

every man would be a wit, if he could; and notwithstanding pedants of a pretended depth and solidity, are apt to deny the writings of a polite author as flash and froth, they all of them shew, upon occasion, that they would spare no pains to arrive at the character of those whom they seem to despise.—*Addison.*

It is the same with understanding as with eyes; to a certain size and make just so much light as necessary, and no more. Whatever is beyond, brings darkness and confusion.—*Shelley.*

Man is a creature very inconsistent with himself; the greatest heroes are sometimes fearful, the sprightliest wits at some hours dull, and the greatest politicians on some occasions whimsical. But I shall not pretend to palliate or excuse the matter; for I find by a calculation of my own nativity, that I cannot hold out with any tolerable wit, longer than two minutes after twelve of the clock at night, between the 18th and 19th of next month.—*Tatler.*

Against our peace we are our will;  
Amidst our plenty something still;  
For horses, houses, pictures, planting,  
To thee, to me, to him is wanting.  
That cruel something unpossessed,  
Corrodes and leavens all the rest,  
That something if we could obtain,  
Would soon create a future pain.—*Prior*

## EUROPE.

### THE GRAND SECRET.

The secret has oozed out at last! Lord Grey a week or two ago, in answer to some questions, stated that the object of the mission to the Court of St. Petersburg was of so much importance, that Ministers considered themselves justified in confiding it to no less a personage than the Lord Privy Seal.

We do not inform the public what this important mission relates to; but, in doing so we beg our contemporaries of the *Herald*, *Times*, *Chronicle*, and *Courier*, not to avail themselves of our exclusive information at least before Wednesday next, merely for the sake of decency; for by this delay they will perhaps be enabled to delude their readers into the belief that it has originated with them, and not with us.

Well, then, Durham is sent to demand explanation of the Russian Court as to the nature of certain correspondence which the emissaries of Russia have, for some considerable time, been carrying on with one or two of the native Princes of India. A Russian journal, not many weeks ago, in reply to some insolent attacks upon the Emperor, stated that the time was not far distant when the Russians would dictate terms to England in *Calcutta*! This was taken, by our wiseacres, to be mere bravado—to be swagger, and nothing but swagger, in the style of Tom Duncombe or Buffer Jones. But, by the Mass! the honest barbarian in an editor knew what he was saying. He was telling the downright truth, but telling it rather prematurely; which he would not have done had he not been incited thereto by the insults of our literary cockneys.

The fact is, Russia has been extending her outposts, and making what may very properly be called a road to India, for the last ten years Persia is little better than a dependency of Russia. She is completely within the grasp and the mercy of the latter power. The Northern princes of India are warlike, restless, discontented, and eager to burst the chains in which they are held by the monarchs of Leadenhall

Street. Their situation is favourable to Russian aggrandisement, and a deep intrigue has been discovered, the object of which was to encourage their disaffection, and direct their attention to the probable assistance of Russia. Emissaries from St. Petersburg have been resident amongst them for a long period, making themselves acquainted with the geographical position and the resources of the country; and the consequences have been mischievous in the highest degree,—so much so, that Lord William Bentinck is in hourly fear of open rebellion.

What Durham is commissioned to ask we know, but whether he is instructed to remonstrate or threaten we know not. All that we can say with certainty, is that India stock is falling, and the Indigo merchants are looking very blue. What with menaced rebellion in the East Indies, actual rebellion in the West Indies, the invasion of Portugal, the rose in Holland, the squabble in Ireland, the Jacobin riots in Paris, the Royal skirmishes in *La Vendee*, and last—not least the bloodless revolution at home (the bloodless affairs of Bristol and Nottingham are forgotten), we are in as nice a pickle as one could wish to be, on a summer day.—*Age.*

## BOSTON, September 5.

In Providence, on Monday, there were two new cases of Cholera.

At Albany, on Friday, there were 4 new cases and 1 death.

At Philadelphia, on Saturday, there were 18 new cases of Cholera and 3 deaths. The Board of Health had it in contemplation to suspend their daily reports after Saturday.

In Baltimore, on Friday, there were 30 deaths. On Saturday, there were 20 deaths.

At Brooklyn, on Sunday, there were 7 deaths.

At Portsmouth, (Va.) at the last date, there were no new cases, and at Norfolk very few; deaths at the latter place on the 29th ult. 3; 30th, 7.

According to the following article from the National Intelligencer of Saturday, the disease is raging in Washington city:

The Cholera is amongst us at last, beyond doubt, and its existence in a few cases should put all persons on their guard. The report of yesterday gives an aggregate of 13 new cases in the Central Hospital.

September 9.

*Fifth Case of Cholera.*—On Thursday evening about eleven o'clock, the watchmen found a woman in a state of intoxication in the street, and conveyed her to the watch house at the south part of the city, where she passed the night. Yesterday morning she was found to be affected with decided Cholera, of which she died at half-past ten, at the hospital in Boylston-street.—She said her name was Elizabeth Hunt. In her pocket were found a bottle of rum, half spent, a pack of cards, and a phial of medicine, probably a cholera specific.

NEW-YORK, September 1.

The whole number of interments from the 1st of July to the 29th of August, is 4,530. The usual mortality at this period, is about 1,099, leaving for mortality from extraordinary causes, or pestilence, 3,500, or one sixtieth part of our whole population.

The whole number of interments during the last six days is 363, or fifty for each day. If we deduct 10 from each day for deaths by ordinary diseases, it will leave 34 each day for deaths by Cholera or pestilence.

The Board of Health have resolved to discontinue the publication of a daily report.

[The New-York Advertiser of the 4th instant is silent on the subject of the disease.]

*Philadelphia, Sept. 3.*—The Board of Health of Philadelphia has deemed it unnecessary to issue any other daily reports of the Cholera, and we believe that nearly all the cholera hospitals have been closed.

*Baltimore, Sept. 5.*—The Cholera reports of deaths for this city, after having reached thirty-five for two successive days, have again diminished to fifteen and are, we hope, on a final decline.

*Washington.*—The Board of Health report for the 24 hours ending at noon on Tuesday the 4th, 42 cases and 10 deaths.

*Cholera.*—August 27.—During the last two days the cholera has increased at Quebec. There was from 13 to 16 interments in the Protestant burying ground yesterday, eight or nine of which were cholera.

MONTREAL, August 25.

We have to congratulate our readers on the favourable aspect of the health of the city, as again denoted by the report below from the Board of Health. It exhibits a progressive diminution of the disease here.

The interments at the different burial grounds for the 23d and 24th, up to 8 o'clock, p. m. were of Cholera 13.

Total up to the 18th, Cases, 4300; Deaths, 1731.

Of two hundred and forty-eight members of the Montpelier Temperance Society, only one consistent member has died of cholera. Five members, within our knowledge, fell from their integrity; since cholera commenced, or shortly before its appearance. Of these, one died by a dislocation of the spine, caused by falling down stairs in a state of intoxication; one died of the effects of excessive drinking in the prime of life; whilst the fifth, who had risen from disgrace to respectability whilst he continued a member, has again sunk down to his former condition, and is now a worthless drunken outcast. Let those who oppose Temperance Societies explain away these facts.—*Courant.*

The following extracts from a history of this distemper fall in with the general expectation, and encourage us to hope that the progress of this disease will be suspended by our winter weather. "In 1321, the pestilence passed on the rivers beyond Bagdad, but seemed to die away at the approach of winter." "In Sept. 1823, it reached Astrachan, and continued to shew itself till arrested by the winter. The following summer it did not re-appear." "In 1320, it appeared in Spain. At the coming of winter it ceased, but the next summer it re-appeared in those provinces of Russia, north of Teheran." "In 1831, it spread in Russia. As the winter advanced the disorder seemed to fade away on the continent of Europe, when it unexpectedly appeared at Sunderland.—*Montreal Gazette*

## OSTON, ON FRIDAY THE

21st inst. between Mr. James Haydon and Mr. Henry Gordon's, on the Three Rivers road, a Red Morocco Pocket Book, containing 67. 10s. in Treasury Notes, and Memorandums. Whoever has found the above, and will deliver said Book with the whole of its Contents, to either of the above persons, the latter being the owner,—or at this Office, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble.

Charlotte-Town, Sept. 22, 1832.