ST. JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1847.

THE Weekly Chronicle

Volume 12. "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 5.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by DUNANT & Co., at their office in the brick building of L. H. Davidson & Son, west side Prince William street.

TERMS—15s. per annum, or 12s. 6d. if paid in advance.

Any person forwarding the name 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.

Sept.		R. Sun.	S. Moon	H.	W.
2	Saturday,	6 13	5 47	Morn	5 6
3	Sunday,	6 14	5 46	0 41	6 26
4	Monday,	6 16	5 44	1 40	7 48
5	Tuesday,	6 17	5 43	2 38	9 3
6	Wednesday,	6 18	5 42	3 35	10 0
7	Thursday,	6 20	5 40	4 32	10 40
8	Friday,	6 21	5 39	5 29	11 16

Last Quarter, 1st day, 2h. 57m. morn.

National Loan Fund LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of London.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital, £500,000 Sterling.

Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premiums) of £37,000 sterling.

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B. (Office Nelson street.)

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ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE SOCIETY.

Perfect security, arising from a large Capital, totally independent of the Premium Fund.

A Loan of two thirds the premium paid, or half the Annual Premium for the first five years.

Low Rates of Premiums.

Insurance for one or five years, or for life, with or without participation in profits of the Society.

A liberal allowance for the surrender of Policies.

Travelling limits and extra premiums liberal and moderate.

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Premiums payable annually, half yearly, or quarterly.

The "*National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society,*" offers, as will be seen by the above, all the advantages allowed by any other Life Assurance Society of equal standing.

Every information as to the Society's rate of Premium, mode of Insurance, and Blank Forms, may be had on application at the office of the Agents.

WILLIAM J. STARR, FREDERICK R. STARR, } AGENTS.
St. John, Dec. 24 1846. Nelson street.

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 to any instance to resort to a court of justice

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

JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

The subscriber having been duly appointed an 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, 1841.

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.

Second Division of Profits!

Bonus of 53¾ per cent. Reduction of Premium 31¼ per cent.

Minerva Life Assurance Company—of London.

THE general valuation of the Life Business of this Company has been made for the second Quinquennial period ending 31st December 1846, and four fifths of the Profits thereby ascertained has been divided, and the Bonus now declared is notwithstanding a constantly increasing competition very much larger than the Directors were enabled to declare in 1842. The present reversionary Bonus averages 53¾ per cent. on the Premiums received (on the Policies entitled to share) during the last Five years, and the equivalent reduction of Premiums until the next division in 1852 averages 31¼ per cent. on the Premiums payable.

The undersigned will give every information as to rate of Premium, &c. to which all applications for Assurance are to be made.

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.,
Agents for New Brunswick.

St. John, July 23, 1847.

Stained Private Glass.

24 PANES 12x18, 24 ditto. 13x22, 6 ditto 18x32. For sale by JOHN KINNEAR.
August 13.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Copy of a Letter from HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND *to* Mrs. ANN MELLISH, *(one of his Tenants,) whom His Grace was pleased to send as a Patient to the Proprietor of this Extraordinary Medicine.*

MADAM,

If Mr. HOLLOWAY will undertake to cure you perfectly, when the Cure is complete I will undertake to pay him £2 10s. You may show him this Letter.

(Signed) SCOTT PORTLAND.

Welbeck Abbey, May 31, 1842.

Copy of a Letter from the Most honorable the MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER, K. G.

LORD WESTMINSTER has just received Mr. HOLLOWAY'S Medicine, for which he returns him his best thanks.

Eaton Hall, Cheshire, Feb. 12, 1842.

This inestimable Medicine being composed entirely of medicinal Herbs, does not contain any mercurial, mineral, or deleterious substances. Benign to the tender infant, or to the weakest constitution, prompt and sure in eradicating disease from the most robust frame, it is perfectly harmless in its operations and effects, while it *searches out and removes Complaints of every character,* and at every stage, however long standing or deeply rooted.

Of the Thousands *cured by its agency,* many who were on the verge of the grave for a considerable period (by *persevering* in its use) have been RESTORED TO HEALTH AND STRENGTH, *after every other means failed.*

All Diseases (and whatever may be their symptoms, however they may declare themselves, yet one cause is common to them all, *viz.*, a want of purity in the blood and fluids) are cured by this wonderful Medicine, which cleanses the stomach and bowels, while its Balsamic qualities clear the blood, give tone and energy to the nerves and muscles, invigorate the system, and strength to bone and sinew.

The Afflicted need not give himself up to despair, as one without hope, but let him make a proper trial of the MIGHTY POWERS of this astonishing Medicine, and he will soon be *restored to the blessings of Health.*

Time should not be lost in taking this Remedy for any of the following Diseases:—

Ague,	Indigestion,
Asthma,	Inflammation,
Bilious Complaints,	Jaundice,
Blotches on the Skin,	Liver Complaints,
Bowel Complaints,	Lumbago,
Colics,	Piles,
Constipation of Bowels,	Rheumatism,
Consumption,	Retention of the Urine,
Debility,	Sore Throats,
Dropsy,	Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Dysentery,	Stone and Gravel,
Erysipelas,	Tic Doulourenx,
Female Irregularities,	Tumours,
Fevers of all kinds,	Ulcers,
Fits,	Worms of all kinds,
Gout,	Weakness, from whatever
Headache,	cause, &c., &c.

These truly valuable Pills can be obtained at the Establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, Temple Bar, London. And are sold by PETERS & TILLEY, Provincial Agents, No. 2, King St. St. John, N. B.; James F. Gale, Fredericton; W. J. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend Petitcodiac; O. R. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Currey, Canning; and James E. White, Belleisle.

In Boxes at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 7s. each.

N. B. Directions, for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder, are affixed to each Box

CITY STOVE STORE,

14,—Dock Street.—14.

RECEIVED at the above Establishment, per schooner *Three Sisters* and *Meridian*, a further supply consisting of

COOKING STOVES, various new patterns,
FRANKLINS, do. ditto;
AIR TIGHT STOVES, new ditto;

for Wood and Coal, suitable for Halls, Parlours stores, offices, &c.

CYLINDER STOVES for ships' Cabins and Forecastles.

On Hand—A variety of bedroom Franklins with place for Kettle; Stoves of different kinds; Registor Grates; Oven Moulds; Andirons, &c. &c.:—Sheet Iron Stoves, stove Pipe, Tin and Hollow Ware.

Daily expected:—Ships' Cambooses and other stoves in great variety.

☞ All articles in Copper, Tin, sheet Iron, lead, &c. made and repaired at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

Nov 27. W. WESTLOTORN.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber. J. WOODWARD.

St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary*

Wholesale Confectioner 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.

TORRYBURN HOUSE,

Seven Miles from St. John.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the Public that he has fitted up the Building on the Premises lately purchased by him, on the road to Kingston, known as Black's Farm, seven miles from the city, as a

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT,

where parties and families can be furnished with

Private Apartments and Refreshments,

and have every attention paid to their comfort and convenience.

May 7. JOHN BROWN.

H. S. SCRIBNER,

Tailor,

HAS commenced business in the building one door south of Mr. F. M Dermott's store, in *Prince William street*, where all orders in his line will be thankfully received, and attended to with despatch. *7th May.*

☞ Just received by late arrivals a choice assortment of wool dyed CLOTHS and CASSIMERES and Fancy TROWSERING—newest styles.

YELLOW CORN.—500 bags Yellow CORN for sale by THO. HANFORD.
27th august.

Communication.

A TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

"When the wicked man turneth away from his wickedness that he has committed and doeth that which is lawful and right, he shall save his soul alive." *Ezekiel.*

One of the best and cheapest temperance lectures that has ever been delivered at the Mechanics' Institute:—the price being only a few pence, which we'l do more good if attended to, than other lectures which cost £125 a trip for a popular lecturer, besides 7½d from each visitor attending.—How much is Mr. Gough or Mr. Kellog better at lecturing than the youth Payson, who lives among us? G. & K. are "farther fetched and dearer bought"—thats the secret.

FROM BISHOP BURNETT'S THEORY OF THE EARTH. PAGE 301.

'Tis manifest from this and other Texts of Scripture, and from other Considerations, that our first fathers liv'd very long, and considerably longer than men have done since, whereas, if their years be interpreted *lunar*, there is not one of them that liv'd to the Age that Men do now; *Methusalah* himself did not reach threescore and fifteen Years, upon that Interpretation; which doth express them not only below those that liv'd next to the Flood, but below all following Genetations to this Day; and those first Ages of the World which were always celebrated for Strength and Vivacity, are made as weak and feeble as the last Dregs of Nature. We may observe, that after the Flood for some time, 'till the pristine *Crasis* of the Body was broken by the new Course of Nature, they liv'd five, four, three, two hundred Years, and the Life of Men shorten'd by Degrees; but before the Flood, when they liv'd longer, there was no such Decrease or gradual Declension in their Lives. For *Noah*, who was the last, liv'd longer than *Adam*; and *Methusalah*, who was last but two, liv'd the longest of all: So that it was not simply their Distance from the beginning of the World that made them live a shorter Time, but some Change which happen'd in Nature after such a Period of Time;* namely at the Deluge, when the Declension begun. Let's set down on the Table of both States.

From these Table we see that Mens Lives were much longer before the Flood, and next after it, than they are now; which also is confirm'd undeniably by *Jacob's* Complaint of the Shortness of his Life, in Comparison of his Forefathers, when he had liv'd one hundred and thirty Years. *Gen* xlvii 9. *The Days of the Years of my Pilgrimage are an hundred and thirty Years; few and evil have the Days of the Years of my Life been, and have not attained unto the Days of the Years of the Life of my Fathers.* There were then, 'tis certain, long liv'd Men in the World before *Jacob's* time? when were they, before the Flood or after; We say both, according as the Tables shew it. But if you count by *Lunar* Years, there never were any, either before or after, and *Jacob's* Complaint was unjust and false; for he was the oldest Man in the World himself, or at least there was none of his Forefathers that live'd so long as he.

The Patrons of this Opinion must needs find themselves at a loss, who or where to break off the Account of *Lunar* Years in sacred History, if they once admit it. If they say that way of counting must only be extended to the Flood, then they make the Postdiluvian Fathers longer liv'd than the Antediluvian; did the Flood bring in Longevity: How could that be the Cause of such an Effect? Besides, if they allow the Postdiluvians to have lived six hundred (common) Years, that being clearly beyond the Standard of our Lives, I should never stick at two or three hundred Years more for the first Ages of the World. If they extend their *Lunar* Account to the Postdiluvians too, they will still be intangled in worse Absurbities; for they must make their Lives miserably short, and their Age of getting Children altogether incongruous and impossible.—*Nahor*, for Example, when he was but two Years and three Months old must have begot *Terah*, *Abraham's* Father: And all the rest be with him and *Shem* must have had Children before they were three Years old: A pretty race of Pigmies. Then their Lives were proportionably short, for this *Nahor* liv'd but eleven Years and six Months at this Rate; and his Grandchild *Abraham*, who is said to have died in a *good old Age, and full of Years*, (*Gen.* xxv. 8) was not fourteen Years old. What a ridiculous Account this gives of Scripture Chronology and Genealogies? But you'll say, it may be, these *Lunar* Years are not to be carried so far as *Abraham* neither! tell us then where you'll stop in such a Place rather than another. If you once take in *Lunar* Years, what Ground is there in the Text, or in the History, that you should change your way of computing at such a Time, or in such a Place? All our ancient Chronology is founded upon the Books of *Moses*, where the Terms and Periods of Times, are express'd by Years, and often by Generations and the Lives of Men; Now if these Years are sometimes to be interpreted *Lunar*, and sometimes *Solar*, without any Distinction made in the Text, what Light or certain Rule have we to go by? Let these Authors name to us the Parts and Places where, and only where the *Lunar* Years are to be understood, and I dare undertake to shew, that their Method is not only arbitrary, but absurd and incoherent.

To conclude this Discourse, we cannot but repeat what we have partly observed before, How necessary it is to understand Nature, if we would rightly understand those Things in holy Writ that relate to the natural World. For without this Knowledge, as we are apt to think some Things consistent and credible, that are really impossible in nature; so on the other hand, we are apt to look upon other Things as incredible and impossible that are really founded in Nature. And seeing every one is willing so to expound Scripture, as it may be to them good Sense, and consistent with their Notions in other Things, they are forc'd many times to go against the easy and natural Importance of the Words, and to invent other interpretations more compliant with their Principles, and, as they think, with the Nature of Things. We have, I say, a great Instance of this before us in the Scriptures-History, of the long Lives of the Antediluvians where, without any Ground or Shadow of Ground, in the Narration, only to comply with a mistaken Philosophy, and their Ignorance of the primitive World, many Men would beat down the Scripture Account of Years into Months, and sink the Lives of those first Fathers below the Rate of the worst of Ages. Whereby that great Monument, which Providence hath left us of the first World, and of its Difference from the second, would not only be defac'd, but wholly demolish'd. And all this spring only from the seeming Incredibility of the Thing; for they cannot shew in any Part of Scripture, new or old, that these *Lunar* Years are made use of or that any Computation, literal or prophetical, proceeds upon them: Nor that there is any Thing in the Text or Context of that Place, that argues or intimates any such Account. We have endeavour'd, upon this Occasion, effectually to prevent this Misconstruction of sacred History for the future; both by showing the Incongruities that follow upon it, and also that there is no Necessity from Nature, of any such Shift or Evasion, as that is: But rather on the contrary, that we have just and necessary Reasons to conclude, That as the Forms of all Things would be far more permanent and lasting in that primitive State of the Heavens and the Earth, so particularly the Lives of the Men, and of other Animals.

Bishop Burnett's Chronology, Genealogy, and Biography, for showing the longevity of the Fathers both before and after the Flood; showing pretty conclusively, that the planting of a vine yard, by Noah, has been the cause of Drunkenness and all its concomitant evil and woe, to his progeny.

A TABLE OF THE AGES OF THE ANTEDILUVIAN FATHERS.

	Years		Years		
Adam	930	Jared	962		
Seth	912	Enoch	365		
Enos	905	Methusalah	969		
Cainan	910	Lamech	777		
Mahaleel	895	Noah	950		

A TABLE OF THE AGES OF THE POSTDILUVIAN FATHERS FROM SHEM TO JOSEPH.

	Years,				
Shem	600	Nahor	148		
Arphaxad	438	Terah	205		
Salah	433	Abraham	175		
Eber	464	Isaac	180		
Peleg	239	Jacob	147		
Reu	239	Joseph	110		
Serug	230				
In 1845, in Russia, an individual was					168
But the present averages are not over 40 to 45					42

Bishop Burnett, in his theory of the earth says, page 29:—"I look upon it no less a miracle to turn air into water, than to turn water into wine." If the philosophic divine was now living in New-Brunswick, he could behold one of the facts that the writer knows to be a fact, the almost daily occurrence of turning air into water; and that fact is frequently observable, probably all over North America, from the operation of the cirrus clouds, tumulating and increasing, swelling and thickening, as they acquire gravity and descend, and as the oxygen combines with the hydrogen, to produce the hydrogen.—If men would confine themselves to the use of pure water (hydrogen) to drink, which contains a large proportion of the vital principle of oxygen, their lives and faculties would last them as long as they ever did; they would require less clothing to keep them warm; it is the oxygen and food eaten that generate animal heat. Persons confining themselves to the use of pure water containing the oxygen, they will find that their bodies will generate more heat than by using any quantity of spirits, or wine at all;—the eye sight will be clear—the skin will keep clear of blotches—be able to move about with a firm step;—in fact, take a lesson from the animals that perish, and see how sleek and clean they look; so the whole animal tribe. It is a disgrace for men to own they have not fortitude enough to go from drinking spirits, which poison of miles and paying them hundreds of pounds, to describe the silly extravagance and folly of a drunken man degraded to a state lower than the sow that wallowed in the mire.

I have often observed that in all shops where double glass window frames are used to keep the weather out, that when the flies get between the double glass cases, that the insects so trapped soon died for want of the usual supply of oxygen. How far the introduction of coal gas into our shops and houses is likely to be attended with similar serious consequences to mankind, particularly those with weak lungs, remains to be ascertained, for, since the introduction of coal gas into shops, to say nothing of that into dwelling houses, it is found that the flies and other insects, often after crawling about the ceilings, fall down, sicken and die, from the same cause as cutting off the oxygen, during closed doors on long winter evenings; so that I should say that it is very unsafe to introduce it into our dwellings, however advisable it may be to light the streets with it.—High ceilings are most advisible on more accounts than one.

The drunkard destroys his portion of the vital principle of the celestial vivifying gas (oxygen) by spirituous liquors, however attenuated or diluted it may be, from raw brandy to weak spruce beer; all are poisons! Whatever exhilirating power excites the brain—the central concentration and fountain head of the nervous system, affects the whole of the human body: even the undue exercise of the mental energies will affect the lower limbs, because the magnetic influence is retarded and cut off, while the brain is too much exercised, though the party may not indulge in using any fermenting, effervescing, or intoxicating drinks. The writer has, through life, tried experiments on drinks, on himself, and has come to the conclusion, that whatever drinks, spices, or heating food are taken, having a tendency to produce ecstacy or hilarity, to stimulate the brain or stomach beyond the proper tone of these organs, has a tendency to shorten life, by overcoming the strength of the vital principle of which our systems are fully provided and impregnated.—Now, whether the strength of the liquid that we indulge in, be graduated by the ascending or descending scales,—from the weakest spruce beer to the concentration of raw brandy, or the reverse—all are, more or less, poisonous to man and to the animal species. The ancients never used wine, without diluting it.

Try my remedy for a month,—use nothing but pure hydrogen (water); indigestion and liver complaints will disappear, and you may dispense with the doctors services. Sept 10. R.

"This change in nature arose from the planting of a vineyard and drinking the juice instead of Eating the fruit of the grape. This declension began with Peleg, when it fell off one half.

Miscellany.

UNCERTAINTY OF THE LAW.

The uncertainty of the law is capitally illustrated by the Pittsburgh American, in a story which we have not seen beaten for many long days.

It is no unusual thing to see men in this country rise to eminence at the bar, and in the State, by their own unaided energies, and the natural vigor of their minds. Of this kind was Judge S——, of Maryland. He had come to the bar late in life, avoiding or overstepping the dull, technical formalities which surrounded the usual approaches to the practice. Having reached the profits and advantages of his profession without them, he felt, or affected for them indifference or contempt, and the old "Martinets" of the law were often made to stare at the liberties he would take, with what they deemed indispensible and necessary forms and rules of the practice. To S—— to form was nothing, so that he could seize the right.

A notorious offender, who had long escaped the meshes of the law by means of flaws and holes in indictments was to be tried before him. Gen. Mason was his standing counsel; and the fellow's fortune, and the ingenuity and tact of his counsel were considered as good as law proof. Judge S—— was well satisfied that the fellow deserved punishment, and was determined he should receive it, maugre the talents of Mason or any legal difficulty that might interpose.

The prosecution went on, and the counsel made out a very clear case. The offence was proved point blank, and Mason began to think his client rather cornered, when the prosecuting attorney to make "assurance doubly sure," called one more witness—a very respectable man in the country—He confirmed all that had been proved by former witnesses, as to the offence, and with the additional important fact—that the offence was committed in Pennsylvania, and not in Maryland—it being one of the border counties. Apparently, the court paid no attention to this part of the testimony. The criminal's counsel then remarked that he supposed he need call no witness, as the facts so well ascertained, at once put an end to the prosecution.

"Not at all—not at all—go on," said the court.

"Your honour will not attempt to try an offence committed in another State?"

"I tell you I will, sir, and show you a good reason for it. The offence has been clearly proved, and deserves punishment—we have got him here and can punish him. In Pennsylvania they cannot catch him, and the law is not to be baulked by such technicalities."

The counsel here remarked, that he could convince the court of its error, if he had time to look up authorities—he had not the books with him, but could procure them in half an hour.

"Oh! I will give you as much time as you want," replied the Judge. "Take half a day if you choose.

So soon as Mason had left the court in search of these unanswerable authorities, the Judge turned and remarked to the jury, that they had heard the testimony and could, no doubt, make their verdict, and he would take care of Tom Mason. The court sentenced him to receive fifty lashes on the bare back, and ordered the sheriff to execute the sentence forthwith. His counsel returned with the least possible loss of time, and without noticing the absence of his client, commenced quoting his authorities, and urging their form—the court taking notes, and listening very attentively all the time.—Mason, at last, missed his client, and inquired where he was.

"Never mind, never mind—go on, Mr. Mason," said the Judge.

But Mason had become alarmed—and refused to go on, until satisfied of the whereabout of his client.

"Well Mr. Mason," said the Judge, "if you will step to yonder window, you can see him."

Mason proceeded in the direction indicated by the Judge's gesture, and no sooner looked out than he turned to the court with the exclamation—"Why, sir, they are flogging him!"

"That makes no difference," replied the imperturbable Judge—"proceed on your argument."

"What good will my argument do!—the man is already sentenced and punished! I have nothing to gain by convincing the court!"

"Oh, yes, I will grant you," said the Judge, "a *new trial!*"

Dreadful Volcanic Eruption.—A violent eruption of the Volcano of the Island of Fogo, Cape Vert, took place on the 9th of April. At about seven o'clock in the evening, a subterranean noise was after. On the last occasion the craters of the Volcano opened, a thick smoke issued forth and covered the horizon, enormous stones and showers of cinders were thrown in the air, and then burning lava flowed from the seven openings of the volcano, in the direction of the convent of the Holy Sacrament, and finally arrived at the sea, taking about four hours to traverse a distance of about three miles.—The lava continued to flow for some time, and increased every moment. The ground traversed by it is completely ravaged. Animals, vines, crops, houses and buildings have been swept away. The poor colonists have saved nothing, and are in a state of the most frightful misery. The only loss of human life was that of a child of six years, who was surprised by the burning lava, and perished before he could be rescued; and four persons sustained injuries. The eruption was not at all expected, for the craters of the volcano had been closed for *fifty years*, and had not even emitted smoke.

To Measure Hay in the Mow or Stack.—More than twenty years since I copied the following method of measuring hay from some publication, and, having verified its general accuracy, I have both bought and sold hay by it, and believe it may be useful to many farmers, where the means of weighing are not at hand.

Multiply the length, breadth, and height into each other, and, if the hay is somewhat settled, ten solid yards will make a ton. Clover will take from 11 to 12 yards for a ton.—*Albany Cultivator.*

EXTRAORDINARY GROWTH OF WHEAT.—Louis Phillips, a gardner at Hasting, sowed last autumn 410 grains of red wheat on one rod of ground, in drills twelve inches apart, and by single grains nearly eight inches asunder. This produced within a few days past the enormous quantity of five gallons, being at the rate of 108 bushels per acre; the quality of the grain is good, and its weight 60lbs. The weight of the straw was 65lbs. The ground had been previously planted with potatoes, which being blighted, were dug in. Sixty two straws and 1,741 grains were counted as proceeding from one grain. The ground had been manured in the winter of 1845 6 with a quarter of a load of rough dung, and the wheat, when young, dressed with one gallon of soot.

Drunkenness is severely punished in Sweden. Whoever is found drunk, for the first time, he has to pay a fine of two dollars; and second time, six dollars, the third time, nine dollars, besides losing his right to vote, and on Sunday following he is fastened to a post near the church door for the fifth offence, he is confined in the penitentiary six months; for the sixth twelve months. The punishment is still more severe on those who are found drunk at fairs and public places. There are no excuses for drunkenness, and no ardent spirits are permitted to be given to the soldiers, students servants, &c. The informer is entitled to one half the fine. The laws on this subject is read once every year from the pulpit.—*German paper.*

A LAPLAND WEDDING.—The following account of the method of deciding on marriage between persons in Lapland, is extracted from Fuller's Worthies of England:

"Here let me insert a passage of a custom in this barbarous country, from the months of creditable merchants whose eyes beheld it. It is death in Lapland to marry a maid without her parents consent; wherefore if one bear an affection for a maid, upon breaking thereof to her friends, the fashion is that a day is appointed for her friends to behold the two persons to run a race together.—The maid is allowed in starting the advantage of a third part of the race, so that is impossible, except willing to herself that she should be overtaken. If the maid outrun her suitor, the matter is ended, it being penal for the man to renew the mention marriage. But if the virgin hath an affection for him, though at first running hard to try the truth of his love, she will (without Atlanta's golden ball to retard her speed) pretend some casualty and make a voluntary halt before she come to the mark or end of the race. Thus none are compelled to marry against their own will; and this is the cause that in this country the married people are richer in their own contentment than in other lands where so many forced matches make feigned love and real unhappiness.

SKETCHES FROM THE NOTE BOOK OF A SURGEON.

It is a difficult question how far doctors ought, voluntarily, to interfere in matters of wills. One half of our profession advocate the moral necessity and propriety, of not only putting their patients in a state of knowledge as to their bodily condition as to bring out by *interference* the prudence of arranging their temporal affairs, but of adding suggestions and recommendations to the effect of inducing them to perform this indispensable duty, before the grim tyrant's advances may render it impossible. The other half smile at their holder and more philanthropic brethren, as fools who interfere with what lies beyond their province, and limit their statements of advice to those necessary replies which are called for by the questions of the patients themselves.—Upon all such points, where the truth is sought for in *partibus extremis*, much has been said, and will be said; and, perhaps, a thousand years hence, the profession and the public may be as far from any simple designative proposition of the real moral truth of the subject, as they are at present. The fault lies in men's minds, which, seeking eternally to generalize, lose sight of the grand fact in Nature—that, as in botany she defies man in his attempts at a natural classification, so, in moral states and conditions of society, she equally defies him to manufacture verbal rules, for the regulation of individuals or masses, under all existing circumstances. For my part, I have always avowed these verbose questions; and, though I have practised for many years, I have never experienced any difficulty in so regulating my statements and advices to dying patients, as might best suit their temporal interests of health and wealth, without losing sight of what was due to bodies and more sacred feelings and prospects of a world to come. To tell some patient's that they are dying, would be to commit a species of homicide; to conceal from them the state of their bodies, and their approaching dissolution, may be to be accessary to worldly wrongs, to be felt for generations, and to that condemnation that is to be felt forever; but, between those extremes, there ranges a wild field for the workings of prudence, an ample space for the exercise of a noble and manly virtue, and scope enough, and to spare, for the exhibition of all those elevated feelings of good hearts that add grace and beauty to the possessors, and are displayed for the benefit of our fellow creatures. No man has so much in his power for the benefit of mankind, as a medical practitioner; and, proud am I to say, that no man, speaking generally, more generally loses the opportunity of turning it to a proper account. These observations are called forth by a case that, some time ago, came under my observation, where the hand of a ruling Providence spurned the schemes of weak mortals, and took the regulation of a dying person's affairs out of her hands, in a manner as strange as it is dark and mysterious.

A young man about twenty three years of age, to request that I would visit her in my professional capacity. The case, I was told was not of urgent one, and I might call at any time during the course of the day, as suited my arrangements and leisure. I went, accordingly, in a short time afterwards, and was introduced into a very splendid drawing room, where I observed an elderly lady, whom I took to be Mrs. Germain herself, reclining on a damask-covered couch, with the young person who had waited on me, sitting on a footstool by her side.—The two individuals were interesting in many respects, even at first sight; there was a singular elegance of taste displayed in the dress, though a *dishabille*, of the elderly one, which co-operating with a set of features, at one time undoubtedly handsome, and now noble and intellectual, bespoke the lady by birth, and one that had cultivated the art of making the body and the mind reflect, on each other, mutual beauty and adornment. The young one, whom I had seen before, but under the shade of a jealous vail, was one of those *blondines* so highly prized in French novel writing, and seldom seen in our country, in the perfection of contrast, of dark piercing eyes, and light auburn tresses, so frequently seen in France. She was also very elegantly attired; and the graceful manner in which she reclined, with her left arm on the side of the couch, and her right holding a richly gilt book, from which she had been reading to her aunt produced an effect which an artist or a lover would not have been slow to acknowledge. On a nearer approach, I soon detected, in the composed and bland features of the elder, the delicate, yet certain touch of the finger of some latent, lurking disease; which by draining the blood from the lips, blanching the lower confines of the temples and depressing the globes of the eyes, had given a melancholy premonition of serious changes about to be effected in vital parts.

Having been introduced by the niece, who rose and handed me a chair, I sat down by the side of the couch, and received an account of the symptoms which had exhibited themselves to the invalid—from which I learned that she had been ailing for several months; but that no indications of serious disease having been detected by her, she had put off her application for medical advice from day to day, in the hope of getting better. How little did she know that, during all that time, she had been unconsciously yet progressively, travelling the dark path of death!—how little did she now know, as she lay there, arrayed in the tastey and costly decorations of the body—her face clothed with the composure of easy indolence and her expression of noble pride, and her soft languid eye lighted up with the course of happiness, supplied with resources of wealth—that death was busy with the secret parts of her heart! I understood her complaint at the first description of her symptoms—an aneurism or tumour in the region of the fountain of life, which would burst in an instant, and precipitate her in another moment into eternity.

Her complaint defies all the efforts of our profession, and it is, moreover, one which never can with propriety be explained to a patient, because there are few that have firmness enough to enable them to bear up under the certainty of an instantaneous dissolution, and the uncertainty of the dread moment. I therefore exercised that allowable and humane dissimulation which the searching eyes of patients, or that of friends, render necessary for their freedom and relief from fears that would often kill as certainly as the disease which generates them. This might not have been called for, by any vigilance on the part of Mrs. Germain to read my face—she felt no apprehension, and put no questions as to what I conceived to be the nature of her complaint; but I saw the dark eyes of the niece fixed upon my countenance, with a searching intensity of look, and solicitude of expression, which showed that, if she could, she would have read the most secret thoughts of my heart. There was affection deep and pure in that look, and the fear of the burning asunder of ties more dear to her than her own existence. She continued her gaze silently, but thoughtfully; and the conversation of her aunt, which, notwithstanding her weakness, was spirited and buoyant, touching many indifferent