

them "disinfected by chlorine gas," after which "no new cases occurred," is to be classed with other like results with which the medical press always abounds at the close of epidemics.

In clean and well regulated cities of temperate climate, cholera is far from being the most formidable of epidemics. A greater part of its victims are the miserable poor, the worn out, the ill provided, and the intemperate, in whom this disease only anticipates the date, but does not greatly increase the annual and biennial number of deaths. Its mortality in our Northern Atlantic cities rarely amounts to one per cent. of the population in a given place or year, so that a man may reside through an epidemic in one of these cities with less risk than he can take a pleasure voyage to Europe. After having witnessed many cases of cholera in this and other cities, I am further satisfied that it affords one of the easiest modes of exit from the world.

People who would avoid or prevent cholera should cultivate equanimity, regularity of life and habits, cleanliness, salubrious exercise, temperance, and avoidance of all excess. When they have done their duty in providing for the care of the sick, allaying public panics, and abating public nuisances, they may safely dismiss apprehensions. Little good and some harm is always done by the indiscreet agitation of a subject which is to a great extent beyond our control. A single or sporadic case of cholera occurring in a village of a thousand inhabitants may attract little notice, and perhaps without record; but a hundred cases in a city of a hundred thousand inhabitants make an aggregate which generally causes some panic, though the proportion is exactly the same, and the panic equally unnecessary. It is possible that the supposed immunity of country districts in comparison with cities may be accounted for by the fact, that in the sparse population of country towns cases are less liable to be detected and published.

I may be excused for repeating the

following remark from among some "Aphorisms" published by me about thirty years ago, when the disease was new and little known among us: "Should the cholera continue to prevail for three years throughout this continent, it would cease to interrupt either business or recreation. Mankind cannot always stand aghast, and the wheels of society at length would be no more impeded by its presence than they now are by the existence of consumption, or old age, or of drunkenness."

THE FIRST NUMBER.

THERE is so much personal matter in the first number, and the mechanical execution altogether different from what is intended for the general plan of the work, and the matter being inferior for the want of exchanges and correspondents, and also on account of the protracted illness of the Editor, we have thought it but just to make a present of the first issue to those who are willing to subscribe for one year.

The following numbers, we think, will give general satisfaction. We offer an exchange to all religious newspapers and periodicals as far as we know them, and if any be overlooked, rest assured it is without design, and forward your journal to "The Church of Old England," and you will receive an exchange with the kindest and most courteous feeling.

To the secular dailies, we can only say that our paper is not of equal value, and we cannot offer an exchange; but if the Press will extend to us one more favor, we would be most grateful for their valuable issues, at least until we can stand alone.

If a strong will and a hasty temper, not at all sweetened by the occur-