

All fines, penalties and forfeitures imposed by this Act, shall and may be sued for and recovered together with costs in a summary way before any two or more of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace or in any court of record in the Colony; and all such fines, penalties and forfeitures shall be paid to his Majesty, his heirs and successors to be applied in their several moieties to the person or persons who shall respectively inform and sue for the same, and their other several moieties to the public uses of this Colony.

XIV.—And be it further enacted that from, and immediately after the passing of this Act, the Justices of the Peace for the several Districts of this Island, in Sessions, shall, and they are hereby authorized and required to appoint some fit and proper person in each of the said Districts to inspect all Weights and Measures now in use in the Colony: and the said Inspectors are hereby authorized and required, under the same rules and regulations, and with the same power and authority, and entitled to the same fees as are hereinbefore given and granted to the Assayers of Weights and Measures so to be appointed as aforesaid, to examine and inspect from time to time all such Weights and Measures as aforesaid, which said Weights and Measures shall, until the said first day of January one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, be made to conform to the Standard of Weights and Measures now deposited in the Court House at St. John's, and heretofore used in this Colony. And if any person or persons shall, until the first day of January One thousand eight hundred and thirty six, use or cause to be used any weight or measure which shall not be conformable to the standard last aforesaid, he and they shall forfeit and pay for each offence a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds sterling. And all Potatoes, Carrots, Parsnips, Rosh and Slack Lime, and all other goods and things usually sold by heap or measure, as also all Corn, grain and other articles commonly sold by struck measure, shall until the said first day of January one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, be sold and vendid according to the Standard last aforesaid under the same rules, regulations and provisions as are contained and set forth in the seventh Section of this Act, under a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds sterling to be paid by the person or persons selling the same.

(To be continued.)

ANCIENT WAGES TO MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.—Chamberlayne in his *Anglicæ Notitia* says, "Although the lords of parliament are to bear their own charges, because they represent their only themselves; yet all the commons both lay and clergy, that is, *Procuratores Cleri*, are to have *rationales expensis*, (as the words of the writ are) that is, such allowance as the king considering the prices of all things, shall judge meet to impose upon the people to pay. In the 17th of Edward II. it was ten groats for knights and five groats for burgesses; but not long after it was four shillings for all others, which in those, as appears by the prices of all things, was a considerable sum, above ten times more than it is now, (1688) for not only then expenses were considered, though that was great by reason of the suitable attendance that then every parliament man had, but also their pains, their loss of time, and necessary neglect of their own private affairs for the service of their country; and when the counties, cities, and boroughs, paid so dear for their expenses, they were wont to take care to chuse such men as were best able and most diligent in the speedy dispatch of affairs; by which means, with some others, more business in those times was dispatched in parliament, in a week, than is now perhaps in ten; so that the protections for parliament men and their servants from arrests were not then grievous, when scarcely any parliament or sessions lasted so long as one of the four terms at Westminster.

"The aforementioned expenses duly paid, did cause all the petty decayed boroughs of England to become humble suitors to the king, that they might not be obliged to send burgesses to parliament; whereby it came to pass, that divers were unbürgessed, as it was in particular granted to *Chipping or Market-Mariton*, upon their petition; and then the number of the *Commons House* being scarce half so many as at present, then debates and bills were sooner expedited" page 156, 21st. edit.

Halsted in his *History of Kent*, tells us, "the pay of the burgesses of Canterbury, was fixed (anno 1411) at two shillings a day for each, while such burgess was absent from his family attending his duty. In 1445 the wages were no more than twelve pence a day; two years afterwards they were increased to sixteen pence, and in 1503 had again been raised to two shillings. In Queen Mary's reign, the corporation refused to continue this payment any longer, and the wages of the members were then levied by assessment on the inhabitants at large, and continued to be so raised till these kinds of payments were altogether discontinued."

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF EPISCOPAL AND NON-EPISCOPAL CHURCHES, IN CHRISTENDOM.—It is evident unto all men, diligent-

ly reading Holy Scripture and ancient authors that from the Apostles' time there have been these three orders of Ministers in CHRIST'S Church—Bishops, Priests, and Deacons."—*Book of Common Prayer*.

The Roman Catholic Church in Europe, now comprises a population of 88,000,000; the Roman Catholic Church out of Europe, 28,000,000; the Greek Church, 70,000,000. Total, 186,000,000. All other Christian Churches, including the Protestant Episcopal and its branches, (the Ch. of England, the Prot. Episc. Ch. of Denmark, the Prot. Episc. Ch. of Sweden, the Prot. Episc. Ch. of Norway, the Prot. Episc. Ch. in the U. S. of America, the Prot. Episc. Ch. of the United Brethren, &c.) as well as the various non Episcopal denominations,—Baptists, Calvinists, Lutherans, Presbyterians, Dutch Reformed, German Reformed, Congregationalists, Quakers, Universalists, Unitarians, Swedenborgians, Shakers, Associate Presbyterians, Cumberland Presbyterians, Christians, Mennonites, and others, 42,000,000. Total excess, 144,000,000. By this computation, derived from the estimates of Malte-Brun, (in his *System of Geography*, Vol. I. B. xxiii.) Episcopacy prevails over more than four-fifths, of the Christian world: Robert Adams states it at 110-175ths, that is more than three fifths; and Hassel makes 196-250ths, that is, very nearly four-fifths,—omitting all Protestant Churches.

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF EPISCOPAL AND NON EPISCOPAL CHURCHES IN PROTESTANT CHRISTENDOM: Computing the total population at 60 millions. According to Malte-Brun, it is 42 millions; and Robert Adams says 65 millions. In this table 60 is adopted as a medium number.

Protestant Episcopalians in Europe.—In Sweden, Denmark, and Norway 5,500,000; Russia, 2,500,000; England, 10,500,000; Ireland, 900,000; Scotland, 100,000;—Total, 195,000,000.

Protestant Episcopalians in North America.—Protestant Episcopal Church in the U. S., West Indies, and the Canadas, 790,000; Methodist, adopting Episc. government 3,700,000; United Brethren, 10,000;—Total 4,500,000.

NON-EPISCOPALIANS IN EUROPE OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.—In the German States, (including Lutherans and Reformed,) 6,000,000; Russia, 5,500,000; Austria, 3,000,000; Holland, 2,500,000; Switzerland, 1,000,000; France, 2,500,000; Great Britain and Ireland, 6,000,000; Non Episcopalians in North America, 9,500,000. Total, 36,000,000,000. Total excess 10,000,000.

These estimates drawn from approved sources, are in almost every item, sanctioned by Non-Episcopal writers,—particularly by Woodbridge and Willard, in their "Universal Geography," Sections 991, 992, and by the editor of the "Quarterly Register of the American Education Society," vol III. pp. 189—232.

Viewing all Christendom, Episcopacy comprises at least more than four-fifths of the whole: and viewing Protestant Churches, Episcopacy comprises two-fifths of Protestant Christendom. It may be briefly stated, then, that the episcopal constitution of the Christian ministry, prevails over about ELEVEN-TWELFTHS of the whole Christian world.—*Churchman's Almanack*, 1834.

SOME PASSAGES FROM THE DIARY OF THE LATE MR ST. JOHN LONG.—"Tis all one," said I laying down the newspaper on the breakfast table, after reading an erroneous representation of myself and the Marquis of Sligo:—"I am resolved to remove this stain from my character, and if hard rubbing can do it, I may hope to succeed." I had scarcely pronounced these words, when my servant entered the room to inform me that a person had arrived in breathless haste, imploring my assistance for a gentleman in a dying condition. Heedful, as I ever am to attend to the sufferings of others—I pursued in which I have found ample facility—I drew on my boots and followed the applicant to the house of the suffering gentleman. This was situated, in a picturesque part of the metropolis, and on knocking, the door was opened to me by a man who might be six and forty years of age—there or thereabout Guessing the purport of my visit, he said nothing, but led me up to his master's room when a spectacle of the most appalling character met my eyes. A gentleman in the prime of life, lay extended on a bed—his hair dishevelled, his dress disordered, and his complexion a midway hue between the tints of chalk and Cheshire cheese. His tongue hung out of his mouth, loaded with evidence of internal strife. I naturally believed that the present was a confirmed case of *phthisis pulmonalis*, and I accordingly had recourse to my well known, and with few-exceptions-always-successful remedy of inhaling. In this instance however, it did not answer my expectations. Instead of benefiting the *trachea*, it produced a sympathetic affection of the stomach and diaphragm and the *oesophagus* formed the medium between the patient and myself. Having taken a pinch of snuff, I was about to give my other infallible remedy a fair trial, when the patient opened his eyes. But gracious Heaven! what eyes! the visual orb was swollen, blood-shot, troubled and intolerably dull.—At the same moment some incoherent ex-

pressions fell from the unfortunate gentleman. After a reference to the kidneys, he seemed to wish for something to be found in the *coal-hole* or the *cider-cellar*; but the search of the servant below stairs was unavailing. I now began to apprehend delirium. To be sure of the state of his mind, I inquired if there were any clergyman whom he would wish to see: he exclaimed "O venerable old Offly!" but when I expressed to the servants a wish that this revered gentleman might be sent for, they assured me they had never heard of him.—The patient then uttered some inarticulate sounds, and turned on his side. This position being favourable for my original operation of rubbing, I slit up the back of his coat, waistcoat, and all other vestmental impediments, and smartly applied a solution of *tartarised antimony* along the course of the spine. The effect was instantaneous, on the alimentary canal, and a gripping in the transverse arch of the *colon* well nigh put an end to the patient's sufferings. The *ductus communis choledochus* again deluged the stomach, and with the customary consequences. The scene now became almost insupportable. An aged nurse, who had from the infancy of the patient, been his domestic, declared that she could hold out no longer. Poor creature! the tear of affection glistened in her eye; whilst her convulsed features betrayed uncontrolable sensations. It was a struggle between the heart and the stomach: the heart remained true, but the stomach turned. At this the patient commenced cursing swearing and blaspheming in a way which will be found fully detailed with all due dashes—! —! —! &c. &c. in the last number of a Northern Magazine. "Zounds!" cried he starting up on his *stent*—"who are you?"—may the fiends catch you, and cleave to you for ever! give us the hips! a small glass of brandy! ha! ha! Oh my back! D—n all doctors! Here am I stung and tortured with *gastritis*, *hepatitis*, *splenitis*, *nephritis*, *epistaxis*, *odontalgia*, *cardialgia*, *diarrhoea*, and a whole legion of devils with latin names! D—n all doctors again say I!" and with this exclamation, he hurled a curious crown of crockery at my head, which fitted on so tightly, that only by breaking it could I disengage myself from the delicate diadem. I hastily ran down stairs, and meeting the man of six and forty in the passage, I inquired of him very minutely, concerning the state of his master. He answered all my questions with perfect candour, and not without a certain archness of look and manner rather unusual among men of six and forty in his rank of life. From all I elicited, and also from certain corroborative proofs, which I do not now think it necessary to specify, I have no hesitation in declaring, for the information of the profession to which I do not belong and of the public generally, that in this case my abstruse remedies had not a fair trial, inasmuch as the patient's state was vulgarly simple. He had been drunk the night before.—*Fraser's Magazine*.

THE CAUSES OF DISEASES.—Daily observation demonstrates that the human structure, even in its most perfect formation is liable to lesions of organization and derangement of function, producing that state of the system in which its usual actions or perceptions are either interrupted, or attended with pain—this state is called disease. Every animal carries within itself the germ of its own destruction, or in other words it is formed for a limited existence. Many diseases, therefore arise spontaneously, or without any assignable external cause; but many more are produced by causes over which we have some controul, and perhaps the chief source of the physical ills to which we are liable, is the deviation we make from the simplicity of nature. The injurious influence that domestication has upon the health of the lower animals is very strikingly apparent; and in proportion as their subjugation is more complete, and their manner of life differs more widely from that which is natural to them, so are their diseases more numerous and severe. The diseases of our more valuable domestic animals are sufficiently numerous and important to employ a particular class of men; and the horse alone has professional assistance appropriated to him. Men of education and talent have devoted themselves to the investigation of this noble and useful creature. The poor little capzary birds confined in their prisons, are very liable to disease, more especially to inflammation of the bowels, asthma, epilepsy, and soreness of the bill. No animal deviates so far from the simplicity of nature in its habits, as man; none is placed under the influence of so many circumstances, calculated to act unfavourably upon the frame. His morbid affections are hence abundant and diversified, as may be seen by referring to the different nosological arrangements; these long catalogues of diseases affording strong evidence that man had not carefully followed that way of life which has been marked out for him by nature. The crowded state of the inhabitants of large cities; the injurious effects of an atmosphere loaded with impurities; sedentary occupations; various unwholesome avocations; intemperance in food; stimulating drinks; high-seasoned and indigestible viands (and these taken hastily in the short intervals allowed by the

hurry and turmoil of business); the constant inordinate activity of the great central circulation, kept up by the double impulse of luxurious habits and high mental exertions; the violent passions by which we are agitated and enervated; the various disappointments and vexations to which all are liable, reacting upon and disturbing the whole frame: the delicacy and sensibility to external influences, caused by heated rooms, too warm clothing, and other indulgencies; are all contrary to the voice of nature, and they produce those morbid conditions of the system which a more simple and uniform mode of living would prevent. Our associates of the animal kingdom do not escape the influence of such causes: the mountain shepherd and his dog are equally hardy, and form an instructive contrast between a delicate lady and her lapdog; the extreme point of degeneracy and imbecility of which each race is susceptible. In the early ages of society man enjoyed long life, his manner of living was simple, his food, habitation, and pursuits, were calculated to fortify the body, and no anxious cares disturbed his mind.—*Curtis's Essay on the Deaf and Dumb*.

CREATION OF PEERS.—Chamberlayne, in his *Anglicæ Notitia*, says, "In all Christian Monarchies, men that have been notable for courage, wisdom, wealth, &c. have been judged fit and worthy to enjoy certain privileges, titles, dignities, honours, &c., above the common people, to be placed on a high orb, and to bea screen between the king and the inferior subjects, to defend the one from insolencies, and the other from tyranny; to interpose by their counsel, courage, and grandeur, were common persons dare not; to support the king, and defend the kingdom with their lives and fortunes."

It is said the creation of peers and other titles by James I. on his accession to the throne, or shortly after, were so numerous, that an advertisement was affixed to the door of St. Paul's Cathedral, offering to teach a new art of memory, to enable the people to recollect the names of the additions to the nobility.

It is recorded as a saying of King Charles, that "if his friends could but secure him a House of Commons, he would put his whole troop of guards into the upper house, but he would have the peers."

ON THE POTATO.—Mr Knight is convinced by the evidence of experiments, "that the potato plant, under proper management, is capable of causing to be brought to market a much greater weight of vegetable food, from any given extent of ground, than any other plant which we possess." There is no crop, he says, "so certain as that of potatoes; and it has the advantage of being generally most abundant, when the crops of wheat are defective; that is, in wet seasons." The following observations are extremely interesting:—

"I think I shall be able to adduce some strong facts in support of my opinion, that by a greatly extended culture of the potato for the purpose of supplying the markets with vegetable food, a more abundant and more wholesome supply of food for the use of the labouring classes of society may be obtained, than wheat can ever afford, and, I believe, of a more palatable kind to the greater number of persons. I can just recollect the time when the potato was unknown to the peasantry of Herefordshire, whose gardens were then almost exclusively occupied by different varieties of the cabbage. Their food at that period consisted of bread and cheese with the produce of their gardens; and tea was unknown to them.—About sixty-six years ago, before the potato was introduced into their gardens, agues had been so exceedingly prevalent, that the periods in which they, or their families, had been afflicted with that disorder, were the eras to which I usually heard them refer in speaking of past events; and I recollect being cautioned by them frequently not to stand exposed to the sun in May, lest I should get an ague. The potato was then cultivated in small quantities in the gardens of gentlemen, but it was not thought to afford wholesome nutriment, and was supposed by many to possess deleterious qualities. The prejudice of all parties, however, disappear so rapidly, that within ten years the potato had almost wholly driven the cabbage from the gardens of the cottagers. Within the same period, ague, the previously prevalent disease of the country, disappeared; and no other species of disease became prevalent. I adduce this fact, as evidence only, that the introduction of the potato was not injurious to the health of the peasantry at that period; but whether its production was, or was not, instrumental in causing the disappearance of ague, I will not venture to give an opinion. I am, however, confident, that neither draining the soil (for that was not done,) nor any change in the general habits of the peasantry, had taken place, to which their improved health could be attributed. Bread is well known to constitute the chief food of the French peasantry. They are a very temperate race of men; and they possess the advantages of a very fine and dry climate.—Yet the duration of life amongst them is very short, scarcely exceeding two thirds of the average duration of life in England; and in some districts much less. Doctor Hawkins, in his *Medical Statistics*, states, upon