Summary.

Spain.

St. Ildefonso, *Aug.* 13.—A military insurrection has compelled the Queen Regent to accept, at 12 o'clock this morning, the Constitution of 1812. All is perfectly tranquil here at the present moment, and the soldiers have returned to their barracks.

Insurrection at St. Ildefonso.—The Government has received the following details of what took place on the night of the 12th instant, at St. Ildefonso:—"At 8 in the evening the regiment of provincial militia, about 500 strong, broke into insurrection in their barracks, to the cry of 'The Constitution for ever!' 'Isabella II. for ever!' and marched under arms to the palace, singing Riego's hymn. The soldiers of the 4th regiment of the Guards, seeing these men coming, joined them. All the officers, without exception, would have nothing whatever to do with this revolt, and the cavalry of the guard took no part in it. At the approach of the insurgents the gates of the palace were shut. The Commandant-General, Count de San Roman, and the officers, remaining faithful, endeavoured to claim the soldiers, but were not listened to. Cries of 'Death to Quesada.' Roman' were mingled with those 'Death to Quesada.' On the first intelligence of these events, M. de Rayneval, being detained at home with a heavy indisposition, M. de Bois-le-Compte, who had arrived a few days before at St. Ildefonso, and Mr. Villiers, the English Ambassador, hastened towards the Palace, but could not get admittance, since the drunken soldiery, who obstructed the approach to it, refused to let them go by. They demanded to speak with the Commandant, or the officers, but they were told there were not any, and that the sub-officers had taken the command.

They were forced to retire at the moment when menacing words began to be heard around them. However, the clamour and vociferations continued; already a small door was driven in, which, however, did not lead into the interior of the Palace; they began to shake the great gate, some muskets shots were heard, and they talked of getting artillery, and massacreing all in the Palace, if the Queen did not accept the Constitution.

The Regent, preserving admirable firmness in the midst of general alarm, ordered twelve of the rebellious soldiers to be brought into her presence. She asked them what they wanted; they replied the "Constitution of 1812, and liberty." A long discussion then ensued; the Queen trying to convince them that they did not understand even the nature of their demand, and the soldiers confessing that in fact they did not know much about the Constitution, but that they had been told it was excellent, that it would ameliorate greatly their condition; that it would lower the price of salt, &c. To these declarations, made in a very insolent tone, were added from time to time protests of devotion to the two Queens. An officer, mistaking, or pretending to mistake, the terms of the Constitution of 1812, represented to them that this Constitution called Don Carlos to the throne instead of his niece. They replied, that as for Don Carlos they would have nothing to do with him; he was a despot. As for the two Queens, they said, it was of no consequence that the Constitution repudiated them: the nation was determined to have them, and would know well how to support them. At two in the morning, after five hours resistance, the Queen yielded to the wishes of those who sorrounded her; nothing, however, could induce her to swear to the Constitution of 1812; she protested that she would not take any such step, which could only be valid in the presence of the assembled Cortes. All that could be obtained of her was, that she would sign a writing thus worded:—"The Queen authorizes General San Roman to let the soldiers swear to the Constitution until the meeting of the Cortes." The troops immediately returned to their barracks, at five o'clock tranquillity was re-established; at ten, when the courier came away, no new incident had taken place. The palace was free; the authorities continued to discharge their functions, and the Minister of Grace and Justice, the only one who was at St. Ildefonso, was giving his orders."

Lisbon, Aug. 23.—The *Monitor* of Sunday, which we have received, together with the rest of the French papers of the same day, bring intelligence of the provisional proclamation of the Constitution of 1812 at Madrid, and of a change in the Spanish Ministry.

Intelligence from Barcelona of the date of the 9th, is given in the French papers. The news of the events at Malaga and Saragossa had occasioned a great deal of agitation in that city, and on the 5th Gen. Mina found it necessary to issue a proclamation enjoining the people of Catalonia to preserve the public tranquillity.

A Bordeaux paper states that several regiments of the army of the north have proclaimed the Constitution.

Bayonne, *Aug.* 15.—The first division of the Central Army, commanded by Gen. Soria, has proclaimed the Constitution of 1812, and intercepted the correspondence between Saragossa and Madrid.

Gen. Evans arrived this morning. His little army, stationed at St. Sebastian, is in a state of great confusion. The British troops insist on being paid, and returning home.

An extraordinary contribution of 4,000,000 reals has ben decreed by the insurrectionary junta of Saragossa. Many of the inhabitants who refused to pay their quota have been imprisoned in the old dungeons of the Inquisition. The Constitutionalists of that town have adopted a green cockade, with the legend "The Constitution or death." Every body, even women, are forced to wear it; and any person without it in the streets is liable to be assaulted.

Letters from St. Sebastian, dated the 14th instant, confirm the news previously received of the defeat of the Carlist General Gomez. He was overtaken by Espartero near Buron, and defeated with great loss.—The Carlist force was obliged to break up into small bands, and retreat in different directions.

According to letters from Bayonne of the 19th instant, 144 English deserters, in the most destitute condition, who had tendered their services to Don Carlos, had been sent by him to the French territory.

Accounts from Bayonne, dated the 13th instant, notice the entrance into Spain of a corps of 600 men under Col. Conrad. This body is intended as reinforcement of the Foreign Legion.

Spanish Constitution of 1812.—The Spanish Constitution, drawn up by the 134 members of the Cortes, was signed at Cadiz on the 12th of March, 1812, and on the 20th was sworn to by the Regency, which then governed in the name of Ferdinand. The allies of Spain, Great Britain, Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, and other States, including even Russia, by the treaty of Welicki, Lucki, dated July 20, 1812, acknowledged this Constitution, which was sworn to at Madrid, after the entrance of the Duke of Wellington into that capital. The Cortes, on the 9d of February, came to a resolution that Ferdinand should himself swear fidelity to the Constitution. But the King, on his return into Spain, following the advice of the Duke del Infantado and General Elio, declared himself against the Constitution, by a proclamation, dated Valencia, May 4; and, after ordering the arrest of the Ministers and the principal members of the Cortes, among whom was Don Augustin Argoelles, he entered Madrid. The military insurrection of the 1st of January, 1820, and the agitation which prevailed in the principal towns, forced King Ferdinand to sign the decree of March 7, in which he declared that he was ready to convoke the Cortes, and take the oath to the Constitution of 1812. On March 10 he published a manifesto, stating in substance, that he did not accept the Constitution of 1814, because he believed that it was contrary to the will of the nation; but that thenceforth he would be the firmest supporter of the charter he had sworn to. On the same day, he laid before the junta proposals for laws insuring the liberties of the people and the freedom of the press. The abolition of absolute government in Spain awakened the attention of the four Continental Powers. At the Congress of Verona, in December, 1822, an energetic declaration was made in favor of a modification of the Constitution of 1812—a modification which, according to Article 375, could not be made until it had been eight years in actual operation. The representation of Russia, Prussia and Austria, quitted Madrid; and the French Minister was recalled, when France assumed its hostile attitude, immediately after the speech from the throne on the 28th of January. On the same day the Cortes suspended all commercial intercourse with Austria, Prussia and Russia. The Constitution of 1812 was again abolished in consequence of the expedition under the Duke of Angoulême, and the first act of King Ferdinand was to annul all the resolutions of the Constitutional Government between the 7th of March, 1820, and the 1st of October 1823, the King during that period not being in the enjoyment of his personal liberty. Before the accession of M. Mendizabal, and during the Ministry of M. Isturiz, the Constitution of 1812 had been proclaimed in several of the towns of Spain; but it was not accepted by the Queen till the 13th inst.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

Liverpool, *Aug.* 22.—After a great deal of changing and chopping, you see the newspaper duty has been reduced. The London and Liverpool papers will sell at five pence each instead of seven pence, (except the *True Sun*, which will be so low as *four* pence) and most of the country papers will be 4½d.

The labors of Parliament are at an end, and last week witnessed the prorogation. It is said that Parliament will re-assemble in November, but this I doubt.

Very expensive law changes are spoken of in Ireland. The Master of the Rolls, Mr. W. M'Mahon, is to have an English Peerage, (Viscount) and a pension of £3500 a-year for life. Sergeant O'Loghlin will have the Rolls and £4000 a-year. Mr. Richards will have O'Loghlin's place of Attorney-General, and Shiel (the orator) will be made Solicitor-General. O'Loghlin and Shiel are Catholics. These appointments will give satisfaction to the mass of the Irish people. In England they will not be so popular as the "No Popery" feeling is prevalent here.

The King of Naples and his uncle, the Prince of Salerno, are at Paris, on a visit to Louis Phillipe. They are chiefly at Neuilly, where the Citizen King keeps himself secluded. They have been at the Opera three or four times They are exceedingly well received by the people. 'Tis doubtful, however, whether the King will marry a French Princess. He seems difficult to be pleased. All is quiet at Paris.—"They make a solitude and call it *peace.*"

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Mulgrave) has been travelling through the South of Ireland, and at each large town has been received with the *ceadth milhe fealthe* (hundred thousand welcomes.) At Waterford on Monday, he dined in the Town Hall, with the citizens. Previous to the dinner, an attempt was made to burn down the building.

O'Connell is in the full tide of agitation. He has again thrown by what he calls "the cry for Repeal" and is strictly in favor of the Ministry. He goes farther, however, I think, than they will ever go, because he says that *now* he will not be content with less than a reduction of 50 per cent in tithes, and the total separation of church and state. He pledges himself to bring forward a measure next session for the total repeal of the English church rates.

He has published an address to the people of Ireland, from the General Association of Ireland, calling upon them to put an end to the faction fights (at fairs, &c.) which disgrace the character of the country, and afford a pretext to the Tory judges for the enforcing of the most harsh laws. This address is powerfully written, and will certainly do much good.

The General Association is in full work now: the Justice rent turns in at the rate of from £150 to £200 per week.

Mrs. O'Connell, who was very ill, is getting better and has gone to Derrynane. O'Connell remains in Dublin, and is more popular than ever.

The cost of collecting the public revenue of England is £3,550,238:—this includes all expenses of the collection for the five branches, viz: Customs, £1,356,725; Excise, £1,072,392; Stamps, £203,815; Taxes, £209,372; and Post office, £115,401. The ratio between the expence of collection and the gross receipts of the National revenue is at 1 to 13.

The Americans beat us, we admit, in speed of steamboat travelling, but I suspect it is a true bill that accidents are far more rare here, than on your side the Atlantic. The six steamers plying between Bristol and Cork, Waterford, and Dublin, made 6940 trips in 10 years, and never met with even *one* accident! This is pretty well,—*security* rather than *speed.*

The law of England is famed for its "glorious uncertainty"—that is, for leaving sundry loopholes through which rogues may escape. Until a short time since, if a woman's name were Anne Hays, and she were indicted as Ann, (*minus* the final *e*) she was, forthwith, entitled to a verdict of "not guilty;" aye, though before trial, she had confessed her guilt. At Cambridge assizes last week two fellows tried for sheep-stealing were acquitted, by direction of the judge, because the animals were hoggets (2 years old ewes) not mentioned in the Statute! This may be *law*, but is it *justice*?

Forrest is to appear, at the ensuing season, at Drury Lane Theatre, as actor. The *Age* announces this on Bunn's own authority.

Hacket drew an immense house at Manchester, on Saturday night, *as Colonel Wildfire* or the *Kentuckian.*

Jim Crow is making money, and a good deal of it, at the Surrey Theatre.

Vestris immediately opens the Olympic Theatre.

The most popular and smallest Theatre in London, is the New Strand Theatre, under the joint management of Hammond and Douglas Jerrold.

Sheridan Knowles has just written the following verses:

Sutherland, the Stage-door-keeper of the Theatre Royal Covent-garden, died last week. He had served in the Navy, from which he retired with an unblemished character.

A sailor once, bold, frank, and generous,
Stands as the noblest ob of the best ship
That ever floated here of the wave;
Late warder of the Thespian Temple, by
Quaint wight y'clept the Garden;—not a dog
Was he in office, but a man, and quite
As wide removed from wryspleen, as brute.
His smile yet nearer to the heart than lip!
He had seen service, service had known him;
He fought, I think, at sequestrate Trafalgar,
That swept old Ocean clear of England's foes.
Poor Sutherland! I dubbed him commodore,
Myself his first lieutenant,—better men
Served under worse than he. Old Commodore,
Thy simple state bid not thy worth from me
Who loves high nature better than high name.

Bunn has become lessee of the *English* Opera House, which he opens in March, with a German company!—Balfe is writing a new opera for Drury Lane, and Barrett has completed one on the subject of Fair Rosamond.

The Cholera rages most awfully in the Papal States: the average of deaths is 100 per diem. In Germany it is much on the increase.

The Persian Princes, (on a visit to the king,) have left London for Constantinople.

Portugal.—The *Messenger des Chambres* of Saturday has the following:—"Letters received this morning at Paris announce that a violent insurrection had broke out on the 8th of August at Oporto. In the beginning the insurgents had the worst of it; but there is every reason to believe, from the contents of the letters, that the struggle was renewed, or that the authorities gave way, and that at the present hour the constitution of 1812 has been proclaimed in that city.

Turkey and Tripoli.—The *Malta Gazette* of the 27th ult. states that, by letters from Tripoli, the Captain Pasha having effected a landing on the coast of Mesurata with much difficulty and considerable loss, had been unable to make any advance into the country in consequence of the increasing force of the Arabs. He had been reduced therefore, to the necessity of sending transports by sea to Tripoli for a reinforcement of all the cavalry and infantry, which was ordered to march over land, to co-operate with him on the coast, where his forces were in a very crippled situation.

A letter of the 27th ult. from Tripoli, given in the *Garde National* of Marseilles, says—"The 2500 men of regular troops landed by the Turkish squadron on the 8th of July, were re-embarked on board 28 Ottoman transports. On the 9th these transports, and nine Turkish ships of war, sailed for Mesurata, under the command of Captain Pasha, Tahir Pasha, who had joined to these troops 4,000 men belonging to those of the Regency. The squadron of Admiral Hugon watched all the movements of this expedition directed against the Aga of Mesurata, one of the chiefs of the revolted Arabs, who is at the head of 20,000 men. Tahir Pasha has been completely defeated by the Aga. He has returned to Tripoli, where he intends to wait for the new troops that the Sultan may send him, but which will have no better success than the former, if, indeed, they are allowed to land. The Arabs are anxious to throw off the Turkish yoke, and are determined to obey only one of their own countrymen. Barbary is evidently escaping from the power of the Sultan.

Parliament of Lower Canada.

House of Assembly.

Friday, *Sept.* 23.

The Special Committee to which was referred the census returns of the Counties of Montmorency and Drummond, reported in favour of the pretensions of each of those counties to an additional representative. The report was concurred in by the House, and an address to his Excellency voted, praying him to cause writs to be issued for the election of a member in each of the counties alluded to.

Mr. Morin made the usual motion respecting the postage of letters and documents addressed to the sitting members of the House during the sitting of the session—the same to be paid by the Clerk, and charged to the contingent account.

Mr. O'Callaghan wished the hon. member to amend his motion—it was to include the postage on letters, *&c. from* members.

Mr. Morin had no objection to alter the motion, if it was in conformity with the wish of the House.

The motion was then altered accordingly, and it passed.

Mr. Morin introduced a Bill to name an Agent in Great Britain, &c. &c. Second reading Monday next.

Mr. Morin, after making a few remarks which were inaudible in the gallery, moved "That all petitions of a private nature received by the House during the present session, do lie on the table until otherwise ordered by the House." Agreed to.

Mr. Morin, in a very indistinct tone of voice, made some observations respecting the difficulty experienced by the members of the House yesterday in obtaining admission to the Legislative Council Chamber, in consequence of the extremely crowded state of the apartment. For a long time the Speaker was unable to obtain admission, and two hon. members he (Mr. M.) knew had been entirely excluded. He (Mr. M.) did not know whether the House would consider it necessary to take cognizance of that matter, by instituting an enquiry, or otherwise.

No motion was made by Mr. Morin.

Mr. Morin then moved that the House do adjourn until tomorrow at 10 o'clock, A. M. The honorable member stated that his reason for moving the adjournment to that hour, was that the English version of the Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech, would be ready at that time. The House then adjourned.

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

Friday, *Sept.* 23.

The report of the Librarian of the present state of the Library, was laid before the House.

Mr. Besserer reported on the Census Returns of the Counties of Montmorency and Drummond, that the population of the first County is 4037 souls, and that of the latter 5064 souls.

On motion of Mr. Besserer, an address was then voted to His Excellency to issue writs for the election of an additional member for each of the said counties.

On motion of Mr. Morin, 200 copies of the journals were ordered to be printed; and the postage of all letters and manuscripts addressed to *and from* any Members sitting in the House during the session, was ordered to be paid by the clerk, and charged in the contingent accounts of the House.

Mr. Morin introduced a bill for appointing an Agent in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; second reading Monday next.

On Motion of Mr. Morin, *Resolved*, That all petitions of a private nature, received by the House during the present session, do lie upon the table until otherwise ordered by the House.

Adjourned.

Saturday, *Sept.* 24, 10 *o'clock*, A.M.

Mr. Morin reported the draft of an Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech; committed for the afternoon sitting.

The Legislative Council Reform Bill was read the second time, and referred to the committee of the whole House, which is to sit on Monday next on the State of the Province.

Adjourned till 3 o'clock, P.M.

ROTARY COOKING STOVES.

Economy and Utility.

THE undersigned informs the Public, that he has received a further supply of the much celebrated ROTARY COOKING STOVES, of the two only patterns in use, and with confidence (acquired from experience, as well as the testimony of many of the most economical Families in Montreal) recommend them to the public as a Fuel and Labour saving Apparatus.

JAMES M'GOWAN.

N. B.—On hand, a general assortment of COOKING, FRANKLIN, BOX and FANCY PARLOUR STOVES. J. M'G.

Sept. 27, 1836. 158.2m,tuths

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

September 27, 1836.

ARTICLES.	Price.	Per.	Duties Crown. Sterling.	Duties Provinc. Currency.
ASHES.				
Pots, 1st sort	37 6 @ 37 9	cwt		
Pearls, 1st do	39 6 @ 40 0	–		
(2ds. ½, and 3ds. ½ ⅌ cwt less)				
E. & W. I. PRODUCE.				
Coffee—East Indian, good	none	lb		3d ⅌ lb
Jamaica, do	0 10 @ 11 0	–		–
Sugar—Muscovado, bright	60 0 @ 0 0	cwt		4s 8d ⅌ cwt
Do, fair	57 6 @ 58 9	–		–
Do, fair	61 3 @ 0 0	–		–
Bengal, white	none	–		–
Mauritius, good yellow	2 9 @ 2 11	o. gallon	1d	5d
Molasses—Fair quality	11 0 @ 0 0	lb		2½ ⅌ ct.
Spices—Cassia	1 5 @ 1 6	–		–
Cloves	0 6 @ 0 0	–		–
Ginger, E. I.	1 9 @ 2 0	–		–
Do, Jamaica	10 0 @ 0 0	–		–
Mace	7 0 @ 8 0	–		–
Nutmegs	0 6½ @ 0 7	–		–
Pepper, black	0 9 @ 0 10	–		–
Do, white	0 7½ @ 0 8	–		–
Pimento	3 4 @ 3 5	o. gallon	6d	6d
Rum—Leeward Island, 1 @ 5	3 5 @ 3 6	–	–	–
Demerara, 1 @ 4	4 6 @ 4 9	–	–	
Jamaica, 1 @ 2½	1 0 @ 1 3	–	–	2½ ⅌ ct.
Lime Juice				
FRUIT.				
Almonds—Sweet (shelled)	1 1 @ 1 3	lb		–
Soft shell	0 8 @ 0 8½	–		–
Currants—Zante	0 7 @ 0 8	–		–
Figs—Malaga	0 4 @ 0 0	–		–
Lemons	none	box		–
Nuts—Barcelona	0 5½ @ 0 6	lb		–
Oranges	none	box		–
Prunes—Bordeaux	none	lb		–
Raisins—Muscatel, bunch	16 3 @ 17 6	box		–
Muscatel	14 0 @ 15 0	–		–
Bloom	12 6 @ 0 0	–		–
Lexia	0 5 @ 0 6	lb		
Wal nuts	0 4½ @ 0 0	–		
FISH.				
Cod—Dry, merchantable	17 6 @ 18 6	cwt		
Dry Large Table	21 3 @ 22 6	–		
Herrings—North Shore, No. 1	26 0 @ 27 6	barrel		
No. 2	none	–		
Digby	7 6 @ 8 3	box		
Mackarel—No. 1	none	barrel		
No. 2	35 0 @ 0 0	–		
No. 3	32 6 @ 0 0	–		
Salmon—No. 1	923 @ 0 0	tierce		
No. 2	none	–		
GRAIN AND BREAD STUFFS.				
Wheat—Upper Canada, white	7 0 @ 7 6	60 lbs	nominal	
Do, mixed	6 6 @ 6 9	–	do	
Lower Canada, red	none	minot	do	
Barley	2 9 @ 2 10	–		
Flaxseed	6 0 @ 6 3	–		
Indian Corn	none	–		
Oats	1 8 @ 1 10	–		
Peas	3 6 @ 4 0	–		
Rye	3 4 @ 0 0	–		
Flour—United States, superfine	0 0 @ 0 0	barrel		
Do, fine	0 0 @ 0 0	–		
Canada, superfine	45 0 @ 0 0	–		
Do, fine	42 6 @ 0 0	–		
Do, middlings	38 0 @ 40 0	–		
Indian Meal—Kiln-dried	none	168 lbs		
Biscuit—Pilot	0 0 @ 0 0	cwt		
Ship	0 0 @ 0 0	–		
METALS, HARDWARE, &c. &c.				
Iron—English Bar	£18 10 @ 0 0	ton		2½ ⅌ ct.
Do Hoop	£22 10 @ 25 0	–		–
Do Sheet	£24 0 @ 27 6	–		–
Do Boiler Plates, best	£ 0 0 @ 0 0	–		–
Scotch Pig, No. 1	£12 10 @ 0 0	–	nominal	–
Swedish, Bars	£27 6 @ 0 0	–	7½ ⅌ ct.	–
Russian, do	£28 15 @ 0 0	–		–
	s. d. s. d.			
Copper—Bolts	0 0 @ 0 0	lb		–
Sheathing	0 0 @ 0 0	–		–
Braziers' Sheets	1 8 @ 1 9	–		–
Tin—I. C.	62 6 @ 65 0	box		–
I. X.	72 6 @ 0 0	–		–
I. X. X.	90 0 @ 0 0	–		–
D. C.	62 6 @ 0 0	–		–
D. X.	72 6 @ 0 0	–		–
Steel—Cast, best makes	0 11 @ 0 0	lb		–
Double Shear, do	0 11 @ 0 0	–		–
Crawley, No. 2	0 9 @ 0 0	–		–
Do, No. 3	0 6 @ 0 0	–		–
Hoop L, Blistered, best quality	0 8 @ 0 0	–		–
No. 2, do, do, common	0 4½ @ 0 0	–		–
No. 2, do C.C.N.D.	0 6 @ 0 0	–		–
Chains—Ox and Timber, short link, best quality	35 0 @ 0 0	cwt		–
Trace, straight link	37 0 @ 39 0	–		–
Do, twisted do	0 0 @ 0 0	–		–
Rigging, (in coils) 10-16, 11-16, short link	0 @ 0 0	–		–
Do, ½ @ 9-16, do	40 0 @ 0 0	–		–
Cable, ½ @ 10-16, proved	33 6 @ 35 6	–		–
Do, 11-16 @ ⅞, do	31 0 @ 35 6	–		–
Spades & Shovels—No. 1 Eye Tree	30 0 @ 0 0	dozen		–
No. 2 do	32 0 @ 0 0	–		–
No. 3 do	34 0 @ 0 0	–		–
No. 2 Backstraps	37 6 @ 0 0	–		–
No. 3 do	0 0 @ 0 0	–		–
Lead—Bars	42 6 @ 0 0	cwt		–
Sheet	40 0 @ 0 0	–		–
Lead Shot—Patent	42 6 @ 0 0	–		–
Nails—Canada Rose, wrought, 14d	6 0 @ 6 3	mille		–
Do Cut, 2d @ 20d	28 0 @ 0 0	cwt		–
Do do, best sort, 6d @ 20d	30 0 @ 0 0	–		–
Canada Plates	31 6 @ 32 6	box		–
Castings—Stoves, Scotch Single, 30 inch	£54 @ £6	each		–
Do, do, 24 do.	£6 @ £64	–		–
Do, do, 30 do.	£114 @ £12	–		–
Do, do, 36 do.	£24 @ £27	–		–
Do, Do Double, 30 do.	£21 @ £24	–		–
Do, do, 36 do.	£23½ @ £25	–		–
Hollow Ware	a.25 0 @ 0 0	cwt		–
Potash Kettles, &c.	27 6 @ 0 0	–		–
Spikes—5½ inch and upwards	32 0 @ 0 0	cwt		–
OILS.				
Florence—Salad, in boxes of 30 bottles	29 0 @ 30 0	box		–
Linseed—Boiled	4 10 @ 5 3	o. gallon		–
Raw	4 9 @ 5 0	–		–
Olive—Gallipoli	5 3 @ 5 4	o. gallon		–

ARTICLES.	Price	Per.	Duties Crown. Sterling.	Duties Provinc. Currency.
OILS—(*Continued.*)				
Palm	50 0 @ 0 0	ton	nominal	2½ ⅌ ct.
Sperm—Best	6 6 @ 7 0	o. gallon		–
Whale	4 0 @ 0 0	–		–
Seal—Pale	4 0 @ 4 6	–		–
Brown	4 0 @ 0 0	–		Free
Cod	3 6 @ 0 0	–		–
PROVISIONS.				
Beef—Mess	none	barrel		–
Prime Mess	58 9 @ 0 0	–		–
Prime	none	–		–
Cargo	38 9 @ 40 0	–		–
Pork—Mess	160 0 @ 0 0	–		–
Prime Mess	130 0 @ 0 0	–		–
Prime	110 0 @ 0 0	–		–
Cargo	80 0 @ 0 0	–		–
Fresh in Hog	37 6 @ 0 0	100 lbs		–
Hams—American	0 7 @ 0 0	lb		–
Lard—in Kegs	0 9 @ 0 0	–		–
Butter (Salt)—In Firkins	0 11 @ 0 12	–		–
TEAS, E.I.C. last sale prices	Free Trade.			
Bohea	0 0 @ 0 0	lb	Cash	–
Hyson	3 3 @ 0 0	–		2d
Do Skin	1 7½ @ 1 9	–		6d
Do, Young	2 11 @ 3 0	–		6d
Souchong	1 10 @ 2 0	–		–
Twankay	2 7 @ 2 8	–		–
WINES AND SPIRITS.				
Brandy—Cognac	5 0 @ 6 0	o. gallon	1s	6d
Bordeaux	4 6 @ 4 9	–	–	–
Spanish	3 9 @ 4 3	–	–	–
Hollands—Pale, in cask	4 6 @ 0 0	–	–	–
Do, in cases	17 6 @ 18 9	dozen	–	–
Gin—Montreal	3 6 @ 0 0	o. gallon	–	–
Whiskey—Montreal	2 7 @ 2 8	–	–	–
Champagne	60 0 @ 70 0	dozen	–	–
Claret	50 0 @ 100 0	–	–	–
Malaga—Dry and Sweet	3 4 @ 0 0	gallon	10s ⅌ tun	–
Madeira	£40 0 @ 70 0	110 galls	–	2½ ⅌ pa.
Port	£30 0 @ 70 0	138 –	–	6d –
Figueira Port	£20 0 @ 25 0	138 –	–	6d –
Sicilian—Red	£12 0 @ 14 0	120 –	–	2½ ⅌ pa.
Sherry—1st quality	£40 0 @ 80 0	130 –	–	6d –
Common	3 6 @ 4 6	o. gallon	–	–
Spanish—Red, 1st quality	£14 0 @ 0 0	120 –	–	–
Do, Common	£10 10 @ 11 0	–	–	–
Teneriffe—L. P.	£20 0 @ 25 0	–	–	–
Cargo	£18 0 @ 0 0	–	–	–
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.	s. d. s. d.			
Ale—Leith	9 0 @ 11 0	dozen		2½ ⅌ ct.
Alum	25 0 @ 0 0	cwt		–
Blue—Pig	0 7½ @ 0 8	lb		–
Brimstone—In Rolls	22 6 @ 25 0	cwt		–
Candles—English, moulds, wax				–
wicks	0 10½ @ 0 11	–		–
Do, Spermaceti	2 9 @ 3 3	–		–
Do, Wax	2 9 @ 3 0	–		–
Montreal, mould	0 8½ @ 0 9	lb		Free
Cheese—Cheshire	1 0 @ 0 0	–		–
Dolphin	1 0 @ 0 0	–		–
Kings' Arms	1 0 @ 0 0	–		–
Pine Apple	1 0 @ 0 0	–		–
Coals—Newcastle Grate	40 0 @ 0 0	chaldron		2½ ⅌ c.
Do Smithy	29 0 @ 30 0	–		–
Scotch	32 6 @ 0 0	–		–
Cordage—Tarred	42 0 @ 47 6	cwt		–
White Rope	0 5 @ 0 6	lb.		–
Corks	3 6 @ 6 0	gross		–
Glass—Beer Bottles	22 6 @ 0 0	–		–
Wine do	27 6 @ 30 0	–		–
Crate Crown	40 0 @ 45 0	crate		–
Window, 6½ x 7½	25 0 @ 27 6	100 feet		–
Do, 7½ x 8½	32 0 @ 32 6	–		–
Do, 7 x 9	32 0 @ 32 6	–		–
Do, 8 x 10	32 0 @ 33 6	–		–
Do, 12 x 10	35 0 @ 0 0	–		–
Do, 14 x 10	35 0 @ 40 0	–		–
Gunpowder—Canister	18 0 @ 22 6	dozen		–
F.	70 0 @ 75 0	100 lbs		–
F. F.	80 0 @ 85 0	–		–
F. F. F.	90 0 @ 100 0	–		–
Hemp—Petersburg, clean	0 0 @ 0 0	ton		Free
	s. d. s. d.			
Indigo—Spanish Flotilla	none	lb	6d ⅌ lb	2½ ⅌ ct.
East Indian	7 0 @ 8 0	–		Brit.
Leathers—Sole	1 1 @ 1 2	–		–
Upper	10 0 @ 15 0	side		2½ ⅌ ct.
Liquorice	0 10 @ 0 11	lb		–
Macaroni	0 10 @ 1 0	–		–
Mustard—Durham, jars	1 0 @ 0 0	–		–
Do, ½ lb bottles	4 6 @ 5 6	–		–
Paints—Black	5 0 @ 0 0	k 28 lb		–
Blue	0 6 @ 0 9	lb		–
Brown, Spanish	5 0 @ 6 0	k 28 lb		–
Green	0 8 @ 1 0	lb		–
White Lead, ground	9 0 @ 11 6	k 28 lb		–
Yellow	7 6 @ 0 0	–		–
Lead, dry, white	45 0 @ 0 0	cwt		2d ⅌ pa.
Do, do, red	35 0 @ 0 0	–		2½ ⅌ c.
Playing Cards	10 0 @ 12 0	dozen		6d ⅌ m.
Porter—London	9 6 @ 10 0	–		–
Salt—Fine Stoved, in bags	10 0 @ 11 0	bag		–
Liscon, coarse	2 0 @ 0 0	minot		–
Liverpool, cargo	1 8 @ 1 10	–		2½ ⅌ ct.
Saltpetre—Refined	47 6 @ 50 0	cwt		–
Shoe Thread	1 7 @ 1 9	lb		–
Soap—Common Yellow, English	0 4½ @ 0 0	–		–
Best do, Montreal	0 4½ @ 0 4½	–		–
Castile	0 7 @ 0 9	–		–
Starch—Poland	0 6½ @ 0 0	–		–
Sulphur—Flour	0 3½ @ 0 4	–		1d
Sugar—Refined, single	0 8½ @ 0 8¾	–		–
Do, double	0 9 @ 0 0	–		2½ ⅌ ct.
Candy	0 11 @ 0 0	–		–
Tallow—Russian, Y. C.	0 6½ @ 0 0	lb		–
American	0 6½ @ 0 0	lb		–
Tar—American	17 6 @ 0 0	barrel		–
Coal	12 6 @ 15 0	–		–
Tobacco Pipes, T. D. (10 gross)	25 0 @ 26 6	box		–
Glazed ends	25 0 @ 0 0	–		Free
Tobacco—Leaf, U. C.	0 4½ @ 0 5	lb		2d ⅌ lb
Do, U. S.	0 6½ @ 0 7	–		3d –
Plug do	0 11 @ 01½	–	7½ ⅌ ct.	–
Vermicelli	0 0 @ 0 0	lb	15 –	2½ ⅌ c.
Vinegar—Bordeaux	1 5 @ 1 6	gallon		–
Wax—White	0 0 @ 0 0	lb		–
Sealing	0 0 @ 0 0	–		–
Hamburgh	0 0 @ 0 0	dozen		
Lathwood—Hemlock	0 0 @ 0 0	cord		
Red Pine	0 0 @ 0 0	–		
Oars	4 0 @ 4 6	pair		
Rosin	13 0 @ 15 0	on rrel		
Staves—Pipe	£32 10 @ 0 0	mille		
W. O. Puncheon	0 0 @ 0 0	mille		
R. O. do	0 0 @ 0 0	–		
Shipp Naw	0 0 @ 0 0	ton		

Freight to	London.	Liverpool.	Clyde.	Ireland.
Ashes—⅌ Ton, measurement	—	—	—	—
Flour—" Barrel	—	—	—	—
Wheat—" Quarter	—	—	—	—
Timber—" Load	—	—	—	—
Deals—" Pieg. Stand'd	—	—	—	—

Exchanges and Stocks

On London—60 days, Montreal Bank	10 per cent. premium
" " 60 " City Bank	not drawing
" " 60 " Private	9¼ ⅌ cent premium
" " 30 " Government	none " "
"New York, 3 " Bank	2½ " "
Sovereigns, each	24s 6d @ 24s 6d "
Montreal Bank Shares	22 ⅌ cent premium
City Bank Shares	6 " "
Bank of Upper Canada	20 " "
Commercial Bank, Kingston	15 @ 16 " "
Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Co.	£12 10s ⅌ 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 B. Plantation or from the British East Indies Possessions, pays 4s.