

COLONIAL.

LOWER CANADA.

MONTREAL, August 2.

No. 1.

Comparative statement of the Mortality at Montreal, during the month of July in each of the years 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, and 1834, from the Registers of Burials of this Parish and the Returns of the Cholera Hospital at the Common.

	July.	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	At the Common.	Total.
Catholic and Protestant Cemeteries.								
1st week	31	43	168	28	36	0	36	36
2nd ditto	23	67	188	27	53	7	60	60
3rd ditto	42	76	161	33	150	91	171	171
4th ditto	52	57	220	44	264	15	279	279
Total up to 29th July	130	233	637	132	503	45	546	546
Exclusive of the Burials from the Cholera Hospital in 1832, which have not been able to procure.								

Observations.—The Asiatic Cholera first manifested itself in 1834, by the death of an Emigrant, who arrived from Quebec on the 11th July, and who died on the same day, in St. Ann Suburbs, in the house of Mr. Joshua Bell.

On the 12th, another emigrant died of Cholera, at the hospital on the Common.

On the 13th, the first burial of a cholera patient took place in the Protestant burial ground. He died at the general Hospital.

On the 14th, first burial of cholera patients at the Catholic burial ground.

J. VIGER, Mayor.

No. II. Statement of burials of cholera patients at the Roman Catholic and Protestant burial grounds within the Parish of Montreal, and at that of the Hospital on the Common, from the 12th to the 29th July, 1834:—

Date.	Catholic.	Protest.	Common.	Total.
Part of second week.				
July 12	0	0	1	1
" 13	0	1	1	2
" 14	2	2	5	9
" 15	4	1	1	6
Third week of July.				
" 16	7	2	8	17
" 17	4	4	5	13
" 18	6	5	2	13
" 19	15	2	2	19
" 20	7	5	2	14
" 21	10	6	1	17
" 22	10	8	1	19
Fourth week of July.				
" 23	9	4	4	17
" 24	8	8	1	17
" 25	5	9	1	15
" 26	33	13	3	49
" 27	21	19	2	42
" 28	24	22	1	47
" 29	25	7	3	35
	190	118	43	351

J. VIGER, Mayor.

No. III. Burials at the Catholic and Protestant burying grounds, and at that of the Common, from the 12th to the 29th July, 1834, classified as to the Children, Adults, and Cholera Patients:—

1834.	Children.	Adults.	Total.	Cholera.
Part of second week.				
July 12	0	1	1	1
" 13	0	2	2	2
" 14	6	13	19	9
" 15	6	7	13	6
Third week of July.				
" 16	7	16	23	17
" 17	7	14	21	13
" 18	11	11	22	13
" 19	11	16	27	19
" 20	6	11	17	14
" 21	10	15	25	17
" 22	13	32	36	19
Fourth week of July.				
" 23	13	16	29	17
" 24	6	13	19	17
" 25	13	11	24	15
" 26	27	20	47	49
" 27	13	37	50	42
" 28	20	33	53	47
" 29	24	24	48	35
	193	292	485	351

J. VIGER, Mayor.

No. IV. Burials at the Catholic and Protestant burying grounds of Montreal.

testant burying grounds or Montreal.				
	Children.	Adults.	Total.	Cholera.
July 30	15	26	41	29
" 31	20	27	47	30

J. VIGER, Mayor.

MONTREAL.—It appears by official returns, signed by the Mayor, that from the 12th to the 31st July, inclusive, a period of twenty days, four hundred and ten deaths are attributed to Cholera alone in the city of Montreal. This is certainly a fearful amount, but nothing when compared to the mortality of 1832, during a similar period, after the first appearance of the malady. In that year, the first case occurred on the 10th June, and on the 29th of that month, an equal period of twenty days, the burials were 1037, by cholera alone.

The mortality by the disease has been steadily on the decline since Saturday last. Having experienced but little extraordinary warm weather of late, the virulence of the malady seems to be much checked, and to yield more readily to medical treatment than at its first appearance. We have heard from several of our medical friends, that there appears to be a great tendency with many of those recovering, to fall into typhus fever, if not narrowly watched.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY, &c. &c. —The statements which we have heard from several respectable Medical Practitioners, together with those published by the other prints of this city, all serve to confirm us in the impression that the disease, with which we have been so severely visited, is on the decline, both as to the number of cases and the malignity of its character. Indeed it is much doubted whether it has at any time, this year, been of so fatal a character as that which visited this country in 1832, though it has fallen more heavily on residents in respectable life than on strangers and wayfarers, in proportion to the general loss, than it did at any former period; yet here, again, we must remark that the first victims of the disease were amongst the labouring classes—the first case that occurred was of a man who had been for, at least, one year resident in this country,—and, as in 1832, it ascended in the objects of its attack, those in comfortable circumstances having been assailed at a later period. —*Quebec Mercury*, July 31.

The health of the city we are gratified at hearing, is improving though, severe cases still occur, yet the general opinion of the faculty is decidedly that the disorder has become more tractable.—The accounts from Montreal are also favourable, and we trust that the worst has passed.—The existence of Cholera in this Province is noticed in the New York papers, and is stated at first to have caused a great sensation, which subsided when the true state of the case was known.—The *Old Gazette* of last night publishes a letter from a correspondent, on whose accounts we believe the greatest reliance may be placed, by which it appears that the disease has also shown itself in that city, and we see in the papers, both of New York and Philadelphia, mention of several sudden deaths from heat and drinking cold water, and severe diarrhea, which perhaps may all be translated by the one awful word Cholera.

We understand that, since the death of Dr. Lyons, Drs. Morrin, Sewell, and Marsden have been appointed by the Committee of Management of the Emigrant Society, to the charge of the Hospital, near the King's Wharf.—*Id.* 2nd August.

We are glad to state, on the authority of medical gentlemen of extensive practice, that the prevalent disease has much altered in intensity; and that a few days ago, where no prospect existed of saving life, the symptoms now, although apparently as severe, are followed by few of the former rapid dissolutions. The recoveries have already been numerous, and most decidedly the disease has lost a great deal of its virulence. It will, no doubt, gradually diminish in intensity, and disappear after some weeks.

We regret to announce that the proportion of deaths among the citizens, has been very great; and although not much more than a third of the total of 1832 has been carried off, yet it is doubtful whether the calamity has not borne with as much severity on the resident citizens as it did in that year.

The interments for the six days, closed yesterday, are, we believe, 15, 16, 22, 37, 31, 22. Several of the deaths in the last two or three days, were the result of attacks several days preceding. A gradual improvement of the public health is taking place.—*Quebec Gazette*, 4th August.

We understand that the municipal authorities of New-York have addressed themselves to the Corporation of Quebec, to learn whether or not the Asiatic Cholera existed here, and that they received for answer, that it did.—*Id.*

THE WANDERING PIPER.—On Tuesday evening we attended the performance of this mysterious individual, in the room, in the New Legislative buildings, which was used during the last Session, for the sittings of the Assembly. The notice given of the performance was so short, that very many were not apprised it was to take place; and this, combined with other circumstances, caused a thin attendance—indeed the audience did not exceed thirty persons. The Piper, however, played with spirit; and several pieces of Scotch music, adapted to the instrument, were given with great effect.—Many of the company asked for particular pieces, and their wishes were most

readily complied with. The two hours during which the performance lasted, passed with more harmony than has been usual in the same room on more serious occasions, but we do not go so far as to say that all were delighted with the music of the evening.—The Minstrel himself is a person of good exterior, with an intelligent countenance, though it was somewhat disguised by his wearing a pair of green spectacles, either from having weak eyes, or for the purpose of better concealing his features. His last performance in this city will be to night.—*Quebec Mercury*.

THE CHOLERA.—During the past week several persons had died in the Poor-House, of a disease exhibiting some of the symptoms of Asiatic Cholera, but which some of the medical men recognize as the common Cholera of the Country that at this season usually prevails. A good deal of excitement was of course produced by the flying reports and rumours that were spread from day to day. The board of health had several meetings, to receive and examine information—and on Tuesday evening, they published the following declaration:—

BOARD OF HEALTH, 12th August, 1834. Resolved.—That this Board, having taken into consideration Reports and opinions of different Medical Practitioners, feel themselves able to state to the Public, that they have no account of any case of Malignant Cholera at present in existence, in any part of the town. The board would however, recommend to the public every precaution against that disease—in the use of careful diet—cleanliness—sobriety and attention to those directions formerly issued by this Board, for general guidance in case of its occurrence. (By order of the Board.)

JAMES C. HUME, M.D. Secretary.

We hope sincerely that this town may still escape, although perhaps it is asking too much of the great disposer of events, who has seen fit to send a scourge over the earth, from the operation of which none can fairly claim exemption. At present the general health is good—notwithstanding some languid efforts at a purification, the streets, lanes, yards, &c. are unusually filthy. Surely some prompt and effectual steps ought to be taken at once. Let all be done that men can do, and then if disease and death come, we cannot blame ourselves.

We regret to learn, by the papers received by the Mail Boat that there is no longer any doubt of the existence of the Cholera along the line of the St. Lawrence. Mr. Pryor, who arrived here a few days since, states that previous to his leaving Montreal, there had been 150 cases in 24 hours.—*Halifax Nova-scotian*.

ST. DOMINGO.—It has always been an argument against the abolition of Slavery that the negroes would not work, and the example of the Republicans of St. Domingo has been quoted in proof of the assertion. That Island, which under the old French dominion was beautifully cultivated, has been running fast to waste, and become comparatively unproductive. The Senate and Chamber of Representatives of Hayti, appear determined to wipe off the reproach—and have passed a rural code, the object of which is to compel the people to labor. This code provides that "All persons who are not proprietors or farmers in the place in which they reside, and shall not have engaged themselves to work for some proprietor or farmer, shall be reported as vagabonds, shall be arrested by the rural police of the place in which they may be found, and brought before the justice of the peace of the district. If, after eight days' detention, they shall refuse to work, they shall be sent to labour on the public works of the town or district in which they may be arrested, until they consent to work in the fields. Every labourer who on working days, and at the hours at which he ought to be employed, shall be found unoccupied, or walking upon the public ways, shall be considered as an idler, arrested as such, and brought before a justice of the peace, who for the first offence, may send him to prison for 24 hours, and for any repetition may send him to the public works."

Commercial Bank,

To be established by Royal Charter, at the City of Saint John, N. B.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Subscription for Stock in the above Bank has been opened by direction of the Committee, and that a Subscription List is deposited in Fredericton, at the Office of L. A. WILMOT, Barrister at Law. Fredericton, June 4th, 1834. 4w.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, August 20th, 1834.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE. Commissioner for } GEORGE MINCHIN ESQ. next week, }

SAVING'S BANK. Trustees for } HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq. next Week. } JAMES TAYLOR, Esq. JEDEDIAH SLASON, Esq.

By Authority.



List of Warrants payable on demand at the Province Treasurer's Office:

No.		£	s	d
366,	in favor of James Ryan,	10	0	0
367,	"	15	0	0
373,	Charles Coughlan,	80	0	0
	and J. Givnet,			
375,	Robert Robinson,	20	0	0
	and R. Young,			
376,	"	15	0	0
377,	Jermiah Smith,	15	0	0
378,	"	10	0	0
379,	John Naze,	10	0	0
380,	J. T. Murray, Esq.	250	0	0
381,	Hon. J. M. Bliss,	250	0	0
382,	Rt. Rev. Aeneas McEachern,	100	0	0
383,	" Lt. Col. Turner,	100	0	0
384,	" Lt. Col. Allen,	100	0	0
385,	" Hon. G. Shore,	75	0	0

Numbers 368, 369, and 370, are paid. Numbers 371, 372, and 374, will be paid by the Deputy Treasurer at Bathurst.

R. SIMONDS, Province Treasurer. Treasurer's Office, St. John, N. B. August 2d, 1834.

DESPATCH.—The ship *Wakefield*, Capt. Armstrong, which arrived off the Harbour yesterday from Liverpool, has only been absent from this port about eighty days—during which she discharged 1200 tons of Timber, and took in a return cargo of merchandise.—*N. B. 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 of Mr. William 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.—*Id.*

FIRES IN THE WOODS.—Much alarm was excited during the greater part of last week, by extensive fires in the woods in our neighbourhood. The wind on Thursday morning, blew strongly from the N. W., and caused the fire which had been burning for some time on the Nipisiguit, as well as on the N. W. branch of this river, to advance with rapid strides toward us; and so near had it approached, that a large quantity of burnt leaves fell in the streets of Chatham. Our neighbours in Newcastle and Douglas, became sensibly alarmed for the safety of their property, when the wind veered suddenly round to the S. E. and checked its progress. While this change allayed the fears of the inhabitants of the other side of the river, it excited those living on this, as it blew the fire in their rear down upon them. Although no immediate danger was apprehended for the buildings in Chatham, from the extensive clearances, the inhabitants adopted every precautionary measure. Puncheons were filled with water, ladders placed on many of the houses, and all easily ignited materials removed; the Firewards caused the brooks to be dammed up to afford a supply of water, and a watch to be set during the night.

On Friday afternoon a breeze sprung up from the Eastward, and brought with it copious showers, which have continued to fall at short intervals ever since, and all danger is now banished. As far as we can learn, the damages sustained have been trifling, confined principally to fences.

This should be a caution to the inhabitants how they set fire to the woods at this season of the year. But they have had many similar warnings, which have had but little effect. It will hardly be believed—but it is nevertheless true—that amidst the alarm on Thursday, persons clearing land a short distance from our village, set on fire piles of brushwood. If there be no law on our statute books for the summary punishment of such aggressors, the sooner there is one, the better for the safety of our property.—*Gleaner*.

COUNTY OF KENT.—Our attentive

Correspondent in this County, thus writes us:

On Thursday last the fire in the woods in rear of the town of Richibucto, raged awfully, fanned by a north westerly breeze. It bore down on the premises of Mr. Weldon, Mr. Layton, and Mr. Powell, but as it was entering over the fences, the property was providentially rescued by a change of wind, from the north east. Mr. Patrick Hanerbury, the evening of the same day, had his hay on Bass river burnt, and the Mill premises of John Jardine, Esq. on that river, were in imminent danger.

Our Correspondent also informs us, that the crops in this County, are burnt up with the heat, and that Potatoes are a total failure.—*Id.*

Wesleyan Methodists, not Enemies to the Church.—At a late Meeting at Lunenburg in favor of the Established Church, Mr. Branwell, a Wesleyan, made the following manly and honorable avowal:—

"I believe our National Establishment to be desirable to provide the means of religious knowledge on a large scale to the nation generally, and to provide men of learning and piety to defend the faith from the shafts of infidelity, popery, and false doctrine. The sons of the Establishment have often sealed the truth with their blood in defence of our Holy Religion; and I have no doubt that in similar conflicts the church would again send forth her sons in defence of the Truth, who would first defend her, and then die in her cause. (Loud cheers.) I esteem the Establishment, because her doctrines are those of the New Testament—the only rule of faith to a Christian. I esteem the Establishment because her Liturgy is the most scriptural form of prayer of human composition; and rarely do I find my mind brought into a more desirable frame than under the power of the Liturgy. If some should say, Why do you a Methodist defend the church?—my answer is, that I do so because I am a Wesleyan Methodist." (Loud cheering.) Mr. B. then read (amidst strong marks of approbation) two or three letters written by Dr. A. Clarke, showing the strong attachment felt by that venerable and holy man towards the Church. The authority of Dr. Coke, Mr. Benson, and the late lamented R. Watson, was also adduced, in order to show that the Speaker was justified, as a Methodist, in joining to shield the Establishment from the efforts which were then making against her.

We beg leave to acquaint our Subscribers and those persons who, for a series of years, have been indebted to us, that a person, duly authorized, is about to make a tour throughout the Province, (beginning at home), in order to effect a settlement of accounts up to the present period: We expect, therefore, that such as are not prepared to discharge the same, will afford the requisite acknowledgments for past services, so that it may not be again necessary for us to repeat what has been so frequently laid before them:—To those of our Subscribers and friends who have greatly contributed to our support, by the punctuality of their payments, we return our sincere thanks.

DIED.

At Prince William, on the morning of the 10th inst. after a painful and protracted illness which he bore with patience and pious resignation, Mr. James Duncan, in the 32nd year of his age.

GENERAL Meeting of all such Creditors of Joel Bedard, late of Richibucto, in the County of Kent, Yeoman, (an absconding debtor,) as shall choose to attend, is requested at the office of William Chandler, Esquire, in Richibucto, on Monday the twenty-seventh day of October next, to examine and see the debts due to each person ascertained.

Dated at Richibucto, County of Kent, this second day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

Wm. McLEOD, } Trustees JOHN McKAY, } for all the SAMUEL McKEAN, } Creditors.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

To be sold at Public Auction, on the 4th Tuesday in February next, in front of the Court House in Gagetown, in Queen's County, between the hours of 12 and 2 of the afternoon.

ALL the right and title of Nehemiah Purdy, in and to the following real estate, to wit,—all that tract or lot of Land situate on the Easterly side of the Jemseg Creek, in the County aforesaid, known and distinguished in the original grant thereof as lot number twenty-three, containing one hundred and fifty acres more or less: the same property conveyed by Thomas Gilbert to the said Nehemiah Purdy.

Also, all the right and title of the said Nehemiah Purdy in and to all that tract of Land situate on the Jemseg Creek aforesaid, conveyed by Deed of bargain and sale by William Coldwell to Samuel Purdy, and the said Nehemiah Purdy as joint Tenants, known and described in the grant thereof as lot number twenty-four, containing two hundred acres more or less; bounded westerly by the Creek aforesaid, easterly by vacant lands; southerly by lot number twenty-three; northerly by lot number twenty-five: The same having been seized and taken in and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province at the suit of Thomas Gilbert.

Dated at Gagetown, the 12th day of August, 1834.

N. H. DE VEBER, Sheriff of Queen's County.