

# THE CARBONEAR STAR, AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. I.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1833.

No. 52.

## NOTICES.



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

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

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

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

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

A. DRYSDALE,  
Agent, Harbour-Grace.

PERCHARD & BOAG,  
Agents, St. John's

Harbour-Grace, April 5, 1833.

### NORA CREINA.



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

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

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

#### TERMS AS USUAL.

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

Carbonear, April 10, 1833.

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

**PERPETUAL MOTION, &c. DISCOVERED.**—A correspondent in North Berwick, writes us as follows:—Mr. William Buckle, a respectable tradesman of this place, has, after many years close study and observation of the celestial bodies, discovered the perpetual motion. He has not only discovered wherein longitude consists, but longitude itself, to an azimuth; he has prepared tables by which his calculations can be carried to any extent, and by which he can at any time, and under the most unfavourable circumstances ascertain the longitude with the

same facility and correctness as latitude is at present by the nautical instruments now in use. These latter are entirely superseded by the use of an instrument constructed by himself, of the most simple description.—He has every confidence in being able to explain and defend the principle and correctness of his discovery to any one, and is at this time endeavouring to bring it under the notice of government.—*Acadian Recorder.*

**THE EFFORTS OF GENIUS.**—It is found on examining a Biographical Dictionary of distinguished individuals in all ages and countries, amounting to about five thousand in number, that the largest proportion are Frenchmen, next the English, Scotch, and Germans, and next the Italians, Dutch and other nations. How it happens there have been more men in France than in England, who have arrived at distinction, is accounted for, not by the comparative largeness of the country, but by the circumstance that the French make a point of patronizing men of genius, whether they be poor or otherwise; while, in England, few persons of talent, if they be not rich, or well-dressed, have the chance of receiving any patronage from the great. Out of the five thousand individuals, about a sixth have been descended from the upper classes, and there are not more than a dozen kings; another sixth are of unknown origin but may be presumed to belong to the middle rank, of which there are distinctly about another sixth; the remaining three sixths or the one-half, have been either descended from the trading or poorer classes, and have personally undergone severe struggles with poverty in elevating themselves to distinction. It is also found, that many men who have arrived at eminence, began by studying mathematics, to which they voluntarily attached themselves.

**TACTUAL SENSIBILITY OF THE HEART.**—A noble youth of the family of Montgomerie, from a fall and subsequent abscess on the side of the chest, had the interior marvelously exposed, so that after his cure, on his return from his travels, the heart and lungs were still visible and could be handled; which when it was communicated to Charles I, he expressed a desire that Harvey should be permitted to see the youth and examine the heart. "When," says Harvey, "I had paid my respects to this young nobleman, and conveyed to him the king's request, he made no concealment but exposed the left side of his breast, when I saw a cavity into which I could introduce my fingers and thumb; astonished with the novelty, again and again I explored the wound, and first marvelling at the extraordinary nature of the case, I set about the examination of the heart. Taking it in one hand, and placing the finger of the other on the pulse of the wrist, I satisfied myself that it was indeed the heart which I grasped. I then brought him before the king, that he might behold and touch so extraordinary a thing, and that he might perceive, as I did, that unless when he touched the outer skin or when he saw our fingers in the cavity, this young nobleman knew not that we touched the heart.

**MATTER FOR A MINISTERIAL MANIFESTO.**—In a Supplement to The Reform Ministry and the Reformed Parliament, we shall doubtless see a more particular exposition of the grand measure of economy (worthy of our excellent Ministers) mentioned in the following paragraph, which we quote from the Ministerial Morning Chronicle:—

It has been the custom for years back to employ in his Majesty's Dockyards from forty to fifty old women, generally taken from the parish work-house, to repair and mend colours and flags belonging to his Majesty's navy. The earnings of these poor women used to amount to from six-pence to nine-pence per day, and their being so employed was a great relief to the parishioners, who otherwise would have had to support them in the workhouse. Retrenchment and economy, however, appears to be the order of the day, for within these few days orders have been sent down to Chatham, Woolwich, Deptford, and all the dock-yards in the kingdom, to discharge all the old women so employed, and that for the future

such work is to be done by contract. This reduction has been calculated will effect a saving to the country, of from 30s. to 40s. per annum!

There is excellent policy in this. In measures of retrenchment a great effect is produced by pinching those who will cry out lustily as for life and death. This is the way to signalize economy. Every creature reduced to beggary becomes an example of the severe economy of Ministers. The sufferers do not carry about with them a silent grief they tell the story of their hard treatment in loud lamentation, and people hold up their hands and wonder at the stern extremities to which Ministers carry the work of retrenchment. Such savings are what brother Jonathan would aptly call "cruel small," but from their cruelty and their smallness they are of greater credit to Ministers, for the public argues *à fortiori*, if such is the retrenchment in the pence of old women, what must be the retrenchment in the salaries of Privy Counsellors, amongst whom £130,000, of the public money is annually shared according to the showing of Sir James Graham. Stating the case by the rule of proportions it would stand thus:—

If pinching the old women mending bunting, give forty shillings a year, what can be squeezed from the Privy Counsellors, the pensions, and the salaries of the officers of State?

Now suppose, instead of throwing 'those forty old women on the parish, Mrs. Arbuthnot had been deprived of her pension? How different would have been the effect.—She would not be clamorous with starvation, or gone on the parish, she would have quietly fallen back on her husband's three or four thousand a-year. Economy would not have been made an example of in this case. Your true example of State economy should be like your true example of justice, somebody must die for it. If those forty old women could be starved outright it would rebound stupendously to the glory of Ministerial economy, and another pamphlet on "The Reform Ministry and the Reformed Parliament" would be filled with the blazonry of a spirit of retrenchment having no regard to persons. Before they die, however, we should wish these forty old women to pay a visit (the only thing they can now pay) to Mrs. Arbuthnot, and to call for an explanation, why she keeps her pension while they lose their bread.—She will answer that she keeps her pension because she does nothing for it; if she mended bunting for it she could be dismissed like the forty old women; but there is the advantage of doing nothing for a good round sum of money, but the employment cannot be withdrawn. The forty old women will then ask Mrs. Arbuthnot whether she ever did so much as mend bunting for the public, and what answer she will make it is not for us to set down.

The policy of screwing these old women is the same as that practised by beggars, who pinch stolen children to make their cries as of famine excite the compassion of charitable folk. Sweet are these uses of adversity to those who derive credit from practising upon others the rigours of economy. It were a grand inscription on Lord Grey's tombstone—a stupendous memorial of retrenchment—**HE STARVED FORTY OLD WOMEN!** Frederick the Great used to say of campaigning, that he liked to spread the table cloth away from home. Lord Grey likes to carry on the work of retrenchment away from home. He is a man not without bowels for his own relations, and those near to him, and dear (in a pecuniary sense) to the country. In economy, it is especially desirable to begin at the right end, and that end is the point farthest removed from the economist. The commencement with these forty old women is a good start. At this rate beginning at that extremity, it will not be long before the thing comes to the vitals, or noble parts. The first Lord of the Treasury is like the Major Macpherson in the old song, with razor in hand and desperate purpose at heart, but—

Instead of his throat he cut his corns. Yet we think there is something ominous in this warfare of the Ministry with the old

women. Juvenal remarks of Domitian, that he perished *postquam cerdonibus esse mendicus coepit* and we would have Lord Grey beware of the folks who wield the needle. There is something, too, unnatural in the sacrifice of the old women, for, says the proverb, dog don't eat dog; old women should not worry old women, and our prophetic soul misgives us that the present Government will fall by the whirl and wind of a wrow's petticoat. *Disjuncts evince nocuus!*

**DESOTISM.**—During peace, even under the worst Governments, we advance in civilization. The longer we postpone the struggle with despotism, the better we shall be prepared for it. There is a fair conspiracy throughout all Europe against all power that is not accountable to the people. The cause of the people is, therefore constantly gaining new adherents. But whilst we would postpone the struggle, we know that the struggle must come. Europe is in one great family, of which all the members sympathise more or less with each other. No inquisition, no censorships, can prevent the ideas of one country from penetrating into the other countries. The people of Europe have one common religion, a common philosophy and literature, from the middle ages downwards, all the nations have been occupied with the same projects, the same questions. At present the doctrines that has taken possession of men's minds in every country, is the necessity for responsible Government. The reflecting part of the community every where are persuaded that the peace of Europe demands the abolition of the despotic Governments; and we may be assured that, should the sword be once more drawn, the object will not be, what Lord Castlereagh said was the object at the conclusion of the last war, the strengthening of the great military monarchies of Austria, Russia, and Prussia.

We have often remarked that one principle which has taken deep root will, in time, go far to put an end to wars in Europe—the principle that every people gains by the prosperity of every other people. All commerce resolves itself in the end into barter. The whole community of nations have therefore, an interest in the prosperity of each other. The German, the Frenchman, the Englishman can have no motive for making conquests from each other. The conquering nation pays first the expense of over-running its neighbour, and then it pays the expense of keeping the conquest, and in the reaction of the poverty of the neighbour on itself.—*Morning Chronicle.*

**THE HISTORY OF THE MINISTERIAL HOTCH-POTCH.**—We are obliged to postpone to next week a notice of the Ministerial Manifesto. The noise made about it by the Ministry has been as the noise of an old hen who has laid an egg and clucks the glad tidings to the universe. Cluck, cluck, cluck, cluck, have you seen our pamphlet? Cluck, cluck, cluck, cluck, what do you think of our pamphlet? Cluck, cluck, cluck, cluck, prodigious is the credit of our pamphlet? Cluck, cluck, cluck, cluck, great is our joy of our pamphlet. The generation of this Pamphlet de Pamphlets is highly curious; it is a specimen of what may be done by the division of labour from a pin to a pamphlet. The object, of course, was to praise all the doings of the Ministry, but every man felt that he could not trust his colleague with the praise of his own measures, so each (the story goes) has taken the praise of his own measures into his own hands. In this respect therefore it is a product of the most perfect sincerity. Every one sounds his own note, as in the horn-books, we see the dog barks, the ass brays, the cock crows, the goose cackles, the turkey gobles, the ox lows.

Mr. Spring Rice is said to have performed the office of stitching the parts together, or (we think a culinary figure apter) of stirring the cabinet pudding into consistency. He ought to have "done it" into English but he has not, most probably, because he did not know how.

Here is a mess indeed—Rice pudding—proper spoon meat. And the scribe (if so we may call the compounder of flummery) talks of unanswerable arguments as inexplicit



cable, while whipping up this inexplicable lingo, which minds us of Foot's rigmorole for the trial of memory:—

So she went into the garden to cut a cabbage-leaf to make an apple-pie; and at the same time a great she-bear coming up the street pops its head into the shop! "What, no soap?" So he died, and she very imprudently married the barber; and there were present the Pioninies, and the Joblillies, and the Garynlies, and the grand Pangendum himself, with the little round button at top; and they all fell to playing the game of catch us catch can, till the gunpowder ran out of the heels of their boots.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Oct. 16.

DISCOVERY OF MISLAID ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.—It is well known in the legal profession that the Acts of the Irish Parliament, from the time of the decapitation of Charles I., to the Restoration, (from 1639 to 1662), were mislaid, and, at last, considered as destroyed in the wars of the Commonwealth, the most minute searches, and even expensive Parliamentary commissions, having failed to discover the slightest trace of them. In consequence of this loss the best lawyers were frequently at fault in their researches, and it is believed that much of the embarrassments and confiscations which occurred on the Restoration had their origin in the impossibility of referring to these various statutes and Orders in Council, on the authority of which the principal actors in the busy time of the Commonwealth had politically committed themselves, and exposed their estates to the tender mercies of an Act of Settlement. Within these few days the lost acts have been found in Belfast, by Alexander Montgomery, Esq., of the firm of Alexander and John Montgomery, solicitors, while searching among the dusty records of the Rolls Court. When the circumstance was communicated to the Irish Government the law officers refused to believe the fact, till Mr. Montgomery produced his proofs, by transcripts of two of the missing acts. This discovery is said to be likely to interest the historian as well as the lawyer, and very probably may lead to attempts on the part of some of the unfortunate descendants of those who suffered in the changes of property consequent on the Restoration, to inquire how far holes may be picked in the parchments of the Act of Settlement, which was passed in despair of unravelling the gordian knots of legislation tied during the interregnum, in which the Irish suffered equally for their loyalty or rebellion. Ireland has already endured ten confiscations in the last 600 years, and it is fairly estimated has on an average been totally confiscated three times over; so that it is not extraordinary that the dispossessed population should be possessed of very sensitive reminiscences touching the forfeited estates. These, however, go no further back than the days of William III., Charles II., Oliver Cromwell, and Charles I., or rather Lord Strafford. As to James I., he dealt by wholesale with the Emerald Isle, and swept 12 northern counties into his exchequer by one dash of his pen, in pursuance of his plantation system—an act which, His Most Sacred Majesty was pleased to observe, "he hoped would content all his loving subjects, seeing that he dealt impartial justice amongst the Irish enemy, upholding no favourite, and screening none from the scythe of justice."—*Times*.

STATE OF RELIGIOUS FEELING IN THE COUNTY OF MAYO.—A few days since a trial took place at the Petty Sessions of Newtown Pratt, which was specially reported in a Galway paper, and may tend to throw some light on the causes of alienation which prevail amongst the higher and lower classes of society in that frequently disturbed county.

The court was crowded to excess, and a full bench of magistrates presided, some of whom came from a distance to take part in this trial, which agitated the population to a great extent. Their names were Sir Samuel O'Malley, Bart., Chairman; Sir Richard O'Donnell, Bart., George Clendenning, Alexander Clendenning, Louis O'Donnell, and J. T. Steuart, Esqrs.

The prosecutor was the Rev. Mr. Hughes, parish priest of ——. The defendant was William Mairs, steward of the Rev. Mr. Stoney, rector of the parish; but who also exercised a higher vocation—that of a missionary Bible reader, and was in the habit of going near and far into the cabins of the peasantry (who are almost without exception Catholics), reading and expounding to them, "in season and out of season," the holy Scriptures. This individual was now indicted "for making use of language calculated to cause Mr. Hughes to commit a breach of the peace on the 17th September."

Mr. Hughes, on being sworn, stated that he was that day riding along the road, and passed Mairs, who twice called after him, using language calculated to provoke him to a breach of the peace. On being asked what this language was, he replied it was a quotation from the Epistle of St. Paul to Timothy, chap. iv., 1st, 2d, and 3d verses (which he read in court from his prayer-book)—viz. "Now the spirit manifestly

saith that in these last times some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to spirits of error and doctrines of devils, speaking lies in hypocrisy, and having their conscience seared." The Protestant version adds "with a hot iron." The Rev. gentleman also produced a number of documents, which he said were affidavits, containing statements of the substance of discourses held by Mairs with some Catholics in the famine of 1831. He then read the expressions attributed to Mairs, "that he (Mr. Hughes) was a devil"—"that his altar was the altar of the devil," &c.

The Chairman requested the Rev. Mr. Hughes to confine himself to the present charge, and the Rev. Mr. Stoney, who was present, requested the magistrates to read the third verse, omitted by the Rev. Mr. Hughes, viz.—"Forbidding to marry, and commanding to abstain from meats, which God hath created to be received with thanksgiving of them which believe and know the truth."

The Rev. Mr. Hughes said that Mairs did not read the passage to him, for he had them by heart. He also admitted that he (the prosecutor) gave his congregation an advice in chapel the Sunday before Mairs met him. "I did advise them," said the Rev. gentleman, "that if any persons went into their villages or house to talk about religion, to put them out with pitchforks, or to hunt the dogs after, or to put them under water for so many minutes."

"Reverend Sir," observed the defendant, "I now ask you which of the apostles, of whom you boast to be the successor ever gave such advice?"

The Chairman said that if the people had taken Mr. Hughes's advice and killed or wounded any body in the performance of it, he would have been put on trial for his life.

Mairs in his defence, said that he was riding on the road with two friends on the day above mentioned, when they were met by the priest, who stopped his horse, and then he asked his reverence what did they do to cause him to give the people such advice against them last Sunday? On which his reverence replied "You ruffian of the world! You impudent puppy! How dare you speak to me? It is fitter for you to be at home walloping the pots than here!" He then addressed the two men, "How dare you walk with such a ruffian?" He then rode on, saying, "If you dare to speak another word about religion, I'll bury you in the sink under me!" on which Mairs demanded if that was the conduct pursued by the apostles, and then quoted the passage from St. Paul, which the Rev. gentleman subsequently declared on oath was calculated to make him commit a breach of the peace. He also stated one of the grounds of quarrel which he had with his reverence.—Some time previous he had men working on his master's glebe land, when the priest entered and ordered the men to quit working, alleging that it was a holiday; and when he (the steward) requested him not to hinder the work, he called him "an infernal ruffian," "a puppy," "a pot walloper," with other abusive language and expressions too indecent to repeat.

There was considerable difference of opinion amongst the magistrates themselves on the subject of who had really given the provocation, and who was the real criminal. It appeared that Mairs had no licence to preach, and had, moreover, been very unparading of bad language towards the professors of Catholicism, calling its doctrines damnable and idolatrous, and its teachers deceivers, who kept the word of God from them, &c. A great disposition was manifested by the crowd of peasantry in court to take summary vengeance on him for the insults which "he felt it his duty" to offer in his zeal for reading the Bible, and the police had to keep the indignant people back by main force with their carbines.

The Chairman said that if a hair of his head was touched he would hold Mr. Hughes accountable.

Mairs was finally bound over to keep the peace, and quote no more threatening verses to the priest.—*Times*.

Foreign Intelligence.

(From English papers to the 28th Oct.)

LISBON, SEP. 28.

The official part of the *Chronica* contains a long address from the Chamber (or magistrates) of Faro, which gives a most gloomy picture of the state of the Algarves.—"The faithful subjects of the Queen are exposed to the most imminent danger, unless some prompt and effectual remedy is applied to check the excesses of the guerrillas, who would reduce to ashes all the principal towns of the Algarves, and destroy the inhabitants of the higher classes, the landowners, and merchants, in order to seize on their property as a reward for so many atrocities. Your Imperial Majesty cannot be ignorant of the horrid excesses of the guerrillas, who devastate some flourishing towns, such as Albufeira and Loulé. We confine ourselves to describing the state of this city; the sacrifices of its inhabitants, and the impossibility of long resisting the siege of the devastating

and incendiary guerrillas. This town, that of Lagos, and the village of Ollhao, are the only parts of Algarve that recognise the regency of your Imperial Majesty and the sovereignty of your august daughter, Donna Maria II., all the rest is in the power of the guerrillas and montanheiros, and the faithful Algarvians who cannot assemble here, are assassinated or dispersed.

"But those three places are almost reduced to the extent of their walls. Lagos and Ollhao have for more than a month maintained an incessant struggle with great bodies of guerrillas, and have been able to maintain a defensive position within their walls and intrenchments by great sacrifices of their persons and their property, and amidst continual alarms. Faro has not yet been formally attacked, but bands of many hundred guerrillas, swelled by militia and Royalist Volunteers, who have left the division of Molellos, have approached to the suburbs, and appear to be preparing to attack it."

The memorial further represents that the guerrillas have carried off all the horned cattle, sheep, and corn, and other productions of the earth, from the environs of the town, so that all articles of daily use are scarce and dear, especially wood for fuel and it is necessary to send out strong detachments to accompany the carts to some neighbouring grove to bring back fuel. The memorial dwells on the great loss that the inhabitants suffered by this state of things, the irreparable damage sustained by the loss of the harvest, and the fear that they should not be able to cultivate the ground for the next year for the want of seed corn, and cattle to till the ground. The receipt of the public revenue is, of course, reduced almost to nothing. Most of the evils are irreparable, but if the inhabitants receive the assistance of an armed force, they might hope at least to cultivate the ground, and to collect public revenue to meet such extraordinary expenses. Dated 7th September.

PORTUGAL.

From Portugal we have accounts to the 16th inst., by the Pike, which has arrived at Plymouth, bringing letters from Lisbon to the 13th, and from Oporto to the 16th.—Though a little eclipsed in interest by the recent occurrences in the twin portion of the Peninsula, the contest in Portugal cannot fail to attract a more than average share of regard. The main burden of this intelligence is, that the Pedroites have, at last, assumed the offensive at Lisbon; that their attempts at expelling their besiegers have been successful; and that the latter, dislodged at all points from their recent strong holds, were fleeing before their opponents. This important change in the relative fortunes of the belligerents was chiefly influenced by the occurrences of the 10th inst., upon which day a *sortie*, headed by the Duke of Terceira and General Saldanha, was successfully, though after an obstinate resistance, effected, and the Pedroites at nightfall remained masters of the acquired advances. Next day the attacks were renewed, and at the close of that day found to be rewarded with further advantages obtained over the retreating foe. Upon the 12th a more general engagement was expected, but in all that hitherto occurred the advantage had been altogether with the Constitutionists. The results of these sanguinary encounters are differently stated, one account estimating the losses of the Miguelites at 1000, another at 2000, while that of the Pedroites is rated at only 400. These details may be more or less incorrect, or it may be that the successes of the besieged are somewhat exaggerated; but there can be no doubt that Miguel has lost much valuable ground, and it is not easy to see where he can now hope to rally his scattered and dispirited forces. His immediate destination was supposed to be Santarem, a place of some strength north of Lisbon; but even there he was to be shortly attacked by the conquering force advancing in his front from the capital, and in rear by a corps of 3,000 Constitutionists, who were descending southward from Oporto. It is but fair to add, that all accounts agree that the Miguelites behaved in these repeated attacks with great firmness and spirit; Miguel himself, however, was nowhere to be seen, but Don Pedro was still, as at Oporto, the life of his party, rallying and re-assuring the troops in every danger. The last accounts left the Miguelites 56 miles from Lisbon, fleeing in confusion, after having abandoned their heavy baggage and the wounded in the hospitals. Lisbon was tranquil, and full of enthusiasm. We shall look forward for the next arrival with no little impatience.

A telegraphic despatch has been received at Paris from Brest, containing news from Lisbon, dated 13th inst., the substance of which is that Don Miguel continued in full retreat towards Santarem.

GREECE.

The intelligence from Greece is important. It informs us that a conspiracy had been discovered against the Government of that country, with Colocotroni at the head of it; he had been arrested and made prisoner. Martial law was to be proclaimed

throughout Greece, by which Colocotroni was to be tried. King Otho was by no means popular. Considerable numbers of the Bavarians were dying, and the remainder are in a very dissatisfied state. The interior of the country was far from tranquil, and, on the whole, Greece wore a very melancholy aspect.

The JAMAICA COURANT, the most violent advocate of slavery, has been discontinued, its proprietors have declared themselves insolvent.

At the Jamaica Quarter Sessions, several missionaries had qualified to preach, among whom are the Rev. Messrs. Timothy Curtis, John Greenwood, Thomas Murray, Thomas Pennock, Isaac Whitehouse, William Crooks and Thomas Burrows, Wesleyan missionaries, and the Rev. Thomas F. Abbott, Baptist missionary. This was done by taking the oaths and subscribing the declaration, according to the Toleration Laws of William and Mary and Anne, which Sir Joshua Rowe, the Chief Justice, has declared to be in force in the island. A *noto prosequi* had been entered on the records of the St. James's Court of Quarter Sessions, in the case of several indictments against persons for joining in religious worship, among whom were Messrs. Abbott and Nichols, Baptist missionaries, and Mr. Murray Wesleyan missionary.

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

The accounts from Vera Cruz to the 30th of August give a lamentable account of the cholera in the city of Mexico. It is stated, that 16,000 persons had fallen victims in one month; and that the deaths were on some days as high as 12 to 1400.

Advices from Cochin China state, that the King had been persecuting the missionaries and Christians residing in that country in a most barbarous manner.

Accounts from Padang to the 27th February, confirm the melancholy intelligence of the massacre of the Dutch troops in the interior of Sumatra, amounting to from 10 to 15 officers, and from 200 to 300 soldiers all Europeans.

The French Government has, it is said, made up its mind to take a decided part on behalf of the infant Queen of Spain, the disclosures of every day appearing to give it an air of stronger confirmation. The *Constitutionnel* and other papers positively assert, that orders have been issued to suspend the half-yearly furloughs, to call back all soldiers absent on leave, and to send 22,000 men into Biscay. An army of observation which is stated to consist of two corps of 26,000 men each, is assembling at Bayonne, under the command of General Harispe, and a division of cavalry under the command of General Castlerane is to be assembled on the Pyrenean frontier.

Miscellaneous.

It is understood, that the great measures to be introduced by ministers in the next session are on the following subjects, viz., on the English tithe system, the poor laws, and corporations; and that an abolition of the most oppressive and vexatious portion of the assessed taxes will be effected, with a more equitable adjustment of such parts of them as it shall be considered necessary still to retain.

The British Parliament has been further prorogued until the 12th December.

Out of the 27 ships sent out from Hull to the whale fishery, one has been wrecked, but without loss of lives; the rest, in different degrees, have returned, or are returning, well laden; and the quantity of oil produced from their cargoes is computed at no less than 4,500 tons, with a proportionably large stock of whalebone.

CAPTAIN ROSS.—On Sunday evening Captain Ross and his nephew arrived at Windsor Castle, to pay their respects to his Majesty. They were both received by the King in a very flattering and gracious manner, and had the honour of being introduced to the Queen and Royal visitors, with whom they dined and spent the evening. Captain Ross appeared in excellent health, and wore a Swedish Order. The nephew of Captain Ross is a man of considerable talent, and appears to be about 37 years of age; they both left the Castle at 11 o'clock in the evening, and proceeded to town. Captain James C. Ross penetrated 200 miles into the interior of the country, guided by the Esquimaux, and discovered the Magnetic Pole about 70 deg. 30 min N. lat. 96 deg. W. long. on which he planted the British flag taking possession of the spot in the name of the King.

The Grand Seigneur never suffers any of his officers to enter the apartments where his money is kept, with clothes that have pockets in them.

A portion of our City capitalists, and that an important one, is at this moment deeply engaged in a speculation in the articles of indigo, sugar, pepper, coffee, wool, and cotton, by which their prices have been very

HR. GRACE



materially enhanced, in some cases equivalent to a rise of 50 per cent. or more. We mention it because many reflecting persons in the City look at this state of things with alarm, anticipating, from its resemblance to what occurred in 1825, a similar reaction on commercial credit, and, in point of fact, a second panic. There is not, however, any other point of similarity in the two periods; we have few foreign loans or other large undertakings, which may carry our capital into other countries; on the contrary, better prospects are beginning to open on those set on foot in 1825, with the chance of recovering some portion of the money thus madly and foolishly expended. Thus, so far from adding to the effect of the commercial speculations, they will form a set-off against them; and if the parties carry those speculations beyond certain bounds, they alone will be the sufferers, without involving the rest of the community. Indeed, many well judging persons are of opinion that, with the exception, perhaps, of the articles of sugar and indigo, for the scarcity of which intelligible reasons may be assigned, these speculations have already been carried too far, and that a reaction may be shortly anticipated. The mischief done by them, in the meantime, to our cotton and woollen manufactures, is considerable, but if the view here taken is a just one, that cannot last much longer.—*Times*.

**CARBONEAR STAR.**

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1833.

It is our intention, on the 1st of January, 1834, to issue the Journal in the shape of a book, instead of in its present form. It will then contain eight pages, instead of four, on a sheet, and form, at the conclusion of the year, a compact volume of 416 pages of information on subjects entertaining and instructive both to the youth and the adult; affording food to the politician as well as to the lover of light literature. It will, also, still continue to be the faithful recorder of passing local events, so as to render it useful to the future historian of the country.

It is also our intention, at the conclusion of every year, to publish a title page and index, so that the year's papers will form a volume which may not be improperly termed the Newfoundland Annual Register. It will be observed that the size which we, in future, intend printing our paper, will be more suited to the character which we mean it to assume, than its present form.

The above arrangement, we trust, will not only give our present subscribers satisfaction, but cause the number to increase; for it is our determination that the contents of the STAR shall not be merely of a light and trivial character, but shall be composed of information which will tend to direct the rising youth of the country in a path that will lead them to a just conception of their civil and political rights as citizens. "Bring up a child in the way he should go," said the wisest of men. If, then, you wish your son to become acquainted with the necessary requisites to form his moral and political character—to form a correct estimate of the characters of the men by whom his country is governed, and of the people over whom they govern, let him receive instruction from the journal of passing events; by studying which he will soon learn to estimate the characters of public men, not by their words, but by their acts. We venture to affirm, that more information on the constitution and government of our own and other countries—information that no father of a family ought to withhold from his children—will be acquired, with willingness, by reading the contents of a year's newspapers, than would be communicated, by the *School-master* with compulsion, in twice that time. We, therefore, recommend to those who have not, hitherto, been in the habit of subscribing to a Newspaper (the pioneer for every other description of literature)—some from a want of time to read its contents, and others from a want of inclination—that if they have children; children who will one day have to perform a responsible part in the government of their country, they ought to lose no time before they add their names to the subscribers' list of the journal, whose honesty of purpose, strict regard to truth, instructive and fearless advocacy of popular rights, and public patronage.

We do not mean to puff ourselves at the expense of our contemporaries, such is not the intention of our above remarks, we merely wish to impress on the minds of those who have been careless in the support of the little portion of literature which the island can boast, that they are not acting justly by themselves, their children, or their country. We know that the circulation of every newspaper in this Island is deplorably contracted; we know, also, that if it were not for the mercantile body (much to its credit) more than one-half the papers of the Island could not exist. These are facts which are certainly not very creditable to a population of 100,000; yet that they are facts we can attest without the fear of contradiction. No journal in Newfoundland could be carried on only with the emolument received from its subscribers. This state of things, we trust, will not last long: information is now being sought for, with avidity; and, we doubt not, that as our Local Assembly develops its powers and its principles of action, the lever by which it is moved will be enquired after by the governed.

Ighorance is the supporter of tyranny and coercion; its existence in a country emboldens the governors of it to usurp and exercise a power which is incompatible with the spirit of the constitution under which they exercise that power. Let ignorance then be dispelled—let it be made to vanish before the influence of the public press, as the mist of the morning vanisheth from before the rays of the mid-day sun.

What is the cause that the lower classes of the British people are better informed than the same class in every other country? "This superiority," says an able writer, "they undoubtedly owe to the rivulets of intelligence which are continually trickling amongst them, which every one may catch, and of which every one partakes." And what are the rivulets? They are the public journals, which spread far and near, irrigating the minds of the people, and producing a plentiful harvest of political knowledge and just conceptions of rational liberty. What produced Catholic Emancipation, the Reformation of the British House of Commons, the overthrow of the power of the Tories in fact, what has produced those rapid strides which the people of Great Britain are making in the overthrow of corruption and charlatanism? We answer public opinion, formed and guided by the press; which, though in some few instances debased, is the safeguard of the public liberties. What the press has done for the people of Great Britain, the press may do for the people of Newfoundland, if they will advance to its support—will render it perfectly independent—resting on nothing but its honest and unflinching advocacy of liberty, and its determined hostility to tyranny, whether exercised over the body or the mind.

By the arrival of the Duncan and Margaret, from Cork, at Harbor Grace, we have been put in possession of Liverpool papers to the 28th Oct.; extracts will be found in our previous columns.

We know not whether the Editor of the *Mercury* inadvertently omitted to give us credit for intelligence, which he copied from our journal of Wednesday last, and for which we were indebted to the kindness of a correspondent; or whether he is aware that it is usual for newspaper editors to acknowledge, in their extracts, to what paper they are indebted for them; but whichever is the reason, we have to inform him, that if he continue the pilfering practice, we shall not fail to rebuke him for his unbecoming conduct. When we find it necessary to copy any article from the *Mercury*, we shall not neglect to credit that paper for the article's originality.

We learn that our Colonial Parliament will be further prorogued to the 29th January next, then to meet for the despatch of business. The Supreme Court-room is to be appropriated to the use of the Legislative Assembly, and the Sessions-room to the use of the Legislative Council, and other apartments for the accommodation of Committees. Under existing circumstances this cannot fail to be a satisfactory arrangement.—The public will have every facility for hearing the debates of their representatives, and of forming a correct estimate of their respective merits. Such an opportunity afforded to the public will be productive of the best moral, as well as political, results.—*Patriot*.

**MARRIED.**—In this town, on Thursday the 12th inst., by the Rev. James G. Hennigar, Wesleyan Missionary, Mr. William Joyce to Miss Sarah Clark, both of Freshwater.

**Shipping Intelligence.**

**HARBOUR GRACE.**

ENTERED.  
December 23.—Schooner Duncan and Margaret, Ewan, Liverpool.

**CARBONEAR.**  
CLEARED.  
December 19.—Brig Julia, Stanworth, Cork; 2500 qtls. cod-fish.

**ST. JOHN'S.**  
ENTERED.  
December 13.—Schooner Billow, Hutchings Cadiz salt and raisins.

Brig Westmoreland, Dixon, Liverpool; cheese, pork, flour, sugar, brandy, &c.  
14.—Brigantine Goose, Hooper, Oporto; ballast.  
16.—Brig Margaret, Harvey, Hamburg; bread, flour, pork, bricks, &c.  
Brigantine Emulator, Winsor, Oporto; salt.  
Brig Charles, Hart, Leghorn; salt and bread.  
19.—Schooner Edward, Stephens, Bridgeport; coal.

**CLEARED.**  
December 13.—Schooner Margaret, Webster, P. E. Island; herrings, cod-fish, rum, and wine.  
Brig Walker, Tennant, Oporto; fish.  
Brig Cabinet, Phelan, Waterford; fish, oil, &c.  
Brig Francis, Colihole, Liverpool; oil and skins.  
Brig Madonna, Smith, Brazils; fish.  
16.—Brig Milton, Killam, Brazils; board, fish, flour, oats, &c.  
18.—Brig President, Caulson, Demerary; fish, &c.  
Brig Sir Thomas Duckworth, Williams, Grenada; fish.  
Brig Gulnare, George, Vienna; fish.  
19.—Brig Alarm, Wills, Liverpool; oil.

**NOTICES.**

**THE CARBONEAR DEBATING SOCIETY** being about to resume its Weekly Meetings the Members, as, also, any gentlemen who may feel desirous to join the Society, are requested to meet at Mr. HEARDNER'S, on FRIDAY evening next, at Eight o'clock.

(By order),  
**DOUGLAS E. GILMOUR,**  
Secretary pro tem.  
Carbonear, Dec. 25.

**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.

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

**ALL** Persons having demands on the Estate of **HENRY PENNY**, of Carbonear, in the District of Conception Bay, but late of Morton's Harbor, Green Bay, in the District of Fogo, deceased, are requested to furnish their Accounts, duly attested, to the Subscribers; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby desired to make immediate payment.

his  
**JOSEPH PENNY,**  
mark  
his  
**JOHN PENNY,**  
mark  
*Executors.*  
Carbonear, Dec. 4, 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.

**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.

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.

**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 disrepute 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."

Case reported by M. Jules Cloquet to the Academy.—The Committee observe—

"You have all heard of a case, which, at the time, attracted the attention of the surgical section, and which was communicated to it at the meeting of the 16th April, 1829, by M. Jules Cloquet. Your committee have thought it their duty to notice it here, as affording one of the most unequivocal proofs of the power of the magnetic sleep. The case is that of a lady, P—, aged 64 years, residing in the street of St. Denis, No. 151, who consulted M. Cloquet, upon the 8th of April, 1829, on account of an ulcerated cancer on the right breast of several years standing, which was combined with a considerable swelling (engorgement) of the corresponding axillary ganglions." M. Chape-



ain, the ordinary physician attending this lady, who had magnetized her for some months, with the intention, as he said, of dissolving the swelling (*engorgement*) of the breast, had obtained no other result than that of producing a most profound sleep, during which all sensibility appeared to be annihilated, while the ideas retained all their clearness. He proposed to M. Cloquet to operate upon her while she was plunged in this magnetic sleep. The latter having deemed the operation indispensable, consented. The two previous evenings, this lady was magnetized several times by M. Chapelain, who, in her somnambulism, disposed her to submit to the operation,—who had even led her to converse about it with calmness, although, when awake, she rejected the idea with horror. Upon the day fixed on for the operation, M. Cloquet arriving at half-past ten in the morning, found the patient dressed and seated in an elbow-chair, in the attitude of a person enjoying a quiet natural sleep. She had returned about an hour before from mass, which she attended regularly at the same hour. Since her return, M. Chapelain had placed her in a state of magnetic sleep, she talked with great calmness of the operation to which she was about to submit. Every thing having been arranged for the operation, she undressed herself and sat down upon a chair. M. Chapelain supported the right arm, the left was permitted to hang down at the side of the body. M. Pailoux, house-pupil of the hospital of St. Louis, was employed to present the instruments, and to make the ligatures. A first incision, commencing at the arm-pit, was continued beyond the tumour as far as the internal surface of the breast. The second, commenced at the same point, separated the tumour from beneath, and was continued until it met the first. The swelled ganglions (*ganglions engorgés*) were dissected with precaution on account of their vicinity to the axillary artery, and the tumour was extirpated. The operation lasted from ten to twelve minutes. During all this time, the patient continued to converse quietly with the operator, and did not exhibit the slightest sign of sensibility. There was no motion of the limbs or of the features, no change in the respiration nor in the voice, no motion even in the pulse. The patient continued in the same state of automatic indifference and impassibility, in which she was some minutes before the operation. There was no occasion to hold, but only to support her. A ligature was applied to the lateral thoracic artery, which was open during the extraction of the ganglions; the wound was united by means of adhesive plaster, and dressed. The patient was put to bed while still in a state of somnambulism, in which she was left for forty-eight hours. An hour after the operation, there appeared a slight hemorrhage, which was attended with no consequence. The first dressing was taken off on the following Tuesday, the 14th—the wound was cleaned and dressed anew—the patient exhibited no sensibility nor pain—the pulse preserved its usual rate. After this dressing, M. Chapelain awakened the patient, whose somnambulant sleep had continued from an hour previous to the operation, that is to say, for two days. This lady did not appear to have any idea, any feeling of what had passed in the interval; but upon being informed of the operation, and seeing her children around her, she experienced a very lively emotion, which the magnetizer by immediately setting her asleep.

"In these two cases, your committee perceived the most evident proof of the annihilation of sensibility during the somnambulism; and we declare that, although we did not witness the last, we yet find it impressed with such a character of truth, it has been attested and reported to us by so good an observer, who had communicated it to the surgical section, that we have no fear in presenting it to you as the most incontestable evidence of that state of torpor and insensibility which is produced by magnetism."

The alleged power of seeing through the closed eyelids, is next minutely discussed by the Committee, and with amazement we peruse the statement of M. Andral on this subject, in contrast with the following details by men of such presumed veracity as MM. Bourdois, Ribes, and Husson, supported by the testimony of other witnesses of less repute. M. Andral observed in one of his lectures on animal magnetism, published in No. 498 of this Journal, page 777:—"The commission have for six years sought for proofs of the *clairvoyance*, in common with the other phenomena of the magnetic ecstasy. The magnetizers had a deep interest at stake in convincing this commission, and in bringing forward their best proofs of magnetic vision. But of all the proofs which they have adduced, there is not one which is not infinitely more romantic than those I have cited. This absence of facts is, in itself, a most important feature in the affair!"

Magnetism was performed on M. Petit, the tutor before named, with the view of producing this lucidity (*clairvoyance*) in him, as he was said to possess it during somnambulism. A decided failure occurred in some of the trials, "but," say the Committee—

"This faculty occurred in all its clearness in the following experiment, and upon this occasion the success entirely justified the expectations held out to us by M. Dupotet.

"M. Petit was magnetized on the 15th of March, 1826, at half-past eight in the evening, and set asleep in about one minute.—The president of the committee, M. Bourdois, ascertained that the number of pulsations, since he was set asleep, diminished at the rate of 22 in a minute, and that there was even some irregularity in the pulse. M. Dupotet, after having put a bandage upon the eyes of the somnambulist, repeatedly directed towards him the points of his fingers, at the distance of about two feet. Immediately a violent contraction was perceived in the hands and arms towards which the action had been directed. M. Bourdois endeavoured to produce the same effects; and he succeeded, but less promptly, and in a more feeble degree. This point being established, we proceeded to ascertain the lucidity (*clairvoyance*) of the somnambulist.—He having declared that he could not see with the bandage, it was taken off; but then we determined to assure ourselves that the eyelids were exactly closed. For this purpose, a candle was almost constantly held, during the experiments, before the eyes of M. Petit, at a distance of two or three inches, and several persons had their eyes continually fixed upon his. None of us could perceive the slightest separation of the eyelids. M. Ribes, indeed, remarked that their edges were superimposed so that the eyelashes crossed each other. We also examined the state of the eyes, which were forcibly opened without awakening the somnambulist; and we remarked that the pupil was turned downwards, and directed towards the great angle of the eye. After these preliminary observations, we proceeded to verify the phenomena of vision with the eyes closed. M. Ribes, member of the academy, presented a catalogue which he took from his pocket. The somnambulist, after some efforts which seemed to fatigue him, read very distinctly the words, "*Lacater. Il est bien difficile de connaître les hommes.*" The last words were printed in very small characters. A passport was placed under his eyes; he recognised it, and called it a *passé-homme*. Some moments afterwards, a *port-d'armes* was substituted, which we all knew to be in almost all respects similar to a passport, and the blank side of it was presented to him.—M. Petit, at first could only recognise that it was of a particular figure, and very like the former. A few moments afterwards, he told us what it was, and read distinctly the words, "*De par le roi,*" and on the left, "*port-d'armes.*" Again he was shown an open letter; he declared that he could not read it, as he did not understand English. In fact it was an English letter. M. Bourdois took from his pocket a snuff-box, upon which there was a cameo set in gold. At first the somnambulist could not see it distinctly; he said that the gold setting dazzled him.—When the setting was covered with the fingers, he said that he saw the emblem of fidelity. When pressed to tell what this emblem was, he added, "*I see a dog, he is as if on his hind legs before an altar.*" This, in fact, was what was represented. A closed letter was presented to him; he could not discover any of its contents. He only followed the directions of the lines with his finger; but he easily read the address, although it contained a pretty difficult name, "*To M. de Rothenstroh.*" All these experiments were extremely fatiguing to M. Petit. He was allowed to repose for an instant; then, as he was very fond of play, a game at cards was proposed for his relaxation. As much as the experiments of pure curiosity seemed to annoy him, with so much the more ease and dexterity did he perform whatever gave him pleasure, and thus he entered into of his own accord. One of the gentlemen present, M. Raynal, formerly inspector of the university, played a game at piquet with M. Petit and lost it. The latter handled his cards with the greatest dexterity, and without making any mistake.—We attempted several times in vain to set him at fault, by taking away or changing some of his cards. He counted with surprising facility the points marked upon his adversary's marking card. During all this time, we never ceased to examine the eyes, and to hold a candle near them; and we always found them exactly closed. We remarked, however, that the ball of the eye seemed to move under the eyelids, and to follow the different motions of the hands.—Finally, M. Bourdois declared that, according to all human probability, and as far as it was possible to judge by the senses, the eyelids were exactly closed. While M. Petit was engaged in a second game at piquet, M. Dupotet, upon the suggestion of M. Ribes, directed his hand, from behind, towards the patient's elbow, and the contraction previously observed again took place. Afterwards, upon the suggestion of M. Bourdois, he magnetized him from behind, and always at the distance of more than a foot, with the intention of awakening him. The keenness with which the somnambulist engaged in play, resisted this action, which, without awakening, seemed to annoy and disconcert him. He carried his hand several times to the back of his head, as if he suffered pain

in that part. At length he fell into a state of somnolency, which seemed like a slight natural sleep; and some one having spoken to him when in this state, he awoke as if with a start. A few moments afterwards, M. Dupotet always placed near him but at a certain distance, set him again to sleep, and we recommenced our experiments. M. Dupotet, being desirous that not the slightest shadow of doubt should remain with regard to the nature of the physical influence exerted at will upon the somnambulist, proposed to place upon M. Petit as many bandages as we might think proper, and to operate upon him while in this state. In fact, we covered his face down to the nostrils with several neckcloths; we stopped up with gloves the cavity formed by the prominence of the nose, and we covered the whole with a black handkerchief, which descended, in the form of a veil, as far as the neck. The attempts to excite the magnetic susceptibility, by operating at a distance in every way, were then renewed; and, invariably, the same motions were perceived in the parts towards which the hand or the foot was directed. After these new experiments, M. Dupotet having taken the bandages off M. Petit, played a game at *écarté* with him, in order to divert him. He played with the same facility as before, and continued successful. He became so eager at his game, that he remained insensible to the influence of M. Bourdois, who, while he was engaged in play, vainly attempted to operate upon him from behind, and to make him perform a command intimated merely by the will. After his game, the somnambulist rose, walked across the room, putting aside the chairs which he found in his way, and went to sit down apart, in order to take some repose at a distance from the inquisitive experimentalists, who had fatigued him. There, M. Dupotet awakened him at the distance of several feet; but it seemed that he was not completely awake, for some moments afterwards he again fell asleep, and it was necessary to make fresh efforts, in order to rouse him effectually. When awake, he said he had no recollection of anything that took place during his sleep. It is most certain that, if, as M. Bourdois has recorded apart in the *procès-verbal* of this sitting, "the constant immobility of the eyelids and their edges superimposed so as that the eyelashes appeared to cross each other, are sufficient guarantees of the lucidity (*clairvoyance*) of this somnambulist, it was impossible to withhold, if not our belief, at least our astonishment at all that took place at this sitting, and not to be desirous of witnessing new experiments, in order to enable us to fix our opinion in regard to the existence and the value of animal magnetism."

"The wish expressed upon this subject by our President was not long of being gratified by three somnambulists, who, besides this *clairvoyance* observed in the preceding case, presented proofs of an intuition, and of a prevision very remarkable, whether for themselves or for others."

These statements are of a character well calculated to startle not only sober men, but even those who are watchful for the marvellous, and even eager to believe. If such things, however, be well attested, and the possibility of delusion on the part of the observers be diminished to the smallest point of which the mind is, under any circumstances, susceptible,—we can but listen and wonder, and await the futurs throes of time for the birth of facts which shall shine through the dark atmosphere into which we are thus plunged.

But now for the phenomena which are, for interest and importance, to leave at an infinite distance behind, all those which have as yet been related. "Here," as the committee observe, "the sphere seems to enlarge."

"There is not amongst you, gentlemen, who amidst all that he has been told about magnetism, has not heard of that faculty which certain somnambulists have, not only of discovering the species of disease with which they themselves are affected—the endurance and the issue of these diseases; but even the species, the endurance and the issue of the diseases of others with whom they are placed *en rapport*. The three following cases have appeared to us so important, that we have thought it our duty to make you acquainted with them at large, as affording most remarkable examples of this intuition and of this prevision; at the same time, you will find in them a combination of various phenomena which were not observed in the other magnetized persons."

*Paralysis of the Left Side.—Failure of Cure in the Hospital.—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. Poissac, 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 inarticulate 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 Baresges. 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 Baresges; 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 Baresges, 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 of the Charité, ascended two steps; and when he arrived at the bottom of the stair, hesitated 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.

(To be continued.)