

ticular study to modulate their voice in soft and melodious tones, and to display grace and elegance in every motion. Their habitations are intermingled with gardens, and form small villages very near to each other, consisting of about twenty houses each. And in the middle of each of these villages is a strongly fortified tower, in which in case of invasion, they shut the women and riches of the country. These towers as well as all the houses, are built of wood, decorated with great art, and finished with taste.

The dress of the Circassian men is a mixture of the Greek and Turkish habits. It consists of a pair of wide pantaloons, buskins, a close bodice fastened with a girdle, a kind of domino with open sleeves, and a cap or turban not very high, broad at the top and narrow at the bottom. They shave their beards, leaving very long mustaches.

The dress of the women is more simple and pleasing. It consists of pantaloons, a bodice, and a long robe in Armenian taste, or a large furled pelisse. From the cap or bonnet of the shape of a sugar loaf, hangs a veil. This bonnet is richly ornamented with pearls.

The dress is never sold with the women unless agreed for separately. The Circassian women, however, like the European, wear under all a linen garment, which they change every day, and this garment the seller is obliged to give with the woman to the purchaser. In this state he delivers his merchandise.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Thomas Dickerson, Anthony, arrived this morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 12th of April. We are indebted to Captain Anthony for the London Morning Chronicle of the 11th of April.

The Reform Bill was brought up for its second reading in the Lords, on the 9th. It was supposed that the question would have been taken before the close of the sitting of the 10th, as Earl Grey had issued a circular, requesting a full attendance of the friends of the Bill that evening. After a long and spirited debate, however, the question was again adjourned. The Duke of Wellington made a strong speech against the Bill on the 10th. The Earl of Hardington has given notice of his intention, should the present bill be lost, to introduce a bill by way of a compromise of this agitating question.

Lord Wharfedale made an able speech in favor of allowing the bill to be read a second time, and sent to a Committee of the whole. It could there be amended, or perhaps got rid of altogether.

In the course of the remarks of the Duke of Wellington, in disputing the benefits to the French of their late revolution, he stated the important fact, that at no period during the reign of Louis XVIII. & Charles X., did it require more than from 500 to 1000 men to keep the peace of Paris; but since the revolution, there has not been a month in the course of which 6,000 men in arms have not been necessary for the same purpose.

Lord Ellenborough made a very able speech against the Bill on the 9th.

The debates were very animated, and at times, much more personal than have been usual in the House of Lords.

The Morning Chronicle speaks doubtfully as to the result, but is rather inclined to believe that the bill will be ordered to a second reading by a very small majority.

The Liverpool Courier of the 11th, a moderate Tory paper says, "It appears to be anticipated that the Reform Bill will be carried, according to some who affect to be wise on these points, by six, or according to others by twelve or fourteen votes. Carried it probably will be, but on all hands it is agreed by a small majority."

LONDON, April 11.—The debate on the second reading of the Reform Bill is again adjourned.

All sorts of reports are in circulation on the subject of the division. Some think that the motion of the Duke of Buckingham will have the effect of depriving ministers of several votes. The general persuasion, however, is that Ministers will carry the second reading by a small majority. Provided only there be a majority, the smaller the better, as it will render it the more necessary to secure the bill against any mutilation in its subsequent stages. The Duke of Buckingham, by strengthening the minority, may thus unintentionally be the means of promoting real reform.

The motion of the Duke of Buckingham was to be made only in case the second reading should be negatived. In that case, it was his intention, he said, on the 16th of April, to bring in a bill for giving two representatives in Parliament to those large towns, which, by their opulence and commercial importance, were entitled to be represented, although at present they were not represented. This would be the first object of the bill. A second object of the bill would be to conjoin and consolidate certain boroughs, each of which now returned two members to Parliament so as to return two members for the consolidated boroughs; the purpose of this being to prevent the inconvenience of an addition to the present numbers of the House of Commons by the introduction of members for places not before represented. And a third provision of the bill would be to extend the elective franchise to persons not now entitled to vote, so as to prevent the abuse of the elective franchise in boroughs.

CHOLERA IN ENGLAND.—The report made to the Board of Health on the 10th, announces 39 new cases and 28 deaths in the country. From Southwark, the report was 12 new cases and 10 deaths; Ely, 12 cases and 7 deaths on the 9th.—Glasgow on the 7th 11 new cases and 9 deaths.

CHOLERA IN PARIS.—Paris papers were to the 8th of April, inclusive. The cholera was advancing with fearful progression, and has become a formidable pestilence in the capital. M. Casimir Perier, the President of the Council, and some others of distinction, had been attacked. On the 7th of April, the deaths were 257, new cases 717.

From the Monitor.

The malady of the President of the Council, of the nature of which there was a considerable uncertainty, has presented symp-

oms which leave no doubt of its being the cholera morbus.

The most beneficial remedies have been happily resorted to in good time, and the progress of the disease has thereby been arrested. From the state which the President of the Council now is, there is every reason to hope that he will shortly become convalescent.

From the Messenger des Chambres.

Yesterday evening, at half-past 4, the President was taken with vomiting. He had during the day suffered from a dizziness of the head, cramp in the stomach, and pains in the bowels. The other Members of the Administration were forbidden to approach his apartment. The official duties of the bureaux were deputed to a private cabinet. Great anxiety is manifested in the Hotel. Dr. Emery, the usual medical attendant of M. Casimir Perier, and Dr. Broussais, were called and had recourse to the best remedies and leeches were twice applied.

His Majesty sent frequently to inquire after the state of the Minister's health.

M. Casimir Perier is not yet out of danger, although the vomiting has ceased, and perspiration has been brought on. The hopes of the medical men are hourly strengthened, and a speedy return to a state of convalescence will in all probability ensue.

FRANCE AND ITALY.—If there is any reliance to be placed upon the Italian correspondence of the *Constitutionnel*, the Austrians are aiding the Papal troops to force the French troops to evacuate Ancona.

DREADFUL HURRICANE IN INDIA.—Extract from a private letter, dated November 10, from the neighbourhood of Balasore:—"I can think of nothing but the hurricane which occurred here on the last day of October; such a calamity I never heard of or read of; at least 10,000 persons in my jurisdiction were drowned, and I fear the accounts will show double that number, including children. The high road from Madras to Calcutta runs through Balasore, a about six miles north of this, and where it is in a direct line nine miles from the coast, the sea crossed it, carrying with it every living thing in that space, in that direction. At least 150 square miles were inundated from 10 to 15 feet deep.

The sea came up to Balasore, and to the northward also the inundation was little less. The deck and part of a vessel are on the road. Where the sea crossed it on the west side, and where its progress was checked by the road on the east side, are lying, all dead and heaped together, men, tigers, buffaloes, cows, &c. I have sent out hundreds of people to burn and bury, but if it does not breed a pestilence we shall be lucky; it is not easy to dispose of bodies covering miles."

The Bengal Hurkaru, after describing the total destruction of the crops in the above district, states, that on the night of the 8th of Nov. 7000 maunds of grain had been despatched for the use of the famishing survivors of the dreadful flood.

THE ARMY.

A detachment from the 79th depot is ordered to join the service companies in Canada, with Lieut. Col. Macdougall.

Lieutenant Weir, and thirty men of the 32d Regiment, are ordered from Tralee, to embark for Canada, to join the service companies.

Lieutenant Colonel Warre, Assistant Quarter Master General, from the Portsmouth district, will be stationed at Cork.

The 43d Light Infantry, and 60th Rifles, in Dublin, have broken up their full bands, retaining, however, the trumpets and bugles, and adding them to their brass bands, which now consist of from twenty-seven to thirty instruments. This regulation is general as respects light infantry and rifle regiments.

As the Brigade Majors of Yeomanry in Ireland are to be struck off, their duties will be performed by the Field Officers of regiments stationed in the respective districts.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

WEST INDIES.

Extract of a letter from his Majesty's ship North Star, dated Jamaica, 17th Jan. 1832:—"The *Blanche*, Blossom, Champion, *Hyacinth*, *Rose*, and *Sparrowhawk*, are at Montego Bay. The crews of the first three are on shore, and are expected to march into the interior with 150 militia, in search of runaway negroes. The rebel slaves have retired in a body of 10,000 men into the mountains. A Missionary has been shot by the seamen of the *Rose*, by sentence of Court Martial, and another is in irons on board the *Blanche*, for having aided and advised the slaves in the insurrection. The Emperor of Hayti's troops are in a miserable condition; the officers and soldiers are without shoes, and their clothes are ragged. At a ball given by the Emperor on Christmas Eve, the black ladies appeared highly dressed, and covered with jewels, and the company consisted of many hundreds. Several English officers were present. The Emperor was very attentive, and spoke very good French."—*Hampshire Telegraph*.

The Court Journal has the following paragraph:

NEW BARONETIES.—Lord Stirling, whose claim to the Peerage is now under consideration, has instructed his lawyer to commence proceedings in Chancery, for the purpose of preventing the appropriation of lands in Canada to the New Canada Company, which has just been formed under the sanction of Government. Lord Stirling claims by virtue of a charter to one of his ancestors, the sole right to the possession of the lands which Lord Goderich has agreed to grant to the Company, and also to other territory extending several hundred miles. He also, under the same charter, assumes the power of creating 150 Baronetries, and he has exercised it in two or three instances. The Colonial Department resists the claim to the land, and his right to create Baronetries is also denied. The question will be an interesting one to the public if it should be tried.

The territory granted by the charter under which Lord Stirling claims, covers not only the whole of the Province of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, together with the territory claimed by the State of Maine, and lately the subject of arbitration, with, we believe, a portion of the State of New York, and a very considerable part of the

Canadas. He opened, some time ago, an office in London for disposing of these lands and published a prospectus, and His Majesty's Government thought it necessary so far to take notice of his pretensions, as to send instructions to the Governors of these Colonies, to prevent the settlement of any persons who might attempt to occupy lands under colour of titles derived from Lord Stirling. His claim, however, is not wholly without colour, though we do not imagine the proceedings he is stated to have instituted, will prevent the sale of Government lands in any of the North American Provinces to the British North American Land Company, which is what the Court Journal intends by the New Canada Company.—*Quebec Mercury*.

MISCELLANY.

DR. MOIR ON THE CHOLERA.

Mr. Moir, surgeon, Musselburgh, well known in the world of the *belles lettres* by his contributions to Blackwood's Magazine, and to the world of physic by his recent history of Ancient Medicine, has found time, amidst the multitude of his late duties, to throw together a few "Practical Observations on Malignant Cholera, as that disease is now exhibiting itself in Scotland." Having ourselves neither medical knowledge nor experience of the disease we can say nothing for the accuracy of Mr. Moir's observations; but, as his experience has been very great, and as we know him to be a man of clear understanding, we are inclined to think his pamphlet highly deserving of attention. The following appear to us as the most striking and important of Mr. Moir's observations:

"The proximate cause of the disease he believes to be a paralysis of the sympathetic system of nerves. Whatever the disease has been in other countries, it has decidedly proved itself contagious in this.

"Indeed," says Mr. M. "the whole history of the disease among us, from first to last, is nothing more than a consecutive series of examples, strikingly illustrative of the personal communicability of the disease." He also thinks that it will never leave a place while a victim susceptible of its influence remains.

Stimuli and exhaustion should alike be avoided.

In no single instance within Mr. Moir's experience has the disease attacked a robust person. He thinks it is unlikely for a person in ordinary good health to be attacked, as for one to have the small pox for the second time. Wherever a person apparently healthy was attacked, it was afterwards discovered that there had been a deficiency of nervous tone, and a consequent diminution of the powers of life. Intemperate habits, scanty nutrition, and natural delicacy of the constitution, are, he thinks, the three grand predisposing causes of cholera.

In treatment in the early stage, Mr. Moir is of opinion, that opium must be administered for the purpose of tranquilizing the stomach, but not continued after the vomiting abates. In the second stage alone, does he think blood-letting of any avail. From twelve to eighteen ounces may then be drawn with benefit. In the last stage, it is needless to open a vein, as the blood will not flow.

Interments should be speedy, and earth should be employed to carry the coffin. He contemplates no advantage from dissection.

THE COMET.—The following extract is the best account we have yet seen in a condensed form of the particulars of a visit by which this year will probably be honoured; the report of Professor David will relieve all the fears that have been felt on the subject. A Comet can hardly do much damage at so respectable a distance as 20,000,000 of miles.

ENKE'S COMET, 1832.—By Professor David, Imperial Astronomer at the University of Prague.—A variety of surmises on the subject of this comet having prevailed for some time past, and these surmises being of a nature to stimulate its prejudicial effects on our own globe, even to the extent of engendering prophetic denunciations of the mischief which it will occasion, it appears high time to allay the apprehensions which have been excited, and to state the results at which an accurate calculation of its course has enabled us to arrive. This comet has frequently appeared in former years, and was observed from the observatory at Prague in 1825 or 1828. On the present occasion, it will be discovered, though only by the aid of the best and clearest telescopes, in the sign "Pisces," in the western firmament, and will set about a quarter before 9 o'clock in the evening, between the middle and latter end of the present month, (February.) It will traverse this sign in the month of March, enter "Aries" in the beginning of April, and set at half past 9. Towards the end of that latter month, and in the course of its progress through "Taurus," which it will enter at that period, it will continue gradually to draw nearer to the sun, with which its setting will be simultaneous after the middle of May. It will approach nearest to the earth after the middle of June, but will then cease to appear above our horizon, in consequence of its lying too much to the south; from this circumstance it will be no longer visible to us. As, at this stage of its course, the comet will attain to more than 50 degrees southern latitude, it will be far removed from the plane of the earth's orbit; and even in its nearest proximity to our globe, it will be at a distance much exceeding 20 millions of miles. From the preceding data, as well as from the bodyless nature of the matter which appears to constitute planets, every individual may infer for himself that no prejudicial effects whatever on our own globe are to be apprehended from the appearance of the present comet.

Prague, January 7.

THE MILITARY EXPEDITION.—The St. Louis papers contain information from the military expedition which recently left Jefferson Barracks, up to the 13th ult. The troops arrived at Rock Island on the 12th, and on the 13th Gen. Atkinson held a council with the head men of the Sac and Fox Indians, in which the murderers of the Menominees were demanded. The chief (Kewkuck) replied that his band having had no agency in the murders, it did not belong to him to give hostages; and as he had no

control over the band which had perpetrated the outrages, he could not surrender the murderers, the General did not urge the point.

The prophet (a Winnebago) is represented as the chief instigator of the present difficulties, and he is seconded in his schemes by Black Hawk. These two Indians, with their followers, are now on near the spot whence Black Hawk was removed last summer.

The last information from the two hostile bands was of a character to exclude the idea of immediate hostilities on the part of the Indians; their old men, women and children were still with them, and it is well known that all ineffective and helpless persons are sent away after they have made up their minds to fight.

It is Gen. Atkinson's intention to take measures to humble Black Hawk and the prophet, and teach them that we are to be trifled with no longer; in a word, to settle the difficulties so that there will be no more alarm from these Indians. He has sent despatches to Gov. Reynolds to have the militia ready, should their services be required; but they will not be called upon until it is determined to scour the Indian country. In the mean time it is deemed prudent to put Rangers on the frontier, to be prepared for any thing that may happen, and Gen. Atkinson has advised Gov. Reynolds to that effect. It is reported that the Sioux and Menominees, are raising a war party to go against the Sacs and Foxes, but it is doubtful whether the report is well grounded. A council will be held with the Menominees, and they will be told that the U. States will avenge their wrongs. To do this was the object of the expedition; but circumstances have altered its complexion in some measure.

The St. Augustine Herald mentions the receipt of the report of Lieut. Picknell, who, during the last year was employed on an experimental survey to test the practicability of constructing a canal across the Peninsula, and the report is highly satisfactory. The quantity of water wanted for the supply of the Canal is 66,027,450 cubic yards. The sources from whence this water is proposed to be drawn, are, Sampson's Pond, Kingsley's Pond, Little and Big Santa Fe Pond, Pond of the Woods, Trout Pond, Summit Pond, and the head of S. prong of Black Creek. The supply from these sources, Lieut. Picknell estimates at 111,970,888 cubic yards, making an excess of 45,883,433.—*American Paper*.

QUARANTINE AT BOSTON.—The British barque *Dependent*, Captain Gallie, 56 days from Liverpool, which arrived at Boston on Sunday last, has been placed under quarantine at that port. No particular cause is assigned. The *Morning Post* of Monday states, that the Pilot wished to anchor her at the quarantine ground, but the captain insisted, and in fact ordered him to bring her up to the city. She has since been ordered back to the road.—*Quebec Mercury*.

There is an extraordinary statement going the rounds of the papers, which charges the Captain of a British frigate, who had succeeded in capturing a slave vessel on the coast of Africa and carrying her into Fernando Po, with selling the unfortunate negroes, and again making slaves of them. It seems quite unnecessary to offer any contradiction to such a statement, as every person knows that it is impossible to commit such an outrage in any British colony. Slave dealing is piracy by the English laws, and a captain of a frigate would not only lose his commission by such an act, but could never set his foot on British ground again without being seized, tried, and punished as a felon and a pirate.—*Albion*.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—The execution of the quarantine laws will naturally excite complaint. They must however be enforced with the necessary rigour to be effectual, otherwise they will be trampled with and their aid defeated.

We understand that Captain Neil has preferred complaints to the Board of Health against Dr. Griffin, the Health Officer at Grosse Isle, for a longer detention than necessary of the ship *Robertson*, from Greenock. Evidence has been taken before the Board on the matter, and Dr. Griffin, it is stated, has been called upon to answer the complaint.

The cases of the Canada, *Intrepid* and *William* (from Arichat), have also been before the Board.

That complaints will arise, there can be no doubt, the Medical Officer at Grosse Isle has a very difficult task to perform, and masters of vessels, their crews and passengers at the end of a voyage, especially if it has been of long duration, are not the most unprejudiced judges of the conduct of the detaining Officer. At the same time as he cannot but be aware of the temper of those subjected to his visitation, his own discernment must point out the necessity of preserving the suaver in modo, whilst strictly performing a most unpleasant duty. The hope of giving satisfaction to the *détenués*, we admit, is almost desperate, but it is in his power to prevent any just cause of complaint, and this, the experience and amenity of the gentlemen employed, will we doubt not enable him to effect.—*Q. Mercury*.

The rage for emigration continues with increased energy, many families in respectable circumstances are leaving England, both for these Provinces and the United States, but very many of the poorer class will also come out. The *Morning Herald* 5th April says "The Earl of Egremont sent off 1000 paupers, at his own expense last week, and paid £1500 into the hands of the Secretary of the Canada Company, for their use on their arrival." This is as it should be, the act is worthy a British Nobleman; the objects of his bounty will, we dare predict, soon cease to be paupers. Similar plans have been adopted, by contribution, in other parts of England.

The *Morning Herald* of the 4th April, contains copious extracts of all the most material points, from the Quarantine Regulations established here, and published in this paper, on the 21st of February. It concludes by a notice that the full particulars of the act may be seen at the Office of the Ship Owner's Society, Cornhill.

board of the vessel last night, all in the boat having been drowned. This is not true with respect to that vessel at least. The rumour is probably not without some foundation, but no certain information has yet been obtained on the subject.

Total number of emigrants arrived this season to the present date, 16th of May: England, 1241; Ireland, 705; Scotland, 16—3092.

We are happy to find that, by the exertions of some spirited individuals, there is now a probability of a House of Correction being established for this District.—*Mercury*.

The Strathisla from London, was boarded off Perce, a few days since by a boat, who informed them that the election for Gaspo had taken place, and that Mr. Christie had been unanimously re-elected. The name of the other member is not recollected by our informant.—*Id.*

Yesterday we witnessed one of the most delightful scenes that the eye of a Christian could behold, viz: the union of all denominations assembled in the same house, to worship the same God, having one common interest to serve, and one common danger to fear. The notice of a general and solemn Fast, we gave in our last number by publishing the Governor's Proclamation. At the hour appointed for public worship at the Episcopal church, crowds of every denomination as if impelled by one common spirit of zeal, attended the call; and the church was so filled, that fears were entertained by some, that the gallery would break down. Many went off for want of room. Several of the leading Methodists were present. The Rev. Mr. Buel, Presbyterian minister, and his lady, formed a part of this interesting assembly. The Rev. Mr. Clarke preached from these words of Jonah:

"But let man and beast be covered with sackcloth, and cry mightily unto God; yea, let them turn every one from his way, and from the violence that is in their hands."

"Who can tell if God will turn and repent, and turn away from his fierce anger, that we perish not?"

Mr. Buel had given notice of preaching in the evening, when a number of the Episcopal church attended. Mr. B. preached from St. Matthew, chap. 5, "Agree with thine adversary quickly, whilst thou art in the way with him," &c. &c. His discourse was well adapted for the occasion, and delivered with all the earnestness of one that seemed deeply interested. The shops of the village were all shut, during the day, and less appearance of either business or idleness, exhibited, than we have witnessed on any Sunday since we came to this place.—*St. Catharines Mirror*.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We have just been informed by a gentleman who left Fort Erie yesterday morning, that a lamentable accident happened on Sunday afternoon last, to a young gentleman named Telfour, who has recently arrived from England, in company with a Mr. James and family, with a view of settling with them in the township of Caradoc in the London District. Mr. Telfour and a son of Mr. James were walking out together; the latter with a loaded rifle, when the former struck his cane against the rifle which instantly went off, the contents of it passing through Mr. T. The unfortunate young gentleman was yet alive when our informant left, at 1 o'clock on Monday morning, but the surgeon pronounced the wound mortal, and no hopes were entertained of his recovery.—*Hork Courier*.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—It is with feelings of regret we have to record the death of Mr. Thomas Russell, late of this town, who was killed suddenly by the fall of a tree in the Gore of Toronto, on Saturday last. Mr. Russell was an honest, active, and industrious settler, whose loss will be severely felt in that neighbourhood, and he has left a wife and a numerous family to lament his untimely end.—*Canadian Freeman*.

A Veterinary Surgeon has lately discovered that exhausted and worn out horses are very speedily restored to their strength and condition by giving them daily one or two bundles of couch grass, of ten or twelve pounds weight, mixed with a quantity of carrots. Thus this weed which, wherever it has appeared, has been the pest of farmers, will become a useful medicament.—*French paper*.

On Friday evening, a man of the name of Curran was shot at from the window of a house occupied by Robert Cooke, in the Recollet Suburbs. This has arisen from the animosities excited by the present West Ward election. Various rumours are in circulation in connection with this affair. The windows of Cooke were destroyed before he fired, and he had on several occasions been threatened with the loss of life. Curran is not considered in a dangerous state, but as he has fallen into the hands of a medical friend of Mr. Tracey, the bulletins of his health will make the most of this unfortunate affair. An infamous Bill from the Viudicator office, calling Cooke a murderer, has been posted round town, with no other tendency than to excite the people to riot.

MALT.—The total quantity of Malt made in Scotland for each of the last 4 years, ending 10th October, was,

	From Barley, Bere or Bigg.	Total.
	Qrs.	Qrs.
1828,	363,000	466,000
1829,	371,000	366,000
1830,	410,000	513,000
1831,	404,000	514,000

The duty paid is 20s. 8d. on Malt from Barley, and 16s. on Malt from Bere, or Bigg. The amount for 1831, was £505,800. The Malt made in Ireland in the same period averaged about 250,000 quarters per annum, all from Barley except last year, which exhibits 36,000 from Bere, or Bigg. The Malt made annually in England, averaged 3,500,000, all from Barley.

It is universally demanded by old countrymen, why we have not as good beer in this country, as in England? The answer is, we malt and brew a species of grain, from forty to fifty per cent. inferior in value. There is no barley in Canada, it is all bere, or bigg. It is seen, that the difference in the duty on malt from barley, and bere is

25 per cent. and yet in England, no bere is used, a plain proof, that the difference in the real value of their respective products, is still more than the difference of duty, as otherwise it would be matter of indifference to a brewer, which of the two grains he used. In Scotland, the average consumption of bere as to barley, is one quarter, and in Ireland, none had been used till last year, when the consumption was about one eighth of the whole. When, as a brewer, we frequently complained to the farmers of the poverty of their grain, they would ask, why, what does barley weigh in England? On being told from 52 to 56 lb. per bushel, they would remark, that theirs could not be so very much inferior, since it would weigh from 48 to 53 lbs. and the slight deficiency they invariably attributed to difference in soil and climate. We could never make them comprehend, that the nature of the two grains was entirely dissimilar. Yet such is the fact. The one is enveloped in a thick husky coat while the other is covered with a more film; as by comparison the finest Persian silk to the roughest ship canvass. The bere, or bigg is half husk and mucilage; is hard, steeley, and obdurate in every process; evolves to the maltster, with difficulty, what little saccharine it can boast, and to the brewer, parts with that little, with exceeding reluctance. The barley on the contrary, is all farina, free to the maltster, and generous to the brewer; yielding to moderate skill a liquor of most luscious sweetness, of a dense gravity, and incomparable flavor. Between the qualities of each, there can be no comparison whatever. It is a matter of infinite consequence to this country both in a moral and commercial point of view, that it should cultivate with assiduity the best species of English barley. The moral energies of England have been impugnable as much, if not more, to the universal use of malt liquor, than to any other circumstance, and the universality of its use, is attributable to its general excellence. Here malt liquor, cannot be made the universal beverage; what is generally produced, being thin, watery, and often shockingly disgusting to the palate. What may justly be called good beer is sometimes produced here, but it is when a brewer by chance, has hit upon a prime lot of grain, weighing 52 or 53 lbs. the bushel. This, though even bere, or bigg, if managed with tolerable skill, will produce a good potable liquor, which will court the drinking; but ordinarily, what the brewers have to put up with, is a kind of stuff weighing from 45 to 49 lbs., mixed with oats, peas, rye, buckwheat, chaff, and often exceedingly foul, in addition to which they will perhaps receive the amount of a single steep, from several farmers, cultivating different kinds of soil, and whose several grains are in different stages of ripeness, and often, a farmer is so kind as to favor the brewer with grain half malted to his hand. The consequence is, that generally, a floor of Canadian barley, will make a laughing stock of the best maltster in the world, and an unhappy fool of the best brewer. The farmer, irritated at the fault found with his barley, swears he will raise no more, and the brewer produces such a liquor, as insures him the discount and revilings of the public, an inaptness to ready pay, highly prejudicial to his interests, and a proneness to resort to ardent spirits, destructive to general morals and to life. Preach up temperance for everlastingly, and form as many temperance societies as you will, it will avail but little; intemperance will proceed; men will not be content to drink water. Beer is not, wine is too dear, and whiskey is abundant and cheap. The latter then, will be the general beverage, in spite of all that can be said or done, short of introducing generally into the country, a sound and excellent malt liquor. What, to compare with a hale, and steadfastness of beer drinkers, is a population of haggard and uproarious dram drinkers? Where is the health, the longevity, the soundness of wind and limb, the clearness of head, the adhesiveness to morality, the rational submissiveness to the laws, and respect, and obedience to the authorities? Who will say, any of these are to be found where ardent spirits are the prevalent drink? No, the contrary is obvious, as this content too well bears witness; for in what other part of the world do the public prints so teem with announcements of one particular and horrible crime? We mean the gratification of private revenge, to the perpetration of which the drinking of ardent spirits is especially impulsive. How many on this continent are annually stabbed, shot dead, or maimed upon the slightest offence? Let those answer who are in the constant habit of reading the papers. Were a list of such crimes to be made up at the end of each year, it would form a catalogue calculated to terrify the most hardened and stultified spirit bibber.—*Kingston Patriot*.

WEST WARD ELECTION.

Monday evening, 5 o'clock.

AWFUL EFFECTS RESULTING FROM THE RIOTOUS CONDUCT OF THE MOB.—FOUR MEN SHOT—SEVERAL WOUNDED.—With the most painful feelings we have to state, that from the riotous conduct manifested by the lower order of the Canadians and Irish partizans on Saturday, the Poll was adjourned to this day, when the Magistracy and a large body of the Constables very properly attended. We have been informed that throughout the day the most evident symptoms of increasing insubordination and desire for riot, manifested itself; more especially when any of those persons favorable to Mr. Bagg presented themselves. Towards evening the Constables were beaten from their posts, and many of them most scandalously ill-treated. It was at length found necessary to order out the Military, who promptly attended, under the command of Colonel Macintosh. The Riot Act was then read. On our arrival at the French square, we found a large number of persons collected, and every now and then some person or other assaulted and knocked down by the "bullies" in attendance. On the poll closing for the day, another indiscriminate attack was made on the Constables; and also, as we have been informed, upon Mr. Bagg himself, who, if we are correct, was shamefully ill-used, as well as several others whom we observed cut and mangled very much.—At length the Military were called on to disperse the mob, who were seen approaching towards the place where they were held in readiness, shouting and bellowing