

THE



STAR,

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Conception Bay, Newfoundland:—Printed and Published by JOHN T. BURTON, at his Office, CARBONEAR

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS



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 continuance 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.

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.
April 10

THE ST. PATRICK.

EDMOND PHELAN, begs most respectfully to acquaint the Public, that he has purchased a new and commodious Boat, which, at a considerable expense, he has fitted out, to ply between CARBONEAR and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKET-BOAT; having two Cabins, (part of the after one adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping-berths separated from the rest). The fore-cabin is conveniently fitted up for Gentlemen, with sleeping-berths, which will he trusts, give every satisfaction. He now begs to solicit the patronage of this respectable community; and he assures them it shall be his utmost endeavour to give them every gratification possible.

The ST. PATRICK will leave CARBONEAR for the COVE, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 o'clock in the Morning and the COVE at 12 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, the Packet Man leaving St. John's at 8 o'clock on those Mornings.

TERMS
After Cabin Passengers, 10s. each.
Fore ditto ditto, 5s.
Letters, Single or Double, 1s.
Parcels in proportion to their size or weight.

The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

N.B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., will be received at his House, in Carbonear, and in St. John's, for Carbonear, &c. at Mr Patrick Kieley's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr John Crute's.

Carbonear, June 4, 1834.

St. John's and Harbor Grace PACKET

THE fine fast-sailing Cutter the EXPRESS, leaves Harbor Grace, precisely at Nine o'clock every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning for Portugal Cove, and returns at 12 o'clock the following day.—this vessel has been fitted up with the utmost care, and has a comfortable Cabin for passengers; All Packages and letters will be carefully attended to, but no accounts can be kept for passages or postages, nor will the proprietors be responsible for any Specie or other monies sent by this conveyance.

Ordinary Fares 7s. 6d.; Servants and Children 5s. each. Single Letters 6d., double ditto 1s., and Parcels in proportion to their weight.

PERCHARD & BOAG,
Agents, St. JOHN'S.
ANDREW DRYSDALE,
Agent, HARBOR GRACE.

April 30.

BLANKS of every description for Sale at the Office of this Paper.
Carbonear, Nov. 26, 1834.

AUSTRIA.

Metternich's System of Government.

The Augsburg Gazette contains the following reflections, occasioned by the 25th anniversary of Prince Metternich's elevation to the high office of Prime Minister of Austria.

"The Prince assumed the direction of the foreign relations of the vast Austrian Empire a few days after the battle of Wagram, when the political opinions of Europe were in a state of total disorganization. On the 7th of October, three months later, the Prince was officially appointed to the same department, for which he had shown himself singularly qualified. At this time the power of Napoleon was at its height, and he wished to form an alliance with the nation which he had made so many attempts to weaken. Napoleon was crowned with power and glory; his power extended from the Vistula to Cadix, from the German ocean to Calabria—That formidable Empire seemed then daily to become more consolidated, and promised ages of domination to him and his posterity. Europe beheld with astonishment his rapid conquests, and the magic extension of his power. A few profound observers, and among the number was Prince Metternich, discovered the secret of the weakness of the French.

"Gradually, circumstances, unforeseen by the mass of mankind, brought about the overthrow of that gigantic empire. The legions which had penetrated to the Nile, and had marched in triumph from the Tagus to Russia, at last succumbed under the load of victories. Then Sovereigns and nations united in the most sacred bonds of brotherhood against the unprecedented favourite of fortune. The battle of Leipsic relieved Germany from the yoke which had pressed so heavily upon her. Her injured sons avenged the thousand wrongs she had received at the hands of the licentious French soldiery, and the capital of their late oppressors lay exposed to a deservedly terrible retribution.

"The Bourbons were restored to the throne of their ancestors, and in an assembly of sovereigns and statesmen the most memorable in the history of the world, the affairs of Europe were brought back to their natural state. The nations were a second time thrown into alarm, and a second time they restored peace to the world. The man who had been the cause of so much bloodshed, so much misery, was consigned to a barren rock on the Atlantic, there to end his days, the prisoner of the nation which he most detested. The Powers of Europe were then left in peace to turn their attention towards their people.

"Spain became a prey to civil war in changing a long established system of government for one which she did not understand, and she found herself obliged to return to the former state of things. The attempt at innovation of to-day will have the same end, for the moral state of Spain will not allow of such amelioration.

"Portugal founded an empire in the New World, and she herself is now the victim of revolutionary measures. France, after a repose of 15 years, was hurried into the course which formerly proved so disastrous to herself and Europe. The day of the popular triumph was the day of her ruin; the illustrious have vanished, and she is now fast retreating. Italy attempted to follow the example of France, but, happily for herself she did not succeed in bringing about her own destruction.

"Turkey, distracted by foreign and domestic feuds, has lost many of her fairest provinces. Her hitherto natural enemy has now become her friend, and will remain such. The interests of Russia are now closely allied to those of the Porte. The Emperor Alexander died covered with glory, deplored by his people, and esteemed and regretted by Europe. Constantine abdicated the throne, in favour of his younger brother Nicholas, who trod the hydra of revolution under his foot, and has lately succeeded in restoring peace to Poland.

"In this short space of time England has

had her Castlereagh, Canning, Liverpool and Grey. Each successive administration has been hesitating between the aristocracy and democracy; but the door of the revolution has at last been opened.

"In 1810, Austria found herself in a most critical position. Since the taking of Paris, until the present hour, she has followed the same political system. Her power and influence have changed, it is true; but neither reproach nor praise has been able to induce her to abandon her principles.

"The country is happy in the enjoyment of the greatest plenty—the necessaries of life are cheap, and the people love their Emperor. The arts and sciences flourish, and commerce is in a flourishing condition all over the empire: the credit of the government is good, and order and tranquility reign everywhere.

"Austria has always shown herself the implacable enemy of reckless innovations.—The device on her standard is 'Undoubted Right,' and every one will rally round it, in case of need.

"This undeviating policy of 25 years is a rare political phenomenon. History will mention it in terms of the highest praise, and the name of Metternich will ever be associated with the persevering character of his system.

CHARLES X., AND HIS FAMILY.—A gentleman who was lately at Prague has sent us (*Le bon Sens*) the following particulars:—The imbecility of mind of the Duke of Angouleme appears to have increased since 1830, and this is the reason why it is so difficult to get access to him. Mademoiselle de Berri is really a most accomplished young princess; but the Duke of Bordeaux does not answer the character generally given of him in France. His constitution seems bad and his mental powers are of the most ordinary nature. The monkish education which he is receiving has in all probability stopped the development of his faculties. He goes to mass every morning, confesses, and takes the sacrament twice a month. Although he is fourteen, he has not yet been allowed to read any of the great French authors. He carries continually under his arm a small Jesuitical work, called "Think well upon it," in which are painted in the most frightful colours, the torments of the wicked; it is the vade-mecum of him who is destined, by a retrograde faction to reign over a great people. Charles X., is as difficult to be seen at Prague, as he was at the Tuilleries.—In order to be presented to him, it is necessary to write to M. de B—, and undergo all the formalities of the old etiquette. In other respects, misfortune has not taught him wisdom; he is still under the influence of the same fanaticism which induced him to issue the fatal ordinances. "It was rather to save religion than my crown" says he; that I took that step; and I do not repent of it." After having talked some time of the affairs of Europe, he added, with an air of haughtiness, "Our enemies say that I receive pecuniary supplies from the Duke of Orleans, and that I would consent to give my grand-daughter in marriage to his son. Tell our friends that there never will be anything in common between us and a man who—" The Duchess of Berri resides in retirement at a distance of several leagues from Prague, and is not allowed to see her children so often as she wishes.

THE FIRST ENGLISH VESSEL IN THE WEST INDIES.—The first English vessel seen in the West Indies, is supposed by Hakluyt, to have been the one in which Sir Thomas Pert and Sebastian Cabot sailed on a voyage of discovery about the eighth year of Henry VIII. Within a few years of this period, an English vessel arrived at Porto Rico, whose captain stated that he had a license from the King of England to seek for the territories of the great Cham. The vessel was 250 tons burden, had two guns on the fore-castle and 70 men, with different descriptions of merchandise. The captain was ignorant of the course and distance from thence to Hispaniola, and upon arriving there, after waiting two days for permission to trade, the batteries fired upon the vessel, which after-

wards returned to Porto Rico. Such was the jealousy of the Spaniards, excited by the appearance of an English ship in these seas, that the government blamed the governor for not seizing the vessel, instead of driving her away, in order to prevent her taking home information respecting the islands.

ALLEGED DECLINE OF SCIENCE IN ENGLAND.—We cannot altogether abandon the hope that at a period unexampled in our history for the diffusion of knowledge among the people—in a time when the name of Brougham will be inseparably connected with this new era of intellectual development, and that not as a private individual, but as the Lord High Chancellor of these realms, possessing rank, power, learning and eloquence, all that is necessary in short, for conceiving and executing the most noble designs—we cannot abandon the hope that something effectual may yet be done, even in these our times to remove the stigma, that has so long rested upon our national character. We might suggest to that exalted individual a truth which he will at once perceive, that unless the spring-heads of knowledge are sedulously repaired and renovated, the stream will be soon exhausted, and that in proportion as we anticipate a demand for more and more information, we cannot furnish that supply unless we sedulously protect those few secluded fountains whence alone it will gush forth. While we are indefatigable in diffusing that knowledge which is already possessed, let us be equally careful in creating a fresh supply to be poured forth abroad when that which we have in keeping is exhausted. Without such prudence it is not difficult to foresee the injurious effects which will follow; for the science of the country already begins to show them in its declension. Knowledge indeed, will be diffused, but it will become proportionally superficial; all that is light and novel and amusing, will be equally caught hold of and scientific trifles will take place of scientific inductions.—*Lardner's Cyclopaedia*.

INFORMATION FOR TRAVELLERS.—A plan has been for some time under the consideration of government, and is likely to be brought into operation, which will be of considerable importance to travellers. It is proposed throughout the line of mail roads throughout England to erect labourers' cottages at a distance of one mile from each other, to be occupied by discharged soldiers having pensions; each man to have the care of one mile of road to keep it in order and render every assistance, in case of accident. This plan will of course be connected with the long talked of abolition of turnpikes and road trusts (in many instances a great nuisance) which are generally leased out to speculators, who in some instances receive double the amount which is actually expended on the improvement of roads. The adoption of this plan will afford great protection to travellers; and in case of accidents assistance may always be obtained at the distance of half a mile. The inhabitants of each cottage will be provided with every necessary to render assistance in case of accidents or robberies, and will also be provided with a large bell to give an alarm in case of need.

MR. BECKFORD'S "MEMOIRS OF EXTRAORDINARY PAINTERS."—Perhaps, if we search the whole history of literature, we shall not find so striking an instance of precocious genius as the memoirs, which bespeak very much more of maturity and strength of intellect than Pope's Pastorals, and were composed when their author was only sixteen. Its vein of invention, more imaginative than Gulliver's, not less natural than Scott's, is inexplicably attractive: the moment the narrative commences, your attention is roused; you feel that you are introduced to real beings; you immediately begin to speculate upon their characters; you sound their principles; you pry into their motives. A homely scene forms the threshold of the volume, which successively discloses, as you proceed, the palaces of Prague, the galleries of Venice, the wild solitudes of the mountains of Tyrol, the myrtle bowers and love haunted scenes of Tivoli, the wrecks of the

Eternal City, the Bay of Naples, Caprea, Messina, and the gloomy forests and everlasting fires of Ætna. There are few things in fiction more sparkling or more beautiful than the scene in which Og of Basan, having found a being more lovely than the dreams of his imagination, yields up his whole soul to those unutterable raptures that at the command of love, swell almost to bursting the breast of genius. Such are these "Memoirs of Extraordinary Painters" and if we mistake not, our readers will hasten to an imaginative repast of no common poignancy and sweetness.

SUGAR THE FINEST FOOD FOR ANIMALS.

—Not only do the inhabitants of every part of the globe delight in sugar when obtainable, but all animated beings; the beasts of the field, the fowls of the air, insects, and even fish have an exquisite enjoyment in the consumption of sweets, and a distaste to the contrary; in fact sugar is the alimentary ingredient of every vegetable substance, encumbered with greater or less proportion of bulky innutritious matter. A small quantity of sugar will sustain life, and enable the animal frame to undergo corporeal (I may add mental, from personal experience) fatigue better than any other substance; often have I travelled with the Arab over the burning desert, or with the wild Afric through his romantic country, and when wearied with fatigue and a noontide sun, we have sat ourselves beneath an umbrageous canopy, and I have shared with my companion his travelling provender, a few small balls of sugar mixed with spices and hardened into a paste with flour. Invariably have I found two or three of these balls and a draught of water the best possible restorative, and even a stimulus to renewed exertion. During the crop time in the West Indies the negroes, although then hard worked, become fat, healthy, and cheerful, and the horses, mules, cattle &c., on the estate, partaking of the refuse of the sugar house renew their plumpness and strength. In Cochinchina, not only are the buffaloes, horses, elephants, &c., all fattened with sugar, but the body guard of the king are allowed a sum of money daily with which they must buy sugar canes and eat a certain quantity to preserve their good looks and *embonpoint*; there are about 500 of these household troops, and their handsome appearance does honour to their food and to their royal master. Indeed in Cochinchina rice and sugar is the ordinary breakfast of people of all ages and stations; and the people not only preserve all their fruits in sugar, but even the greater part of their leguminous vegetables, gourds, cucumbers, radishes, artichokes, the grain of the lotus, and the thick fleshy leaves of the aloes. I have eaten in India, after a 6 months' voyage mutton-killed in Leadenhall market, preserved in a cask of sugar, and as fresh as the day it was placed in the shambles. [In the curing of meat I believe a portion of sugar is mixed with saltpetre and salt.] The Kandyans of Ceylon preserve their venison in earthen pots of honey, and after being thus kept two or three years its flavour would delight Epicurus himself.—In tropical climes the fresh juice of the cane is the most efficient remedy for various diseases, while its healing virtues are felt when applied to ulcers and sores. Sir John Pringle says the plague was never known to visit any country where sugar composes a material part of the diet of the inhabitants.—Drs. Rush, Cullen, and other eminent physicians, are of opinion that the frequency of malignant fevers of all kinds is lessened by the use of sugar; in disorders of the breast it forms an excellent demulcent, as also in weakness and acid defluxions in other parts of the body. The celebrated Dr. Franklin found great relief from the sickening pain of the stone, by drinking half a pint of syrup of coarse brown sugar before bed time, which he declared gave as much, if not more relief than a dose of opium. That dreadful malady once so prevalent on shipboard, scurvy, has been completely and instantaneously stopped by putting the afflicted on a sugar diet. The diseases arising from worms, to which children are subject, are prevented by the use of sugar, the love of which seems implanted by nature in them: as to the unfounded assertion of its injuring the teeth, let those who make it visit the sugar plantations and look at the negroes and their children, whose teeth are daily employed in the mastication of sugar, and they will be convinced of the statement. I might add many other facts relative to this delightful nutriment; I conclude however, with observing, that I have tamed the most vicious and savage horses with sugar, and have seen the most ferocious animals domesticated by means of feeding them with an article which our baneful fiscal restrictions and erroneous commercial policy has checked the use of in England where millions pine, sicken and perish for want of nutriment.—*Martin's History of the British Colonies.*

FACULTIES OF THE EAR.—It is extraordinary what an effort nature makes upon the loss of sight to restore the deficiency by sharpening the sense of hearing and touch; as in the case of Huber, the great naturalist, who has made so many discoveries in the

minute of insects; and also Mr Goff of Kendal an eminent botanist, who can tell the name or species of any plant or flower by the touch. Dr. Darwin informs us, in *Zoonomia*, that the late Justice Fielding, walked for the first time into his room, when he once visited him, and after speaking a few words, said "this room is twenty-two feet long, eighteen wide, and twelve high" all of which he guessed by the ear. Blind people have a peculiar method of presenting the ear, and in some instances acquire the power of moving it, when much interested. The incessant use they make of it, gives them an indescribable quickness; they judge of every thing by sound; a soft sonorous voice with them is the symbol of beauty; and so nice a discernment a blind person of the accents of speech, that through the voice he fancies he can see the soul. Sir John Fielding possessed a great faculty of this sort; and he could recollect every thief that had been brought before him by the tone or accent of his voice for more than forty years.

A question of law at present excites the attention of the medical world in Paris. A physician, celebrated for his skill in lithotomy, has recently cured the Count de la B—, formerly a minister of Charles X.—M. de la B—, after writing in vain to M. A— to fix the amount of the demand, sent him three thousand francs. M. A— in reply, stated that it was too small a remuneration for his services, and demanded ten (*diez*) thousand francs in full. M. de la B— read, or pretended to read the "ten," "six" (*six*), and sent the doctor 3000 frs. in addition to make up that sum. M. A— then renewed his demand of the ten thousand in the most positive and plain manner, and the Count in reply refused to give more than he had already done; the physician then commenced proceedings, and the matter is to be decided before a competent tribunal immediately. In a similar case, M. Duppuytren was paid by a rich banker in a way which he deemed insufficient,—only six thousand francs—and he replied in the following terms:—"I thank Mr. H— for the six thousand francs which he has this morning sent me, and I only regret that he did not avail himself of the opportunity to pay me in full."—*London Medical and Surgical Journal.*

GEORGE COLMAN AND THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—At a fete given by his late Majesty George IV., the costume as worn at the coronation on that occasion was introduced. George Colman, who was one of the Exons on the King's Guard, his dress so adorned, attracted the attention of the Duke of Wellington, who laughing said, "Coleman, you look like Pam." "Do I, your grace? then I am the hero of *Loo*."

(From the *London Globe*, Oct. 27.)

(Private Correspondence of the NATIONAL.)

MADRID, OCT. 14.—The war has broken out in the bosom of our Administration, after a coolness of considerable duration, and discussions which were kept secret. Count Toreno and M. Moscoso are the two antagonists. The latter will no doubt be conquered in spite of the support of the Camarilla, and the Council of Regency; which support is also extended to M. Zarco de Valle, against whom public hatred has not been appeased even by the nomination of General Mina.

This intestine struggle, which is no longer a mystery to any one seems to be the prelude of a change in the Ministry. Some persons affirm that it will be thoroughly remodelled; others think that the Ministers of War and the Interior only will fall. It is generally believed that Count Torro will be the chief of the new Cabinet. He looks up to that elevated post and will obtain it.

It is high time for Mina to proceed to put himself at the head of his troops; I have just seen a letter from him, addressed to Count Toreno dated the 7th, in which he says that his re-establishment is nearly complete, that he shall soon be face to face with the insurgents. His mother and the rest of his family have returned to Pampeluna, in order to keep them out of the hands of the Carlists, who would no doubt, have endeavoured to carry them off, and keep them as hostages.

The sitting of the Procuradores of tomorrow promises to be more interesting than has been the case of late. The subject of debate will be the discussion of the petition relative to appointments made during the constitutional regime. The ministry and the opposition cannot fail to be at issue on this point. Senor Galiano is to speak for the first time. Don Agostino Arguelles presented his titles yesterday. His income which consists of a gift from the electors, may perhaps give rise to a similar debate as that on Galiano's election.

However, there can be no doubt as to the election of Arguelles.

It is positively asserted that the Marquis of Milafiores, who has obtained leave of absence, will not return to London and that he will be succeeded by General Don Miguel Ricardo de Alaxa, whose position is a singu-

lar one; for having been aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington during the war of independence, he is intimately connected with the English Tories, and yet he professes to entertain sincerely liberal principles.

A debate took place yesterday in the Procuradores with respect to the employment of strangers in the service of Spain in the course of which Martinez de la Rosa informed the house that an agreement had been made with the British officer next in order to Admiral Napier to take the command of the steam-boats lately purchased for Spain. M. Trueba, who was so well received in England was the reporter to the commission, and made a violent declamation against the admission of strangers into civil or military offices, and instanced the Conde de Espana as one of those foreigners admitted to power who were a curse to the country. The project of law agreed upon consists of four articles.

1.—That no stranger shall command a division, brigade, or regiment, nor vessel of war, nor be employed in the Royal guard, unless he has served 25 years, including the war of independence, and that of 1823.

2.—That no stranger shall obtain military employment from that of Sub-Lieutenant to that of Colonel who has not served 15 effective years.

3.—That no stranger shall obtain civil employment in any branch of the royal nomination and the pay of the state without having resided 25 years in Spain, or being married to a Spaniard, or having served 10 years in the career of arms without any blot in the note of his services.

Our Bayonne correspondent, under date the 21st. inst., states that Don Carlos was on the 14th within two leagues of Bilbao, at the head of the Biscayan insurgents. In an encounter with the garrison of Elsondo, on the 19th the Carlists had 50 men killed and wounded. A party consisting of forty soldiers who were escorting a deputy from Biscay, as well as a sister of El Pastor, were intercepted and taken prisoners by the Carlists, who butchered them with horrible attendant circumstances.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 22.—The *Mercure* states on authority in which it places entire confidence, that a direct intercourse between Belgium and Holland is going to be established. The following are the particulars contained in its last number:—"M. Deseuw, captain of a Dutch ship, having asked of the authorities of his country permission to navigate from Holland to Belgium by way of Batz, that is to say directly, the Governor of Zealand, with whom the captain has had some intercourse on this subject, assured him that from the month of November next, the Dutch government would admit without difficulty and would protect all Belgian vessels without a white flag; that the Belgian government would be desired to use reciprocity towards the Dutch ships conforming to the same conditions; that the navigation would be by way of Batz as before (8-30); lastly, that the Belgian captains would pay for a license in Holland, and the Dutch captains in Belgium. Captain Deseuw affirms the truth of this fact, which is so important to merchants, and adds that he had been told by the same governor that when this arrangement had been once made and accepted by the two cabinets things would remain in *statu quo* for ten years.

The *Journal d'Anvers*, copying the above article, adds:—"We have a proof of the pacific disposition between the two countries in the establishment of regular diligences between Antwerp and Brera, by way of Westwessel which we believe will begin to ply on Sunday next, and at length re-open a communication which has been so long interrupted."

The *Messenger de Cand* says that diplomatic negotiations are on foot for taking off the sequestration of the property of the House of Orange, and that it is probable we shall soon have official information of it.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 23.—The *Belge* says "The journalists and editors of the journals that are published in this country are invited to meet on Wednesday the 29th for the purpose of agreeing to a petition to the Chambers to abolish the stamp duty on newspapers."

The Earl of Kenmare and Lord Killeen, two Catholic Noblemen, have been appointed Irish Privy Councillors, the first of that creed so appointed for the last century and a half. The Earl of Dunmore, the Earl of Leitrim, and Dominick Brown, Esq., M. P. have also been appointed to the Irish Privy Council.

An article in the *Diario di Roma* of the 11 October, in stating that the Pope had visited Don Miguel on the 9th, adds that his Holiness addressed him as "His Most Faithful Majesty Don Miguel the First." Don Miguel left Rome on the same day for the north of Italy, in order to be married to the daughter of the Duc de Modena. Another rumour, however, states that he had gone to

Genoa, with an intention of making another attempt on Portugal.

It is said a great literary curiosity has recently been discovered. The identical copy of "Junius's Letters," in two volumes, bound in vellum, by Mr. Woodfall, the publisher, at the express wish of the author, which copy is particularly alluded to in the *variorum* edition of these letters, published by George Woodfall, Esq., a few years ago.—*Chronicle.*

Medora Byron, a natural daughter of the noble poet, is about to emerge from obscurity, like a young eagle from its shell. She intends to wing her first flight in the drama, it appears, and taking the exile Knowles's vacated ground, the Victoria theatre she sent (anonymous) the MS. of a musical dramatic romance. Glossop and his managerial adjuncts, without knowing the author, immediately accepted it for representation.

DEATH OF THE DUCHESS DOWAGER OF NEWCASTLE.—Died on Saturday evening, at eight o'clock in the morning, after an illness of four days, at her seat at Ranby Hall, near East Retford, Anna Maria, Duchess Dowager of Newcastle. Her Grace was the fifth and youngest daughter of William, second Earl of Harrington; was born on the 31st March, 1760, and married on the 25th of January, 1782, to Thomas, third Duke of Newcastle, who dying in 1795, her Grace remained a widow until 1810, when she was again united in marriage to Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Gregan Cranford, G. C. B., who died in 1821. Her unbounded generosity and extensive charities have obtained for her a name more lasting and imperishable than all the honours which rank and titles could bestow. To her, sect, opinion, parish, county, made no difference, as hundreds of the recipients of her bounty, within several miles of her residence, can now testify with sorrow.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have recently issued a new establishment for the complements of his Majesty's ships, by which the crews are considerably reduced—generally to the extent of 1 in 15; in some cases a few more marines are allowed to be embarked, and an option is also given to the respective captains to bear on the books one man instead of two boys, if they should choose to do so, so that the measure, both as regards wages and victualling, may be considered one of economy.—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

CHOLERA IN FRANCE.—We are in great alarm about the Cholera at Poitiers. It commits dreadful ravages in the department of the Charante, and many of the inhabitants have abandoned their homes. The streets appear deserted, and all business is at an end. Several families have arrived here, flying from the scourge. At Rochefort a few cases have shown themselves, but as yet they have been confined to the hospitals. The island of Rhe has undergone an awful visitation. A few days ago the number of deaths amounted to one thousand one hundred, and it still continues to lose many victims. Desolation is at its height. The people seem all in mourning, and the sorrowful expressions of their countenances speak too plainly the extent of their sufferings. Young children remain orphans, and have been taken in by neighbours and relations. The wealthier inhabitants have sought safety in flight, and while the favourites of fortune are fleeing from the danger which threatens and paralyses them, nuns and priests arrive from all quarters, braving the destroying pestilence, and deriving from religion the strength necessary to support them through so many labours and fatigues.—*Gazette de l'Ouest.*

A rail-road from Paris to Poissy is in contemplation, which will run through, or near, St. Cloud, Versailles, and St. Germain.

In July last, his Imperial Majesty, the Duke of Braganza, Regent of Portugal, addressed a letter to the King in the name of his august daughter Donna Maria conferring upon his Majesty the Grand Cross of the Tower and Sword, as a mark of esteem, friendship, and gratitude. The letter and order referred to, were presented to his Majesty yesterday, by the Chevalier de Lima, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of her Most Faithful Majesty.—*French Paper.*

At a meeting on Thursday last, in Greenwich it was agreed to form a gas light establishment for supplying Deptford, Greenwich, and their vicinities with gas; the capital, £25,000, to be raised in £1,000 shares, of £25 each.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1834.

The week before last, we noticed the operations of the Northern Circuit Court at Harbour Grace, and the opinion expressed, by the Editor of the "MERCURY," as to the necessity of a resident Judge, at Harbour Grace.

We consider the Circuit Court very inefficient, as it respects their giving of cheap, equitable, and even-handed justice, to the people of this country.

From the very nature of the peculiar circumstances of this country, such as the want of roads, and the widely scattered population, there must, at all times, be numbers of the people, whose labours and expenses in procuring justice, will be double as much as those of others, who may happen to reside nearer to any particular place, in which such Court may hold its sittings. We think, that one or two Justices of the Peace, with a jurisdiction equal to the present Police Magistrates of St. John's, and Harbour Grace, and which Justices should receive, a sufficient remuneration to enable them to give their exclusive attention to the duties of their office, and, should have a power to decide in civil actions, to a certain amount, and to call on Juries for that purpose if necessary, would be much more efficient than the Circuit Court, and would give to the people, more general satisfaction.

When we objected to the Circuit Courts, as to their complexity and expensiveness, we at the same time considered, that the practice of the Supreme Court, would be kept up, in accordance with the Court in England; that it would be a standard, by which to regulate the proceedings of the Justices of Peace, throughout the Island; that it would always be open for appeal, from any acts of the minor Courts, in the out-harbours; and, as it is at present, and will likely for the future, be governed by the principles of English law, it will be the more easy, for the Magistrates and the people, to understand their relative duties, and govern themselves accordingly. When any part of the laws of England, may be found inapplicable to the circumstances of this country, or injurious in their tendency, it will at all times, be competent to the Legislative Assembly, to amend and alter them; such alterations, will be easily understood, by the Magistrates and people; will be publicly propagated, and will not be confined as they have hitherto been, to the uncertain opinions, of the Judge or Judges of the Supreme Courts. No greater evil can be inflicted on the people of any country, than that of having the laws uncertain, or depending on the differing opinion of different Judges. Up to the present time, this has been the case, in this country; the laws of evidence were ruled by uncertain customs, the laws of England were ruled by the opinions of Judges, and all things in the Court were ruled by uncertainty. But we are happy to find, that our present Chief Justice, has opened the dawn of a brighter day for us. We can now study the principles of the British laws, and make them the rules by which we shall govern our conduct. We can study the law of evidence as sanctioned by the Court in England, and thereby know our rights, and our duties. If we find those laws inapplicable to our condition, we can petition our Legislature to amend and alter them. Many great evils will arise from such a radical change; we can but blame our late Judge, as the cause of those evils. A sudden change in the application of a law, may be known to a few, cannot be known immediately to all, and will operate in giving an advantage to those, to possess a knowledge of the changes. This was the case in St. John's this fall, with respect to the payment of servants' wages; it had been previously ruled by the Court, that the persons who had received the voyage, was bound to pay the wages of the servant who had been employed in catching it although the receiver of the voyage, had not been a party in contracting with such servant. The present Chief Justice, governing himself by the English law, respecting contracts, gave, as his opinion, that although the servant had a lien on the voyage, yet, when the planter had delivered such voyage to the merchant, the servant could not sue the merchant, as the receiver of the voyage, but must first sue the planter, with whom he had contracted, and if such planter could not fulfil his contracts, he must be declared insolvent, and his servants paid twenty shillings in the pound out of his effects. This opinion of the Judge's being known to some of the St. John's merchants, they received the voyages from their planters, paid themselves for their Current Supplies, and in some instances paid themselves for the debt of last year, and then refused to pay the servants wages. The planters and servants not being informed of the altered law, unwittingly gave up their lien on the voyage, and left themselves without any other remedy than that of the servant prosecuting the planter for the amount of his wages. On the 2nd inst., a servant named SILBY, who had

served a planter named CHALKER, sued Messrs. C. F. BENNETT & Co. in the Supreme Court, for the amount of his wages contracted for, with CHALKER, BENNETT & Co. had received the voyage from CHALKER, had paid themselves for the Supplies given to CHALKER, the Current Season, as well as for a sum that CHALKER owed to them last year, but had refused to pay any of the wages due to CHALKER's servants. SILBY was non-suited, the Court having ruled that he could not support an action against BENNETT & Co. because they had not contracted to pay his wages; but that he must in the course of law, sue CHALKER whom he had served and with whom he had contracted.

The Government has, from the necessity of circumstances, been obliged to make use of the "expedient" provided by the House of Assembly for raising money for the public purposes. Some of the Exchequer Bills have been issued, and some of them have changed hands at a discount of five per cent. We were always opposed to the "expedient," we do not think that a national debt will answer the circumstances or the interests of this Colony, depending as it does, on the uncertainty of the fisheries. We think that the representatives of the people will fail in their duty, if they do not exert themselves to liquidate whatever debt may be incurred by the issuing of the Exchequer Bills. We do not think that they or their constituency have any right to entail a debt on their successors, particularly when that debt is subject to the payment of an interest of six per cent. per annum. The evils of such a system are already apparent. The servants of the government lose five per cent. of their claim on the government, and the people will have to pay six per cent. for money that they were as well able to pay when the "expedient" was suggested, as they will be at any future time, when the claim will be burthened with a heavy rate of interest.

The Sessions Court at Harbour Grace, with its wonted energy, has now appointed Surveyors of Roads, for the purpose of carrying into operation the provisions of the Road Act. Those, in this place appointed to the office, are to be sworn in during the present week. Legislative enactments, are worse than useless, unless the laws are carried into operation, by a prompt and energetic executive.

The spring, the summer, and the fall, has past since the Road making Bill, became law, and now an attempt is made to carry it into operation, when winter is set in, and the earth is frost-bound as hard as adamant.—We have another remark to make. The Grand Jury is composed of men, who are selected for their talent, their wealth, their mercantile importance, their influence, or their high standing in society. These are the nominees of the Road Surveyors, but, should not therefore, have the privilege of being exempted from the duty themselves, and then select others; at least, we think so. But, they have not so acted, and the responsible and highly onerous office of surveyor, is thrown upon those, who were not considered fit for Grand Jury-men; and, who, are therefore subjected to a fine of forty shillings, or else to the neglecting the support of their families, for the executing of this public duty. It will be recollected, that Grand Juries in the out-harbours, comprise nearly all the talented, all the wealthy, all the influential men in society, indeed it seems necessary that a man should, at least be called merchant, to entitle him to enjoy the dignity of the office. Under these circumstances, if such Jurors exempt themselves, from being Road Surveyors, who will be their nominees? Of course, men in the middle or labouring classes whose time is wholly devoted to the support of their families, or if they have time to devote to public purposes, they have not that influence, that would enable them to carry into effect, laws that are in this country new in their nature, and are perhaps, on that account looked upon by many of the people as unnecessary or oppressive. The House of Assembly should remedy this evil, and should enact that the Grand Jurors should be first on the list of the Road Surveyors and that, by virtue of their office; the Court of Session could then select from them as well as from their nominees, those that it considered most eligible.

A very melancholy accident occurred, at this place on Sunday last, at about half past one o'clock in the afternoon. Frances Marks, a girl seventeen and a half years of age, was crossing Carbonear pond,

just above the gulf on the ice, which gave way under her, and as assistance did not reach her, in less than about twenty minutes she was taken on shore, in an apparently lifeless state, and having been carried into a house on the beach, a medical man was sent for, and means used to restore suspended animation, but they were unavailing; the vital spark had fled, and nothing remained of what had a few moments before been one of the fairest of the creation, but the clay cold tenement, one of those earthly houses in which we all have taken up our temporary residence.

We have learned, that there are some peculiarly melancholy circumstances, associated in the minds of the people here, with the fate of the deceased.

Her father, mother, and five of their children, having been cast away in a schooner, and all drowned eight years since, at Hart Point, near the Grates Cove.

The average temperature for last month, was 35.21. The highest observed point was 54 at noon on the 15th. The lowest 13 on the night of 29th. The average temperature of last year for the corresponding month was 33.5.

MARRIED.—At English Harbour, on the 29th ultimo, by the Rev. Adam Nightingale, Wesleyan Minister, Mr. James Tocher, of Aberdeen, to Miss Ivamy, daughter of Mr. Martin Ivamy, of English Harbour, Trinity Bay.

DIED.—At Portugal Cove, on Friday last, Mrs. Catherine Dooley, aged 70 years.

Shipping Intelligence.

CARBONEAR.
CLEARED.
Dec. 6.—Brig Perseverance, Ford, Naples, 3840 qtls. fish.

ST. JOHN'S.
ENTERED.
Nov. 27.—Schooner Nimrod, Barron, New York, flour, beef.
Barque Manchester, Dixon, Liverpool.
Brig Piscator, Petherbridge, Oporto.

Dec. 1.—Schooner Ann, Hally, Buctush, lumber.
Spanish Ship Piedad, Mereo, Havannah, ballast.
Schooner Adventure, Dawson, Pictou, coal, lumber.
Mary Annabella, Jones, P. E. Island, oats, potatoes.
Sophia, Naughton, Demerara, molasses, rum, sugar.

2.—Emerald, Kirby, Guysborough, board, plank.
4.—Sarah, Burridge, P. E. Island, timber, lathwood.

CLEARED.
Nov. 27.—Schooner Venus, Burk, P. E. Island, fish, rum.
28.—Brig Duke of Clarence, Clarke, Cork, fish.

Schooner Water Witch, Kelso, Greenock, fish, oil.
Brig Borealis, Brown, Oporto, fish.
William IV., Murphy, Barbadoes, fish, oil, caplin.
Amity, Hellier, Liverpool, oil.
Hazard, Crowell, fish.
29.—Woodman, Kelso, Oporto, fish.
Tapioca, Williams, Halifax, fish.
Spanish Brig St. Andrew's Apostle, D'Ageo, Bilbao, fish.
Margaret, Mortimer, Brazils, fish.
Dec. 2.—George IV., Tessier, Liverpool, oil, molasses.
3.—Schooner Mary, M'Donald, Halifax, fish herrings.
Brig Pillhead, Clapp, London, oil, fish, berries.
Schooner Maria, Palfrey, Plymouth, oil, fish, sounds.
4.—Sarah, Burridge, P. E. Island, fish.

For Sale
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
TO-MORROW,
(THURSDAY.) At 11 o'Clock,
BY
THOMAS GAMBLE,

- 30 Barrels Irish Pork
- 15 Barrels Superfine Flour
- 15 Barrels Middlings Flour
- 50 Bags Bread
- 15 Firkins Butter
- 4 Barrels Indian Meal
- 3 Barrels Oatmeal
- 2 Boxes Candles
- 10 Flitches Irish Bacon
- 10 Chests Congo Tea
- 1 Chest Hyson Tea
- 1 Keg Negrohead Tobacco
- 4 Barrels Brown Sugar
- 3 Puncheons Molasses
- 1 Qt-Cask Port Wine
- 116 Lbs. Raw Coffee and
- 6 Dozen Mens Strong Shoes.

Carbonear, Dec. 10, 1834.

On Sale

BY
THOMAS RIDLEY & Co.
At Reduced Prices for CASH or
PRODUCE.

- 200 Barrels American Prime and Cargo PORK
- 200 Barrels Irish and Hamburg DITTO
- 50 Barrels American Prime BEEF
- 180 Firkins BUTTER, 1st & 2nd qualities
- 400 Barrels States' FLOUR
- 50 Chests TEA, Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea
- Proved CHAIN CABLES, suitable for Vessels of 50 to 150 Tons
- Patent WINDLASS PAILS & WHEELS
- DECK and HAWSE PIPES
- GRIND STONES
- NAILS and IRON all sizes
- And a full supply of nearly all other GOODS, which are generally used in the TRADE.

Harbour Grace, Nov. 12, 1834.

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL
JEWELLERY.

G. P. JILLARD

MOST respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has received Ex EMILY from Bristol, and LOUISA and FREDERICK from Liverpool, his Fall Supply,

CONSISTING OF

A Splendid Assortment of
JEWELLERY
CLOCKS, WATCHES &c.
With a great variety of CUTLERY and IRONMONGERY;

ALSO,

Gentlemen's Wellington BOOTS
Lady's BOOTS
Men's, Women's and Childrens SHOES
HOSIERY, DRAPERY
HABERDASHERY, WOOLLENS &c.
AND A LARGE STOCK OF WATCH MATERIAL
With which he will continue his Mechanical Business as heretofore.
Harbour Grace, Oct. 14, 1834.

Notices

THAT DESIRABLE PIECE OF
MEADOW GROUND,

ON CARBONEAR ISLAND,
In a high state of Cultivation, known as PYNNS' PLANTATION, lately the Property of Mrs. CHARLOTTE SAINT JOHN, and occupied by Mr. BIRMISTER.

For particulars, apply to
PETER BROWN,
Harbour Grace.
Or
ROBERT R. WAKEHAM,
Saint John's
October 29, 1834.

The Subscribers have at different times being put to a great deal of inconvenience, by Persons **LANDING** and **SHIPPING** Goods and Articles at their **WHARF**. Therefore, this is to give Notice, that they will not allow the like to be practised in future, unless the Owner or Owners of the Goods so Landing or Shipping, will **PAY THEM WHARF-AGE.**

JOHN MCCARTHY & Co.
Carbonear, Oct. 29, 1834.

WE, the undersigned, TRUSTEES to the Insolvent Estate of Mr WILLIAM BENNETT, do hereby appoint the said WILLIAM BENNETT, to collect and receive all the DEBTS due to his Insolvent Estate, and **NOTICE is hereby given** to all Persons so indebted, to make immediate payment as above, or in default thereof legal process will be taken against them.

THOMAS BUCKLEY,
ROBERT KENNAN,
Trustees
By their Attorney
CHARLES SIMMS,
J. ELSON,
Trustee.

Carbonear, September 3, 1834.
BLANKS of every description for Sale at the Office of this Paper.
Carbonear, Nov. 26, 1834.

POETRY.

LINES BY A DYING MOTHER.

I go to the land where the pure spirits dwell
Midst bowers of beauty and bliss—
Then why should I take an unwilling farewell
Of a false fleeting world like this?
Do I wish to live over
The past once again,
That thus I discover
At parting such pain?
Oh no! 'tis not so;
Though my tears overflow,
To my MASTER and MAKER
I long to go.

Soft voices are calling—O haste thee away!
The feast is prepared and the song;
The guests are in waiting, and we only stay
To bear thee in triumph along;
Our pinions have power
Unknown to the wind,
And earth in an hour
We'll leave far behind.

On high, as we fly
To our home in the sky,
The stars seem to whirl
As we pass by.

O, FATHER, forgive the frail being that grieves
As she casts a last look below,
On two that are tender, and one, that she leaves
Alone on a journey of woe!
For a wife and a mother
Perhaps they'll complain,
And the voice of another
Would cheer them in vain.
When deep in my sleep
A sad silence I keep,
They'll call on their lov'd one,
And watch, and weep!

Thou God of all goodness, and mercy, and love,
With my dying breath raised to thee,
I trust that thou wilt to these mourners prove
The guardian thou hast been to me.
Ere the soul shall have broken
Its fetters of clay,
O grant me a token
In answer, I pray!
That I with no sigh
Of regret may then die,
And haste to the heaven
The waits on high.

THE FRAILTY OF BEAUTY.

I must tune up my harp broken string,
For the fair has commanded the strain;
But yet such a theme will I sing,
That I think she'll not ask me again.

For I'll tell her—Youth's blossom is blown,
And that beauty the flower must fade;
And sure, if a lady can frown,
She'll frown at the words I have said.

The smiles of the rose bud how fleet!
They come—and as quickly they fly.
The violet how modest and sweet,
Yet the Spring sees it opened and die.

How snow-white the lily appears!
Yet the life of a lily's a day;
And the snow that it equals, in tears
To-morrow must vanish away.

Ah, Beauty! of all things most dear!
How many thy charms most desire!
Yet Beauty and Youth has its birth,—
And Beauty with Youth must expire.

Ah, fair one's! so sad is the tale,
That my song in my sorrow I steep,
And where I intended to rail,
I must lay down my harp and must weep.

But virtue indignantly seized
The harp as it fell from my hand;
Serene was her look, though displeas'd,
As she utter'd her awful command.

'Thy tears and thy pity employ
For the thoughtless, the giddy, the vain,
But those who my blessings enjoy
Thy tears and thy pity disdain.

For Beauty alone ne'er bestow'd
Such a charm as religion has lent;
And the cheek of a belle never glow'd
With a smile like the smile of content.

'Time's hand and the pestilence rage,
No hue, no complexion can brave;
For beauty must yield to old age,
But I will not yield to the grave.'

MALE FLIRTATION.

Love is certainly the mainspring of our action; it is the first dream of our youth; in after-life it is the wild thrill that excites our hopes, arouses our energies, imparts to our souls all its brightest influences and dearest associations; and in later years, it is subdued into the calm and soothing feelings which smooth our painful descent to the tomb. Yet, oh, how often, in the course of our little round of existence, do we fancy that passion is warming our hearts, when, could we calmly and seriously reflect upon, and coolly examine it, we should find the absorbing sensation to be any thing but love. The glow of youthful friendship, the intoxicating dream of fancied preference, and the fickle fleeting smile of giddy beauty, all excite, in our youth, a feeling new and undefinable. We are conscious of its warmth, and immediately call it love; we begin to carve on every tree,

'The good, the fair, the inexpressive she.'
it becomes necessary that we should change our carriage; it is no longer allowed to us

to be gay but when the bright star of our hope beams upon us in our lady's eyes.—We start at once into a new state of existence, attach ourselves to the bright object of our soul's idolatry, follow her at every turn, and unceasingly torment her with quotations from the love minstrel of the Emerald Isle, until the name of an Irish melody recalls to her some speech, some compliment, or some promise we have made to her; in the flowery, starlight phrase of Moore. This continues till the charm of novelty has passed; and then we begin to feel what we imagined love was no more than a transient delirium, a lurid beam of fading light, a vain creation of overheated fancy. What is the consequence of this discovery?—We cease to talk of never-ending dreams of passion—our speeches are no longer drawn from the "Songs of Love and Tales of Hope;" we have ceased to sing to her—

'Remember thee? Yes! while there's life in this heart it ne'er shall forget thee, all torn as thou art.'

We no longer haunt her solitary walks—her public promenades; we have forgotten to speak to her but in the plain formal phrase of common life. Should we have occasion to write to her, the seals bearing such significant mottoes and devices as "Forget me Not," or the pansy, entwined round "a vous," or a cynosure, or a cupid enthroned on an altar, inscribed "bonne foi," are most studiously avoided. In a short time this change of conduct attracts notice, while the fair object of our heartless trifling—probably from her purity and truth the last to suspect such a change—has been betrayed, by her own native innocence, to believe that we really loved, and has opened her heart to receive that glow which can never be repressed, to warm with that flame which, in woman's heart, never can be extinguished but with life. Her heart can know no exchange, and if the love she feels be not returned, then her hopes are at an end; she has no beacon to guide her beyond the light of love, and if that goes out, her future path must be gloom and darkness; she cannot survive her withered hopes, her blighted expectations, and death comes kindly to drop a veil upon the darkling prospect of man's inconstancy. Anticipation of this never enters our minds. We dream not of the consequences of our heedless cruelty, and leave that generous breast to pine, which we first taught to swell with love. That heart which we eagerly sought to obtain, which we regarded as a toy, and delighted ourselves to elate, we as suddenly forsake; like the gather'd flower, for a time it yields us pleasure; then we cast it away, and leave it to perish unheeded and unsolaced.

Could one of these fair, blighted spirits be followed into her hours of solitude—could her grief and anguish be disclosed,—could the intensity of her suffering, and the generous feeling of her soul, be laid open—what would be the sensation excited? Could he, who has reduced her to this state, behold his hapless victim sinking beneath the weight of her sorrows; could he behold her in the height of her wrongs, praying, as she will pray, unceasingly for his prosperity, and never once reproaching him for the gloom he had cast over her, nor once accusing him as the author of her misery, what would be his feelings, his regrets, his sorrows, his remorse? But he sees it not—he knows it not—and unconscious of the misery he has inflicted, seeks another victim, whom he may carry through the same round of hope, fear, and disappointment.

'This is not an overcharged picture; many, many parallel instances lie within the range of my own observation. I could particularize individuals, but who would be benefited? the lovely beings who suffered from such cruelty? assuredly not.—Their beam of love has faded—

"Then what to them is the world beside,
In fleeting joys, its fanied pleasures?"

The shade of disappointment lies darkling in their hearts, the agony of blighted hope is in their bosoms, and what can recall the bright bloom to the withered flower! Nay, even should returning affection again warm the heart of the thoughtless fluttermor who had reduced an ingenious confiding creature to this state, would it avail? No, it might cast a gleam of joy upon her last hours, but it could not prolong the contracted span of her existence. The glimmering light of her life might flicker for a while, and shed a brighter ray around, but only to foretel the speedy extinction of the flame.

To you, ye fair, whose gentle hearts are ever ready to believe that the brighter shades of man's character preponderate, and to value him for it, I will say—beware! Reflect, before you suffer your eyes to be entangled in a net, from which you will find it impossible to escape. Think of the eastern fable of the spider's web, the wasps, and the flies!
—*Boston Atheneum.*

HYDROPHOBIA CAUSED BY A BITE OF A CAT.—A man was admitted on Monday, Oct 20, into Charing cross Hospital, under the care of the physicians of that establishment labouring under symptoms of hydrophobic disease. It appeared upon examination that the patient, who appeared to be of the age of 35, was accustomed to sell apples and ginger beer in the new English Opera-house. About two months ago he was assisting some others

in endeavouring to drive a cat out of the house, when the cat flew at him and bit him in his hand. The injury was but slight and after a little inflammation it completely healed. On Sunday as he was seated with his wife at dinner, he experienced a singular sensation in his throat, accompanied with an inability to swallow. These symptoms increasing in violence he became alarmed, and applied for admission to Charing-cross Hospital. The physicians when they became acquainted with the particulars, pronounced the case to be one of decided hydrophobia, and he was accordingly admitted, and placed in a ward by himself. His symptoms were a spasmodic condition of the pharynx, trachea, and diaphragm; he had also a great dread of liquids. When he attempted to take drink as the liquid approached his lips he experienced a sudden convulsive sob, or catch in his breath, with momentary sensation of choking. The physicians asked him to place his hands in some cold water, which he attempted to do, and a violent spasmodic attack immediately followed. The man had no idea of the disease under which he was labouring, and it was thought advisable not to acquaint him with the fact, fearing it might aggravate his symptoms and accelerate his death. The first medicine given to him, was strychnine the alcoholic part of nuxvomica. This is a very powerful medicinal agent, which has a peculiar action on the nervous system, and generally given in cases of paralysis. Dr Christison observes, in his treatise on poisons, that "except the prussic acid, no poison is endowed with such destructive energy as strychnine. I have killed a dog in two minutes with the 6th part of a grain, injected in the form of alcoholic solution in the chest; I have seen a third of a grain kill a wild boar in ten minutes; and I have no doubt that half a grain thrust into a wound would kill a man in less than quarter of an hour. It acts, in whatever way it is introduced into the system, but most energetically when injected into a vein." An eighth part of a grain of strychnine was given; after he had taken two doses, it had a marked effect on the nervous system, but the spasms were not relieved. Mr Pettigrew then suggested tobacco injection, as he had found this produce some relief in a similar case of hydrophobia which was under his care some years ago. This was accordingly tried, but without producing any beneficial result. So astonishingly did these tobacco injections reduce the vital powers that the patient on being visited on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, there could not be perceived any pulsation at the wrist. The poor man appeared at times unconscious of those around him. There was to have been a meeting of the medical officers of the hospital on Wednesday evening, to take the patient's case into consideration; but this was rendered unnecessary by the patient dying the same evening at five. A *Post Mortem* examination took place yesterday at one o'clock, but nothing very remarkable was discovered. The membranes of the brain were partially inflamed, and the 7th, 8th, and 9th pair of nerves were rather red in appearance. The spinal cord was very healthy and so was the brain.

FROLIC EXTRAORDINARY.—About twenty years ago, the frolics of the Honourable Mr — made a great noise in the newspapers. The following records one of his most whimsical and amusing acts of folly:—

One morning having danced all night at an assembly, he sauntered out, with the Marquis of — leaning on his arm; and in crossing St. Andrew's square, found an old rustic standing before the door of Dumreck's Hotel, with his cart full of butter-milk barrels. He quickly concerted with the Marquis a scheme of fun, whereby the milk of the old man found a very different destiny to what its owner intended. They first jumped up in front of the cart, seized the halter, and galloped off, leaving the poor man to follow as best he could—they took out all the spigotts, and in grand style drove along George-street, past the Assembly Rooms to the astonishment of the fashionable whom he had just left, then down Frederick-street, along Prince's-street, and back again to St. Andrew's square, all the time followed by the old milkman, who in the agony of his heart, at seeing his valuable property deluging the causeway, exhausted his whole vocabulary of exclamations in giving vent to his indignation. With his sky-blue top coat flying behind him, and his rough shod heels striking fire from the pavement, he pursued his ravished cart, shouting as loud as his exhausted lungs would permit, "O, ye unchained blackguards—ye villains!—ye de'il's buckies!—I'll ha'e the law o' ye, gin there be law in Edinburgh ye vagabonds!—I'll get ye a better house than your father ever biggit ye rascals!—I'll get ye clapped up as sure as ye're leevin', ye rampaging Edinburgh hallanshakers!" As soon as he arrived at the Hotel, the Marquis delivered the reins into his hand; but blue-bonnet vowed he would not quit him, till he had ascertained his name and that of his companion. Mr — put his hand into his pocket, and drew out a piece of paper, which he said contained the required addresses; and while the old man unfolded it, our heroes took the opportunity to escape. The

bit of paper turned out to be a ten poun note, "An stop, my bonny lads," cries it appealed milkman, "I've something to sa t'ye—Will ye need any mair milk t' morn?"

SWALLOWING A BULL.—When Urban V excommunicated the Visconti as the perpetual disturber of Italy, the Pope's declaration of war was conveyed to Bernabo Visconti by two legates in the shape of a bull of excommunication. Bernabo received it with apparent composure, and himself honoured the legates by escorting them through Milan, as far as one of the bridges of the city. When they reached this spot, he suddenly stopt, and turning to them desired them to take their choice whether they would eat or drink before they quitted him. The legates were mute with surprise at this abrupt address. "Be assured," continued the tyrant with tremendous oaths, "that we do not separate before you have eaten or drunk in such a manner, as that you shall have cause to remember me." The legates cast their eyes around them; they saw themselves encompassed by the guards of the tyrant and a hostile multitude, and observed the river beneath them; and one of them at length answered that "he would rather eat, than ask for drink where there was so much water." "Good" returned Bernabo, "here then are the bulls of excommunication which you have brought me; and I swear unto you that you shall not quit this bridge before you have eaten in my presence the parchment on which they are written; the leaden seals attached to them, and the silken strings by which these hang." It was in vain that the legates earnestly protested against this outrage, in their double capacity of ambassadors and priests. They were obliged to make the strange trial of their digestion before the tyrant and the assemblage.

THE RATIONALE OF COLD.—What we have considered relates only to the *insensible* perspiration. That which is caused by great heat or severe exercise is evolved in much greater quantity; and by accumulating at the surface becomes visible, and forms sweat. In this way, a robust man may lose two or three pounds weight in the course of one hour's severe exertion; and if this be suddenly checked, the consequences in certain cases of the system are often of the most serious description. When the surface of the body is chilled by cold, the blood-vessels of the skin become contracted in their diameter, and hinder the free entrance of the red particles of the blood, which are therefore of necessity collected and retained in greater quantity in the internal organs, where the heat varies very little. The skin consequently becomes pale, and its papillae contract, forming by their erection what is called the goose's skin! In this state it becomes less fit for its uses, the sense of touch can no longer nicely discriminate the qualities of bodies, and a cut or bruise may be received with comparatively little pain.—From the oppression of too much blood, the internal organs, on the other hand, work heavily; the mental faculties are weakened, sleepiness is induced, respiration is oppressed, the circulation languishes, and digestion ceases; and if the cold be very severe, the vital functions are at last extinguished, without pain and without struggle. This is a picture of the extreme degree; but the same causes, which, in an aggravated form, occasion death, produce, when applied in a minor degree, effects equally certain, although not equally marked or speedy in their appearance.—*Crabbe's Physiology.*

An ingenious mechanic at Brussels has just applied a new power to mechanics, from which great results appear to be expected. This new power is galvanism. Across a fly-wheel, which is to give motion to the machine, he has placed a metallic bar, previously magnetised by a galvanic pile, and within the attraction of two very powerful magnets. The moment that the bar arrives in a rotatory course at the limit of the attractive power, and where it would necessarily stand still, the inventor, by the application of galvanism, suddenly converts the attractive into a repulsive power, which continues the motion in the same direction, and by these alterations well managed, the wheel acquires a rapid rotation. The experiment is said to have been completely successful, and the machine worked for a whole hour.

M. Lagrand, a type-founder at Paris, has finished the engraving in steel of a set of matrices of Chinese characters, amounting to 2,000, which can be augmented afterwards to any extent. The want hitherto felt of such a set of characters has tended greatly to impede the progress of Chinese works in Europe. The desideratum is now supplied.

A mad princess of the House of Bourbon, on being asked why the reigns of queens were in general more prosperous than the reigns of kings, replied, "Because under kings women govern—under queens, men."

Mrs. Boehm, who a quarter of a century ago took the lead in fashionable life, is now an inmate of apartments in the Palace of Hampton Court, given her by George IV. Her dinners in St. James's-square to Royalty will long be remembered.