

entire ice and snow, which has been increasing since the globe sprung into existence; where one false or unsteady step, will precipitate the daring adventurer over tremendous precipices, upon fragments of broken ice, and dash him to pieces; where the air in the warmest days of summer, is cold enough to chill the most robust of mankind; in such a climate, we say 20, instead of 60 miles a day, would be as much, if not more, than human nature is calculated to perform. From 81, 30 north latitude to the pole, (which lies in 90) is a distance of eight and a half degrees, or 510 nautical miles; which makes the projected journey to consist of one thousand and twenty miles; so that allowing 20 miles a day, and one day for making astronomical observations, the journey could not be performed in less than 52 days; which is a much longer period than any inhabitant of the civilized part of Europe could preserve animation in, with snow for his bed and ice for his pillow.

FROM THE MONTREAL HERALD, 23D MARCH.

All the world is now at peace except Spain, with her American Colonies, and no one can tell when or how the contest will terminate. The Royal Army now dictates over the shores of the Mexican Gulph and permits neutrals to enter only the Ports of Santa Martha and Porto Bello in a Coast of 500 leagues extent. The Junon Frigate, Capt. Tait, had sailed from Jamaica for Carthage to enquire into the situation of any British Subjects that might be in the hands of General Morillo, but Capt. Tait had to return without his fellow countrymen; he arrived at Jamaica about the 13th February.

FROM THE QUEBEC GAZETTE, 21ST MARCH.  
HYDROPHOBIA.

Our readers may recollect that in the early part of August 1814, we recorded the death of a boy of the name of Chas. Giguere, who died on the 2d of that month, at Holland house, of Hydrophobia, in consequence of having been bitten by a dog, belonging to the family, on the preceding 21st of June. An inquisition was held on the body; and the Jury returned a verdict that he "died by the visitation of God, of Hydrophobia, &c." upon the perspicuous and decisive testimony of a professional gentleman of high respectability. In consequence of this verdict, the result of a solemn investigation, the Magistrates promptly took such precautionary measures as they deemed most efficacious to check, and put a stop to, so alarming and calamitous an evil. In the long and dreary catalogue of diseases to which the human frame is subject, this may, perhaps be justly considered as the severest infliction of Providence. A preventive mode of treatment adopted immediately after a wound has been received by the tooth of a rabid animal, is said to have been frequently successful. It is upon record also that it has frequently failed. But when, after an uncertain lapse of weeks or even months, the virus assumes a state of activity; and an access of the disease actually supervenes, no authenticated case of recovery is, we believe, extant. The unhappy patient is, at once, assured of the inevitable destiny that awaits him. It is not death alone which he has to encounter, but death in his most terrific form; clad in all his "gorgon terrors," and accompanied by a train of lingering horrors, sufficient to overwhelm a weak, and shake the firmest, mind. He is incapable of consolation, because bereaved, of hope. Alleviation he knows to be as impracticable as cure, his only prayer, in lucid intervals, is for a speedy release, at once, from life and misery. It is said that doubts are entertained of the existence of Hydrophobia in this country, and that the idea itself is scoffed at. But facts are before us. Let it be called by what denomination it may, a disease does exist in Canada, (and that too incident upon the bite of a supposed rabid animal,) attended with all the direful symptoms by which Hydrophobia is said to be distinguished. Precaution is, in such cases, wisdom. Want of faith in its existence may engender a false security, fatal to many a future victim. The injurious effects of scepticism and levity are obvious, when speaking of a dreadful disorder, whose evenomed violence has hitherto resisted all the efforts of learned ingenuity, and baffled the laborious researches of science.

We have been led to make these remarks, from having heard that another case of Hydrophobia occurred in this city last week, and upon enquiry, had obtained the following information respecting it. On Thursday last the 14th instant, Jean Mahen, a lad of 13 years of age died, in the Suburb of St. John. He had been attended by Dr. Blanchet, and his Nephew Mr. Jean

Blanchet, during the whole course of his malady. Dr. Blanchet, convinced that the poor boy died of Hydrophobia, sent, on Friday morning to the Coroner, and requested him to take an inquisition on the body, for the purpose of ascertaining, and recording, all the circumstances attendant upon the sickness, and death of the patient. Jean Mahen, the father of the boy, stated that his son was bitten by a large dog, in St. Genevieve Street in the Suburbs of St. John, on the 15th of last January. He was brought home by his companions, and it was found that the lower part of the left thigh had been dreadfully torn and lacerated. There were three large wounds, two on the upper part of the thigh, and one on the lower. One of which was large and deep enough to have admitted the thumb of a man. He had also been bitten on the left leg, just above the ankle, where a small wound was made. Doctor Blanchet and his nephew attended the boy; and in about three weeks the wounds were perfectly healed. He continued in his usual state of health till Sunday night the 10th instant, when he passed an uneasy and sleepless night. On Monday the 11th he was very unwell; and complained of the restless night he had passed, and of violent pains in his loins and both his legs. But, when asked, declared he felt no particular pains or shootings in the parts that had been bitten, or in that limb. Dr. Blanchet and his nephew were sent for on Tuesday the 12th. On this day, when water, tea, or any other liquid was offered to him, he seemed greatly agitated and distressed, and shrunk from it with an expression of horror. He was frequently convulsed; at other times appeared as if choaking with the phlegm and froth that filled his mouth and nose; and which he repeatedly endeavored to free himself from by spitting: on Wednesday, all the symptoms were aggravated. He threw himself convulsively about his bed; and often screamed with violence. During the day he several times observed, that the dog was mad which had bitten him; adding, in a tone of horror, "Mon Papa, voyez vous comme je suis enrage." He continued to grow worse & worse till his death, which took place at 5 o'clock on Thursday morning the 14th. For a short space before his death, the violence of the symptoms abated; and he was perfectly quiet, and free from convulsions, when he expired. Doctor Blanchet confirmed the testimony of the father in all the particulars that came under his observation. He said the wounds on the thigh were so large and deep, and the posterior one so near the femoral artery, that it was impossible for him to perform any operation, unless he had taken off the limb altogether.

When sent for, on Tuesday the 12th, he found the patient in his bed, and very feverish. He offered the boy an anodyne draught, at the sight of which he was much agitated, and expressed a degree of horror; he nevertheless swallowed it, but with great difficulty. On Wednesday Dr. B. saw him again, when all the symptoms were alarmingly increased. The symptoms were unequivocally those described by all the most eminent medical writers on Hydrophobia; and he had no doubt but the boy had died of that disease. Mr. Jean Blanchet had attended the deceased from the time he had been bitten on the 15th of Jan. last; and had visited him much more frequently than Dr. Blanchet. Apprehensive that the dog might have been under the influence of rabies, he described the treatment he had pursued in healing the wounds. He had also exhibited mercurials internally for forty days, during which time he kept up the action of the mercury upon the boy's mouth. The boy had not taken cold, or suffered any inconvenience while under the influence of that medicine. On Tuesday he had given him an opening medicine which he had with difficulty swallowed. In a subsequent part of the day he offered him a sedative mixture, which he was utterly unable to take, and, on making the attempt he was seized with strong convulsions. On Wednesday morning the boy was worse. Mr. Blanchet took a considerable quantity of blood from him, which afforded him a momentary relief, and enabled him with great difficulty, to take a draught. He continued to grow worse during the day, and when he visited him at ten at night, found him in such a state as induced him again to bleed him copiously, and order him to be put into a warm bath. At two o'clock on Thursday morning the 14th, Mr. Blanchet was again sent for. He found him in strong convulsions, and foaming at the mouth. He knew Mr. B. and begged him to relieve him. Mr. B. could render him no service. But he directed him to be put into a warm bath. After he had been two or three minutes in the bath, he sprang violently out of it. He was then put to bed, and Mr. B. left him. Mr. B. called again the same morning, and found his unfortunate patient had expired about five o'clock

and some of the family informed him that, about an hour before his death, he had earnestly begged that Mr. B. might be again sent for, that he might open a vein and let him bleed to death, to relieve him from his agonies. Upon this testimony the Jurors, without hesitation, returned a verdict, "That the deceased had died by the visitation of God, of Hydrophobia, &c."

BOSTON, 30th March, 1816.

FALSE FRENCH REPORTS.

The Norfolk and New-York report of the dethronement of Louis 18th turns out to be another of the infamous fabrications which the mortified adherents of BONAPARTE are in the habit of forging and circulating—and which find a prompt belief with kindred feelings, and a too ready circulation from impatient credulity. The General Jackson sch. which was said to have brought the report, has arrived in Baltimore, and the advices by her show the tale to have been coast wampum.

BALTIMORE, MARCH 23. Capt. LANE, in the sch. General Jackson, arrived from Bordeaux, has brought the papers of that city to the 6th February, and states, verbally, that the French people generally were in a very dissatisfied state (a); that great troubles had openly evinced themselves in Lyons and Paris (b); and that in the morning of the 6th Feb. the tricolor flag had been hoisted on one of the Castles, but WAS IMMEDIATELY TAKEN DOWN, and forty-five men put under arrest (c); and that Lord WELLINGTON had left Paris and it was not said where he had gone. (d)

Among the arrests at Lyons are Dr. MONTAIN and Mr. ROSSET; had been seized, and an adherent of theirs had been taken at Roane. The royal papers compliment the national troops and the police, for their vigilances and fidelity on the occasion. They add, the French people, tired of revolution, respect and cherish their king. It is evident from the intelligence received, that France is far from being satisfied with her present condition, and the leaders of talents, and some great, prominent, concentrating interest, alone, are wanting to cause a serious and extensive explosion.—Balt Patriot.

BORDEAUX, FEB. 8, 1816.

"IT appears that a conspiracy has been formed to a considerable extent, the object of which it is as yet impossible to unriddle. As usual, numberless surmises have been formed upon the subject; and what we are informed of is merely this;—that several persons have been arrested in Paris, Lyons, Bordeaux, and Metz, and some lives have been lost at the latter place in the attempt to surprize the fortress by the conspirators; for my part I am inclined to believe that these machinations are secretly encouraged by the English with a view to Polandize this country. (e)

"I have it from good authority that the celebrated LAINE, in conference some days since with the King and Council, recommended strongly to them to encourage and promote the most friendly intercourse with the U. States; and represented to them, in the most forcible manner, that the U. S. were the only power who could in the course of a few years, relieve by their naval power and weight of interest, (in a great degree) the burthens which France now groans under. (f)

REMARKS.

(a) Very likely.—They are paying smart-money for twenty-five years plunderings. Those under punishment are not generally over quiet, and always have the privilege of complaining.

(b) Our Paris accounts to Feb.—of course later than these Bourdeaux ones—pronounced every thing tranquil in Paris, and that the affair at Lyons ended in the arrest of a mad doctor, and some dozen or fourteen moody disbanded soldiers.—Of a population exceeding 80,000 it is no small evidence of stability, when only twenty or thirty malcontents can be conjured up, so soon after great revolutions. It is untrue, that the Paris papers extenuate these affairs.—On the contrary, the government having adopted strong precautionary measures of security, their advocates rather exaggerate them to justify the necessity of extra measures. The exceptions to the general tranquility would be thought too insignificant for notice, if policy did not consist in keeping up the symptoms of alarm.

(c) Any combination of madmen can secretly run up a tricolor rag on a flag staff; but its instantaneous debasement proved where the strong arm was. It is rather strange, that none of the Bourdeaux letters to the 8th (two days after this folly was said to have been exhibited) make any mention whatever of it.