"The mind is often recalled to Mr. Irving's "Astoria," in reading the two volumes before us. We must refer our readers to his pages for their full satisfaction, and we promise them before hand much entertainment from his account of the manners and habits of the various inhabitants of these wild regions, whom our Author describes with all the zest of a thorough-bred naturalist. He has none of Mr. Cooper's effects of grouping and colouring, or Mr. Washington Irving's magic of style. The merits of his delineations is their simple reality."—

ing, Richard

" During a part of the outward-bound Journey, Sir George Back was in advance, while Dr. King, with the heavy baggage, brought up the rear. On the return, reinfecta, the Captain took the lead, and returned to England by the shortest route, and in the rapidest The command and the responsibility consequently manner. devolved on Dr. King. The augmented responsibility of his situation appears to have been advantageous to him in more ways than one; it prolonged and facilitated his opportunities of acquiring information, and to judge from the result it would seem to have generated a conviction of his own competence to undertake and conduct a distinct and separate expedition on his own exclusive responsibility. The book is a clever and pleasant work, and notwithstanding the publications of Parry and Franklin, it will be read with interest and advantage, and amply repay the trouble (and even the expense), of perusal."-Morning Post.

"Interesting notices of the manners and customs of the Indians will be found in Dr. King's Narrative, and a superb touch of satire may occur occasionally. The student of Natural History will find many valuable and curious details, and the Narrative throughout contains much that is both instructive and interesting, evidently the work of an intelligent and clear-headed man."—Examiner.

HISTORY OF THE ESQUIMAUX.

Journal of Ethnological Society.

MARCH OF DEATH IN ST. GILES.

Medica! Times.

"A very ingenious and elaborate Work, by Dr. King, in support of his theory that Cholera and Diarthœa are distinct diseases, caused by a gas generated at the homes of the sufferers." To illustrate these views, the author, acting in concert with the Board of Guardians of St. Giles' and the Registrar-General, has made a series of tables by which the gaseous theory of Cholera would seem to be fully established,"—Sunday Times.

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