

The first experiment was made by introducing the negative wire into the mouth, and the positive into the urethra, and convulsive motion ensued. Applied to the eye the organ opened, and rolled wildly, and the face was distorted.

One wire placed over the carotid artery, the other in the mouth, at every contact the mouth opened and shut.

One wire being placed to the top of the shoulder, and the other to the wrist, the arm was convulsed and raised.

One wire placed near to the carotid artery, and the other to a wire pushed through the umbilicus, the chest rose and fell, and the mechanical action of breathing was induced. At the same time, a flexible tube passed into the windpipe and oxygen gas thrown into the lungs, the belly swelled out, and here were as before, appearances of breathing.

The wire applied to each wrist, the arm extended, and the hands became clenched forcibly, and on another trial the convict's forefinger extended, and pointed to the bystanders.

The hand being turned down, and the wires applied to the arm and wrist, the hand was violently thrown out; and one wire applied to the upper part of the thigh, and one to the heel, the knee being previously bent, the leg was much agitated at every contact, and more than once thrown forward with force, and the toes moved briskly.

The Galvanic battery was under the direction of Dr. Webster; and the incisions and applications to the body, &c. by Drs. Townsend, Wells, Flint, and Ingalls. The room was much crowded.

LONDON, JANUARY 6.

HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF YORK.

Death has at length stricken the royal quarry, on which we have had the pain to behold his eye for so long a time unrelentingly fixed. The Duke of York is no longer any thing to the nation but a recollection of one much beloved. The gracious prince, whom it is no treason to say the nation hoped to have the happiness of reverencing under a nobler title, is now a thing that the imagination repels; not the less for the poor state that yet surrounds the unconscious remains,—state soon to be exchanged for the narrow chamber, where the illustrious and the ignoble rest in common dishonour. We pronounce no eulogium on the royal dead; nor do we think it expedient to contend with those who have been forward in dispraise. There has seldom been a prince whose character the public more justly appreciated than he whose loss we at this moment deeply deplore.

We subjoin these particulars, which will be read with interest even by many to whom they are no longer new:—

We have authority (says the *Courier*) to give the following statement respecting the origin and progress of the disorder which terminated the life of his Royal Highness.

His Royal Highness had laboured under dropsy since the month of July last, for the relief of which his Royal Highness underwent an operation on the 2d of September.

The result of this operation, aided by the favourable effects of medicine afterwards, was the removal of the constitutional complaint; but its partial influence on the limbs, producing a mortification of a considerable portion of the shin of both legs; subsequently brought his Royal Highness's valuable life into danger; and although this was checked; and hung in suspense for a time; the powers of his frame were ultimately in the course

His Royal Highness was informed early that his situation was not free from danger; yet he bore his protracted illness with a stoutness of heart—an evenness of temper—and a pious resignation to the will of his Creator, accompanied, nevertheless, with a solicitude about his recovery, which was very remarkable; and as his mind was not affected by his disease, he continued to perform all the duties of his high office of Commander-in-Chief, with his usual punctuality and quickness. Indeed, among the last acts of his official life, was that arrangement for the benefit of the old lieutenants, who cannot afford to purchase, which had for some time engaged his attention, and which was laid before the King, by his express desire, for His Majesty's approbation, the day before he took leave of worldly affairs, as it were, and received the Sacrament from the Bishop of London.

The same unclouded state of his intellect admitted of his reading the newspapers constantly, and of feeling interested in all that was going on; so that, as his malady advanced, had the fears of his medical attendants been expressed in daily bulletins of his health, as in truth they must have been, this intelligence would have recoiled upon him with a fatal force, by destroying those sanguine hopes of recovery which contributed so essentially to the efforts of art to do him good; and would have precipitated the sad event which we all now deplore. It is this consideration alone that explains and justifies the silence of the physicians on the subject of the Royal Duke's health;—a regular statement of which would have been fairly demanded, under other circumstances, by the zealous and affectionate attachment of a loyal people to the Presumptive Heir of the Throne.

His Royal Highness expired on Friday evening week, at twenty minutes past nine.

From nine o'clock on the same morning, His Royal Highness had been wholly incapable of taking any kind of sustenance. A few hours before his decease, upon one of his medical attendants asking him whether he felt any pain, His Royal Highness replied, "No sir," in a feeble but distinct voice. He sunk in the arms of death without the least struggle; like one falling into a calm sleep; so completely was he exhausted by the protracted continuance of his disorder.

By the death of his Royal Highness, the succession of the crown devolves upon his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, who is now Heir Presumptive to the throne of these realms, and, in the event of his decease, without issue, His Majesty's Royal Niece, Alexandrina Victoria, daughter of the late Duke of Kent, will stand in that important relation to the imperial crown of England. In the event of her death, the succession would descend to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland; and after him, to his son Prince George Frederick, who is the same age as the Princess Alexandrina, there being only three days difference in the period of their births. The Duke of Sussex, the Duke of Cambridge, and his children would ascend the throne only in the case of death removing all these prior claimants.

[From a Morning paper, previous to the death of His Royal Highness.]

The decidedly serious attack on the Duke of York's health was water on the chest, which, continuing, affected the arteries, and produced dropsy throughout the system. Its subsequent progress, if it could be accurately described, it is not necessary minutely to detail now; suffice it to say, after many changes (all of them for the worse and some considerable pain) he died.

and fatal alteration took place in the Duke's health a week ago—namely, on Sunday preceding Christmas Day. There was then an effusion in the head, a result that is fatal to the patient within a limited period. His Royal Highness shrank to skin and bone. As may be imagined by those who remember his fine and portly person, it would have been difficult to believe in the identity of the individual, except from having constantly witnessed the decay, or from the representations of others. The head dropped forward, and sometimes his Royal Highness could not be aroused to observe those who were about him. The Royal Duke was in this situation, stationed in a large chair in his usual position, when the King visited his Royal brother, and when that agitation on the part of His Majesty occurred, the fact of which has already been mentioned in a previous publication, but without adequately describing the cause of the King's sudden and excessive grief. The Duke of York as already intimated, is completely worn away—his frame quite attenuated—and such great change, together with the Duke's head leaning forward, the chin on the breast, and the Duke apparently in a state of expiring insensibility, had the most remarkable and sudden effect on His Majesty, so as to induce the King involuntarily to rush out of the room. The first impression on his Majesty was, the extraordinary similarity between the Duke's general appearance and manner, and the looks of his revered father at the moment of dying; and besides the likeness between the late King and the Duke, His Majesty was also fully impressed with the conviction that his Royal Brother was then dying, or dead! Hence the sudden quitting of the Duke's apartment. It was some time before the King could return to the room, although persuaded that the Duke existed—the impression of the similarity between the Duke's general appearance, and the late King in his last moments, remaining so strongly fixed on His Majesty's mind. The Duke was on this day unable to answer any remarks made by His Majesty. Shortly after the King's departure, the Princess Sophia, who has ever been so unremitting in her attentions to the Duke of York, visited her Royal Brother; and after she had been in the room a short time the Duke told her that "His Majesty had been there," and the Duke added "His Majesty thinks me worse." This showed that the Duke was conscious, in some degree, of what had passed, without having been able to speak to, or answer the King's conversation. On Thursday, when the King again visited the Duke, His Majesty took with him some particular soup, of which he recollected the Duke to have formerly tasted with pleasure; the King, in his anxiety, personally handed some of it to His Royal Brother, who appeared to be sensible of the attention, and slightly tasted of the once favourite soup. During Friday night and Saturday morning, the Duke experienced a good deal of pain; and at five o'clock Mr. M'Gregor, the medical practitioner, who has long attended on His Royal Highness, and who for some time, has often slept or stayed very late at the Duke of Rutland's mansion, was called. The Duke is mentioned to have observed to this gentleman—"M'Gregor, when is this pain to have an end?"

SPAIN, JANUARY 13.

[From the *Moniteur* of Wednesday, Jan. 10. MADRID, Dec.]

Notwithstanding the holidays, which, in this country, make every day from 24th December to 3d January a day of festivity, our Ministers have not quitted their cabinets except to go to mass and to dinner. Messrs.

Salmon, Zambrano, and Ballesteros, have of late passed even part of the night transacting business. Two couriers were despatched yesterday by our Government; one is gone with a message to Lisbon; the other with two messages, is gone to Paris and London.

The Ministry of His Majesty has just caused the sum of six millions of real [1,90,000 francs], to be paid into the general Exchequer of the King, out of which (two months arrears to the widows and military on half pay. It seems that Don Gaspar Remisa, the Treasurer-General, in concert with the Ministers, has negotiated Treasury notes, in order to be able to make these urgent payments. This is the most positive and opportune measure that the Government could have adopted, under the present circumstances.

(From the *Pilote* of Wednesday).

FRONTIERS OF SPAIN, Jan. 8.

Letters from Saragossa state; that an extraordinary courier had brought orders from Madrid for all the troops cantoned in Aragon to march immediately to the frontier of Portugal. It is thought that the troops in the other Provinces are to march to the same destination.

The *Journal de Paris*, under the head Madrid, Dec. 23, says, that there are 24,000 Spanish troops on the frontiers of Portugal, and that orders had been given for all the troops in the Province to march.

LAMEGO, Dec. 17.

Chaves has just quitted us; he is gone to Viseu with his regular troops, leaving only some militia. Our provincial Government is organised. You will see by the printed proclamation which I transmit to you, what feelings animate our population, and what may be expected from it. On the 5th of this month, our country shook off the yoke of the stranger. Even before the arrival of Chaves, Royalist societies had been secretly formed in several of our Convents. The Constitution, which has never been published in this city, had excited violent murmurs, because the people confounded it with English domination. We are attached to our King, John VI. and we respect Don Pedro, although his conduct towards his father had grievously wounded the feelings of the Nobility and the venerable Clergy; but Don Miguel is called to reign over us by the fundamental laws; and was Lemego that these were sworn to by Alphonso and the Kings of Portugal. The house of Braganza mounted the throne only by virtue of that law, which excludes foreign prince. The University which was consulted, declared that we owe obedience to Don Miguel only and on the 3d of December, the people proclaimed his august Name throughout the whole city. The constitutional garrison opposed but a feeble resistance to this demonstration of national feeling. In the churches the preachers announced to the people that the day had arrived when Portugal was to be free and happy. The name of Don Miguel was every mouth, as it had been previously every heart. On the 4th, at six o'clock in the morning, we received notice that the troops had orders to set out; but the greater part of them refused to follow the Constitutional commander. The people immediately proceeded to the citadel; to unite themselves with these noble sons of Lusitania. The people then, and the soldiers were seen marching hand in hand through the streets congratulating each other upon a festival day. High Mass was celebrated and the name of Don Miguel mingled with our religious hymns. The Marchioness de Chaves presided over this grand and noble movement. You should