

was 500,000 cwt. in 1830. The average consumption of each individual in London is 170 pounds per annum, or nearly half a pound per day; about double that of Paris or Brussels. It should also be remembered that there are other markets in the metropolis, and private sales, which have nothing whatever to do with Smith's field.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser. Later from Paris.

We are indebted to the Messrs. Tappin, of the Boston News Room, for a ship containing a large and interesting intelligence from Spain, received at Boston by the ship Empress, from Trieste via Gibraltar.

The internal condition of the kingdom is represented to be very unsettled, and even alarming. The populace in Madrid and the other principal cities are discontented and weary of their present rulers. In the suburbs of the capital their discontent had occasioned riots and bloodshed. In Segovia it had been necessary to adopt strong measures, to save the city against a coup d'etat.

Two Carlist expeditions had been dispatched on Arragon and Castile—and it was apprehended, that one object of these movements was to make an attack on Valladolid. Subsequent accounts, however, stated that the troops had been met, and dispersed among the mountains.

Spain has issued a proclamation, threatening severe punishment to the inhabitants of the towns and villages, which may in future assist the enemy, or comply with any other of their requisitions for supplies, unless they can prove that the enemy's superior numbers left them no chance of successful opposition or resistance.

The Toronto Patriot has no notion of its Banking scheme being viewed as mere speculation. Its last number informs us that a notice will immediately appear in the Royal Gazette, that application will be made at the next Session of Parliament for a Charter for a Bank to be entitled 'The Freeholder's Bank of the Home District,' with a capital of One Million Sterling.

It is cheering to see that at length common sense is about to become our guide. We may travel long and far under our direction in our own country, and we may be assured that the views of the applicants are in process the establishment of a Bank on the plan submitted in some former numbers of the Patriot; but particularly in the last number.

The Bostonians have, as will be seen below, set an example which deserves to be followed, in regard to the members of a profession, which is notoriously under-paid all the world over.

The Boston School Committee have voted to increase the salaries of their Schoolmasters. The Principals of the Latin and English schools are to have twenty-four hundred dollars, being an increase of four hundred; and the Grammar and Writing Masters five hundred, being an increase of one hundred in the former, and three hundred to the latter. This is as it should be.

MADAMOISELLE CLEBERE has completed her hundredth night in Boston, and realized for the period the sum of \$25,000.

Yesterday afternoon, a considerable sum of money changed hands, on the result of a private Match between Mr. J. P. MacDONALD, c. m., Canada Lass, rode by SHARP, and Mr. A. FARQUHAR's b. m. Betsy Bellam, rode by RICHARDS. The race was won easily, in two heats, by Canada Lass. We understand that the winner was sold, immediately after the race, for £28—a small sum, considering that she had won nearly £1,000 by one race.

Mr. ARBORN, the distinguished ornithologist, has arrived in New York, and intends revisiting the country beyond the Mississippi.

A circular has been sent by Mr. RATTENBY to his creditors, detailing means, by the adoption of which, his estate could be made to cover all legal claims upon it. The document is interesting; it displays laudable anxiety for the interests of his creditors, and is written in such a way as if he were innocent of the charges against him. We shall endeavour to make room for it in our next.

The bark Monarch, WELSH, which sailed from Quebec on the 5th of July, arrived at Greenock early on the morning of the 31st.

We are requested to intimate that the Rev. Mr. MILLAR, of Watertown, N. Y., will preach in the Baptist Chapel, Saint Helen Street, tomorrow forenoon at eleven o'clock, and in the evening at seven.

Dr. BARBER gives an introductory Lecture on Phrenology this evening, at 8 o'clock, in the National School Room.

To Philanthropists. Sir,—I am glad that I shall be enabled in this letter to complete the expansion of my views, in regard to the spirit and working of the American Church in Canada, having felt it necessary to add on my part, than such comments as I may think it necessary to make, on the documentary evidence with which I

propose to wind up this controversy. I have been assisted in this by a very generous friend, who makes up in passion very amply for any small lack of reason, evidence, or argument. He has poured forth with wasteful profusion, a flood of the fiery lava of his high church indignation, on my scrupulous head. He has burnt forth with all the violence and fury of Vesuvius or Etna—drinking no doubt to swallow me up quick, and to bury me with those scorching members of 'Fables old,' who warred against Jorax, and were whelped under the mountains, which in this impious campaign against the thunder, they had piled above another—to scald Olympus with fire. To give—I would again say, but earnestly, my appeal to all the enlightened and candid friends and adherents of the church of England, whether in expository, as I have endeavored to do, in terms, I trust, in no respect indecorous or justly offensive, the evils arising out of the system of her existing establishment and administration in these Colonies, in exposing, what appears to me, on grounds which have been—yet yet remain to be stated, the ill consequences arising to her own true interest—in her spiritual purity or efficiency—to the rights of other religious denominations—to the welfare of the colony and the cause of our common Christianity—from the undue secular influence and patronage, which she has either engaged or exercised, in all this I challenge any reasonable unbiassed person, to say wherein have I done wrong to the Church of England—exceeded the due bounds, which some of decency—the obligation of due respect to the sister church—or the spirit of a well regulated liberty—checking the unwarrantable license of thought or speech can be conceived to prescribe. I am not conscious of having indulged any liberty of animadversion in canvassing the merits of the secular system of the Anglican Church, which I should not feel myself permitted to venture to employ in general terms upon her own showing. Some steps are now taken by the Presbytery of Quebec, to obtain statistical information, and we have no doubt that we shall easily demonstrate that the census in question has not been done to a moderate extent, and as the weather has occasionally been cold and unsettled, with a tendency to the opening of the crop, occasional small crops of wheat have been obtained, and the present value of each bushel is about 3s. 6d. lower by 2d. than a month ago. Of the expected produce of the present harvest in this country, opinion varies considerably, and it is not probable that any material alteration will take place in the price of wheat until the 29th August—for that day 40,000 bushels are announced, and 22,000 early in September.

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by circular of Messrs. PRINCE, GAYNE & Co., of Liverpool, dated 2d August—Wheat.—The stocks of Foreign Wheat remaining in bond on the 1st of January the year and the two preceding years, were as follows—

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in the corresponding period of the last, but compared with the amount of 1834, it amounts to 6000 casks less. There is a deficiency of 1000 casks in the exports of upwards of 100 casks, making the stock now on hand (owing to the small quantity remaining over from last year) only 180 casks less than in the period last year; but it is upwards of 900 less than at the close of the month of July, 1834, the present price was 100 casks less than it was in the period last year. To Bristol and Glasgow 2500 casks have been received in the first seven months of this year, against 18,000 in the corresponding period of the last year, and the present stock in bond in these ports is 130,000 casks, and remains so, which may be attributed to the extensive business done in June, in the advanced prices, and to the falling off of the exports. The holders here not having pressed sales, we have no alteration to make in prices worth of notice, whereas in London they are quoted at 2s. 6d. less than they were at the late highest point. With regard to the present high rate being maintained, much will depend upon the accounts to be received as to the year proceeds of the supply yet to come forward from our West India Colonies. The home consumption, not abating the prosperous state of the country, is evidently checked by the high prices, and the refiners cannot work successfully for export, whilst the prices of Foreign Sugar on the Continent continue lower in comparison.

LONDON MARKETS, July 29, 1836. TEA.—At the public sales last week, 16,500 chests of tea were brought forward, of which about 11,500 were sold. Canton B-homes were partly disposed of at 104d. @ 11d.; common Congos 1 1/4 @ 1s. 3/4d., blackish leaf from 1s. 6d. @ 2s. 2 1/2. For the best with Palace B-homes these have supported former prices, and sold with much spirit; the lower kinds are rather cheaper. Hy-on are, keeping the finest, which sold at 5s. 6d. lower by 2d. than a month ago. Of the expected produce of the present harvest in this country, opinion varies considerably, and it is not probable that any material alteration will take place in the price of wheat until the 29th August—for that day 40,000 bushels are announced, and 22,000 early in September.

London, Aug. 2.—City, Monday Evening.—The circulation of the Bank of England is increased in the amount of £41,000, and the deposits in the sum of £285,000; the securities have increased in the sum of £1,162,000, and the amount of bullion in their possession has decreased in the sum of £436,000. The excess of the circulation is, however, usually termed the 'real,' is £2,896,000, precisely the same amount as on the last return. The stock of bullion has decreased on the half year by the sum of £150,000; the circulation on same period has been extended in the sum of £278,000, and in all our statements, that bullion has some in the circulation, though not in very heavy amounts leaving the country. It also shows that the Bank of England corporation, for its own safety, has sufficient on its hands already, when the rate of interest is so low, and deposits are considered with reference to the protecting power they possess in the present state of the country, and the present opinion of the folly and presumption in that corporation, stretched as it is, with the present limited gold standard, to attempt to grasp the entire amount of the circulating medium of the country to the issue of its own paper. The bank directors, recklessly enough, have been driven to this course, and the other joint stock banks out of the field; but we trust those useful checks upon the bank, added by the commercial interests, will resist any future attempts at the extension of their already unmanageable monopoly.

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We shall soon be enabled to set this question at rest, by the publication of the Synod, at its last session, appointed a return to be made by each of the ministers, specifying not only the number of his hearers, communicants, but also of marriages and baptisms performed by him.

In respect to the census of the Lower Province, on which Mr. LAURENCE made his claim to a majority of the Protestant population, it is pretty well known that it bears evidence of gross error and blundering on the face of it. The sum total of the population is found to disagree with the stated numbers of the different sects. Its testimony is therefore discredited—it must be withdrawn as a false witness, converted upon his own showing. Some steps are now taken by the Presbytery of Quebec, to obtain statistical information, and we have no doubt that we shall easily demonstrate that the census in question has not been done to a moderate extent, and as the weather has occasionally been cold and unsettled, with a tendency to the opening of the crop, occasional small crops of wheat have been obtained, and the present value of each bushel is about 3s. 6d. lower by 2d. than a month ago.

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The receipts of wheat continue extremely limited, and are eagerly bought at high prices. The sales of new rice, from very inferior to fair, included in these transactions, were a parcel of 1,300 bushels Virginia sold yesterday at \$2.5, two parcels of Md. at \$2.15, and one of Md. today at \$2.15 for seed. A sale of new white was made at \$3.35.

ALLEGANY BANK, Sept. 5. FLOUR.—A public report was made up on Friday afternoon for Steinhilber's paper, Flour was bought from wagons at 65.50.

GEORGETOWN (C) MARKET, Sept. 5. FLOUR.—The article continues in good demand, and prices may be considered a little better; we quote at 67.5.

HAY MARKET, July 23. ASHES.—The business done in this article has consisted of 30 Brs. New York Pearls 1835, first

of the Government. If an entirely informed view of the reaction in Upper Canada in favor of the Tory party, and as there seems to be a sympathy between your Church and that school of politics, we may find in this, an explanation of the fact in question. I have understood that, some years ago, the majority of Representatives, were of the Methodist persuasion, if so, your inference is rash and unwarranted by the premises. This is a better indication, in the presumption, of the tendency of political feeling in the popular body, than of the numerical proportion of the different sects.

We shall soon be enabled to set this question at rest, by the publication of the Synod, at its last session, appointed a return to be made by each of the ministers, specifying not only the number of his hearers, communicants, but also of marriages and baptisms performed by him.

In respect to the census of the Lower Province, on which Mr. LAURENCE made his claim to a majority of the Protestant population, it is pretty well known that it bears evidence of gross error and blundering on the face of it. The sum total of the population is found to disagree with the stated numbers of the different sects. Its testimony is therefore discredited—it must be withdrawn as a false witness, converted upon his own showing. Some steps are now taken by the Presbytery of Quebec, to obtain statistical information, and we have no doubt that we shall easily demonstrate that the census in question has not been done to a moderate extent, and as the weather has occasionally been cold and unsettled, with a tendency to the opening of the crop, occasional small crops of wheat have been obtained, and the present value of each bushel is about