with our gift, and pleased to find that there was nothing objectionable about it, and finally on the 10th August accepted it in wristood.

So much misrepresentation and false accusation having been circulated to the preiudice of that truly good and examplary Christian, the Rev. W. A. Johnson, that ! feel it a duty, in justification of that Rev. Gentleman to state, that beyond a mere compliance to the urgent solicitations of one or more of the donors for the obtaining of parterns, and urging the proriety, after the altar had been received, of obtaining the MY DEAR SIR:-Rector's approval of our gift before presenting it for the use of the congregation, be had nothing to do with the introduction of that appropriate piece of Church furniture. I may also state that the Rev. Mr Johnson was not, and never intended to become a donor, that privilege being coufined ex- appears to be quite correct. pressly to laymen.

I beg to enclose a copy of the correspondence in reference to the altar and the unfortunate difficulies connected with the matter. I remain, dear sir, yours &c.,

W. Corrigal.

Cobourg, April 23, 1856. (COLA.)

CoBourg, Aug. 4, 1854. REV. AND DEAR SIR :-

I beg to inform you that several voung men, members of our congregation, have purchased a Carved Altar, built of White Oak, for the service of St. Peter's Church, Cobourg.

They have deputed me to acquaint you

with the fact, and to see it safely placed whenever the Church is ready for its reception.

I remain, Rev. and Dear Sir. Your most obed't Humble servant. W. CURRIGAL,

(Signed) The Archdeacon of York.

THE RECTORY, COBOURG,

Aug. 10, 1854. MY DEAR SIR:-

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 4th inst., and to thank you for the intimation that several young men, members of our congregation, have been good enough to purchase an Altar for

the service of St. Peter's Church.

While I am myself much obliged by this act of pious consideration on their part, I am sure it will be equally appreciated by the congregation at large. Having had the gratification of seeing the Altar thus procured. I regard it as very substantial in appearance, neat in its workmanship, and appropriate in its symbols.

Outward things in connexion with Divine Service are often impressive in their teaching, and this new Gift, we shall hope, will help to produce a greater reverence for the most awful of the solemnities of the Church, and a more guarded, as well as thankful approval to that most sacred spot in the Sanctuary.

I remain, Dear Sir, Very sincerely yours, (Signed) A. N. BETHUNE, Wm. Corrigal, Esq.

(COPY.) COBOURG, NOV. 27, 1854.

REV. AND DEAR SIR: --The late troubles in our Parish about

the Church Altar or Table, seems to require a few words of explanation from the donors. Moved to offer something to our God, upon the completion of the new Church, in which ornament and instruction were combined, beauty and usefulness joined, we determined to have an Altar made as correct and as handsome as our circumstances would afford, Upon conversing with you in the month of June last, on this subject, you approved much of our intention, warning us at the same time not to have it made of stone, for some "legal enactment" in England, seemd to forbid it. In July, 1854, having decided upon the pattern and carefully considered the Symbols to be carved upon it, we ordered it from an Ecclesiastical Carver in Troy, who had been lately employed in the Oak Carving restorations in Ely Cathedral (England). When it arrived in Cobourg, we wrote to you as Rector, stating our wish to make an offering of it to St. Peter's Chuch, Cobourg, for the use of the congregation. Before receiving it you observed, it would be necessary to examine it for yourself-you looked at it, thoroughly approved of it in every respect and received it in writing from us-and, then, on the 13th or 14th of October, told us to place it in the Church, which we did.

On the 4th November, or early on the morning of the 5th, it was sacrilegiously de-We took what steps we could to bring the perpetrators of this outrage before the civil law, but without effect. Upon your return from Quebec, the question arose as to what should be done with the defaced Altar or Table, and you kindly expressed a desire to consult the wish of the donors. Their decision was simply this: The Rector has most fully received and approved of our paired; but if he fears the voice of the congregation (as those emblems which have been removed can only serve the purpose of boliness when they are understood) let him general reader; it contains matters of fact, explain the subject of emblems and symbols from the pulpit, or at a vestry meeting, and then leave the subject altogether to the Legion, on Friend Excuses.—Dana & upright intelligence of the congregation .--We at the same time assured you, that wha ever they decided upon, less or more, even to the removal of all ornament whatever, for our gift was never intended to be a cause of offence, but, on the contrary, a help to true devotion. From all that has passed we are led to believe that you would like that piece of furniture to remain in the Church, or amowed to say, seems to us (though we and the proper view of the case is well re- listionary of Barton and Glandford, to may be mistaken) hard and high-hand, d, but may be mistaken) hard and high-hand d, but and the proper view of the case is well related to be contentious upon a matter so indifferent, we prefer to wash our and shame those who are so inclined to pan successful bardock, Shropshire, England.

hands of it altogether, and leave the gift der to their own selfish, worldly, carnal hoping that all our congregation may be as ting and in language not to be misunder- try to be, and that we may all long continue well pleased with your decision as we shall to worship and praise God as usual in his holy Church, and remain,

Rev. and dear Sir. Your humble and Obed't servants, (Signed) THE DORORS, per W. Corrigal. Venerable.

The Archdeacon of York.

(CÒPY.) NOVEMBER, 29, 1854.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your obliging letter of the 27th inst., written on behalf of the donors of the Altar Table, about which so much discussion has unhappily arisen.

Your statement of the circumstances under which it was presented and accepted.

If I differ with you as to the course which it was best to pursue, after the very discreditable outrage which has taken place. it has been from a sense of the responsibility under which I feel myself, not to encourage any step which can only sharpen the acrimony of discussion, and aggravate the division of opinion which already prevails. My experience of promiscuous public meetings for the purpose of testing, or deciding upon, important questions, especially in Sacred matters, will not permit me, unless in un avoidable cases, to submit any disputed

point, in Church affairs, to such a tribunal.

With abundance of strife, and hard words, and unkind feelings, we seldom, through that agency, arrive at a wholesome or satisfactory decision. On this ground, 1 stated that it would much better answer the end intended, that the point in dispute should be left to the adjudication of the Select Vestry; who, in all ordinary Church questions. are empowered to act on behalf of the congregation. The Vestry were accordingly summened for this purpose; and although the opinions expressed by those who were present, would probably be the sentiment of the whole, no absolute decision was come to, and and I recommended that the donors should have the opportunity of giving full consideration to what appeared to be the general feeling of the Vestry, before any positive action was taken. From the letter you have addressed me. I judge that such consideration has been given to their expressed opinion; and while I thank the donors for so fully placing the decision of the matter in my hands, I must dissent from the justice of the complaint whith which that concession is accompanied, that my action in the matter has been "hard and high-handed." This is a most unfair accusation, when I had taken nothing upon myself, but showed every desire to consult the feelings of the

donors, and, if they were accordant to adopt the arbitrament of the Vestry of the Church. Be assured, that whatever action may be taken, shall be in consistency with the general sentiment of those respectable gentlemen that composed the Select Vestry; and not as my mere judgment or wishes might prompt. I shall always be too glad to defer,—where it is right for me to do so —to a legitimate responsible government in Church matters, such as a Select Vestry may be considered to constitute. The explaining of emblems and symbols from the pulpit would, under present circumstances, be of very doubtful expediency, and a single sermon or address on the subject would hardly produce such a full and correct conception of it, as to allow of decided action, founded upon impressions which might by decision upon the matter, which the Vestry may feel it advisable to adopt, there might be a benefit in adverting to the subject from the pulpit-stating briefly the circumstances under which the gift was made, the excellent intentions of the donors, the harmlessness of the symbols which were employed, and the compromise which, with the consent of the donors, had for peace sake, and to avoid giving offence to weak brethren, been agreed upon. This I should be quite will-

ed will be generally satisfactory. . I remain. Dear Sir. Very sincerely yours, A. N. BETHURE. (Signed) Wm. Corrigal, Esq.

LITERARY NOTICES

MEN AND TIMES OF THE REVOLUTION, OR MEMORES OF ELKANAH WATSON .- Dans & Co., publishers, New York, 1855.

have been a conspicuous character in the race, to which science and art are so much struggle for independence. We find in the many of its noble influences. The mason volume before us his journals of travels in the two extremes of civilization. His with his correspondence with public men and reminiscences and incidents of the Revolution. The work possesses much interest for the American mind and taste. though not much for ours, except so far as respects the brief detail of some matters or events of the Revolution. Mr. Watson was offering, therefore, he ought to see it re- of Puritan origin, and possessed a character of impetuous patriotism. He has written his journal in an agreeable manner for the

and does not pretend to style.

Cc., New York. The object of this work is to show what is so frightfully common among Christians should be done; as far as we were codcerned, so called—the shallowness of their Christianity-when love and duty to God are withheld from unworthy motives and reasons. Their excuses or apologise why they may not choose to serve Christ and His but will neither replace the emblens nor Go-pel with their substance, or to glorify offer it to the congregation. This, we must Him with their bodies, are well set forth,

with you, Her. Sir, to do as you please with, convenience. We highly commend this excellent book.

THE COLONIAL CHURCH CHRONICLE: LOU-

Late numbers of this mouthly have reached us. They contain much of peculiar interest to us, respecting the Church in the British possessions. Such a publication is well calculated to incite us to a missionary spirit and zeal.

JEWISH INTELLIGENCER: London.

Several numbers of this monthly have reached us through H. Rowsell, Toronto The operations of the Society continue vigorously, and the accounts of our missionaries are delightfully entertaining.

Jawish Records,-a quarterly paper of the same society, intended for more general distribution.

PANORAMA OF NEW YORK CITY This exhibition is drawing full houses, and we understand has given great satisfaction. It exhibits every evening until the 24th inst. on which day there will be three exhibitions, commencing at 101 a. m., and 3 and p. m., and every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, afternoon at 3 p. in.

An exchange says of it as a work of art.it approaches perfection as nearly as a work of the kind need do. The perspective appears to be faultless. Everything stand is bold relief. When viewing it you can scarcely realize that you are looking at a painting on a plain surface. You are half persuaded that it is all wax work. Trees, posts and telegraph poles neither lean nor lie down, but stand out as natural as the originals themselves. The telegraph wires do not appear to be against the house fronts but swing out clear and natural. Every thing, even to minutiae, seem to be represented life-like and natural, and just as it woul appear across the street. There is no sameness in the painting. Every counten-ance, even of the thousands who are represen ted as thronging the streets, is different from every other countenance. No fancy scene are represented on the paintings.

The following is the opinion of the Rev

Mr Dewar, of Sandwich. Having been requested to state my opi nion of Bullard's Panorama of the city of New York, I have no hesitation in saying that I consider it a very interesting exhibition and well worthy of public patronage.

E. H. DAWAR, M. A.

Sandwich Rectory, April. 16. 1856.

A PECULIAR RACE OF INDIANS .- It appears that during a recent cruise of the United States sloop-of-war Vincennes in the Arctic Ocean, above Bhering's Straits, the crew landed in Senivane Bay, on the eastern coast of Asia, a country belonging to the Russian territory, where they found a peculiar race of Indians, of which the San Francisco Herald gives the following account:-" The principal object of visiting this point was to obtain astronomical observations. The subject of most interest to the general reader, however, is the information gained respecting the Techucchis Indians, a warlike race, who inhabit this portion of Asia. They owe no allegiance to foreign power, having never been conquered by the Russians, although the country which they occupy is generally conceded as belonging to the Russian posses-sions in Asia. The manners and customs of this people are peculiarly utilieir own. they are characteristically provident and anxious of accumulating property. Having no knowledge of the existence of a Supreme Being, and acknowledging no attribute superior to animal instinct, they are without superstition, and live a life of ignorance of all things unconnected with the present. It is equally remarkable of this untutored race, that in their social relations they are governed, to a certain extent, by correct principles of morality. Female captives taken in war ing to do, and I have not a doubt that if are, however, considered common property, judgment and temper be maintained on all and are kept for purposes of prostitution, but these have no social intercourse with the hands, the result thus arrived at and adoptwives and daughters of their captors, and are treated in the same manner and held in the same estimation as females of similar situation in civilized communities. The inhabitants of the village of Senivane Harbour were found to be very tractable, and seemed inclined to be on good terms with the crew of the Vincennes."

FREE MASONS .- The diligent inquirer into the historical relations of building will assign a high place in his inquiry to the business of the masons. It would be difficult indeed to mention any other business so The subject of these memoirs seems to closely connected with the progress of our eventful times of the American war and indebted, to which religion itself owes so has joined together, in one unbroken chain Burope and America from 1777 to 1842, genius is alike conspicuous on the rudely sculptured pillar of the cromlech and the enquiry proportioned columns of the Parthenon. He built the altars from which arose the smoke of human sacrifice, and he reared the temples in which no sacrific is offered but that of a contrite heart. Centuries before the dawn of civilization, in the empires of the west he constructed those monuments of rudo but magnificent grandeur which moulder now upon the banks of the Ganges and the Nile. It was he who reared the stately temples of Minerva and Jupiter, which are so inseparably associated with all that is noble in Grecian philosophy —all that is beautiful in Grecian art. And in the dark ages which followed the downfall of western civilization, when the temples of Rome were ruined, the palaces of the Casars plundered, the Pantheon despoiled, the amphitheatres laid waste, it was he who reared up the noble piles of Christian architecture, which usbered in a newera in the history of the world, and another and a more beneficent period of human existence.

MARRIED.

At St. l'eter's Church, Barton, on the 15th Instant, by the Rev. J. G. Geddes, S. A., Rector of Hamilton, the Rev. Goo. A. Bull

work contains a history of the lives and deeds; more than 260 celebrated men, of ancient and they are with us. and modern times, and is not only very in-

must be invaluable. ber of the church and will for the time beed, than fanatical prejudice is striving to rouse parliamentary action to override the rightous decision of the court of Chancery.

The Hamilton Artillery Company turned out in full force vesterday for the fixed a few rounds and went through various evolutions in a most creditable manner.

The Great Western Steamer Canada, Captain Willoughby, made the last run from Ogdensburgh to Hamilton in 16 hours, goods by her reaching here from Boston in a little over 3 days.

The Counties of Lincoln and Welland are now disunited, by a Proclamation of the Governor General, County buildings having been erected by the municipal council of Welland.

The following are the new Officers for the County of Welland: Harvey W. Price, Esquire, Judge of the Coun y and Surrogate Courts.

Robert Hobson, Esq., Sheriff, Lorezo D. Raymond, Clerk of the Peace. Nathaniel T. Fitch, Clerk of County

Dexter D'Everardo, Registrar of the Sur rogate Court.
Coroners-William A. Bald, Gavin Ro-

bertson, William Mellanby, Peter Gibbon. John Cronyn, M. D., Alexander B. Chapman, and John Grant; Esquires.

GROWING POWER OF THE PERSS. During the whole of the late Naval Review at Spithead in England, the Cuckoo one of Her Mnjesty's Steam Vessels was appropriated by the Admiralty to the use of the members of the Press. The power it has grined by its fearless exposures of the conduct of the late war, and the immense influence its general tone exercises on the nevple at large, has led, without a doubt, to this naval innovation on aristocratic exclu-

The Council of the Board of Trade of this city held a meeting on the 12th inst. and passed a resolution to memorialize the House of Assembly against, the passage of the Bill of the proposed Brant, Norfolk and Wentworth Railway, which meaning was sent to Toronto the same evening. This City and Township Councils of Caledonia, and the people of Port Dover are also opposing it in a similar manner.

The Montreal Corporation is planting trees in the public streets and squares of

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

ALTHOUGH here has, as yet, been no official intimation, and it is full time that it should have been put forth, the people of Canada surely will not allow the Anniversary of Her Majesty's Birthday, accompanied as it closely is by the honorable conclusion of a desperate war, to pass by without a general observance of the day.

It is determined in England that the 24th inst., shall be a day of rejoicing, and the 25th a day of thanksgiving for the blessings of peace.

Although many in Canada who have participated in the advantages of the high prevailing prices of the last two years, will rather unwillingly partake, the great bulk of the people must have felt the ovil effects of the war in more ways than one, and the probability is, that the great scarcity of capital which has of late so much interfered with the prosperity of the country, will give lease him I'll kill you." Mr Herbert was place to a more healthy state of things. It considerably injured. Witness had placed is well known that in time of war. British capital finds its way to, and is husbanded at home, and that during peace a large portion seeks more profitable investment than can be found there. Under these circumstances then, it may be fully expected that the attention of home capitalists which was diverted from this country by the course of the war, will be again drawn this way, and means provided for the prosecution of the great works which will so materially aid in the developement of the vast resources of this noble Province.

The conclusion of peace, should, if on those grounds alone, be bailed with delight by the bulk of the people, and means taken to testify it in a proper maisuer.

WRECK OF A WHALE SHIP ON THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

TWENTY-TWO LIVES LOST. -- APPRAY WITH THE NATIVES.

The Hartford Times publishes the following private letter from G. H. May to his brother in that city:---

MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1856.

DEAR BROTHER, I take this opportunity of informing you of my whereabouts. We are in Angra de Cintra Bay, in latitude 2 deg 38 min north, on the West Coast of Africa, among the Arabs. We have got two hundred and seventy-five barrels of whale oil; whales are very scarce. There are twelve or lifteen sail here, whaling on the coast and none of Nicaragua imbroglio. His article about Mr them doing much. We are in company Herbert's difficulty is pronounced an outwith a schooner named the Mountain Spring, rage by every one. Wallach intends to of Provincetown, Massachusetts, and she prosecute Heise.

HISTORY OF ALL NATIONS.-G. H. was wrecked in the breakers on the 7th of Bender, Agent, John Street, Hamilton. This January, in the same Bay with us. Of the twenty-two men on board, nineteen were lost. The captain and two men were saved,

We lost one boat and the crew with her. teresting reading, but as a work of reference. Three of them belonged to New Landon. Their name were Agustus Jones, William Crocker and William West, (cooper.) We THE RECTORIES.—The decision in the had one captain shot in the legs by the Rectories case must create feelings of gra- Arabs. His name was Rider, master of the tification in the bosom of every true mem- big Lewis Bruce, of New Orleans, Capt. mel for a slave he resisted and they shot him ing save those vestiges of the connection in the legs to main him, when be turned once existing between church and state, and shot one of the Arabs dead. One of No sooner however, is the decision annous- our boats got him off the beach, I was an eve witness to the whole scene with the Arabs, and was hastening to his assistance when he shot the Arab. They are low and treacherous; we have to look out sharp for them. Thave been on shore among them considerably, trading, but went well armed with two boats' crews. But we seldom see first of the ten days regular drill. They any of them now; then keep back in the deserts; they don't like cold lead.

AFFRAYS IN WASHINGTON.

HOTEL WAITER SHOT DEAD BY A MEMBER OF CONGRESS --- AN EDITOR KNOCKED DOWN BY A TENNESSEE MAJOR.

WASHINGTON, May S, 1856. Mr Hebert, a member of the House of Representatives, from California shot Thomas Keating, the head waiter at Willard's Hotel, this morning, killing him instantly.

The circumstances, as nearly as at present can be ascertained, are, that white Mr Herbert was taking a late breakfast at the publie table of the hotel, a waiter " gave him some insolence," when Mr. Herbert called for another waiter, who came, and also treated him insolently. Two or three other waiters came up and commenced an assault on Mr Herbert with chairs, plates, dishes &c., They then grappled him, when several gendemen standing by interfered, but retreated on being turned upon by the waiters. Mr Herbert fired only when it become evident that it was the design of the waiters to

After one was killed, two others continue assaulting him till he was rescued by his friends, General Lane and Mr. McKay of California, witnessed the whole affair, Mr. Herbert immediately surrendered himself, and demanded an investigation.

The examination took place at the gaol this evening, before Justices Smith and Birch. Senator Weller, of California; Mr. Phillips, of Alabama, and Messrs. Bradley Ratchliffe, appeared for the prisoner, and and District Attorney Kay for the United States. There was an immense crowd both in and outside of the gaol. The excitement was very great. Many members of Congross were present. A number of servants belonging to the hotel were examined. Their evidenco was somewhat, contradictory, but appeared to be to the effect it being past the usual hour, he was informed by a servant that he could not have a meal without an order from the office for it Mr Herbert directed several of the servants

who spoke to him, on the subject to ratice calling them harsh names.

The deceased made a reply, when Mr. Herbert struck him with his flat or with a nankin. The deceased then picked up a plate or tray, making movements as if to throw it, when Mr Herbert threw a chair. at him, the latter returning the amount with a plate. During the molee, l'atrich, a brother of the deceased, entered, linving heard of the proceedings. Mr. Herbert seized him, and the two brothers closed with him. The proceedings now became intensely exciting, and the chairs and crockery were broken profusely by the parties in the conthe treatment of communication. The old test. The Austrian Minister quitely beheld routine of doming the stomach and tortur ng test. The Austrian Minister quitely beheld routine of dosing the stomach and tortur ng what was occurring, but did not move until the surface of the chest with "croton oil" he went to the man whom Mr Herbert had and "antimony," had effected no permafired at, to ascertain whether he was dead

he went into the dining-room, six or seven persons in a scuttle, and though it was a gen eral fight among the servants of the botel. but shortly beheld one of them knock down Mr Gardiner with a chair, and saw three other servants striking. Mr Herbert, holding inedicines when inducted, were almost insurhim by the wrists. Witness seized hold of, a chair to defend Mr Herbert, who was sinking under the weight of the men, and Mr Gardiner, at the same time, was beating them promiscuously. After Mr Herbort fired the pistols, the other servants rushed forward and clinched with him. Mr Smith went to the assistance of Mr Herbert with a cane, saying, "If you don't re-sands in this city have availed themselves of lease him I'll kill you." Mr Herbert was our advice, for the purpose of being treated the black patch on his nose. The pistol used by Mr Herbert was a single barrefled

Capt. J. Smith confirmed Col. McKny's inhalation could not be unproductive of re statement, saying that the crowd of servants | sults. If our treatment had been unsuccess had Mr Herbert in their power, striking ful, it must have increased the mortality. If him on the head with plates, trays, &c. Mr Bishop, member of Congress, was positive that the pistol was discharged while the struggle was going on. Three or four persons were holding down Mr Herbert and he appeared much exhausted.

Capt, Blanding corroboroted the fact that several of the servants were pressing down be Mr Herbert, previous to and at the time of the firing. Capt. Deponte's testimour was corrobor-

ative of the above. " The examination occupied five hours and will be resumed to-morrow. The prisoner was remanded to the custo-

dy of the United States Marshal. Several disinterested gentlemen will testify to-morrow, and Mr Herbert's friends ex-

No blame attaches to the gentlemanly proprietors of the hotel, neither of whom was aware of the row until it was over, one being in the upper part of the house, and the other absent at the bank.

RENCONTRE BETWEEN THE EDITOR OF " STAR " AND MAJOR HEISS.

Mr H. is considerably braised.

Mr Wallach, editor of the Star, knocked down this afternoon, by Major Heiss, because of an article in to-day's Star reflecting upon him in connection with the

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. We have received regular numbers of

downal principally devoted to the treatment. of diseases of the langs.

The following article from the April minthat fell disease. Consumptica: DEATHS FROM CONSUMPTION IN NEW YORK

--- REMARKABLE PROBLEM.

we showed by a comparison of the City Inspector's Reports for the last three months of 1855, with the three corresponding months of the two preceeding rears - 1803 and 1854 -- that a diminution in the mortality from Consumption had taken place of very nearly terenty-five in event !

It is, doubtless, generally known that no corpse can be integred until a certificate has been signed by the physician in attendance, setting forth the name, age, residence, and the nature of the disease which caused death. These cortificates, collected from every medical man in the city, are filed in PANORAMA the Inspector's Office, and from them be makes up and publishes the bills of mortality from week to week. The first quarter of the new year has expired, and we are now in possession of the Inspector's reports. From these we purpose to show not only that the decrease of treety-five per cent from EVERY EVENING from these we purpose to show not only the mortality of 1854, mentioned in our lanuary number, has been maintained, but that the actual dimmution in the number of leaths from consumption, in this instance. has, during the past quarter, exceeded thirtyone per cent!

In the first quarter of 1854, the death from consumption were:

January . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 265 In 1855 for the same period : January . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 201 Pobruary ..... 246 

And for the first quarter of the present

January . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 162 February . . . . . . . . . . . . 191 March..... 227

Thus it will be seen that there have been one hundred and eighty-six deaths less during the past quarter than during the first quarter of 1855, and two hundred and sixtu-three lass than in 1854, being a decronse of more than twenty-five per cent in the former instance, and within a fraction of thirty-two in the latter.

When, too, it is considered that the past winter has been unusually severe, and that there has been a very considerable increase in the population of New York, during the past two years, which increase would, of nocossity; swell in a corresponding degree the number of pulmonary cases, it will be seen that even thirty-two per cent does not represent-the actual decrease which has taken place in the mortality, from consumption.

These figures are taken from a source which will not admit of cavil. Their significance is too important, to admit of their being undervalued. Such results do not occur without an adequate cause. What is that cause!

We need hardly round our renders that for the past few years we have striven un- the l'anorama mores before the spectator, nent good. We took up the doctrine so ably advocated by Scudamore and Criction, or living.

Col. McKay testified that he saw, when that if this disease was ever to be successfully treated, it must be by directing our remedies to its scat in the lungs. The prejudice opposing the introduction of so sweeping an innovation, and the lack of any def nite information in regard to the action of mountable obstacles. But, with a high purpose in view, we persevered through good and ill reports until now we have the high satisfaction of seeing our labora crown-ed with success in the general recognition of our practice, as the only rational method of treatment in pulmonary discases.

During the past two years many thou by inhalation; and there is scarcely a town or hamlet throughout the Union, from which consumptives have not come to submit their cases to our onro. This general resort to successful, it could not but diminish it in proportion to that success. None who are at all acquainted with the magnitude of our practice will deny that it has been, during the past two years, sufficient to exert the most decided influence on the bills of mortality, not only of this city, but also of the cities of Philadelphia, Bafumore, and Bosthe man, whom he afterwards ascertained to ton. That that influence has been exerted in the marked decrease in the number of deaths is an inference from the facts, not only legitimate, but, we think, unavoidable; and we claim it not on any personal grounds, but as the natural result of adopting a more direct, simple, and common sense treatment. More then a year ogo we stated in one of our published letters, that "if every case of omsumption in this city, were placed under judicious treatment by inhabition, press themselves perfectly easy as to the within two years the montality from this disease would be diminished one-half. This prediction is now coming to pass. What shall we say to those who through

selfishness or envy, have denied the success of inhalation? Let the public determine. We ask not its judgment on theories but on facts. Our professional opinions have been freely given to the world, in the full confidence of their truth, and with a firm reliance on the discrimination and justice of the tribunal of public sentiment to which they were submitted. We have mot and refuted every argument brought against our theory and every aspersion cast opon our practice. We now come to lay before the public no isolated cases of cure as heretofore, but the official returns of hundreds!

the Medical Specialist, a weekly Medical, the 1861 with cry of Citawa was shaken by in es thiquake, of sufficient force to startle is sple with the idea, that something was going wrong in the subterranean regions. The shock was accommunied by a rolling ber possesses given interest, and is, doubt noise, like that made by a very beavy wag-less, the only rational mode of treatment for gen passing over a steay pavement. In the house where we were sitting at the time, says the Editor, we heard the sound for two or three seconds, then came a heavy jar, which shock the house and threw down some Our teaders will remember that in the wood, loosely piled in the kitchen. After January number of the Specialist (1sige 70) | the shock the combling sound continued for about S s could, and seemed to roll away towards the north cast. The shock was generally noticed the oughout the city, and without doubt was that of an earthquake. The Aylmer Times also states that about half past two less on the list inst., the smart shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt

EARTHO AKE IN OTTAWA.

Excursion to New Yo.k.

by the inhabitants of that place.

SHROUGH IN TWO HOURS

BULLARD'S .

NEW YORK CITY.

With Rammer

In the preclambles Institute.

To Sarunnay, 23th of May (inclusive) at Su'clock. Also, every THESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY

AFTERNOONS, During that time at three o'clock,

On Saturday, 24th May, BIRTHDAY OF HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

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