

personal advantage by the forfeiture of the Townships on which they are settled.

Have the honour to be,

Sir, your most obedient,  
humble servant,  
(Signed) **GODERICH.**

Lieutenant Governor Young, &c. &c.

### THE CHOLERA.

Behold it cometh on with fearful haste,—  
The dark-wing'd Pestilence, The mighty fall  
Beneath its poison'd arrow,—and the tomb  
Doh gather riches till its treasure vaults  
Overflow. The bitter voice of wailing speaks  
From the far regions of the peopled east;  
And lo!—an echo from our clime bespeaks  
Deep agony and fear.

But ye who read

In all earth's change, the counsels of the skies,  
Gird on your armour, Christian!—if this world  
Is not thy place of rest; if thou hast row'd  
To follow in his footsteps, who o'ercame  
Death and the victor-grave, and span'd their flood  
With the strong arch of immortality,  
Show thy faith's value in this hour of need.  
In the haunts of poverty or pain  
Thy bounty with a brightening trace might move,—  
If thou for heathen lands would'st light the lamp  
Of God's salvation,—or in their own home,  
Amid the vineyard of thy hopes, dost spy  
One baleful weed to uproot,—one seed to plant  
Of heavenly truth, to bloom when thou art gone,—  
Go to thy work with diligence, as one  
Whose time is short. Strike to thy secret heart  
A searching glance, and if there linger there  
Trough shrouded cunningly, one evil germ,  
Be strong in extirpation, and invoke  
The aid of that Pure Spirit, who doth deign  
To dwell in fleshy temples, and prepare  
For life or death the humbly trusting soul.

Mrs. Sigourney.

### Boston, Aug. 25.

After a lapse of nine days from the appearance of the two first cases of cholera in this city, during which time an unusual state of health has been prevalent throughout the city, a third case appeared yesterday morning. The patient was a lad named George W. Schaffer, 10 years of age, who resided in Carver street. It appears that he called his mother about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, complaining of sickness. Vomiting and purging continued only one hour, and three hours afterwards Dr. Winslow Lewis was called, but the boy died at half past 11, A.M. He declared to Dr. L. that he had not eaten any thing out of the house the day previous.

**Cholera in Portland Harbour.**—Two cases of cholera occurred on board the brig Harriet, from New York, at quarantine in Portland harbour—one a white and the other a black man. The former died, but faint hopes were entertained of the recovery of the latter. Several of the crew were afflicted with diarrhoea; but the other case of malignant cholera had appeared.

### NEW YORK, Aug. 30.

If there be any body yet aboard, and wish to come home, they will not hesitate a moment after reading the official Cholera Report of yesterday, inserted in to-day's Gazette. Our extra Gazette of yesterday was in greater demand than any previous day, hundreds having been sent by mails, &c. to the country. The editors congratulate their fellow citizens on the return of health and business.

**Board of Health, Aug. 29, 1832.**—Alderman Cebra presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That in future all reports of deaths be reported in the usual manner by the City Inspector once in each week, and that the reports made by this Board cease.

Total of New Cases 21, deaths 5.—The burials for the twenty-four hours ending at eight o'clock this morning, reported to the City Inspector, were 38—16 of Cholera.

Total number of cases at New York, to August 29th, cases 5792, deaths 2156.

### PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28—moon.

Report of Cholera cases in Private practice for the last 24 hours—cases 5, deaths 0.

### August 30.

New cases 20, deaths 3. Total number from commencement, cases 2199, deaths 742.

**Familiarity with Death.**—Every one is familiar with the fact, that while the soldier often shudders and feels the curdling of his blood, as he is marching up to encounter a hostile army yet after the battle has begun, and he is surrounded by the dying and the dead, his apprehensions and fears all fly away, and he is enabled to view the scene around him with as much composure, not to say indifference, as if, instead of being an appalling reality, it were an unmeaning farce. And there is substantially the same effect produced upon most minds by the frequent recurrence of death in any circumstances. As men grow familiar with the monster, or rather with the effects which he produces, they are prone to think little of the awful reality of dying, and not unfrequently become absolutely callous in respect to their own future destiny, under those very dispensations which were intended to fasten their thoughts upon it in a course of active and habitual preparation. It is easy to see that these remarks apply with all their force to the pestilence which God has commissioned to invade our city.—We have already grown familiar with death, to a degree which altogether exceeds any thing which has before fallen within the experience of most of us.—New York pap.

### The Rev. Sydney Smith's Remedy for the Heartburns between the English and Irish.

In a speech recently delivered at Taunton, by this highly-gifted gentleman, on the subject of Reform, he thus pertinently adverted to the ministerial plan of education for Ireland, which has been so much misrepresented by the factious enemies of the ministers:—"I will tell you what the remedy is, and where I learnt the remedy. I did not learn it in my study, and certainly I did not learn it in the University where I was bred; but I learnt it on Waterloo Bridge, and the price I paid for it was a penny. There is a man on Waterloo Bridge, with a cage containing many animals. I saw in the cage a cat living among mice; a hawk with sparrows perched on his back, a weazle lying down among rats, and a very grave owl associating with tom-tits. They all lived together in the greatest harmony. There was no inclination to eat on one side, nor dread of being eaten on the other; the method by which I have brought all these animals to live together is (said the extinguisher of antipathies) is not by punishment or forced obedience, but by putting them together when very young, and by breeding them up from the earliest time in the same cage. This man should have been the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The only method of reconciling Irish Catholics and Protestants is by breeding them up in the same cage—by blending them from earliest infancy, in the same school, and by calling in the force of habit to

extinguish that deep hatred which nothing else could extinguish, and by which the safety of the whole British empire is endangered. I honour the ministry who have adopted such a scheme of peace."

Continued from No. 6,

Casting my eyes from the few floating pieces of timber, the miserable remains of bridge, I observed the possé of the ill-fated people that had been collected by the trumpet of the Geni, in serious and warm debate relative to the dispersion of the Bridge. They were it appeared the contractors and subcontractors for the stupendous undertaking. I found from the tenor of their discourse that the accident by no means arose from a defect of talent in any one individual, every one had been perfect in his own department. But what appeared to be no fault individually, amounted to a fault in the whole, for it seemed every one had been left to manage his own part, regardless how it might operate in unison with the work of his neighbour, and as too many cooks spoil the soup—so an abundance of talent without one chief to direct the whole was, it should seem the immediate cause of the disaster.

Here methought, might have been heard some of those wise prophets, who can see clearly the nature of an event when it has transpired, long and serious were the discussions as to cause and effect, nor unmixed with mutual contempt; but wisely finding that recrimination would not restore the bridge, they endeavoured like good politicians to adduce good out of evil.

Methought there was one who harangued the party in nearly the following language. Gentlemen, I should wish to impress on your minds that, happy for us, we are but subordinate actors in this business, the responsibility does not rest with us, but the projectors, they indeed have to contend with the public odium, and "the worlds dread laugh, which scarce the firm philosopher can scorn." But with respect to us, we have received our hire it is true, small indeed, but still it is something. And what relates to the other Gentlemen though this should not have been the case, they are true patriots, and the labour has been paid for in mere stay tape and buckram, oils, tobacco at two or three shillings per pound, negro rum at ten or twelve shillings per gallon, and cotton at three shillings per yard are no great matters. With regard to the unlucky bridge even let it go, the first loss is the best, the country will be benefited by its disappearance.

You have only to cast your eyes and behold in the one direction the beautiful serpentine meandering of the south-east river, and the picturesque and romantic bay of the other, navigable to the Baltic, both of which elegant streams would in a measure, have become useless, had the bridge stood, even for boats of any size, beside