Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MAY 17.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE GOVERNOR OF CANADA.

The Earl of ABERDEEN was anxious to take that opportunity of correcting a mis-statement which had appeared, connected with a subject of some importance, to allude to the report of a statement which was represented as having been made in the House of Commons last night, by an Hon. Baronet the under Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, the subject under consideration in that House having reference to the affairs of Lower Canada. He perceived it stated in the public journals of this morning, that the Hon. Bart. had represented that the instructions which had been given to Lord Gosford in no respect differed from preceding instructions given to Lord Amherst. Without meaning to deny that the spirit of those instructions in both cases were nearly the same, and in some of the special ones, they were similar, in both instances, yet, he (Lord Aberdeen) must say, that in the assumption applying to the Legislative Council, he gave to that a most unqualified contradiction.

Lord GLENELG said he did not know what had passed last night in the other House on the subject alluded to, but he would admit that the Noble Earl had correctly described the nature of the instructions; and he must say, he doubted the accuracy of the statement attributed to his Hon. Friend elsewhere.

Great Britain and Ireland.

Mr. O'Connell took the oathe and his seat, as member from Kilkenny, on the 20th. His first act was to present a pottion from sundry electors of Dublin against the return of the sitting members from that city; the very gentlemen in whose favor the committee had a few days before reported. He then gave notice that on the 21st June he would move to bring in a bill to reform the House of Lords. Mr. Grove Price gave notice that on the first supply day, he would move to expunge Mr. O'Connell's notice just given from the journals. The House adjourned to the 30th of May.

The old "Catholic Association" in Dublin, which fell to pieces on the passage of the Catholic Emancipation Bill, has been revived. A meeting was held on the 17th of May, at which violent speeches were made by Mr. Shiel and others, and open war was declared against the Peers—or at least against those of them who are conservatives.

The Corporation Reform Bill for Ireland went back to the House of Commons from the House of Lords on the 19th, with numerous amendments, which Lord John Russell said had totally changed its character; that the bill, as amended did in fact, destroy the corporations in Ireland; and that he never would participate in any measure which deprived Ireland of municipal governments.

Mr. O'Brien, an Irish member, gave notice that he should move to read the amendments that day six months.—Equivalent to a summary rejection.

Mr. Hume said that the collision between the two Houses had commenced, and that its result could only be organic changes in the House of Lords. The amendments were to be considered on the 24 of June, when a fierce conflict was expected. The plot thickens.

Mr. O'Connell has published a long and furious letter to the people of England—the first of a series—calling upon them to reform the House of Lords, as the only means of maintaining the Union.

The papers notice the large amount of gold continually shipped from England to this country.

Messrs. Hamilton and West, the new members from Dublin, took their seats on the opposition bench.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has given notice of a bill to remove the civil disabilities affecting the Jews.

A son and heir was born unto Lord King on the 12th of May, who was christened Noel Wentworth. Lady King, our readers will recollect, is the Ada, daughter of Lord Byron.

Mr. Roebuck made his long promised motion for the better regulation of the Government in Canada, on the 16th of May—it was withdrawn after a speech in opposition thereto, by Sir G. Grey.

The difficulty between Lord Melbourne and Mr. Norton, whatever it was, had been accommodated. The respectable papers say nothing about the duel. His illness is said to have been an attack of quinsy, with a sharp fit of the gout.

NEW VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY.—It was stated at the annual meeting of the Geographical society, on Tuesday, that on account of the discoveries of Captain Back in his recent expedition, a deputation from the society, consisting of the Earl of Ripon, Sir John Franklin, and Captain Back, had waited upon the Lords of the Admiralty with the different views that had been given to the society upon the subject. On their representation Hs Majesty's Ship Terror had been placed under the command of Captain Back, to proceed to the Mayne river, on the western coast of North America, near Sir Thomas Roe's Welcome. His first directions were to ascertain the most convenient place for the transportation of boats and stores across the intervening Isthmus, and, having placed his ship in security, he was to proceed with the resources placed at his command along the shores of Prince Regent's Inlet, and connect the point whence he will start with Hecla and Fury Straits and Point Turnagain. The utmost exertion is being used in fitting out the expedition, which, it is expected, will sail the first week in June.

SUICIDE OF THE HON. BERKELEY CRAVEN. A considerable sensation has been produced in the fashionable sporting world by the suicide of the Hon. Berkeley Craven, so well known on the turf, who put a period to his existence by shooting himself through the head with a pistol, at his residence No. 17, Connaught-terrace, Edgeware-road. The particulars of the melancholy affair are as follows:—The deceased, it appeared, was a loser by the Derby stakes to an enormous extent, some say as much as £250,000.

As soon as the result of the race was bookmen knows, he was observed by his friends to be extremely agitated, and in this state he left Epsom, and arrived at his residence, as above, the same (Thursday) night. He flung himself on the sofa in the parlour in a state of mental distraction, and all attempts to solace him being in vain, the domestic were forced reluctantly to leave him, and retired to bed at a late hour.

About six o'clock on the following (Friday) morning, one of the female servants came down stairs, and on entering the parlour a most appalling spectacle was presented to her view; the body of her master was found extended on the floor, deluged in blood, which had flowed from a frightful wound in the head, and near him lay a large duelling pistol, with which it was evident the deed had been perpetrated.

From an examination of the wound, it appears that death must have been almost instantaneous—but it is rather extraordinary that the report of the pistol was not heard by any of the inmates. He was about 50 years of age.

AWFUL VISITATION—DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—On Tuesday an inquest was held before J. S. Rutter, Esq., and a respectable jury, upon the body of a youth named Joseph Hough, about fourteen years of age, who was killed by lightning under the following fearful circumstances. The subjoined is the account of Mary Hough, the distressed mother of the deceased, as given by herself. She said that she and her husband, with a family of eight children, occupied a small cottage on Horwich-moor, near Bolton. On Saturday last, about four o'clock, whilst she was up stairs, (all the family being at home excepting her husband), she was dreadfully alarmed at witnessing the threatening aspect of the heavens. Shortly afterwards a violent storm arose; the wind howled dismally; and hail, snow, and rain commingling together, rendered it impossible for any one to see many yards across the moor. In about five minutes afterwards a vivid flash of lightning darted through the room, followed by a long and loud clap of thunder. In her terror she hurried down stairs, taking with her an infant babe and a little girl about nine years old. She went with them into the pantry, thinking that she would be safer there than elsewhere. Whilst there, she experienced an indescribable sensation on hearing a startling noise as if a heavy piece of iron had fallen upon the floor, accompanied by a strange hissing sound. Upon that she took the two children in her arms, and was proceeding across the house, partly with the intention of going out for to look for her husband, when she almost fainted upon observing her step-daughter, who is about seventeen years of age, lying senseless with her face upon the ground. Her face appeared all over dirt, and her skin and hair were terribly scorched. She passed on, however, being too much frightened to be able to render her any assistance, and got out of the house with her two children in her arms. Presently she was joined by two other of her step-daughters, one elder and the other younger than the one struck by the electric fluid, and a little boy about four years old likewise followed them, leaving three of the family in the house, being her step-son, Joseph, the deceased, her own son about ten years old, and the poor girl on the floor. They then all ran down to a quarry known by the name of Pilkington's stone delf, where some men were at work; she called, and they came up to her; and whilst on their way to a neighbouring house to give the alarm, another loud clap of thunder reverberated over them, and one of the men was instantly struck to the earth. The distracted mother then ran with her children nearly a quarter of a mile to a house, where she left them. On returning to assist in the melancholy scenes at her own house, a terrible crash arrested her progress on the heath, and she, in amazement, witnessed the terrific effects of the electrical fluid, which had struck her cottage, and shivered it almost to its very foundation. Part of the roof was blown off, the doors were thrown open or off their hinges, and the windows were entirely demolished! As she approached the scene of desolation she saw a man supporting her step-daughter from the ruins; her scorched hair was hanging in knotted hanks upon her shoulders, and her face and eyes, from the effects of the vivid element, were of the deepest scarlet. In an agony of grief she left her in the care of the man, and was going into the house, when she met another son, who seemed almost smothered; his hair was likewise singed, and his right side and shoulder were much burnt. At last, when she entered, she found nothing remained of the cottage, she saw her son Joseph lying upon the floor; he appeared quite dead; his hair was completely burnt off; his clothes and stockings were entirely consumed; and nothing remained of his linen but the wristbands and shirtneck. The entire of the furniture was destroyed, broken or burnt, with the exception of two old chairs. That part of the house where Mrs. Hough ran into when the storm commenced was wholly knocked down; the joists were completely lifted up, and the timbers split in two. Five looms in an adjoining loom-house were damaged, and a small portion of the warp in some of them burnt. All the bedding in the house was destroyed, and the clock was shivered to atoms. Stone walls, eighteen inches thick, were discovered, and none escaped unhurt, saving Mrs. Hough, and her young and helpless babe. The deceased lived a few minutes after he was raised up, but the only signs of animation he gave were heavy convulsive sobs. His head, face, and right side, down to his feet, were dreadfully burnt. The little girl which Mrs. Hough carried out with her also had her clothes torn off, and she remains still very ill from the effects of the lightning. All the other children are more or less injured. Verdict—"Death by the visitation of God."—Hough's family supported themselves chiefly by working at the loom. They had also two cows, which they were permitted to pasture on the moor. As they are now rendered completely destitute by one of those awful visitations which no man can contemplate without feelings of the deepest humiliation, a subscription has already been set on foot in Bolton.—*Manchester Advertiser.*

It is a fact incontestible, that, during the survey going on in Ireland, under the Ordnance Department, Lieut. Drummond's light was seen from one of the mountains of Mourne, in Downshire, at a distance of not less than 60 miles.

Summary.

THE LEGAL CURSE THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—The new Poor-law proceeds with a steady march, crushing in its way much sessions practice. It has crushed also much medical practice. And here the public will observe the different behaviour of the two professions. The reductions of the sessions practice has been from charges of forty and fifty appeals, to six, five, and none. Leaders of sessions have had their incomes reduced several hundreds a year; several have been compelled to abandon the sessions altogether; a great amount of learning, the result of much labour, is at once rendered useless, yet they are aware that the change is beneficial, and, without affecting to conceal its severity, they make no complaint. The medical men, on the contrary, who are simply prevented from charging exorbitantly for casual poor, and checked in making the parish pay their patients' bills, are banding together and forming medical trade-unions, with the view of petitioning Parliament to obstruct the change and keep up their emoluments. The commissioners fix prices for their remuneration, much greater than were gained by any of them for the separate parishes; but this is not enough, they clamour for an increase; the commissioners then say that they shall fix their own prices by competition or open tender. But this satisfies them still less, and they clamour louder and louder, as if the country were about to be depopulated because the consumption of pills is to be reduced. The commissioners have compelled the attorneys, in a great number of instances, to compete for their places, and to transact, as clerks, all professional business for costs out of pocket. Yet do they murmur? Does the Law Society in London, or do any of the local societies, worry the Government with their complaints, or the House with their petitions? We believe it may be proved that no profession has ever made larger sacrifices of interest for the public good silently and unostentatiously.—*Law Magazine.*

Sixty attorneys were admitted in the Court of Exchequer on Friday, and about the same number on Saturday, the number admitted this term, exclusive of those on Saturday, is 387. About 100 solicitors were also admitted in the Court of Exchequer this term. The officer of the court has intimated that the rules respecting examinations do not apply to those previously admitted in any other court, but it appears that the profession is apprehensive that in this age for change there might be hereafter some such regulations, and therefore avail themselves of the opportunity of being admitted while they are competent without examination.

Among the many strange modes of suicide we have had to record, the following is not the least extraordinary. A man living at Mazre, in the Mayenne, being jilted by a young woman who had promised him marriage, deliberately heated an oven, crept into it, and closed the door. Life was no doubt very quickly extinct, though he seems to have made one effort to save it, as his head was found turned towards the door.

Last week, in the neighbourhood of Toulon the mountains were covered with snow. This had not been witnessed in the month of May within the memory of man, and great fears were entertained for the olive trees, vines, and fruit trees, which may perhaps be destroyed.

An Englishman has lately erected on the banks of the river Theiss, in Hungary, a mill, in the form of a colossal man. The head is the dwelling-house, the eyes serving for windows, and the nose for a double chimney. The machinery is placed in the body, and set in motion by a stream of water from a canal, in the form of an immense bottle, which the monster is emptying into his mouth.

THE SERAGLIO TREASURE.—It has been a length determined by the Lords of the Treasury that no further opposition shall be given to the delivery of the treasure found by the groom and coachman of the Rev. Mr. Chauvel to the fortunate finders. The steward of the Duke of Buckingham undeavoured to establish a claim on his Lordship's behalf as lord of the manor, but without success.

DEATH OF PATRICK MARSH, ESQ.—This gentleman, who has attained so much celebrity by the proceedings now pending in the Court of Chancery, respecting his property, died on Tuesday, at his residence in York-street, leaving after him one of the largest fortunes ever accumulated in this city by a private individual. We should imagine that his death will have the effect of expediting the proceedings, the question now resting on the validity of the will executed in March, 1833, in favour of Mr. Fannin.—*Dublin Paper.*

MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE OFF CAPE CLEAR.—An account has just reached this office that a ship called the *Charles*, of Charleston, founded off Cape Clear, and with the exception of about a dozen of the crew saved in a small boat near 300 persons perished. We give this in the way in which it has reached us, not vouching for its correctness, which we fear is but too true. The *Charles* sailed from Liverpool with emigrants for a port in the United States, and it appears started a plank, and in a very short time went down.—*Cork Evening Herald.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—*The Carlisle Journal* says:—"We stated in our paper of the 23d ult., that a man of the name of John Newbolt had had his hand severely lacerated by a tiger in Mr. Wombwell's menagerie on the preceding Wednesday evening. The thumb and finger were amputated, but there was no possibility of subduing the inflammation, which rapidly spread up his arm, and after great suffering, he died on Wednesday morning last, about two o'clock. His arm and face were frightfully swollen. An inquest was held on the body on Thursday, before William Carrick, Esq., coroner. The facts as stated by us at the time, were detailed to the jury. It appeared that he had persisted in using familiarities with the animals, notwithstanding the repeated warnings of the keepers. The jury returned a verdict of 'Accidental Death' with a goodand of 1s. upon the tiger. The deceased was fifty-four years of age, and had been thirty-four years in the army."

POST OFFICE.—It is in contemplation to have two departures from London to Edinburgh daily—one in the morning and the other in the evening. This arrangement, if carried into effect, cannot fail to be of incalculable advantage to the Scottish metropolis, and also to all the intermediate cities and towns through which the mails will then pass.

THE GREAT SOLAR ECLIPSE.—The vicar of the populous parish of Hackney has postponed the commencement of the afternoon service on Sunday next from three to four o'clock, and this example has been followed by most of the Dissenting congregations in the vicinity. It is understood generally that the same arrangement will be followed in most of the adjoining parishes, and a postponement of afternoon to evening service was on Sunday last announced in several of the principal Dissenting congregations in the metropolis.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPMASTERS.—The Town Council have unanimously resolved that such cargoes as may be landed at the port from ships which put in from damage at sea, and which shall be subsequently reshipped, shall be free of wharfage, and all other dues.—*Portsmouth, (Eng.) May 11.*

From a statement published by the General Shipwreck Society, it appears that there were cast upon the coast of France between March 1st and April 15th, no fewer than 50 vessels, of which 43 were French, 2 Belgian, 2 Sardinian, 2 Danish, and one Roman. The number of lives lost was 223, including the 78 Fishermen of Teste, who have left upwards of 100 widows. Of the above vessels, 30 were totally lost, with the whole or part of their crews, 5 were very much damaged, and 11 were got off without any serious injury.

SUBLIME MATHEMATICAL CALCULATIONS.—What a noisy creature would a man be were his voice in proportion to his weight, as loud as that of a locust! A locust can be heard at the distance of 1-16 of a mile. The golden wren is said to weigh but half an ounce; so that a middling sized man would weigh down not short of 4000 of them; and it must be strange if a golden wren would not outweigh four of our lionesses. Supposing, therefore, that a common man weighs as much as 16,000 of our lionesses, and that the note of a locust can be heard 1-16 of a mile, a man of common dimensions, pretty sound in wind and limb, ought to be able to make himself heard at the distance of 1000 miles; and when he sneezed, "his house ought to fall about his ears!" Supposing a flea to weigh 1 grain, which is more than its actual weight, and to jump 1½ yards, a common man of 150 pounds, with jumping powers in proportion, could jump 12,000 miles, or about the distance from New York to Cochin China. Aristophanes, represents Socrates and his disciples, as deeply engaged in calculations of this kind, around a table on which they are waxing a flea's legs to see what weight it will carry in proportion to its size, but he does not announce the result of their experiments. We are therefore happy in being able to supply, in some degree, so serious an omission.—*New York Sun.*

NEW BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

E. FOLSOM, *opposite the Seminary*, has just received from Glasgow and New York, a supply of SCHOOL, JUVENILE and TOY BOOKS, with a variety of STATIONERY and BLANK BOOKS, POCKET BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, PRAYER BOOKS, PSALM and HYMN BOOKS, CATECHISMS, &c. &c., all which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. A liberal discount will be made to Teachers and Country Dealers.

Montreal, June 21, 1836. 24.5w,tathe

GINGER BEER BOTTLES.—50 gross
20 hhds Cognac Brandy—for Sale by
WILLIAM H. EDINGTON,
No. 104, Notre Dame Street.
June 9. 64

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

June 21, 1836.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	PER.	DUTIES Crown. Sterling.	DUTIES Provinc. Currency.
ASHES.				
Pots, 1st sort	35 3 @ 35 9	cwt		
Pearls, 1st do	40 6 @ 0 0			
Ordn. 1, and 2ds. ℔ cwt less				
E. & W. I. PRODUCE.				
CLOVER—East Indian, good	0 10½ @ 0 11½	lb		2½ ₩ lb
Jamaica, do	0 11 @ 1 0			
SUGAR—Muscovado, bright	57 6 @ 60 0	cwt		6s 3d ₩ cwt
Do, fair	55 0 @ 56 0			
Do, fine	60 0 @ 0 0			
Mauritius, good yellow	56 6 @ 57 6			
MOLASSES—Fair quality	2 4½ @ 2 5½	gallon	1d	5d
SPICES—Cassia	11 0 @ 0 0	lb		2½ ₩ ct.
Cloves	1 5 @ 1 6			
Ginger, E. I.	0 6 @ 0 0			
Do, Jamaica	1 9 @ 2 0			
Mace	10 0 @ 0 0			
Nutmegs	8 0 @ 9 0			
Pepper, black	0 6½ @ 0 7			
Do, white	0 9 @ 0 10			
Pimento	0 6 @ 0 6½			
RUM—Leeward Island, 1 @ 5	3 2 @ 3 4	gallon	6d	6d
Demerara, 1 @ 4	3 4 @ 3 6			
Jamaica, 1 @ 24	4 6 @ 4 9			2½ ₩ ct.
LIME JUICE	1 0 @ 1 3			
FRUIT.				
ALMONDS—Sweet (shelled)	1 2 @ 1 4	lb		
Soft shell	0 9 @ 0 9½			
CURRANTS—Zante	0 7½ @ 0 8			
FIGS—Malaga	0 2½ @ 0 0			
LEMONS	25 6 @ 27 6	box		
ORANGES—Barcelona	0 5½ @ 0 6	lb		
Orange	25 0 @ 0 0	box		
Citron—Leghorn	none.	lb		
RAISINS—Muscatel, bunch	17 6 @ 0 0	box		
Muscatel	12 9 @ 15 0			
Bloom	0 4 @ 0 4½	lb		
Lexia	0 4½ @ 0 0			
WALNUTS				
TEES.				
TEA—Dye, merchantable	16 3 @ 17 6	cwt		
Dry Large Table	20 0 @ 21 3	barrel		
INDIGO—North Shore, No. 1	30 0 @ 33 6	lb		
No. 2	17 6 @ 0 0			
Dighy	7 6 @ 0 0	box		
LACHARRE—No. 1	none	barrel		
No. 2	none			
No. 3	none			
SENNA—No. 1	19 0 @ 20 0	lb		
No. 2	8½ @ 9½			
No. 3	none			
GRAIN AND BREAD STUFFS.				
WHEAT—Upper Canada, white	5 6 @ 0 0	60 lbs	nominal	
Do, mixed	5 3 @ 5 4	minot	do	
Lower Canada, red			do	
RYE	3 0 @ 3 3			
FLAXSEED	5 0 @ 6 3			
INDIAN CORN	none			
OATS	2 0 @ 2 6			
PEAS	5 3 @ 5 6			
BEAN	3 4 @ 0 0			
FLOUR—United States, superfine	38 6 @ 0 0	barrel		
Do, fine	0 0 @ 0 0			
Canada, superfine	32 0 @ 32 6			
Do, fine	29 0 @ 29 6			
Do, middlings	27 6 @ 28 0			
INDIAN MEAL—Kiln-dried	none	168 lbs		
BISCUIT—Pilot	0 0 @ 0 0	cwt		
Ship	14 6 @ 0 0			
METALS, HARDWARE, &c. &c.				
IRON—English Bar	£17 10 @ 0 0	ton		2½ ₩ ct.
Do Hoop	£20 10 @ 0 0			
Do Sheet	£25 0 @ 27 0			
Do Boiler Plates, best	£ 0 0 @ 0 0			
Scotch Pig, No. 1	£12 10 @ 0 0		nominal	
Swedish, Bars	£25 0 @ 0 0		7½ ₩ ct.	
Russian, do	£27 10 @ 0 0			
	s. d. s. d.			
COPPER—Bolts	0 0 @ 0 0	lb		
Sheathing	0 0 @ 0 0			
Braziers' Sheets	1 6 @ 1 9			
TIN I. C.	60 0 @ 62 6	box		
I. X.	70 0 @ 75 0			
I. X. X.	80 0 @ 0 0			
D. C.	62 6 @ 0 0			
D. X.	73 6 @ 0 0			
STEEL—Cast, best makes	0 10½ @ 0 11	lb		
Double Shear, do	0 11 @ 1 0			
Crawley, No. 2	0 8 @ 0 0			
Do, No. 3	0 6 @ 0 0			
Hoop I., Blistered, best quality	0 0 @ 0 0			
No. 3, do, do, common	0 4½ @ 0 0			
No. 2, do C.C.M.D.	0 6 @ 0 0			
CHAINS—Ox and Timber, short link, best quality	35 0 @ 0 0	cwt		
Trace, straight link	37 6 @ 39 0			
Do, twisted do	0 0 @ 0 0			
Rigging, tiwcoiled 10-16, 11-16, short link	0 0 @ 0 0			
Do, 1 @ 9-16, do	40 0 @ 0 0			
Cable, 1 @ 10-16, proved	23 6 @ 26 6			
Do, 11-16 @ 1, do	31 0 @ 35 0			
SPADES & SHOVELS—No. 1 Eye				
Thread	28 0 @ 0 0	dozen		
No. 2 do	24 0 @ 0 0			
No. 3 do	20 0 @ 0 0			
No. 2 Backstraps	37 6 @ 0 0			
No. 3 do	0 0 @ 0 0			
LEAD—Bars	40 0 @ 42 6	cwt		
Sheet	37 6 @ 40 0			
LEAD SHOT—Patent	42 6 @ 45 0			
NAILS—Canada Cost, wrought, 14d	5 10 @ 0 0	mille		
Do Cut, 8d @ 20d	28 0 @ 0 0	cwt		
Do do, best sort, 5d @ 20d	30 0 @ 0 0			
CANADA PLATES	28 9 @ 30 0	box		
CARTRIDGE—Stoves, Scotch Single, 50 inch	0 0 @ 0 0	each		
Do, do, 24 do	0 0 @ 0 0			
Do, do, 30 do	0 0 @ 0 0			
Do, do, 36 do	0 0 @ 0 0			
Do, Do Double, 30 do	0 0 @ 0 0			
Do, do, 36 do	0 0 @ 0 0			
Hollow Ware	25 0 @ 0 0	cwt		
Potash Kettles, &c.	25 0 @ 0 0			
SPIKES—5½ inch and upwards	30 0 @ 33 0	cwt		
OILS.				
FLORENCE—Salad, in boxes of 1 dozen bottles	25 0 @ 27 6	box		
LINSEED—Boiled	5 0 @ 5 3	Imp. gallon		
Raw	4 9 @ 5 0			

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	PER.	DUTIES Crown. Sterling.	DUTIES Provinc. Currency.
OILS—(Continued.)				
OLIVE—Gallipoli	5 6 @ 5 9	tun	nominal	2½ ₩ ct.
PALM	50 0 @ 0 0			
SPERM—Best	6 6 @ 7 0	gallon		
WHALE	2 0 @ 2 1			
SEAL—Pale	2 9 @ 3 0			
Brown	2 5 @ 2 8			Free
Cod	2 4 @ 2 6			
PROVISIONS.				
BEEF—Mess	65 0 @ 0 0	barrel		
Prime Mess	53 9 @ 0 0			
Prime	46 3 @ 0 0			
Cargo	38 9 @ 40 0			
PORK—Mess	107 6 @ 110 0			
Prime Mess	92 6 @ 95 0			
Prime	82 6 @ 0 0			
Cargo	75 0 @ 0 0			
Fresh or Hog	none	100 lbs		
HAMS—American	0 7 @ 0 0	lb		
LARD—in Kegs	0 7½ @ 0 8½			
BUTTER (SALT)—In Firkins	0 9 @ 0 10			
TEAS, E.I.C. last sale prices	FREE TRADE.			
BOHEA 1	0 0 @ 0 0	lb	Cask	
HYSON 2	3 6 @ 3 9			
Do SKIN 2	3 4 @ 3 6			
Do, Young 2	3 4 @ 3 6			
SOUCHONG 2	1 10 @ 2 0			
TWANKAY 2	2 7 @ 2 8			
WINES AND SPIRITS.				
BRANDY—Cognac	6 0 @ 0 0	gallon	1s	6d
Bordeaux	3 6 @ 4 9			
Spanish	3 9 @ 4 3			
HOLLANDS—Pale, in cask	4 4 @ 4 6			
Do, in cases	17 6 @ 18 9	dozen		
GIN—Montreal	3 6 @ 0 0	gallon		
WHISKEY—Montreal	2 7 @ 2 8			
CHAMPAGNE	65 0 @ 75 0	dozen		
CLARET	50 0 @ 60 0			
MALAGA—Dry and Sweet	0 0 @ 0 0	gallon	10s. ₩ tun	
MADEIRA	£30 0 @ 60 0	110 gall.		6d ₩ gl.
PORT	£40 0 @ 70 0	138		
PICHEIRA PORT	£25 0 @ 0 0	138		
SICILIAN—Red	£10 0 @ 12 0	120		2½ ₩ gl.
SHERRY—1st quality	£25 0 @ 60 0	120		6d
Common	2 6 @ 3 0	gallon		
SPANISH—Red, 1st quality	£14 0 @ 0 0	120		
Do, Common	£9 10 @ 0 0			
TENERIFFE—1st P.	£32 0 @ 35 0			
Cargo	£16 0 @ 0 0			
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.	s. d. s. d.			
ALE—Leith	9 0 @ 10 0	dozen		2½ ₩ ct.
ALUM	25 0 @ 0 0	cwt		
BLUE—Pig	0 7½ @ 0 0	lb		
BARNSTONE—In Rolls	0 2 @ 0 4			
CANDLES—English, moulds, wax	0 10 @ 0 10½			
wicks	0 9 @ 0 0			
Do, Spermaceti	2 9 @ 3 3			
Do, Wax	3 3 @ 0 0			
Montreal, mould	0 8½ @ 0 0	lb		Free
CHEESE—Cheshire	1 0 @ 0 0			
Dolphin	1 0 @ 0 0			
Kings' Arms	1 0 @ 0 0			
Fine Apple	1 0 @ 0 0			
COALS—Newcastle Grate	32 6 @ 32 9	chaldron		2½ ₩ ct.
Do Smithy	29 0 @ 30 0			
Scotch	32 6 @ 0 0			
CORDAGE—Tarred	40 0 @ 47 6	cwt		
White Rope	0 0 @ 0 6½	lb.		
CORKS	3 6 @ 5 0	gross		
GLASS—Beer Bottles	32 6 @ 35 0			
Wine do	27 6 @ 30 0			
Crate Crown	40 0 @ 45 0	crate		
Window, 6d x 7	0 0 @ 0 0	100 feet		
Do, 7d x 9	35 0 @ 0 0			
Do, 8 x 10	35 0 @ 0 0			
Do, 12 x 16	35 0 @ 0 0			
Do, 14 x 20	40 0 @ 0 0			
GUNPOWDER—Canister	40 0 @ 0 0	dozen		
F.	67 6 @ 70 0	100 lbs		
F. F.	80 0 @ 0 0			
F. F. F.	90 0 @ 0 0			
HEMP—Petersburg, clean	none	ton		
	s. d. s. d.			
INDIGO—Spanish Flotilla	none	lb	6d ₩ lb	2½ ₩ ct.
East Indian	7 0 @ 8 6			
LEATHER—Sole	1 3 @ 1 3	side		
Upper	10 0 @ 15 0	lb		2½ ₩ ct.
LIQUORICE	0 0 @ 1 0			
MACARONI	0 11 @ 0 0			
MUSTARD—Durham, jars	1 0 @ 0 0			
Do, ½ lb bottles	4 0 @ 4 6			
PAINTS—Black	5 0 @ 0 0	k 28 lb		
Blue	0 6 @ 0 9	lb		
Brown, Spanish	5 0 @ 0 0	k 28 lb		
Green	0 8 @ 1 0	lb		
White Lead, ground	8 6 @ 12 0	k 28 lb		
Yellow	1 6 @ 0 0			
Lead, dry, white	45 0 @ 0 0	cwt		2½ ₩ ct.
Do, do, red	35 0 @ 0 0			2½ ₩ ct.
PLAYING CARDS	10 0 @ 12 0	dozen		
PORTER—London	10 0 @ 10 3			6d. ₩ sm
SALT—Fine Stoved, in bags	8 0 @ 8 3	bag		
Lisbon, coarse	1 6 @ 1 8	minot		
Liverpool, cargo	1 4 @ 0 0			2½ ₩ ct.
SALTPETRE—Refined	47 6 @ 50 0	cwt		
SHOE THREAD	1 7 @ 1 9	lb		
SOAP—Common Yellow, English	0 3½ @ 0 3½			
Best do, Montreal	0 4 @ 0 0			
Castile	0 7 @ 0 9			
STARCH—Poland	0 6 @ 0 9			
SULPHUR—Flour	0 3½ @ 0 4			1d
SUGAR—Refined, single	0 7½ @ 0 8			
Do, double	0 9 @ 0 0			2½ ₩ ct.
Candy	0 11 @ 0 0			
TALLOW—Russia, Y. C.	none	cwt		
American	0 3½ @ 0 0	lb		
TAR—Coal	12 6 @ 15 0	barrel		
TOBACCO FIFES, T. D. (10 gross)	25 0 @ 26 6	box		
Glazed cake	25 0 @ 0 0			
TOBACCO—Virginia, leaf	0 5½ @ 0 0	lb		Free
Do, U. S.	0 7 @ 0 7½			2½ ₩ gl.
Plug do	0 11 @ 0 0			3d
VERMICELLI	0 0 @ 0 0	lb	7½ ₩ ct.	
VINEGAR—Bordeaux	1 5 @ 1 6	gallon	15	2½ ₩ ct.
WAX—White	0 0 @ 0 0	lb		
Sealing	0 0 @ 0 0			
HANDSPIKES	0 0 @ 0 6	dozen		
LUMBER—Boards	0 0 @ 0 0	board		
Red Pine	0 0 @ 0 0			
OARS	0 0 @ 0 0	pair		
STAVES—Pipe	£35 0 @ 0 0	mille		
W. O. Hogshead	0 0 @ 0 0			
R. O. do	0 0 @ 0 0			
SHIPS NEW	0 0 @ 0 0	ton		

FREIGHT TO	LONDON.	LIVERPOOL.	GLASG.	IRELAND.
ASHES—₩ Ton, measurement	—	—	—	—
FLOUR—" Barrel	—	—	—	—
WHEAT—" Quarter	—	—	—	—
TIMBER—" Load	—	—	—	—
DEALS—" Pcg. Stand'd	—	—	—	—

EXCHANGES AND STOCKS	
On London—60 days, Montreal Bank	9 ₩ cent premium
" " 60 " City Bank	not drawing
" " 60 " Private	9 @ 9 "
" " 60 " Government	not drawing
" New York, 2 " Bank	21 @ "
Sterling, cash	9½ @ 9¾ "
Montreal Bank Shares	80 @ 80 ₩ cent premium
City Bank Shares	0 " "
Bank of Upper Canada	14 " "
Commercial Bank, Kingston	12 @ 13 " "
Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Co.	£10 ₩ share, advance

NOTE.—All quotations of Prices, or Provincial Duties, are in Halifax Currency, and of Freights and Crown Duties in British Sterling—the latter payable in Silver, current in the Province at the rate of 4s. 4d. Sterling ₩ Dollar.

WHEAT (except Upper Canada) and other Grains are bought by the Minot, an old Measure about 5 ₩ cent. larger than the Imperial Bushel.

DUTIES.—Coffee and Tea Plantation or from the British East Indies, Permanent, pays 5s. Sterling ₩ cwt. in addition to the 2d. Currency ₩ lb.; if from the Bonded Warehouse 1-10 is deducted. Fresh Fruit from Lisbon, Gibraltar or other places, free of Crown Duty.—Dried Fruit from any Foreign place pays 7½ ₩ cent. ad valorem.—Foreign Glassware pays only 20 ₩ cent.—Russia and Swedish Iron, if from the Bonded Warehouse, pay 7½ ₩ cent., with 1-10 deducted—Brandy, Gin, Rum, and Cordials, if imported from Gibraltar or a Foreign Port, pay 1s. 2d. Sterling Crown Duty.—Wines, (French) in Wood, from the Place of Growth pay 7½ ₩ cent.; from England, 7½ ₩ cent. less 1-10 Crown Duty, provided the 7½ ₩ cent. exceeds the Provincial Duty of 6d. Currency ₩ gallon; if in Foreign Bottles, £7. 7