

ed, a little warm wine, or brandy and water may be given; when this gradual approach toward recovery is observed, and breathing returned, let the person be put into a warm bed, and if disposed to sleep, as is generally the case, give no disturbance, and he will awake almost recovered. The foregoing plan is to be used with vigour for three or four hours, for it is a vulgar and dangerous opinion, to suppose persons are irrecoverable, because life does not soon make its appearance, by which, immense numbers have been consigned to the grave, who might have been saved by resolution and perseverance.—Bleeding should never be attempted but by direction of one of the faculty.

9. On the first alarm of any person being drowned, let hot water, flour of mustard, warm blankets, hot flannels, flat bottles filled with hot water, a heated warming pan, bellows, brandy, and particularly the machine for restoring suspended animation, be procured.

10. *Intense Cold*.—Rub the body with snow, ice or cold water, previous to its being brought into a warm room, restore the warmth by slow degrees, and after some time, if there is no appearance of life, the plans of resuscitation for the drowned must be assiduously employed.

11. *Suspension by the Cord*.—Bleeding if possible from the jugular vein in the neck, or temporal arteries, or from the arm by a large orifice, the other means, the same as for the apparently drowned.

12. *Suffocation by noxious vapours or Lightning*.—Cold water is to be repeatedly thrown upon the face, &c. drying the body at intervals. If the body feels cold, employ gradual warmth and aforementioned plans for restoring the drowned.

13. *Intoxication*.—the body to be laid on a bed, with the head raised, and the neck-cloth removed, and obtain medical aid as soon as possible.

Benevolent persons will very often restore life, by pursuing the plans here recommended; but when Gentlemen of the faculty can be obtained, their assistance should be requested as soon as possible, as their skill will lead them to vary the treatment according to circumstances.

Montreal, March 7.

Ice-boat.—A gentleman, at Chambly, having made a boat of this description, (running on skates, one on each side and a third near the rudder) was lately sailing on the basin, when the wind shifted, blew violently, and carried the vessel at an inconceivably swift rate towards the rapid. To attempt lowering the sails would have been useless, as there was not sufficient time; nor would the rapidity of the motion permit him and companion to jump out: fortunately, however, at the moment they were on the verge of destruction and their fate seemed inevitable, their course was arrested by a large sheet of ice, the boat was stopped, the sails lowered and they reached the shore in safety.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 23.

Singular Discovery.—Monday, Mr. Duncan Campbell, who is well known at the Police offices for his careful observance of Acts of Parliament, appeared at the Mansion-house against a Jew boy named Allen, and charged him with a robbery. The evidence being incontrovertible, the chief clerk drew up a recognizance in the usual manner, binding Mr. Campbell to prosecute. Mr. Campbell said he had no objection to give evidence against the boy who robbed him, but that was, he believed, no act which compelled a man to prosecute a thief; the King was the prosecutor. The City Solicitor, upon being questioned by the Lord Mayor upon the liability of Mr. Campbell, in the event of his refusing to prosecute, said, without hesitation, that Mr. Campbell could be committed to prison. Mr. Campbell defied the City Solicitor to produce an act which could compel him to prosecute. The latter immediately referred to the 1st and 2nd of Philip and Mary, chap. 13, intituled "An act touching the bailment of persons;" but, upon reading the chapter, he found that not one word was said upon the subject of compelling any person to prosecute. The learned Gentleman then admitted that there existed an error in the manner of binding over parties to prosecute; the act merely required that persons should be bound over to give evidence. The word prosecute was then blotted out of the recognizance, and Mr. Campbell signed

the bond requiring him merely to give evidence. As soon as the boy was ordered to be committed, Mr. Campbell said he should take care that justice should be done. "I'll make his Majesty's Attorney-General" said he, "prosecute the prisoner." The Lord Mayor observed, that the Legislature must interfere in the ensuing Session to remove the impediment presented to the Court of Justice. [Now we think that the interference required is, that a public prosecutor should be immediately appointed; for it is difficult to conceive a greater impediment to the enforcement of the laws, than laying the burden of the prosecution on the party injured; thus aggravating his loss perhaps twofold.

—It is for want of such public prosecutor that nine offenders escape for one that is pursued; and to this is principally owing the multitude of crimes.

Queer Travelling.—Mr. Huddy, the postmaster of Lismore, lately travelled, for a wager, from that town to Fermoy, in a Dungarvon oyster-tub, drawn by a pig, a badger, two cats, a goose, and a hedgehog! The eccentric sportsman wore a large red night cap, and merely used a common sow gelder's horn and a pig driver's whip. Mr. Huddy is in his 97th year.

Great quantities of snow have fallen in England the past winter. The London Courier of Jan. 9, says the mails had all been detained beyond the usual time of arrival in consequence of the state of the roads. The Brighton Herald states that in some places, owing to the high roads the snow lay to the depth of ten feet. The Kentish Gazette speaks of a very great fall of snow on the 3d of Jan. The Exeter Gazette says the coaches could not proceed; and the mail bags were taken on horseback. The Tavistock road to Plymouth had been impassible. The postman in endeavouring to make his way was nearly lost, himself and his horse being buried 13 feet under the snow, whence they were extricated with considerable difficulty.

MAMMOTH HOGS.

There are now exhibiting in this city, two great natural curiosities, viz—A Sow and Pig, weighing 2083 lbs.

The Sow is one half of the grass breed, and the other half Welch. She measures 9 feet 9 inches in length, 7 feet 3 inches round the body, and weighs 1137 lbs.—her age was two years and two months the 8th ult. Her pig was one year and two months old the 1st inst. and is every way shaped and coloured as the mother, except that the legs are somewhat larger.—He is very elegantly built, and his weight is 946 lbs. It is believed by the best judges, should he live to be as old as the sow, he will weigh at least 1500 lbs. These two hogs were raised in the town of Nassau, County of Rensselaer, by Robert Brown, who is an accomplished farmer.—*Albany Paper*, 3d March, 1821.

FROM LONDON PAPERS.

Archdeacon Bathurst has received several letters from Ireland, congratulating him upon the failure of his wishes to emigrate into the Irish Stall. All his Correspondents assure him that the malediction of St. Patrick, which defends the Emerald Isle from Vermin, is more especially directed against the Rat, as possessing the base instinct most uncongenial with the frank and open character of their country.

In the *Annuaire*, or small Almanack, for the year 1821, published by the French Bureau of Longitude, the total population of France, according to the last statistical documents furnished by the Minister of the Interior, is 28,217,465. The population of Paris is 713,765. In 1819 there were 24,344 births (more than 27 a day) of whom 8,641 were natural children. There were 22,071 deaths.

The People of Paris, have been a good deal amused with the affair of Sir James Grawford, which came for a revision before the Court of Correctional Police on the 15th. Sir James appeared at the Bar in full British uniform, and followed by a secretary, who scattered among the crowd a prolix article, entitled "A Brief Memoir of Sir James Grawford, intended as a preliminary to an action for Bigamy, to be instituted against the person residing in the 'rue d'Anjon St. Honore, falsely calling herself Lady Crawford.'" Sir James insisted upon his right to defend himself, but

this was refused on the ground of his foreign accent. The younger M. Dupin was assigned as his advocate, but he refused to instruct that gentleman for any other purpose than to argue his (Sir James's) right of defending himself. This the Court would not permit, and after having pronounced with *inexpressible phlegm* (as the French Papers have it) "that he would make it a national affair," Sir James withdrew. His conviction was then affirmed, and he was sentenced to pay a fine of 2,000 francs, and to suffer six months imprisonment.

BOW-STREET.

Extraordinary Robbery at the Royal Institution, Albemarle-Street.

Yesterday, Mr. Frederick Accum, the celebrated Lecturer on Practical and Operative Chemistry, was brought to the office by Bishop and Nichols, the officers, from his house in Compton-street, Soho, where he has resided for about 30 years, charged with robbing the Royal Institution in Albemarle-street, to which the prisoner was a subscriber, and had been so for a number of years. He underwent an examination before Richard Birnie, Esq. the sitting Magistrate, when it appeared from the evidence adduced in support of the charge, that the Royal Institution is considered one of the first Institutions of the kind in the world, and it possessed a very superior library, particularly in scientific books, but that the character and estimation of the books have been reduced considerably for some years past, by their being rendered imperfect or incomplete, not by stealing or destroying the books, but by tearing out leaves. The diabolical and infamous practice is supposed to have been carried on for some years before it was discovered, and at first when one book and then another was found out as imperfect, it was conjectured to have been by accident, but at length it was discovered that books which were found to be imperfect by leaves being deficient, that they have ascertained to have been completely perfect but a very short time before, and therefore no doubt was entertained of the books having come into the Institution in a perfect state, and that they had been so for some time after. The discovery of the defective books increased, particularly in scientific and valuable books, so much so that Mr. John Stiert the, Assistant Librarian to the Royal Institution, made a formal statement to the Managers of the circumstances, and at the same time, however unpleasant it might be to mention any Subscriber's name as the suspected thief, for no other person could have it in his power to have carried on the depredations for such a length of time, no occasional visitor could have been able to commit such repeated thefts and spoliation of the books, and he at length mentioned the prisoner's name as the gentleman he suspected, and stated as the ground of his suspicion, that the books which he had discovered that leaves had been taken out of them, were books that the prisoner was in the habit of reading, and that he had seen him, and after the prisoner had left the Institution, he had examined the same books he had seen in his hands, and had found leaves taken out of them. These circumstances, however strong against the prisoner, were not held sufficient to justify any criminal proceedings against him, especially as he was considered a gentleman of rank and consequence in the scientific world, and it was deemed necessary that every precaution and prudent step should be taken before the offence should be charged upon a gentleman of the prisoner's respectability: and Mr. Stiert was directed to watch the conduct of the prisoner when he came to the Institution, which he accordingly did. The prisoner's hours, in general, of visiting the institution, were from about 5 o'clock in the evening till past 7—the hours certainly best calculated for him to pursue such mal-practices, as there are fewer subscribers there, than at other hours. On Wednesday evening the prisoner was at the Institution between five and seven, when Mr. Stiert watched him very closely, when he had no doubt but that he had torn several leaves out of some books which was between them, he could not be positive, and therefore he was afraid to interfere; but if he had, it is strongly suspected he would have found some leaves on him. After the prisoner had left the Institution, Mr. Stiert proceeded to examine the books, which he had particularly noticed the prisoner had been looking at, when he found a periodical scientific work called *Nicholson's Journal*, defective

of five leaves, which he was positive was entire and complete last week, and strongly suspected that the prisoner had taken them; he determined on taking steps against him, and attended yesterday morning at the office, and reported the whole of the extraordinary and suspicious circumstances to Mr. Birnie, the sitting Magistrate: who, after due consideration, determined on issuing a search warrant to search the prisoner's house, as the only prompt and effective means to ascertain, with any degree of certainty, if the prisoner had taken the five leaves of *Nicholson's Journal*, on Wednesday evening. Provided Mr. Stiert could swear that the leaves and other property belonging to the proprietors of the Royal Institution were in the prisoner's house, which Mr. Stiert first himself justified in doing, and provided the prisoner had taken the leaves out of the books, he was suspected to have done, he expected to find them in the house, as it was supposed that his object was to assist him in his scientific publications, and save himself the expense of purchasing them, the leaves taken out of the different books being the most interesting and important part of the works. Bishop and Nicholls, the officers, accompanied Mr. Stiert to the prisoner's house in Compton-street, with the Search Warrant, and found him at home. On the Officers communicating to him their unpleasant business of having a Search Warrant granted by Mr. Birnie the Magistrate, to search his house for stolen property, he appeared a good deal surprised, Mr. Stiert proceeded to examine the different papers in the house, and identified a number which had been torn out of books belonging to the Royal Institution. While Mr. Stiert was pursuing this serious conduct as it affected the prisoner, he was walking up and down the room in great agitation. Bishop advised him to attend to what was doing, as it was of great importance to him, stolen property being identified in his house, which, without he could account for the legal possession of, he must be answerable for the consequences. The officers seized the leaves, &c. as identified by Mr. Stiert as belonging to the proprietors of the Royal Institution, which, as well as the prisoner, they brought to the office before Mr. Birnie, when Mr. Stiert identified several leaves which corresponded with books belonging to the Royal Institution, which had been mutilated. All the books which had been plundered of leaves were those which the prisoner usually read at the Institution. Three leaves found in his house corresponded with the first volume of *Willrich's Domestic Encyclopedia*, which Mr. Stiert had no doubt belonged to the volume the property of the Royal Institution. Also three leaves, containing from page 421 to 526 of *Cullen's Materia Medica* which had been missed from that work belonging to the Institution. The officers produced about 30 leaves in the whole, small and large, which Mr. Stiert, said he had no doubt belonged to books in the library of the Institution.

The Magistrate, after hearing the whole of the case, said, that to constitute a felony, the value of the property stolen must be sworn to. If they had weighed a pound, he would have committed him for the value of a pound of waste paper; but as that was not the case he discharged him;

Dy. Assistant Commissary General's Office, Fredericton, 29th January, 1821.

IF the undermentioned PENSIONERS, or any of them, are residing in this Province, they are requested to make personal application at this, or the Commissariat Office at St. John, in order that they may be identified prior to an application being made for an authority for paying them:—

John Hazen, Fencibles. James Barnard, do. Timothy M'Carty, do. Thomas Mall, do. John Samples, 7th Vet. Bat. James Anderty, 7th Foot. John Smith, N. S. Fen. Fred'k, Dumpler, 104th Ft. Richard Smith, do. do. James Fraser, 71st Ft. Thomas Hogg, 23d Ft. John Boyle, 98th Ft. Patrick Dargan, do. do. Wm. Hamilton, 28th Ft.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber previous to the 1st February last, are hereby called upon to make immediate payment.

JONATHAN PAYSON.
Fredericton, 12th March, 1821.