

are not always so blinded as the profession almost unanimously conceives them to be, and often the formation of judgment upon the case of Medicine *versus* Charlatanism may safely be left in their hands without seeking to give it any particular direction. Indeed, following an opposite course to this will only be referred to selfish motives, and the dissentionist must then virtually make himself an adversary to the empire who in turn will receive from the public their sympathies for the malignant persecution which it will be represented he has suffered.

"A LECTURE, illustrated by Experiments, will be delivered in the City Hall, on the first day of next month on the impostures of Allopathy and Homoeopathy, by JOHN LANKTREE, "PROFESSOR" of Hydropathical and Botanical Medicine, in the City of Kingston.

"Doors open at half past 7 o'clock precisely. Tickets of Admission, 5s., to be had at the Drug and Book Stores.

"PROFESSOR" Lanktree begs to assure the public, that this is not intended as a *puff* or *advertisement* of himself, for his transcendent talents are sufficiently well known to every man, woman and child in Kingston, nor is it a trick to raise the wind, for his lecture will be worth 20s. at least; thus he will be presenting those who may do themselves the honor of attending with 15s. But his sole object is to impart to the benighted natives a portion of his redundant light, which he cannot longer hold in."

"J. LANKTREE, &c."

*Emigration to Canada in 1854.*—From the report of Dr. Douglass, Medical Superintendent of the Government Emigration Depot at Grosse Isle, 30 miles below Quebec, it appears that 279 vessels arrived there in 1854. They left Europe with 52,991 passengers. Of these 512 died on the voyage, and 112 children were born. Of the deaths, 1347 were infants, and of the remainder a large majority were aged persons. 10,164 of the whole number embarked at Liverpool; the mortality of these was 225, or upwards of 2 per cent. The mortality in all the other vessels was 7-10ths of one hundred. The passengers who came direct from the German ports were remarkably healthy. In 133 vessels there was not a single death, nor, a case of sickness on arrival. There was no case of ship fever typhus in any vessel arriving in the St. Lawrence during the year, and with the exception of three ships from Limerick, no case of cholera in any vessel that brought emigrants to Canada.