that of our foreign policy in particular, in which it seems that some great change will unavoidably take place.—It is now ascertained, that Count Matuszewic, the late Russian Envoy Extraordinary, to this country, has resigned his diplomatic functions altogether. It may be recollected, that this gentleman offered the most powerful opposition to the views of Prince Talleyrand and Lord Palmerston of any other member of the conference of the representatives of the five powers. It is stated that from the remonstrances made by those two ministers to the Emperor Nicholas, the count's removal was decided upon, and he was appointed to a less distinguished diplomatic post. His excellency forthwith proceeded to the Russian Capital to procure that appointment to be rescinded, or to tender his resignation; and the latter, we understand, was accepted. The count will continue to reside

#### TURKEY.

The Government of the Porte delivered on the 17th ult. to the five principal powers a copy of the secret or supplementary articles to the treaty of the 8th of July. It states "that the Sublime Porte, desirous to follow, on its part, the same principles which have given rise to the treaty, agrees to close, in case of need, the Straits of the Dardanelles; that is to say, it will not permit the entrance of any foreign vessel of war under any pretext whatever;" and then it goes on to say "that this separate article shall be inserted, word for word, and comprehended in the treaty, and it shall be equally maintained and observed."—This is a most important article, and it acquires more value from the fact, that the Turkish Government has concealed it until now.—*Ibid.*

#### THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1834.

#### 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.

**THE** Gentlemen who have subscribed to the establishment of a PUBLIC READING ROOM, in Carbonear, are requested to attend at the House of Mr. GAMBLE, on SATURDAY Evening next, at 7 o'clock.

Carbonear, Jan 1, 1834.

WE regret to perceive, by the *St. John's* papers, that society in that town has not yet recovered from the excitement occasioned by the late election. For the information of our readers, we copy the accounts given in the *Ledger* and *Newfoundlander*, of a serious attack on the house of the Editor of the first-named journal, leaving them to form their own judgment on these extraordinary proceedings. For ourselves, we are happy to congratulate the inhabitants of this district on its uniform peacefulness and perfect freedom from the causes of excitement, so much to be deplored in the capital. Angry and excited feelings, we know, do always exist at the period of an election; but, after the cause, which created the excitement, has passed away, by its results being arrived at, it is not very creditable to a civilized community to continue to be torn assunder by faction.

Dr. CARSON is now a representative for the district of *St. John's*; his opponent having retired before the influence which the Doctor had enlisted in his favour; whether that influence is advantageous to the cause of liberty, it is not our intention now to investigate; thus much, however, we will say—that, in all countries, influence is acquired, legitimately, over the minds of the greater mass by the lesser; this arises from various

causes: the benevolent man attaches to himself, not only the objects of his bounty, but also the admirers of his character: the rich man by his largesses; the magogue, by flattering the minds of the populace do the like; yet we would not dispute, for a moment, but that each of these characters has an undoubted right to use the influence so obtained. Unconstitutional means have not been exercised to acquire this power; it is then legitimate, and may be exercised at the will of the possessor, for the promotion of an object which he may think of advantage to himself and the community. To what part of the world is it possible for us to turn our eyes, in which we do not observe the power which the few exercise over the many; and from the same variety of causes. Granting then that in all societies, both savage and civilized, that such influences do and will exist, is it not ridiculous to combat them? Let us rather endeavour to direct them to a beneficial result. Let us not cavil at that which we know our strongest efforts cannot make an impression on.

We have looked with care and anxiety into the columns of our contemporaries of the capital, in the expectation of discovering an exposition of the principles of Dr. Carson, and a refutation of their soundness, but we have looked in vain. In whatever Dr. Carson might, at a previous period, have offended, we do not perceive that, in this instance, he has done other than any one of his compeers in the House of Representatives. He has made use of an influence constitutionally obtained; he has sacrificed no principles; deserted not the interests of his adopted country: in fact he has done nothing derogatory to the representative of a free constituency. And are the principles of liberty, is amor patriæ so little understood that a man should be vilified for their possession?

We have before said, we know not Dr. Carson, and therefore advocate his cause only for the sake of his principles: he is the declared enemy of the enemies of this country---so are we: if he desert his principles that instant we cease to be his advocate. The forthcoming session of the Assembly is the crucible through which he has to pass; and that he will pass through it with purity we confidently expect.---All eyes will be upon him; the smallest slip will be caught at, both by friend and foe: his errors, if he commit any, will be made gigantic---his good deeds will be reduced to the insignificance of a pigmy. We trust that the next news from St. John's will inform us of an end being put to the scenes that have, lately, so frequently disgraced that town.

On Tuesday evening the work of demolition upon our windows was again carried on; and on Wednesday morning it was believed that there were preconcerted plans to carry matters to a much greater extreme in the course of the succeeding night. During the morning and afternoon crowds of idle fellows assembled about the streets in the lower part of the town, engaged either in fighting or in very riotous mirth. As the evening drew on they gradually approached our house, and a worthless, drunken fellow, apparently their pioneer, placed himself before our windows and harangued ourselves as well as the assembled mob. The crowd, as it was fully anticipated, speedily increased, and of course the noise and tumult also.

In this stage of the proceedings application was made to the civil power for that protection which it was its duty to afford, and we had very shortly the satisfaction to recognise the magistrates and constables in the *mêlée*. It, however, very soon developed itself, that the civil force was unequal to the task of restoring order, and it became sufficiently apparent that a resolution had

not been taken to commit some extraordinary acts of violence. The magistrates were set at defiance, and the usual attacks upon our property re-commenced. Thus circumstanced, and the night coming on, the civil authorities had no alternative, but to immediately call to their assistance such a power as would enable them to enforce the execution of the laws and thus cause them to be respected.

About five o'clock, therefore, a detachment of about 80 men, under the command of Lieut. Rice, from the Royal Veteran Companies, formed three sides of a square in front of our house, which kept the rioters for some time at bay, without dispersing them. This position was then changed, and the military were formed in line three deep; and although it was clear that in either of the positions which they had taken up, a few volleys must have cleared the streets of every living soul, the deluded, infatuated men refused to disperse, and actually crowded in, as if to meet a certain doom. The riot act was repeatedly read, and every intimation given, to warn them of their danger, notwithstanding which, they persisted in every species of annoyance that was calculated to irritate. Still, the military, with admirable endurance, withheld their fire, and taking close order, marched up and down the street with a view to clear it.---This they partially accomplished, and unwilling to make unnecessary parade, retired to the court-house, leaving sentries upon our house. But no sooner was this done, than the rioters, ungrateful for the mercy which had been shewn them, re-assembled, and again amused themselves with flinging stones into our house. At that moment we had about twenty stand of arms within it, and could, from our windows, within five minutes, have occasioned a serious loss of life among them; but this also was happily foregone.

At this stage---the mob again increasing---the sentry beat to arms, when the detachment again made its appearance, and the street was again partially cleared. It was about this time (half-past nine o'clock) that the Roman Catholic Priest, Mr. Troy, of whom we have had repeatedly to make *honourable* mention, was found exhorting a couple of fellows to retire to their homes, and in about half an hour after this the town was comparatively quiet.---*Ledger, Dec. 24.*

The recent outrageous attacks upon the property of several individuals in various parts of the town, cannot be too strongly reprobated, and we can scarcely bring ourselves to believe, that any but those who had no characters to lose, would mix themselves up with such unmanly and disgraceful proceedings.---The peaceable inhabitants were thrown into a state of great confusion and alarm last evening, at seeing a detachment of about 80 men from the Royal Veteran Companies, with fixed bayonets, parading Water-street, in consequence, we found on enquiry, of another threatened attack on Mr. Winton's house. The Magistrates and Constables were also in attendance, and, altogether, the scene was one which we hoped never to have witnessed in St. John's. The greater number of the persons who were congregated, appeared to have been attracted from motives of curiosity; but some few individuals, who showed a disposition to be disorderly, were taken up and conveyed to gaol.---About 8 o'clock, the Rev. Mr. Troy came into the street and earnestly entreated the crowd to disperse---a request which was almost immediately complied with. The troops were soon afterwards withdrawn,

but sentries were placed on Mr. Winton's house during the night.---Up to an early hour this morning the streets presented their usual quiet appearance.

However much we may condemn the outrages to which we have alluded, still we do think the necessity was not of that urgent nature, to justify the appearance of the military, whose aid should only be resorted to in extremest cases, and when all other means have failed;---otherwise they create irritation and angry feelings which are not easily allayed. It is but justice to state, that the troops engaged in the above disagreeable service, who were under the command of Lieut. Rice, acted with the greatest prudence and forbearance.---*Newfoundlander, Dec. 26.*

### Correspondence.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.]

It would be a pity, if the following specimen of parliamentary eloquence, decent and chaste language, as well as correct grammatical expression; should not be sufficiently circulated. It is taken from a speech published in the "*Patriot*," said to have been delivered by J. Kent, M.C.P. at a public dinner given to Dr. Carson, at St. John's, on the 12th inst.

"W--- n, a fellow as deformed as if he were made by a congregation of apes, each of whom stuck a bone in the wrong place and left *him* there" (W--- n is here meant, not the bone),---"this worthy exclaims, only for the vile elective franchise he himself would be a Parliament man---it puts me in mind of the brave fellow that cried out, only for these vile guns I would myself be a soldier. M'C---y, without a soul worth saving or a b---" (very decent and gentlemanly) "worth kicking---over the other editorial nonentity I will heave a *sympathetic* sigh, and *significantly* exclaim 'eat thy pudding, slave, and hold thy tongue.' These are the caricatures that conducted the Public Press." Take care of yourself, Mr. Editor, you see the effects of the schoolmaster.

Your's truly,

DEMOCRATES.

Carbonear, Dec. 30, 1833.

**MARRIED.**---In this town, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. James G. Hennigar Wesleyan Missionary, Mr. George Apsey, to Mary second daughter of Mr. John Nicholl both of this town.

On Saturday last, at St. James's Church, in this town, by the Rev. J. Burt, Mr. S. Dean, of Freshwater, to Miss Elizabeth Howell, of this place.



### Shipping Intelligence.



#### HARBOUR GRACE.

ENTERED.

Dec. 26.---Schooner Duncan & Margaret, Ewen, Cork; 50 tons coal, 10 tons potatoes, 1 cask glassware, 2 cases boots & shoes, 72 firkins butter, 1 case leather.

30.---Schooner Elizabeth, Pynn, Liverpool; 120 bls. pork, 11 cambuses, 40 casks butter, 25 tons coals, 2 tons bar iron, 3 crates, 3 cases hats, 13 packages hardware, 14 packages woollens, cottons, leather, leatherware, & sundry merchandise.

CLEARED.

Dec. 21.---Brig Elizabeth Evill, Liverpool; 19,837 gals. oil & blubber, 71 casks pickled salmon, 16 cow hides, 15 cwt. old junk, &c.

#### ST. JOHN'S.

ENTERED.

Dec. 23.---Schooner True Blue, Laws, Greecock; bread, stoves, &c. Brig Dido, Miller, Cadiz; salt. Schooner Sophia, Hawson, Halifax; rum, porter, beef.

24.---Brig Trusty, Griffiths, Halifax; rum, molasses, flour. Brigantine Francis Russel, Cochrane, Demerara; molasses.

CLEARED.

Dec. 18.---Brig President, Coulston, Demerara; fish. Brig Sir J. T. Duckworth, Williams, Grenada; fish, beef, pork. Brig Gulnare, George, Viana; fish.

24.---Brigantine Douglastown, Black, Barbadoes; fish, &c.

**Poetry,**  
*Original and Select.*

I AM FREE, I AM FREE.

I am free, I am free!  
As a wave of the sea,  
As it bounds on its billowy path;  
And there is not a chain  
That shall bind me again.  
At the word of a tyrant's wrath!  
Ah! no one can tell the soft magic that lies  
In the love-name of freedom so well  
As he who first sees the sunlight and skies,  
When unfettered he springs from his cell.  
Like a sea-bird, a sea-bird, my gay bark shall fly  
O'er the waves as they sparkle and foam;  
And freedom shall sing when the tempest is high,  
Her wild songs to welcome me home.  
I am free, I am free!  
And soon I shall be  
On the wide, distant ocean away;  
And my soul shall be bright  
As the merry starlight  
That sparkles and laughs in the spray!

**Varieties.**

**LOVE AND MARRIAGE.**—"It seems to me," said Effie, "that though God has kindly given this token of blessedness to all—without distinction of great or humble, rich or poor—the great and the lowly use themselves to the opposite faults. The great do not seem to think it the most natural thing to marry where they first love; and the lowly are too ready to love. That is because the great have too many things to look too, besides love; and the lowly have too few. The rich have their lighted palaces to bask in, as well as the sunshine; and they must have a host of admirers, as well as one bosom friend. And when the poor man finds that there is one bliss that no power on earth can shut him out from, and one that drives out all evil for the time—one that makes him forget the noon-day heats, and one that tempers the keen north wind, and makes him walk at his full height when his superiors lounge past him in the streets—no wonder he is eager to meet it, and jogs the time glass to make it come at the soonest. If such a man is imprudent, I had rather be he than one that let it slip through cowardice, and would then bring it back to gratify his low ambition."—*Miss Martineau's Tale of the Tyne.*

**THE BATTLE OF NAVARINO.**—Nothing can be more strictly applicable than the following illustration of this "untoward event:"—I became acquainted, a few days ago, with a Turkish naval officer, who seemed to be desirous of learning how the battle of Navarino was regarded in America. I informed him that there was but one opinion about it, and that it was regarded as an outrage upon humanity, only to be paralleled by the pitiful subterfuges under which its atrocity was attempted to be veiled. Shortly after the slaughter of Navarino, the officer charged with despatches from the Turkish Admiral waited upon the seraiskier, and exhibited a plan of the battle. The old seraiskier looked at it for a few moments, and then threw it aside with disdain, exclaiming, "That is no plan of the battle!" "No plan!" replied the officer; "I can assure your highness that it is exact in all its details." "Inshallah!" exclaimed the seraiskier; I can shew you a better one, although I have not been

there myself: do you see this?" taking up, at the same time, a scrap of paper containing a few slight scratches with a pen. The officer looked at it more attentively and discovered a Turk smoking placidly on his divan, and a servant, who had apparently just entered, announced to his master that three foreign-looking gentlemen were at the door and wished to see him. The master was represented as saying to the servant, "Ask them to come in, and get the pipes and coffee ready to do them honour." "I do not in all this, may it please your highness, see any plan of the battle," was the observation of the perplexed officer. "That is only the key," replied the seraiskier; "turn over the paper, and you will see the battle."—The officer looked on the other side, and beheld the same Turk lying bleeding on his divan, with a Russian, Frenchman, and Englishman, standing over him, each armed with a dagger. "Allah Kayrim! but your highness is right," exclaimed the officer: these sketches give a more correct idea of Christian faith and honour than all our minute and laboured plans of the battle."—*Turkey, by an American.*

**THE THREE GLASSES OF LEMONADE.**—The Marquess de Brosset once passed through Metz, going to join his regiment; he entered a café which was generally resorted to by officers. These gentlemen, displeased at seeing a man not in uniform amongst them, resolved on annoying him. The Marquess, desirous of some refreshment, called for a glass of lemonade; it was brought; one of the officers upset it. A second was called for, brought, upset, and a third shared the same fate. The traveller thereupon rose, "Gentlemen," said he, "short reckoning makes long friends. I have to pay for three glasses of lemonade, for which I must have in return the lives of three of you. My name is the Marquess de Brosset—that is my card and route." At this the party felt silly, and sorry for having insulted a comrade; but they were obliged to go out with him. Three of them, one after the other, fell dead beneath his arm. Then M. de Brosset wiped his sword, bowed to the rest of the officers, and continued his route.

**PERSONAL SKETCH OF THE REIGNING SULTAN.**—We had not occupied our station more than half an hour, when the military band struck up Sultan Mahmoud's March, which announced his approach. As this was an ordinary occasion, there was little of that pomp and parade which commonly attends his appearance in public. First came some of the upper officers of his household; then four or five led horses richly caparisoned; and last of all, the great man himself. No rude huzza, no boisterous shout announced his approach. The men cast their eyes to the ground, the women looked up to him with eyes most dutiful beaming with loyalty, and the general silence was only interrupted by the order to present arms, and the accompanying clang of muskets. The Sultan wore on his head the ordinary red fez of the country, and his person was enveloped in a fawn-coloured silk cloak, fastened round his neck by a brilliant diamond clasp. His Majesty rides on a European saddle with long stirrups, and has the reputation of being the most fearless rider in all his dominions.

He was much aided in the great reform which he introduced into his cavalry regiments by an Italian named Calosso, who, as a riding-master, has introduced European equipments, and succeeded in abolishing the former awkward and ungainly Turkish mode of managing their horses. Calosso's services being highly appreciated, the Sultan has given him the rank of bey, and of an officer in his royal household, without asking him to change his religion. This is said to be the first instance of the kind that has occurred. As the Sultan approached, those who had petitions to present for redress of grievances held them over their heads, and upon a given signal handed them to an attendant, by whom they were laid before the sultan on his return from the mosque. In these cases we are informed speedy justice is obtained; if *unfavourable* he receives his petition torn in two, and from this there is no appeal \* \* \* Sultan Mahmoud is now forty-four years old, and has reigned twenty-four years. A regular but strongly marked cast of features, large black and piercing eyes, a complexion rendered somewhat pale by its proximity to a coal-black beard, and a mouth strongly indicative of firmness, formed the ensemble of his countenance.—We have had the honour of doffing our beaver to most of the crowned heads of Europe but in all that constitutes a superb-looking man, we give the palm to the Sultan Mahmoud. His face indicates indomitable firmness and decision of character, and at the same time displays a mild and amiable disposition. As we gazed upon him we could not avoid recalling his eventful history, and speculating upon his future destiny. School-ed in adversity, and a fellow-prisoner with his royal cousin Selim, (from whom, indeed it is said, he received all his ideas of reform,) he seems to form a proper estimate of his exalted station, by using all his influence advantageously for his country. In this he is often thwarted by the venality and rapacity of his subordinates, and by the indolence of his people, but he returns to the charge with renewed ardour, and seems determined to pursue his patriotic course even at the expense of personal popularity. Temperate and even abstemious in his mode of living, he may yet reign twenty years over Turkey and in that time his wise and temperate measures of reform will be so firmly seated as to bid defiance to another revolution. Every friend of humanity must hope that his life may long be spared for this good work. From his people he has nothing personally to fear. As the successor of the caliphs, the true descendants of their great law-giver and prophet, he bears about him a charmed life which sets at defiance the poisoned chalice of the secret enemy, or the pistol of the open foe. In the eyes of every true Musselman he is emphatically, "By the Grace of God a king."—*An American's Sketches of Turkey.*

**PAPERS IN UPPER CANADA.**—The Kingston Chronicle, at the request of the Montreal Vindicator, gives a list of the newspapers published in that province, with the names of places and character. They are thirty in number, and class as follows: Official 1, Vig 2, Tory 10, Ultra Tory 3, Turncoat Tory 1, Liberal Tory 8, Orange 2, Lite-

rary 1, Straddling the Fence (!) 8, no character at all 1.

**AN EXTRAORDINARY NATURAL PRODUCTION.**—We have in our office (where our citizens and farmers are requested to call and see it) a most singular species of corn.—The history of this rare freak of nature is substantially as follows. About three years ago, a Mr. Carrico, living in Gallatin county, Kentucky, planted some of the common Indian corn in the neighbourhood of a swampy piece of land which was growing over with thick grass resembling sedge grass.—In the fall of the year when he was gathering his corn, he was surprised to find that years of corn were growing and ripening upon the grass, and that on the blades of grass separate grains were growing. Struck by the singularity of the circumstance, he carefully preserved the grains and planted them next spring. The result was extraordinary, producing a growth partaking of the qualities both of the grass and the corn, and superior to both as forming a third article very advantageous to stock farmers. The stalks in our office present most remarkable appearances. The tassel does not bear any resemblance to the corn tassel, but it is more like the heads of coarse grass—the blades are long and very slender, resembling more the blades of oats than of corn. Upon the extremities of these blades separate grains of corn, enclosed in a husk presenting the appearance of hazel nut burs, are found, and to the bodies of the stalks more perfect ears of corn are attached. The stalks themselves are long and slender, and not unlike wild rye of the country, only stronger and more substantial. We believe that this grain is at least one thing new under the sun, and, unlike more novelties, it promises to be useful.—*Fran's fort Kentucky Commonwealth.*

**WHY DO SOAP CURDLE WITH HARD WATER?**—The sulphuric acid of the sulphate of lime, to which it generally owes its character of hardness, combines with the soda of the soap. The lime and oil, or tallow, being thus freed from their respective combinations, float through the liquid medium in flakes; the phenomenon, therefore, is one entirely of decomposition. On this principle solution of soap will determine the relative hardness of water, and is generally employed by the well-digger.—*Murray's Manual of Chemical Experiments.*

**CHARACTER OF FERDINAND VII.**—Ferdinand loved despotism; he loved it with enthusiasm; but his was not the generous passion of Louis XIV., who identified his own with the glory of his country. Ferdinand's despotism began and ended with himself, his whole anxiety being to make a mere machine of the people, and to continue amongst them the reign of ignorance. So well organised was his countenance for hypocrisy, that his caresses were always esteemed by a functionary as a decisive token of dismissal; and many an exile has received the first intimation of his approaching banishment in a warm embrace from his Majesty. Ferdinand's intellect and taste directed him to the association of his grooms and scullions. The antechamber was his favourite retreat during those hours which he devoted to

pleasure. Grijalba, who just preceded him to the grave, was taken out of livery to be the companion and private counsellor of the King.

**A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.**—In rough weather the fishermen of the Bosphorus spread a few drops of oil on the surface, which permits them to see clearly to a great depth. I was aware that oil would calm the surface of the sea; but until recently I did not know that it rendered objects more distinct beneath the surface. A trinket of some value had been dropped out of one of the upper windows of our palace into the Bosphorus, which at this place was ten or twelve feet deep. It was so small that dragging for it would have been perfectly fruitless; and it was accordingly given up for lost, when one of the servants proposed to drop a little oil on the surface. This was acceded to, with, however, but faint hopes of success. To our astonishment, the trinket immediately appeared in sight, and was eventually recovered.—*An American's Sketches of Turkey.*

**THE FIRST BALL IN A NEW SETTLEMENT.**—The first indication of regular society is generally public holidays. The 4th of July, the day of independence; the 22d of February, the birthday of Washington; the 3d of January, the battle of New Orleans; are so many occasions. Some time before, a public meeting is convened at a tavern, and a chairman and secretary (for everything is done in form) are appointed by acclamation. An orator proposes to celebrate the day, and gives his reasons; afterwards another moves that there be dinner; the proposition is discussed, and is opposed, for want of a room large enough to contain those who would desire to partake of it. Another proposes a barbecue,—dining in the open air; this is supported, and carried; another, that a speech be delivered: carried also. Somebody proposes a ball; but there are only three ladies in the town who dance. Had there been four, assuredly the motion would have passed. The meeting appoints a chairman, and a managing committee and separates. The resolutions, duly signed, are inserted in the newspaper, (for already there is a weekly one,) to the great satisfaction of the editor-printer who, is short of matter. On the day appointed the citizens form themselves into procession, and proceed to the church, or the tavern, to the court-house or to a granary, according to circumstances, and hear a speech, which is in general sensible and eloquent; for I must always remind you of the contrast which is found here between the man and that which surrounds him. From thence the meeting repairs under the trees, where an ox and some pigs roasted, await them. The expense is defrayed by subscription; and toasts are given expressive of the political opinions of the people. The following year there is another barbecue, speech, and ball. The ball is also by subscription. This time the court-house has been prepared; the judge's bench is occupied by an old negro scraping the violin, accompanied by two little negroes playing the tambourine and triangle; tallow candles illuminate the scene; but the women are as pretty and as smart as at New-York. The

planter has doffed his coarse hunting-jacket and drawn from his trunk the blue frock of former times and of another country, and his manners are of the best society. The defects of the music do but augment the mirth of the dancer.—*Murat's United States 2d edition.*

**AN AMERICAN COUNTRY ELECTION.**—It is in the country places that an election should be seen. The day arrives. For some months previous the candidates and their friends have been in motion, taking their calls from habitation to habitation, trying to persuade, accuse, explain, &c. In general, the friends take more trouble than the candidates themselves. The governor, by proclamation, fixes the day, and divides the country into precincts, in each of which he chooses a central house, and appoints three election judges. These three dignitaries of a day meet on the morning, and swear, kissing the Bible, to conduct themselves with integrity, &c. They seat themselves round a table at a window. An old cigar-box, duly patched up, with a hole in the lid, a sheet of paper, and a writing-desk form the materials of the establishment. Every one presents himself outside of the window, gives his name which is registered upon the paper, deposits his ballot in a box presented to him, and withdraws; if the judge doubt his qualification as to residence or age, they administer an oath to him. Within the room every thing passes in an orderly manner, but it is not the same outside. The wood is soon filled with horses and carts. The electors arrive in troops, laughing and singing, often half tipsy since the morning, and exciting one another to support their favourite candidate. They or their friends present themselves to the electors as they arrive, with ballots ready prepared, often printed, and expose themselves to their jokes and coarseness. Every new comer is questioned about his vote and is received with applause or hisses. An influential man presents himself to vote, declares his opinion and his reasons in a short speech; the tumult ceases for a moment, and he draws away many people after him; nobody offers to molest him. In the meantime the whisky circulates; towards evening every body is more or less tipsy; and it is not often that the sovereign people abdicate their power without a general battle, in which nobody knows what he is about, and in which all those who have managed to retain their carriage take good care not to embroil themselves. Every one goes home to sleep. The judges scrutinize the suffrages, and send the result to the capital. The next day beater and beat are as good friends as if nothing had happened, for every one has learned, from his childhood, to submit to a majority. *Vox populi, vox Dei*, is here an absolute axiom. It should be observed, that the public interest does not suffer from these tumults, because, generally, every one has made up his mind long before voting and holds in it drunk or sober. The excitement of an election is soon over. Before it takes place nothing else is talked of; the next day there is no more question about it than about the Great Mogul.—*Murat's United States 2d edition.*

A M. Briesson has discovered that the vapour-bath is a certain cure for hydrophobia disease. M. Briesson has cured himself, and succeeded in the cases of 80 others; having failed in one instance only, where the patient died in the bath.

A Swede has just published a treatise which he has printed on paper manufactured from beet-root.

The London soap manufacturers have resolved that a reduction of £2 per ton should take place in the price of that article.

RECIPT TO KEEP APPLES.—It seems not to be generally known, that apples may be kept the whole year round, by being immersed in corn, which receives no injury from their contact. If the American apples were packed among grain, they would arrive here in much finer condition. In Portugal it is customary to have a small ledge in every apartment (immediately under the cornice) barely wide enough to hold an apple; in this way the ceilings are fringed with fruit which are not easily got at without a ladder, and one glance of the eye serves to show if any depredations have been committed.

**On Sale,**

BY

**COLLINGS & LEGG,**

THE CARGO OF

The Schooner *WELLINGTON*, from  
*HALIFAX,*

CONSISTING OF

100 Barrels Superfine Flour  
50 Barrels Middlings Ditto  
50 Barrels Rye Ditto  
50 Barrels Indian Meal  
10 Barrels Beef  
10 Barrels Pork  
20 Firkins Butter  
50 M. Shingles.

Carbonear, Nov. 6, 1833.

AT THIS OFFICE,  
**SEALING AGREEMENTS.**

Carbonear, Dec. 18, 1833.

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.

**BLANKS** of every description for sale  
at the Office of this paper.

Carbonear, Jan. 1.

**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.

**Notices.**

**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  $\frac{1}{2}$  ann.  
Ditto, with Geography Mapping, History, Book-keeping, the higher branches of Arithmetic, &c. &c. and, if required the rudiments of Latin, £6  $\frac{1}{2}$  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.

**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.

**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 *Newfoundlander Office*.

Carbonear, April 10, 1833.