SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1846.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 11. "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 16.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

is published every Friday afternoon, by Donkin & Co., at their office in the brick building corner of Prince William and Church streets.

Terms—10s. per annum, or 12s. 6d. if paid in advance.—When sent by mail, 2s. 6d. extra.

Any person forwarding the names of six responsible subscribers will be entitled to a copy gratis.

☞ Visiting and Business Cards, (plain and ornamental,) Handbills, Blanks, and Printing generally, neatly executed.

All letters, communications, &c., must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.—No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid; except at the option of the publisher.

Weekly Almanack.

Dec.		r. Sun.	s. Sun.	s. Moon	r. w.	
19	Saturday,	7 33	4 27	6 12	0	0
20	Sunday,	7 33	4 27	7 12	0	10
21	Monday,	7 33	4 27	8 27	0	54
22	Tuesday,	7 33	4 27	9 40	1	37
23	Wednesday,	7 33	4 27	10 50	2	27
24	Thursday,	7 33	4 27	11 57	3	7
25	Friday,	7 33	4 27	Morn	4	1

First Quarter 25th, 1h. 52m. morn.

☞ NOTICE.

THE Co Partnership hitherto existing between the Subscribers, under the style and firm of SUMMERS & HICKS, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to them are requested to make immediate payment to JOSEPH SUMMERS, who is duly authorised to receive the same; and also to settle all accounts against the said Firm.

JOSEPH SUMMERS.
NATHANIEL HICKS.

Saint John, N. B. 19th Nov. 1846.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his Friends and the Public generally, that he intends continuing the business at the same stand.

JOSEPH SUMMERS.

☞ DISSOLUTION.

THE Term of Copartnership existing between the subscribers, under the Firm of T. L. NICHOLSON & CO., terminating on the 31st day of December, 1846, will on that day expire.

All Persons having demands against the said Firm, are requested to hand them in at their office, Nelson street, for settlement; and all Persons indebted to them, are called upon to make early payments.

T. L. NICHOLSON,
T. HAMM.

St. John, 11th December, 1846.

Pine and Spruce Scantling WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to contract for Two thousand tons of Pine and Two thousand tons of Spruce.

SCANTLING,

from fourteen to fifteen inches square, in lengths of twenty feet and upwards, to be delivered this autumn or next spring. Parties wishing to contract for the whole or part of the above can obtain further particulars on application to

Aug. 7. THOMAS CORAM.
C. LITTLEHALE, Carleton.

Wholesale Confectionery and Lozenge Manufacturer.

A. MARTIN begs to remind his Wholesale Customers that he has always on hand a large Stock of CONFECTIONS and LOZENGES, of first rate quality, which he will sell at moderate prices, at his Establishment, in Prince William street, a few doors South of the Bank of New Brunswick, same side. May 29.

THE HARTFORD Fire Insurance Company, OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

OFFERS to insure every description of property against loss or damage by Fire, on reasonable terms. This company has been doing business for more than twenty-five years, and during that period have settled all their losses without compelling the insured in any instance to resort to a court of justice

The Directors of the company are Elphalet Terry, James H. Wills, S. H. Huntington, A. Huntington, junr.; Albert Day, Samuel Williams, F. G. Huntingdon, Elisha Colt, R. B. Ward.

ELPHALET TERRY, President.
JAMES G. BOLTON, Secretary.

The subscriber having been duly appointed as Agent for the above company, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire for all descriptions of property in this city and through out the Province on reasonable terms. Conditions made known, and every information given on application to JOHN ROBERTSON.

St. John, 1st March, 1844.

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.

CAPITAL £500,000 sterling.
EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

Edward L. Jarvis, Esquire, Chairman.
Edward Allison, Esq. Wm. Wright, Esq.
John V. Thurgar, Esq. Robt. P. Hazen, Esq.
Solicitor—GEORGE WHELPLEY, Esquire.
Physician and Medical Examiner—WILLIAM BAY, Princess Street, M. D.

This society continues to effect Assurance on Lives, Joint Lives, and Survivorships in this Province—and the public are invited to examine the distinguishing principles, the table of Rates, the distribution of Profits, and facilities afforded by the Loan Department of this society, before insuring elsewhere.

Premiums payable annually, semi-annually, or quarterly. Pamphlets and every information as to Rates of Premium, &c. may be had on application to

W. J. STARR,
Manager and Agent,
St. John, May 29, 1846. Nelson street.

Minerva Life Assurance Company.
King William street, London.

ALL Persons assured at the above Office, are requested to take Notice, that in future no Extra Premium will be charged on their Policies for residence in British North America, as heretofore; nor will such Extra Premium be charged on any Assurance hereafter effected. All applications for assurance to be made to

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
Agents for New Brunswick.

Medical referee, JOHN PADDOCK, Esq., M.D.
January 30, 1846.

PATRONIZED BY THE GREATEST NOBLES IN THE LAND.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Extraordinary Cure of a Case
ABANDONED BY
Guy's, the Metropolitan, King's College and Charing Cross Hospitals.

SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT.

Wm. BROOKE, Messenger, of 2, Union street Southwark, London, maketh oath and saith, that he (this deponent) was afflicted with FIFTEEN RUNNING ULCERS on his left arm, and ulcerated sores and wounds on both legs, for which deponent was admitted an out-door patient at the Metropolitan Hospital, in April, 1841, where he continued for nearly four weeks. Unable to receive a cure ethe the deponent sought relief at the three following hospitals:—King's College Hospital in May for five weeks; at Guy's Hospital in July, for six weeks; and at Charing cross Hospital at the end of August, for some weeks more; which deponent left, being a far worse condition than when he had quitted Guy's where sir BARNSBY COOPER, and other medical officers of the establishment had told deponent that the only chance of saving his life was to LOSE HIS ARM! The deponent therefore called upon Dr Bright, chief physician, of Guy's, who on viewing deponent's condition, kindly and liberally said, "I am utterly at a loss what to do for you! but here is half a-sovereign: go to Mr. HOLLOWAY, and try what effect his Pills and Ointment will have, as I have frequently witnessed the wonderful effects they have in desperate cases. You can let me see you again." This unprejudiced advice was followed by the deponent, and a perfect cure of facted in three weeks, by the use alone of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, after four Hospitals had failed!!! When Dr. Bright was shown by the deponent, the result of his advice and charity, he said, "I am both astounded and delighted, for I thought that if I ever saw you again alive it would be without your arm. I can only compare this cure to a charm!!!"

Sworn at the Mansion house of the city of London, this 8th day of March, 1842. } WM. BROOKE.
Before me, JOHN PIRIE Mayor.

IN ALL DISEASES of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, sore Nipples Stones and Ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles; the Pills, in all the above cases ought to be used with the Ointment; by this means cures will be effected with a much greater certainty, and in half the time that it would require by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bites of most chetloes, Sand flies, Chiego-foot, Yawns, and Coco bay.

Burns, scalds, childblains, chapped Hands and Lips, also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment.

The Pills are not only the finest remedy known when used with the Ointment, but as a General Medicine there is nothing equal to them. In nervous affections they will be found of the greatest service. These Pills are, without exception, the finest purifier of the Blood ever discovered, and ought to be used by all!!!

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot.—Sold at PETERS & TILLEY'S, No. 1, King street, St. John, N. B.

LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public generally that he has a few good HORSES and CARRIAGES, which he will let on very reasonable terms, at his stable in Charlotte Street, opposite V. C. Troop's Store. All letting for business or pleasure dispensed with on the Sabbath, (except in cases of emergency.) No charge for Sunday to those wishing to spend that day with their friends out of the City, leaving on Saturday, and returning on Monday. The patronage of all who approve of the above, will be gratefully received.

GEORGE N. ROBINSON.

St. John, N. B., July 17 1846.

Cabinet and Upholstery WAREHOUSE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the premises formerly occupied by the late Joshua Hughson, in Princess street, where he has fitted up a shop, together with a FURNITURE WAREROOM, and will be most happy to receive orders in his line, which will be executed at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

☞ FUNERALS carefully attended to, and charges moderate.

ROBERT KIMPSON.

WANTED—One good Cabinet Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. R. K.

11th august, 1846.

Coffin Warerooms.

Second door North Trinity Church, Germain street, St. John, N. B.

THE subscriber would beg leave to acquaint the public, that he keeps constantly on hand

MADE COFFINS,

of every size and quality, which will be sold at very reduced prices, from what has been formerly charged in this City, and as the subscriber has spared no pains in getting up a well finished article, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ A Hearse may be obtained on application as above.

August 14. M. N. POWERS.

LUMBER.

THE Subscribers offer for sale at their Lumber Yards, Nelson street, and Lower Cove Market Wharf:

500M. feet Clear and Seasoned Pine LUMBER,
500M. „ second quality ditto,
300M. „ third quality ditto,

All of which is gang-sawed, and was manufactured at the Acadian Saw Mills.

ALWAYS ON HAND AND FOR SALE—Sawed Laths, Scantling, Refuse Deals, Boards, &c. &c.

JOHN W. CRAIG & CO.

Saint John, 11th March, 1846.

Miscellaneous.

PLEASURES OF SOLDIERING.—Major Forsyth, the Editor of the Columbus (Georgia) Times, has written several letters which rank high for graphic power and spirited details. From a recent letter the Richmond Enquirer extracts a few passages, showing how rich a field Mexico presents for a lover of Entomology and Natural History:—

"This country is distinguished, above all other particulars, by its myriads of crawling, flying, stinging, and biting things. Every thing you touch has a spider on it. We are killing them all day in our tents. We never dare draw on a boot or put on a hat or garment without a close search for some poisonous reptile or insect crouching in their folds or corners. It is wonderful that we are not stung twenty times a day. Yesterday morning, while standing up at breakfast, (we never sit at meals for the want of the wherewith to make a seat,) I felt some strange thing crawling up my leg about the knee. It did not take me long to seize it with my hand to distribute. Looking into the leg of my off drawn drawer, I beheld a villanous creature, of black and yellow, with a long bony tail. I called my mess to look at it, when Dr. Hoxey, who has been before in this reptile country, pronounced it a Mexican scorpion, and told me for my comfort that it was as poisonous as a rattlesnake. His sting was out, and no doubt when I clenched him in my hand he struck out at my clothes, instead of in at my flesh.—'Thinks I to myself' there's an escape. Besides these we have spiders, centipedes hordes of flies, and every thing else that crawls, flies, bites, and make a noise. A gang of locusts have domiciled themselves in our camp, and keep up a sleepless clatter all night. To this is joined the music of frogs and the barking of prairie dogs. A few nights since a panther came smelling up to the lines of our sentries. All these small nuisances are universally pronounced in camp as death to one's patriotic emotions, and a right hard fight with the enemy, to be followed by a fortnight of this pestilant country, would be hailed by the whole regiment as a consummation of too much happiness. But here we are to stay fighting his insects and vermin, with no present prospect of finding their masters, (our enemy,) for whose special use and appropriate comfort they seem to have been formed by Nature. Some few of our officers profess to be enamoured of this country. The air here, near the seacoast, is certainly fine, and one is at a loss to account for the sickness; but, aside from that, I would willingly forego the possession of all the rich acres I have seen to get back from this land of half-breed Indians and full-blooded bugs."

GREAT CIRCLE SAILING.—Mr. Samuel T. Coit has prepared a thorough work upon this important subject, which is highly recommended both by scientific and practical men. We find the following notice of it in the New-York Express:—

COIT'S GREAT CIRCLE SAILING.—If it were told to some of our readers, that a ship leaving New York, and bound for a place in Europe, in exactly the same latitude, would not be taking the shortest possible course, by steering due East, the statement would at first seem somewhat difficult of belief, yet such, nevertheless, is the well demonstrated fact. The shortest course would be one, that constantly tended a little north of East, until the maximum difference of latitude, between this course and the parallel had been attained, and then gradually falling off towards the South, until it reached the latitude of the place at the place. This course would be the arc of a great circle, and it would be for seventy degrees of longitude in latitude 45 deg. twenty miles shorter than a course due East and West—in lat. 30dg. there would be a saving of sixty-three miles in seventy degrees of longitude—in lat 40d. eighty-nine miles, in lat. 50d. one hundred and three miles.

When the point of departure, and the place bound for are in different latitudes, the usual course of a ship is on a rhumb, or line of double curvature, obliquely crossing the meridians at the same angle, and thus not only crossing downwards with the curvature of the earth, but latterly with the approximation of the meridian towards each other as they approach the pole. A like difference between this rhumb line and great circle course is to be found, and a like saving of time and space would be made by keeping the ship upon the arc of a great circle.

The reason that the rhumb line course is universally adopted, is that navigators have generally known nothing about great circle sailing, and even for those few who understand its principles and its advantages, the necessary calculations have been hitherto too complicated or laborious. All these objections have been obviated by Mr. Coit in the work before us. By means of a few perfectly simplified rules and elaborate tables, he has put it in the power of all masters to conduct their vessels across the ocean, by the hitherto neglected short route. The saving that will thus be effected, to the whole commerce of the country, it is not easy to calculate, but it cannot be doubted that it will be immense, and that it will justly entitle Mr. Coit to be ranked among the greatest benefactors of his country, and in fact of the world.

A number of our most distinguished scientific men have given their testimony in favor of the value of Mr. Coit's labors. Doctor Hackley, Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in Columbia College says, that by the method of great circle sailing, a day or two may be saved in a voyage across the Atlantic, and the same in proportion for a longer voyage, and that under some circumstances in cases of head winds, the enormous saving of sixty eight miles in one hundred, can be made.

"The rule" says Professor Hackley "for determining the proper course of the ship and for solving all problems in great circle sailing on simple proportions, quickly wrought, are so given by Mr. Coit, as to be easily intelligible to all practical men. In order to still further abridge the labor, he has added a table of double entry with the two latitudes, that in, and that bound for, by means of which the operation upon two of the three terms of the proportion most used is already performed, so that the calculations of the course upon which a ship ought to sail at any time is but the work of a moment. Such calculations can rarely be required more than once in a day."

Professor Loomis, of the New-York University, says, "it appears surprising, that in a work like Bowditch's Navigator, the method of conducting a ship upon an arc of a great circle should not have been clearly pointed out, and Mr. Coit has done an important service to the commerce of this country, in attempting to supply this deficiency." Captain Delano, of the Patrick Henry, says, that every navigator should at once get a copy of Mr. Coit's book, and make himself master of its principles. "A very slight knowledge of nautical astronomy and spherical trigonometry," says the Captain, in his letter to the author, "will enable seamen to understand and test the truth of this beautiful theory. I think the publication and general distribution of your book, will be of the greatest benefit to ship owners and underwriters." Other competent judges have added their testimony in favour of the work, and we sincerely hope that Mr. Coit's labours will be rewarded by the success which they merit.

A NOVEL GRAVE.—One 'John Brown,' writing from General Kearney's camp, 'on the Plains, July 23rd,' thus describes an Indian grave discovered on their route:

"The other evening at our camp, near the 'crossing,' I found, in the top of a large cottonwood tree, the GRAVE of an Indian—probably a chief—the body wrapped in skins; and laid on mats resting on his ledge poles, which were passed across two large limbs of the tree. Another package, which I could not make out, I was told by some of the men who climbed up to it, held his bow, arrows, war club, medicine gourd, &c. The birds had picked several holes through his winding sheet to get at his flesh. Over the whole deposite the skin, which had probably been used for his lodge, was tightly stretched, and the whole establishment was well secured to the tree by strings cut from buffalo hide. We left him alone in his glory, with his airy resting place undisturbed."

INSENSIBILITY DURING SURGICAL OPERATIONS PRODUCED BY INHALATION.

Read before the Boston Society of Medical Improvement, Nov. 9, 1846 an abstract having been previously read before the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Nov. 3, 1846.

By Henry Jacob Bigelow, M. D., one of the Surgeons of the Massachusetts General Hospital.

[From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.]

It has long been an important problem, in medical science, to devise some method in mitigating the pain of surgical operations. An efficient agent for this purpose has at length been discovered. A patient has been rendered completely insensible during an amputation of the thigh, regaining consciousness after a short interval. Other severe operations have been performed without the knowledge of the patients. So remarkable an occurrence will, it is believed, render the following details relating to the history and character of the process, not uninteresting.

On the 16th of October, 1846, an operation was performed at the Hospital, upon a patient who had inhaled a preparation administered by Dr. Morton, a dentist of this city, with the alleged intention of producing insensibility to pain. Dr. Morton was understood to have extracted teeth under similar circumstances, without the knowledge of the patient. The present operation was performed by Dr. Warren, and though comparatively slight, involved an incision near the lower jaw of some inches in extent. During the operation the patient muttered as in a semi conscious state, and afterwards stated that the pain was considerable, though mitigated; in his own words as though the skin had been scratched with a hoe. There was, probably, in this instance, some defect in the process of inhalation, for on the following day the vapor was administered to another patient with complete success. A fatty tumour, of considerable size, was removed by Dr. Hayward, from the arm of a woman near the deltoid muscle. The operation lasted four or five minutes, during which time the patient betrayed occasional marks of uneasiness; but upon subsequently regaining her consciousness, professed not only to have felt no pain, but to have been insensible to surrounding objects, to have known nothing of the operation, being only uneasy about a child left at home. No doubt, I think, existed in the minds of those who saw this operation, that the unconsciousness was real; nor could the imagination be accused of any share in the production of these remarkable phenomena.

I subsequently undertook a number of experiments, with the view of ascertaining the nature of this new agent, and shall briefly state them, and also give some notice of the previous knowledge which existed of the use of the substances I employed.

The first experiment was with sulphuric ether, the odor of which was readily recognized in the preparation employed by Dr. Morton. Ether inhaled in vapor is well known to produce symptoms similar to those produced by the nitrous oxide. In my own former experience the exhilaration has been quite as great though perhaps less pleasurable than that of this gas. or of the Egyptian hashish.* It seemed probable that the ether might be so long inhaled as to produce excessive inebriation and insensibility; but in several experiments the exhilaration was so considerable that the subject became uncontrollable, and refused to inspire through the apparatus. Experiments were next made with the oil of wine (ethereal oil.) This is well known to be an ingredient in the preparation known as Hoffman's anodyne, which also contains alcohol, and this was accordingly employed. Its effects upon the three or four subjects who tried it, were singularly opposite to those of the ether alone. The patient was tranquilized, and generally lost all inclination to speak or move. Sensation was partially paralyzed, though it was remarkable that consciousness was always clear, the patient desiring to be pricked or pinched, with a view to ascertain how far sensibility was lost. A much larger proportion of oil of wine, and also chloric ether, with and without alcohol, were tried, with no better effect.

It may be interesting to know how far medical inhalation has been often directed to the amelioration of various pulmonary affections, with indifferent success. Instruments called *Inhalers* were employed long ago by Mudge, Gairdner and Darwin, and the apparatus fitted up by Dr. Beddoes and Mr. James Watt, for respiring various gases, has given birth to some octavo volumes. More recently Sir Charles Scudamore has advocated the inhalation of iodine and conium in phthisis and the vapor of tar has been often inhaled in the same disease. The effects of stramonium, thus administered, have been noticed by Sigmond.

The inhalation of the ethers has been recommended in various maladies, among which may be mentioned phthisis and asthma. "On sait que la respiration de l'ether sulfurique calme souvent les accident nerveux de certains croups." is from the Dict. des Sc. Med.; but I find that mention of the inhalation of this agent is usually coupled with a caution against its abuse, grounded apparently upon two or three cases, quoted and requested. Of these the first is from Brande's Journal of Science, where it is thus reported: "By imprudent inspiration of sulphuric ether, a gentleman was thrown into a very lethargic state which continued from one to three hours, with occasional intermission and great depression of spirits—the pulse being for many days so low that considerable fears were entertained for his life." Christison quotes the following from the Midland Med. and Surg Journal, to prove that nitric ether in vapor is a dangerous poison when too freely and too long inhaled: "A druggist's male servant was found one morning dead in bed, and death had evidently arisen from the air of her apartment having been accidently loaded with vapor of nitric ether, from the breaking of a three gallon jar of the Spiritus Æth. Nitric. She was found lying on her side, with her arms folded across her chest, the countenance and posture composed, and the whole appearance like a person in a deep sleep. The stomach was red internally, and the lungs were gorged." The editor of the journal where this case is related, says he is acquainted with a similar instance, when a young man was found completely insensible from breathing surfeaded with *sulphuric ether*, remained apoplectic for some hours and would undoubtedly have perished had he not been discovered and removed in time. Ether is now very commonly administered *internally* as a diffusible stimulant and antispasmodic, in a dose of one or two drachms. But here also we have the evidence of a few experiments that ether is capable of producing grave results under certain circumstances. Orfila killed a dog by confining a small quantity in the stomach by means of a ligature around the œsophagus. Jager found that a half drachm proved a fatal poison to a crane. It was for a long time supposed to be injurious to the animal economy. The old Edinburgh Dispensatory, published here in 1816, explicitly states that it is to be inhaled by holding in the mouth a piece of sugar, containing a few drops, and also that regular practitioners give only a few drops for a dose; 'though it adds, 'empirics have sometimes ventured upon much larger quantities, and with incredible benefit.' p. 506. Nevertheless, it was known to have been taken in correspondingly large doses with impunity. The chemist Bucquet, who died of scirrhus of the colon, with inflammation of the stomach and intestines, took before his death a pint of ether daily to alleviate his excruciating pains (he also took 100 gr. opium daily!) and Christison mentions an old gentleman who consumed for many years sixteen drams every eight or ten days. Such facts probably led Merat and De Lens, in their Materie Medicale, to question its grave effects when swallowed. Mentioning the case of Bucquet, they say, even of its inhalation, that it produces only 'un sentiment de fraicheur qui soit bientot une legere excitation.'

This variety of evidence tends to show that the knowledge of its effects, especially those of its inhalation, was of uncertain character. Anthony Todd Thomson well sums up what I conceive to have been the state of knowledge at the time upon this subject, in his London Dispensatory of 1818.—As an antispasmodic, it relieves the paroxysm of spasmodic asthma, whether it be taken into the stomach, or its vapor only be inhaled into the lungs. Much caution, however, is required in inhaling the vapor of ether, as the imprudent inspiration of it has produced lethargic and apoplectic symptoms.—In his Materia Medica and Therapeutics, of 1832, however omitting all mention of inhalation, he uses the following words:—"Like other diffusible excitants, its effects are rapidly propagated over the system and soon dissipated. It is also probable that it is absorbed in its state of vapor, and is therefore directly applied to the nervous centres. It is the diffusible nature of the stimulus of ether which renders it so well adapted for causing sudden excitement and producing immediate results. Its effects however, so soon disappear that the dose requires to be frequently repeated."

Nothing is here said of inhalation, and we may fairly infer that the process had so fallen into disrepute, or was deemed to be attended with such danger, as to render a notice of it superfluous in a work treating, in 1832, of therapeutics.

*Extract Indian hemp.

It remains briefly to describe the process of inhalation by the new method, and to state some of its effects. A small two necked glass globe contains the prepared vapor, together with sponges to enlarge the evaporating surface. One aperture admits the air to the interior of the globe, whence, charged with vapour, it is drawn through the second into the lungs. The inspired air thus passes through the bottle, but the expiration is diverted by a valve in the mouth piece, and escaping into the apartment is thus prevented from vitiating the medicated vapor. A few of the operations in dentistry, in which the preparation has as yet been chiefly applied, have come under my observation. The remarks of the patients will convey a index of their sensations.

A boy of 16, of medium stature and strength, was seated in the chair. The first few inhalations occasioned a quick cough, which afterwards subsided; at the end of eight minutes the head fell back, and the arms dropped, but owing to some resistance in opening the mouth, the tooth could not be reached before he awoke. He again inhaled for two minutes, and slept three minutes, during which time the tooth, an inferior molar was extracted. At the moment of extraction the features assumed an expression of pain, the hand was raised. Upon coming to himself he said he had a first rate dream—very quiet, he said, and had dreamed of Napoleon; had not the slightest consciousness of pain—the time had seemed long; and he left the chair, feeling no uneasiness of any kind, and evidently in a high state of admiration. The pupils were dilated during the state of unconsciousness, and the pulse rose from 130 to 142.

A girl of 16 immediately occupied the chair.—After coughing a little, she inhaled during three minutes, and fell asleep, when a molar tooth was extracted, after which she continued to slumber tranquilly during three minutes more. At the moment when force was applied she flinched and frowned, raising her hand to her mouth, but she said she had been dreaming a pleasant dream and knew nothing of the operation.

A stout boy of 12, at the first inspiration coughed considerably, and required a good deal of encouragement to induce him to go on. At the end of three minutes from the first inhalation, the muscles were relaxed and the pupil dilated. During the attempt to force open the mouth he recovered his consciousness, and again inhaled during two minutes, and in the ensuing one minute two teeth were extracted, the patient seeming somewhat conscious, but upon actually awaking, he declared it was the best fun he ever saw, avowed his intention to come there again, and insisted upon having another tooth extracted upon the spot. A splinter which having been left afforded an opportunity of complying with his wish, but the pain proved to be considerable. Pulse at first 110, during sleep 96, afterwards 141; pupils dilated.

The next patient was a healthy-looking, middle-aged woman, who inhaled the vapor for four minutes; in the course of the next two minutes a back tooth was extracted and the patient continued smiling in her sleep for three minutes more. Pulse 120, not affected at the moment of the operation, but smaller during sleep. Upon coming to herself, she exclaimed it was beautiful—she dreamed of being at home—it seemed as if she had been gone a month. These cases, which occurred successively in about an hour, at the room of Dr. Morton, are fair examples of the average results produced by the inhalation of the vapor, and will convey an idea of the feelings and expressions of many of the patients subjected to the process. Dr. Morton states that in upwards of two hundred patients, similar effects have been produced. The inhalation, after the first irritation has subsided, is easy, and produces a complete unconsciousness at the expiration of a period varying from two to five or six, sometimes eight minutes; during which the patient is completely insensible to the ordinary test of pain. The pupils in the cases I have observed have been generally dilated; but with allowance for excitement and other disturbing influences, the pulse is not affected, at least in frequency—the patient remains in a calm and tranquil slumber, and wakes with a pleasurable feeling. The manifestation of consciousness or resistance I at first attributed to the reflex function, but I have since had cause to modify this view.

It is natural to enquire whether no accidents have attended the employment of a method so wide in its application, and so striking in its results. I have been unable to learn that any serious consequences have ensued. One or two robust patients have failed to be effected. I may mention as an early and unsuccessful case, its administration in an operation performed by Dr. Haward, where an elderly woman was made to inhale the vapor for at least half an hour without effect. Though I was unable at the time to detect any imperfection in the process, I am inclined to believe that such existed. One woman became much excited, and required to be confined to the chair. As this occurred to the same patient twice, and in no other case as far as I have been able to learn, it was evidently owing to a peculiar susceptibility.—Very young subjects are effected with nausea and vomiting, and for this reason Dr. M. has refused to administer it to children. Finally, in a few cases, the patient has continued to sleep tranquilly for eight or ten minutes, and once after a protracted inhalation for the period of an hour.

The following case, which occured a few days since, will illustrate the probable character of future accidents. A young man was made to inhale the vapor, while an operation of limited extent, but somewhat protracted duration, was performed by Dr. Dix upon the tissues near the eye. After a good deal of coughing the patient succeeded in inhaling the vapor, and fell asleep at the end of about ten minutes. During the succeeding two minutes the first incision was made, and the patient awoke, but unconscious of pain. Desiring to be again inebriated, the tube was placed in his mouth and retained there about twenty five minutes, the patient being apparently half effected, but, as he subsequently stated, unconscious. Respiration was performed partly through the tube and partly with the mouth open. Thirty five minutes had now elapsed. When I found the pulse suddenly diminishing in force, so much so, that I suggested the propriety of desisting. The pulse continued decreasing in force, and from 120 had fallen to 78. The respiration was very slow, the hands cold, and the patient insensible. Attention was now of course directed to the return of respiration and circulation. Cold effusions, as directed for poisoning with alcohol, were applied to the head, the ears were syringed, and ammonia presented to the nostrils and administered internally. For fifteen minutes the symptoms remained stationary, when it was proposed to use active exercise as in a case of narcotism from opium. Being lifted to his feet, the patient soon made an effort to move his limbs, and the pulse became more full, but again decreased in the sitting posture, and it was only after being compelled to walk during half an hour that the patient was able to lift his head. Complete consciousness returned only at the expiration of an hour. In this case the blood was flowing from the head, and rendered additional loss of blood unnecessary. Indeed the probable hemorrhage was previously relied on as salutary in its tendency.

Two recent cases serve to confirm, and one

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