

Extraordinary birth / A.I.H.

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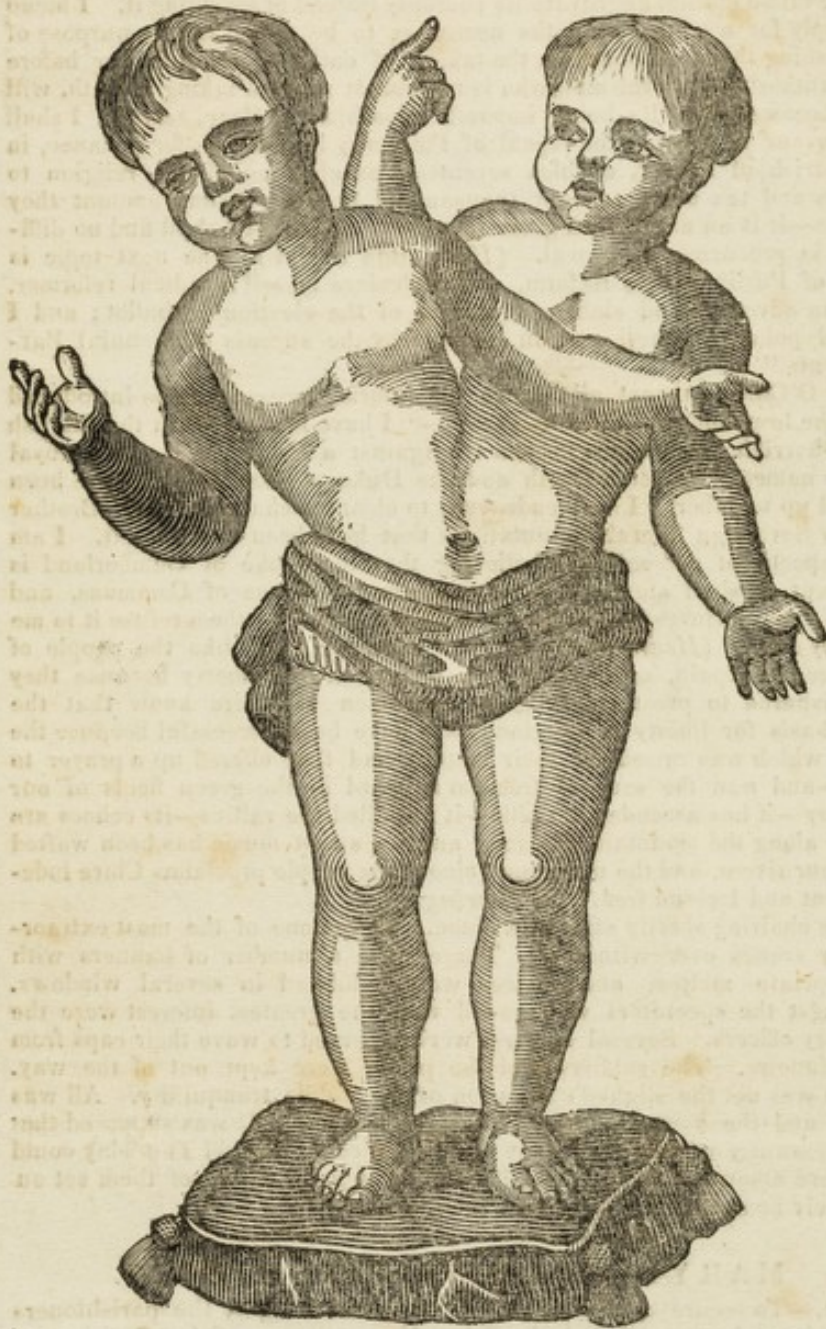
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EXTRAORDINARY BIRTH.

"——— deformed, unfinished,
" Sent before its time into this breathing world."

Geneva, 23d July, 1829.

An old subscriber of the *Examiner* sends to it a copy of a handbill, which he has verified the truth of, by a minute inspection in the presence of a physician.



PHÉNOMÈNE EXTRAORDINAIRE.

Deux Jumelles vivantes, âgées de 5 mois, nées à Sassari, en Sardaigne.

The child is in perfect health, and likely to live; the head on the left side is a little larger than the other, but the four arms are all alike in size—the two bodies are united nearly opposite the lungs, but the breasts are all four perfect, and the two chests centre in one belly with one navel. The child is thin,* but quite well in every respect. It has another nurse besides the mother, who gives it suck at the same time with the mother—sometimes one of the heads only is asleep, sometimes both, and in every respect they act independently of each other. Already is it a matter of grave consideration with the spiritualists, whether it has two souls or one: most of them think it has two, as sometimes one of the heads cries, and the other does not, thus showing, as they say, even at this early age, the marks of original sin. It is a female, and five months old.

A. I. H.

the bloody sacrifices that are offered up to the stupid idol of Juggernaut. (*Hear, hear!*) I shall also oppose myself to the horrible system of perjuries which are at present sanctioned by practice. There are at present no less than seventeen or eighteen hundred oaths to be taken, and nine-tenths of these relative to the Custom and Excise laws. The oaths taken on that subject are looked upon as matters of course, and perjuries are not regarded, because they are of frequent occurrence, just as if the repetition of the crime did not aggravate its enormity instead of lessening it. I mean to apply for a return of oaths necessary to be taken, for the purpose of abolishing them. I condemn the taking of oaths by any man, or before any authority, and the man who is not honest without taking an oath, will not become so by its being imposed upon him. (*Hear, hear!*) I shall endeavour to procure the repeal of the vestry bill, which, for instance, in the parish of Scariff, enables seventeen or eighteen of one religion to assess and tax seven or eight thousand of another to any amount they please—it is an act of such gross injustice that I trust I shall find no difficulty in procuring its repeal. (*Hear, and cheers.*) The next topic is that of Parliamentary Reform, and I declare myself a radical reformer, and an advocate and sincere supporter of the election by ballot; and I would point to America as an example for the success of biennial Parliaments."

Mr O'CONNELL next alluded to the reform necessary to be introduced into the law, and continued by saying—"I have lately seen in the English press horrible imputations thrown out against a Prince of the blood royal—the names of Captain Garth and the Duke of Cumberland have been mixed up together. I shall endeavour to clear the character of the Brother of my Sovereign from the imputations that have been cast upon it. I am no respecter of persons, and believing that the Duke of Cumberland is innocent, I shall stand up in my place in the House of Commons, and insist upon an investigation into that affair; and let them refuse it to me if they dare. (*Hear, and continued cheering.*) Unlike the people of France, of Spain, or of Portugal, who destroyed liberty because they endeavoured to prostrate religion, the men of Clare know that the only basis for liberty is religion; they have been successful because the voice which was raised for their country had first offered up a prayer to God—and now the song of freedom is heard in the green fields of our country—it has ascended the hills—it has filled the vallies—its echoes are borne along the mountain streams, and its sweet music has been wafted over our rivers, and the universal voice of the people proclaims Clare independent and Ireland free." (*Cheering.*)

The chairing shortly after took place. It was one of the most extraordinary scenes ever witnessed. There were a number of banners with appropriate mottos, and devices were exhibited in several windows. Amongst the spectators who gazed with the greatest interest were the military officers. Several of them were observed to wave their caps from the windows. The soldiers and the police were kept out of the way. There was not the slightest violation of the public tranquillity. All was order and the most imperturbable good humour.—It was supposed that the peasantry who flocked to the town on Wednesday and Thursday could not have amounted to less than 60,000. The greater part of them set out for their homes immediately after the chairing.

MARYLEBONE SELECT VESTRY.

SIR,—To secure success to the efforts now making by the parishioners of St Marylebone, to abolish the Select Vestry System of that Parish, two things are highly necessary:—one is that the parishioners themselves should be unanimous in demanding their rights, and the other is that the Committee should consent to nothing less than the emancipation of all the rate payers.

Some of the Committee say, that in their demand for justice, they will accept "nothing less than twenty shillings in the pound." Let the Committee, as a body, make such a declaration to the parishioners at large, and I am very sure that they will have nine-tenths of the parish with them. Let the Committee bear in mind that the mass collected annually contains the money of the smallest rate-payer, and that if the mass be expended without his having any voice therein, the compulsion of payment is to him a tyranny. It may appear to the rich man that the poor man's rate is so small that it is not worth while that he should have any voice; but let the rich man reflect, that however gentle and mild a tyranny may be, that it is tyranny, still its name is still unchanged, and that the poor man's shilling of payment is to him of more consequence, as to him cost more toil, more "labour, painful and sorrowful," than the rich man's pound. Shall I, because I am a poor man and have to pay but 17s. 6d. for the half year's rate, shall I be deprived of a voice in