

above, are nothing less than the visible finger of Providence indicating the existence of crime, and pointing to the means of its detection and arrest?

Soon after my friend had finished his relation, I returned home heartily ashamed of the petulant temper into which I suffered a few trifling mortifications to throw me. On my way home I puzzled myself in endeavouring to account for the difference of character in these two young women. Both born of parents equally virtuous and good—educated under the same circumstances, at the same school—companions together from childhood to womanhood—both occupying the same respectable position in society—the one proves all that is estimable—the other infamous.

Concluding as I began, once more I ask,—‘What is the human mind?’*

* As the leading incidents of the above story are facts, and of very recent occurrence, it will gratify my readers to learn that Mr. Remington already exhibits some symptoms of recovery.

COLONIAL.

CANADAS.

TORONTO FREEMAN.—*The late Catastrophe at Toronto.*—A dreadful scene took place in this town yesterday. The Mayor called a public meeting in the market square on Tuesday, to take into consideration the new taxes imposed by the Corporation, and as it was convened at a late hour, (five o'clock) the meeting adjourned till yesterday at three o'clock, p. m. when it again assembled. A large multitude got up on the gallery which surrounds the inner part of the Market-house, and in the course of an hour, it was so crowded the timbers gave way, and dreadful to relate, nearly 100 persons were precipitated to the ground. Two or three stuck upon the iron hooks, on which the butchers hang their meat, and a fine young lad, son to Col. Fitzgibbon, died in a few minutes afterwards—two or three others, whose names we have not heard, it is said, expired in a few minutes—and men were to be seen immediately afterwards carried in all directions—some on carts, some in waggons and gigs, and others on litters of various kinds—some in a state of insensibility and to all appearance in the jaws of death—others borne up by friends and able to walk slowly, covered with blood and the clothes torn off their backs! Altogether the scene was most shocking. Among the sufferers, seriously injured, was Capt. Fitzgibbon, Mr. Garnett of the *Courier*, Dr. Lithgow, Mr. Hugh Morrison, tavern keeper, Mr. R. Meighan, Messrs. Starke, booksellers, father and son, Capt. Dennison, Mr. Francis Hood, since dead—Mr. Hutton, watchmaker, since dead also. The extent of this calamity will not be known for a few days. It was the party opposed to Mackenzie who suffered, as they were the largest number and mostly together. Mackenzie's boys and followers shrieked with the joy of demons when they saw the lives of their fellow citizens thus in jeopardy—but the imprecations against Mackenzie, as the primary author of the misfortune, were loud and general.

KINGSTON CHRONICLE.—We have seen with feelings of astonishment the constant silence of the Lower Canada press on the subject of Cholera. There is no good to be gained by it. It is a participation in deceit that no prudential motives can justify; an abandonment of the sacred principle of truth,—when truth ought most to be known. If the papers generally of Lower Canada are to be believed, there has been but little or no Cholera. What is the truth? Why, that the destroying angel has cut down hundreds of victims, and this being the truth, (oh, shame!) the people of one city are absolutely ‘congratulated,’ on its favorable state of health. Are the feelings of relatives and friends at a distance thus to be trifled with? Is the unwary stranger to be entrapped into an infected atmosphere, to serve the purposes of trade? Are people to have the pestilence come upon them, like a thief in the night, without a moment's friendly warning? The silence of some of our contemporaries is criminal and shameful, and the consequence of such conduct must be, that they will not be believed, when they assert that their fellow citizens are free from danger.

MONTREAL VINDICATOR.—The *Wandering Piper* has returned to this city from Quebec. He is expected to perform on the evenings of Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday next, from seven to nine o'clock. The price of tickets is 1s. 3d. each, and as a limited number will only be admitted, an early application at the Albion Hotel is requisite. The accommodations for the public are most excellent, and no doubt the entertainment of the celebrated *Incognito* will be equally good.

QUEBEC GAZETTE, August 6.—Some notice has been taken of the silence of the Quebec press, on the appearance of the Asiatic cholera in the first week of last month.

In the early stages of the disease, as there existed no Board of Health which could report, and some difference of opinion was found among the Faculty, it was deemed imprudent for the Press to declare its opinion

that the Asiatic Cholera existed.—It took notice, however, of the general health of the city, without designating the prevailing disease by name, published the deaths, and called for every precaution.

When the disease became better marked and its ravages more extended, it still continued its silence as to any declaration of the existence of the Asiatic Cholera. That decision was taken on the ground, that any declaration of the kind, and any publication of the daily interments, would excite fears, which exercise an astonishing influence in disposing to the disease.

It has been urged, that by leaving unsettled the character of the disease and the number of deaths, the imagination magnified the danger, and that at any rate, those at a distance were entitled to be put on their guard.

We are not very sure that the Press is entirely justifiable for the course it has taken. It was, in some measure guided, too, by the diminished mortality, compared with 1832; and it had reason to expect that the injury done to trade would be renewed, while, in reality, the people would be less in danger when occupied at their callings and living without excesses, than in idleness and alarm.

The probability of a re-appearance of the disease in future years must, however, lead the authorities to take most energetic steps for the protection of the public. It is nearly certain that the disease has again been brought to us by the shipping, although it has continued in the South and Western States, since its first introduction there in August, 1832; and some of the faculty here maintain that a number of cases have occurred here at different intervals, both in Quebec and Montreal, in 1833 up to the spring of 1834.

It is certain that it reached us in 1832 by sea; that it followed, as it did this year, the regular course of trade and emigration; and it appears equally certain that rigid rules of Quarantine could protect us against the introduction of the malady by sea.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN COURIER.—*Storm.*—We are informed that on Saturday last a very severe storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied, in some instances, by torrents of rain, and in others, by hailstones, was experienced a short distance from this City. A Barn belonging to Mr. Daniel Herrington, of the Long Reach, King's county, was struck by the lightning and shattered to atoms—pieces of the posts, rafters, boards, &c. were strewn several rods from where the building stood; and many large trees on Mr H.'s farm were shivered in pieces. The electric fluid also struck the dwelling house of Mr Wm. Nutter, and did considerable damage; and, strange to tell, in an apartment which was otherwise untouched, it entered through the key hole into Mr N.'s trunk, and burnt through a Five Pound Note, at the same time completely melting some silver coin which was near it.

Large Cedar Tree.—There is at present on the property of Mr Charles Sherrard, about 2 1/2 miles from Gondola Point, a Cedar Tree, which, about two feet from the ground, measures *thirty-one feet in circumference!* On it are six branches—one of which girths 10 feet 5 inches; one 9 feet six inches; one 9 feet 4 inches; one 9 feet 3 inches; and two 7 feet 1 inch.—Mr. Napier, who keeps a house of entertainment at the Point, is provided with a good boat; and, to the curious in such matters, the gratification of inspecting this gigantic Cedar, would well repay a row of two or three miles on a fine summer's day.

NOVA-SCOTIA.

HALIFAX NOVASCOTIAN.—*The Races* were to have commenced yesterday, but the weather was so bad, they had to be postponed. It having rained heavily all Monday and Monday night, the course was a perfect quagmire.

PICTOU OBSERVER, August 19.—*Extraordinary Dispatch.*—The brig *Mercator*, Captain Marshall, sailed from this port, on the 9th of June, with a cargo of timber, staves, &c. for Greenock, and arrived in our harbour on Sunday last; thus performing the whole voyage in 68 days. We believe this is the quickest passage ever made between this port and Great Britain.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Halifax, 18th August, 1834.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in pursuance of a Royal Mandamus, bearing date the 30th May last, has been pleased to appoint J. W. Nutting, Esq. to be Clerk of the Crown and Prothonotary for the Province of Nova Scotia, in the place of the late Wm. Thomson, Esq.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

August 12.—We regret to state that Mrs. McDonald, Bear River, stated in our last to have been in a fair way of recovery, became worse and died on Saturday last, after an illness of six days. For two days previous to her death, no person had approached the house but her medical attendant, who is said to have been indefatigable in his attendance. The family were

living in the barn. There is said to have been some other cases of sickness in the neighbourhood. A person by the name of Wallace, from Three Rivers, who had been at the Capes, was taken ill at Cunningham's, about a mile beyond St. Andrew's, on his return home, and died yesterday in great agony. He was said to have been a person of irregular habits.

SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW GRENADA.—*Earthquakes at Santa Martha.*—By the brig *Montilla*, Capt. Beekman, 26 days from Carthagena, we learn that shocks of earthquakes still continued at Santa Martha, which was nearly ruined by a tremendous rolling of the ground of the on the 22nd May. Between that date and the 13th of June, no less than seventy or eighty shocks had been experienced. The inhabitants had become quite discouraged. At Carthagena, 100 miles S. W. of Santa Martha, very little damage was done, and at Mompox, 100 miles S. E. of Carthagena, none. The city is almost abandoned, the inhabitants are fled to the neighbouring villages and to the woods. Those few who remain, live in tents, not daring to enter their houses, and are in a state of great destitution and misery. By a wonderful interposition of Providence, not a life was lost, though many persons had the narrowest escapes from the falling houses.

SCHEDIASMA.

MIRAMICHI:
TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 1834.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—An arrival at Halifax, has put the Editors in that town in possession of *Cork Papers* to the 15th ult. Earl Grey and Lord Althorp, had tendered their resignations, and retired from the Ministry. The causes which led to this important decision on the part of these Noblemen do not appear, but have no doubt arose from the opposition which they and their colleagues have lately met with, from all parties, which has convinced them—weakened as they were, by the loss of several of their ablest coadjutors—of the utter impracticability of conducting the affairs of Government, in a manner either beneficial to the nation or creditable to themselves.

Negotiations were pending for the reconstruction of the Administration, or the formation of a new one; and rumour, as usual on such occasions, was actively engaged, and had placed the reins of government in various hands; but up to the latest hour, nothing definite was known on this important subject.

We have copied all the intelligence furnished by the Halifax papers.

CHOLERA.—The Montreal and Quebec papers by the last mail, furnish pleasing intelligence of this disease. In both cities the number of cases had rapidly diminished and the malady had assumed a much milder type, readily yielding to medical treatment. By the Halifax papers, we perceive, that there is no doubt of its actual existence in that town, but was confined to the Asylum for the Poor and the Military hospital, the places where it first appeared, and but few cases have occurred. The *Novascotian* of Wednesday last, furnishes the following paragraph on the subject:

“During the last fortnight there have been, both at the Asylum for the Poor and the Military Hospital, several deaths, from what a large majority of the Medical Men pronounce to be Asiatic Cholera. Indeed we believe there can be little doubt of it—but as so long a period has elapsed since the first appearance of the disease, and as few, if any persons have been attacked, but those who from their previous habits and mode of life, were strongly predisposed—there is but little excitement or alarm among the inhabitants. That this Province could ever entirely escape the scourge, we have never had an idea—but as Boston, and the cities along the American sea-board were but slightly affected by it, and as Nova-Scotia is almost encircled by the sea, and Halifax in particular has so fine an exposure to the clear breezes from the ocean, we have trusted much to those advantages of which experience has oftentimes tested the value. In a few days after the Cholera first made its appearance in Quebec, hundreds were smitten down as if by a whirlwind. At Montreal 1037 were buried in three weeks. If the disease be here, it must be of a milder type, as there has not been a single death in the town, and those at the hospital have not, we believe, exceeded ten or fifteen.”

It will no doubt be highly gratifying to our readers to learn, and it is with much satisfaction we are enabled to state, that our Board of Health have adopted every precautionary measure to prevent its introduction. We would, most strenuously, impress on the minds of