

CHOLERA.

Letters from New Orleans to the 22nd inst. gives an appalling account of its wretchedness. Malignant Cholera, Yellow Fever, Cold Plague Small Pox, and Typhus Fever, all rage with desolating force. One hundred confined bodies were counted on the 1st inst. lying unburied in the Catholic Burial place. It was feared that in consequence of the long exposure of so many bodies to the air, the disease would change to the plague. Seventy six corpses were carried to one burial ground before 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 1st inst. The number of deaths was probably 200 a day. A family of 12 persons all alive on the 29th of October, were dead before the month of November. The weather was unusually warm for the season. The thermometer on the 22nd inst. indicated 74°.

From Friday, 24th October to Friday the 2^d November—a period of eight days—there were over *thirteen hundred* interments at New Orleans.

A letter of the 7th, published in the Essex Register, says: The work of death still goes on among us, but with a decreased mortality. The Board of Health do not report and the sextons refuse to give the number of interments, but it is thought by most people that the number will not exceed one hundred and seventy-five, for the two last days. The weather is very unfavourable for every thing, since Sunday we have had nothing but rain—and at this time Chateaux street (which is the Broadway of New Orleans) is ankle deep with mud—the wind is now at the north, and Lamé hopes we shall now have some pleasant weather.

The price of grave digging in New Orleans is six dollars per day. Nurses demand ten dollars per day, and are not, in many instances, to be had even at that exorbitant sum.

New Orleans Letters to Nov. 11th, say, that the frost had put an end to the Yellow Fever, and that the Cholera had so far abated, that the constance of the citizens began to wear a cheerful smile, and business to revive.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN,

DECEMBER 22, 1832.

Our English dates via United States, are to the 19th of October; but they contain nothing very important. Extracts will be found in the succeeding columns.

On Tuesday night last, the inmates of Government House were disturbed by an alarm of fire, which had nearly proved of a very serious nature; it appears that the edge of the pan of the Franklin stove in the dining room rested on the floor, and that upon the fire being raked out for the night, the hot coals had heated the iron to such a degree as to ignite the boards. From the extent of the damage done, it must have been burning for some hours previous to its discovery, and nothing but the extraordinary presence of mind of Mrs. Young, the lady of His Excellency, who first discovered the fire, and who kept the door of the apartment close shut, and thus precluded the external air, until the servants procured a supply of water, otherwise nothing could have saved the house from destruction. How Mrs. Young was aroused from her sleep to a sense of the danger to which

the inmates of the house were exposed, is best known to that watchful Providence which neither slumbers nor sleeps.

Free Ports.—We have great pleasure in announcing that the London Gazette of the 16th of October, contains an order in Council, declaring the ports of Liverpool and Yarmouth, in Nova Scotia, to be free warehousing ports, for the purpose of the Act G. Geo. IV. intitled "An Act to regulate the trade of the British Possessions abroad." We trust this will give a new impulse to the trade of those spirited and enterprising towns.

N. Y. 4th lion.

Barbados.—We regret to observe by a late Barbados paper that the Legislature of that Island have passed a perpetual Act, laying an additional duty of one shilling and sixpence per ton stirring, on all Vessels arriving at that Island, and a clause in the same Act provides that a further sum of one shilling and ninepence sterling per ton shall be levied for the period of seven years.

The Barbados Merchants in a petition to the House of Assembly remonstrated strongly against the measure, and in their statement showed that a ship of 452 tons which, previous to the passing of this act, would be liable to pay 53^l 18^s, would be now liable to a Duty of 136^l 6^s 11.

St. Andrew's Courant, Nov. 30.

New Brunswick.—A Meeting has been held at St. John, for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature for a Bill authorising the establishment of a new Bank in that city. The capital proposed is 100,000^l, in 25^l shares.

Newfoundland.—Nearly 15,000 bushels of Potatoes, with a large quantity of Turnips, Onions, &c. arrived at St. John's N. F. from Prince Edward Island, within the week previous to the 20th ult.

A severe hurricane was felt on the 13th Nov. in the Township of Godmanchester, which blew down several buildings, carrying some solid parts of the roof to a distance of 300 yards. 354 vessels have arrived at Quebec this season, being 55 less than last year, the comparative statement would have been, however, much closer, had the winds proved more favourable the past two months. Thirty vessels at least are due from different ports that cannot now arrive. The settlers' amount nearly to the same number (about fifty thousand) this year as last.

Quebec Mercury

New Brunswick.—St. Andrew has a footing every where, he was duly honored at St. John, under the auspices of John Robertson, Esq. an worthy a Scotchman as ever lived. At Richibucto, Samuel McKean and Hugh McKay, Esqrs. presided over a similar exhibition of good humour and national feeling.—Winter has already set in with the greatest vigour. A large quantity of snow has fallen, and the ice on the river is sufficiently strong to admit of travelling on foot with the greatest safety. We saw several horses and sleighs on it yesterday afternoon.

Miramichi Gleaner.

Shipwreck.—The schooner James, John McMullen, master, owned by Mr. John Thompson, of Pictou, and partly laden with a general cargo from Halifax, for that port, while attempting to beat into this harbour on Wednesday the 15th inst. went ashore near the Basin, when she very shortly after bilged. The place where she first struck being a perpendicular rock; the crew and passengers,

nine in number, jumped ashore from the bowsprit end. There still remained on board a little boy unavoidably left behind. As soon as information was given of his situation, a boat with four hands was dispatched to endeavour to procure him dead or alive. A strong heave run among the breakers deterred the first boat from boarding the wreck; a second one shortly after watched a favourable opportunity, and succeeded in putting Richard Townsend on board, who, to the great joy of every one present, rescued the little fellow from his perilous situation, by sending him on shore by a rope from the vessel to the rocks. As the wreck was surging with much violence at the time among the breakers great risk was run by going on board. Too much praise, therefore, cannot be given to Townsend, for his humanity in attempting to save the child's life at the risk of his own. The vessel is a total wreck, and it is feared but little of the cargo or materials will be saved.

Louisburg, Nov. 16.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BEGINNINGS OF EVIL.

Young men, for the most part, are but little aware of the danger which attends the *beginnings of evil*. No one becomes suddenly abandoned and profligate. There is always a gradual progress: He begins in *slight, occasional departures* from rectitude, and goes from one degree of guilt to another, till conscience becomes scared, the vicious propensity strong, the habit of indulgence fixed, and the character ruined.

Nothing is more obvious than this connexion between the beginning and the consummation of evil; and yet, hardly anything is more difficult, than to convince the young of its reality. In entering upon wrong courses they have not the least expectation or fear of the dreadful issue.—They mean not to proceed beyond the point of safety; and they have no doubt, they can easily effect an escape, whenever danger appears; but ere they are aware, they are arrested by the iron grasp of habit, and ruined forever.

Take for example, a young man, who occasionally drinks to excess in the social circle; he does not dream that he is entering upon a course which will probably end in confirmed intemperance. He means no harm; he says of the sin, is it not a little one? there can be no danger of this. But soon his bands are made strong, and he becomes the slave of a sottish vice.

Thus it is with all vicious practices.—However slight at first, they tend, by a strong and necessary impulse, to the point of utter depravity of principle, and ruin of character. There is no safety but in guarding against the first approaches of evil.—To step upon forbidden ground is to throw one's self into the power of the destroyer; and if God interpose not to deliver, ruin is inevitable. It was a wise saying among the ancients, that the way of vice lies down hill. If you take but a few steps, the motion soon becomes so impetuous and violent, that it is impossible for you to resist it.