EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

THE STATE OF CHINA.

The following is an extract from a private letter :—

"Canton, Sept. 24:

"We are kept constantly on the alert by the continual arrival of expresses night and day, so that we have little sleep, and next week we may get no sleep at all. We are on the top of a volcano, and must trust in Providence that we shall get clear out of the eruption. Shanghai is taken, and several places in its neighbourhood. Amoy still holds out. The Bogue Forts were attacked four days ago, and guns taken from them. A large city, within ten miles of this place, a sort of warehouse up country to Canton, called Fieshan, it is reported, has had a rising in it, and the chief magistrate has lost his head. I wrote long ago that Canton would be taken in September. The 17th, the day of the feast of Lanterns, was fixed for the event, but it thundered and rained, and the Mandarins had the streets full of soldiers, no two people being allowed to walk together in the city, and the firing then and since, night and day, especially during the former, has been a sure sign that the troops are kept at hard exercise. The most serious ground for alarm is the rebellious proceedings here from the Triad and Seon Tarn ('small knife') Societies. At Shanghai and Amoy the latter predominate, but in this neighbourhood the movement chiefly originates with the Triad Society. Up the country teas are detained—that is such as are made; and they are not picking the later crops. Of this we are informed by eye witnesses, among whom is Mr. Fortune, who certainly is on such matters the most competent and credible authority. The export hitherto, although the season began a month earlier than last year, is 6,000,000 lbs. deficient up to this date, which is a decrease of 22 per cent.; aud as for tea going to Shanghai, that is out of the question while that city is held by people who do not enjoy the confidence of capitalists, and have even no confidence in themselves. These parties certainly wish to join the reforming rebels, and say, indeed, that they act under their orders; but that is not to be believed, as the backguards who began the disturbance at Shanghai are well known and nobody doubts that they have risen against the present Government more with a view to their own advantage than from any patriotic cause. In fact, they are chiefly men from Canton and Fokien, who have long been feared by the peaceable people of the province, and have been leaders on all occasions of riot and robbery. I have often assisted in rooting out their haunts, where they concealed their plunder, and they are so cowardly that five or six foreigners have always been successful in securing those who were 'wanted;' but yet the magistrates years ago dared not do the same thing, and gave free leave to the English and other foreign residents to seize those thieves wherever they could discover them. It is this new description of rebels that we have to fear, and when the real Tea-ping-wang people get the Emperor ousted from Perkin, and a new Enperor proclaimed, these hands will be their worst enemies; and, unless some foreign nations interfer—which at present seems to be improbable—unless indeed the Americans take the initiative, it is to be feared that anarchy will reign for years. You will see that what I have hitherto predicted has come to pass, except as to Canton being taken this month, and it is more than probable that even this may take place before the month closes, but it is to be hoped that this will be deferred until the rebels in the north of the province come down, as they are known to be connected with what must be the new Government, and will therefore be the better enabled to maintain order.

"In a country like this, where we have no access to the interior, and but few opportunities of conversing with well-informed people, it is of course difficult to come to definite conclusions, especially as the natives with whom we trade are generally more ignorant of passing and probable events than we are. It is said that foreigners will not be molested when Canton falls, and this I believe, unless it be by the rabble, with whom we may perhaps have a hard fight. We have the sloop-of-war-Lily, and the Americans have the storeship Supply, each of which has eighty spare men, and one or two guns that could be landed as fieldpieces; most of the mercantile establishments are well provided with firearms, and, in case of attack by those to whom I have referred, I should have no fear as to the result, as they are very deficient in arms, and have yet to do something to enable them to acquire confidence in their own strength or resources. I have recently had good evidence of their having no 'pluck,' and that promptitude and decision on our part are all that is requisite to render us secure. I have made up my mind to remain in Canton, and am one of the very few that have not, or Hongkong. I feel quite assured that the Tea-ping-wang party must eventually carry the day, and that Providence has them in his keeping. It would be a privilege to foreigners to assist in the establishment of peace and order over anarchy, and the more power and energy we can display in this cause the better it will be for us in the end.

"You may consider it as almost certain that trade will soon come to a standstill here, and after the produce at Shanghai, which is already brought into foreign godowns, has been shipped off, there will be no further export of tea from that place till a firm Government is established; and here there will be so many disturbing influences when trade is stopped, that though we *may* keep the fectories the trade in exports will be quite nominal. The people in the country will not incur the risk of sending produce down till a secure time arrives, and, for the same reason, those who have money here will keep it hid, and never venture to send it up the country until they can do so with greater safety. I think it by no means improbable that our exports this year will not in any case exceed two-thirds of those of last year. In good teas it will be greatly deficient, as very little care has been taken in the manipulation. You must not, as some do, consider tea to be a raw material; it is manufactured, and in the expense of that process and of the transit great part of the cost consists. The same may be said to be the case with silk, but with this difference—tea is made up for the foreign export in a peculiar manner, while silk is prepared in a way which is alike suitable for foreign or native demand. If peace were established in the north the export of silk from Shanghai would be enormous this year, as that place is not far from the producing districts, and in times like the present the native consumption is of course small, both on account of the difficulty of internal transit and of the change in the occupation and disposition of the people.

"The northern rebel army has taken Tient-sin, the port of Pekin. By next mail you will most likely learn that the capital has fallen. It must be taken before the end of this month, or it will not be taken for a long time. It is most desirable for the rebels that they should get possession of Pekin, as they already hold Chin-kiang-foo, which is the key to the grain stores. The grain has yet to be shipped, and, if this should not take place before November, the famine which already exists will go far to extirpate the population. Under these circumstances the people will embrace the cause of the rebels with greater zeal, and the fall of Pekin will thus be accelerated. When that does take place, however, all is not settled; it will take some time to establish the new system of Government, and trade will not at once flow into its accustomed channels. There will, consequently, be less teas shipped next year than many may expect, while from the short export this season the demand is likely to increase. The Americans have shipped comparatively little, and the prices in the States are therefore likely to advance, and the rapidly increasing demand for Australia should not be lost sight of.

"Foreign trade in this country is very small and little thought of as compared with the native internal trade. The trade with foreigners is not desired by many of the Chinese. It is indeed rather in some measure forced upon them. There is not one shop in a hundred here where foreign goods are sold, and there is therefore no predilection for them on the part of the natives. They do not on this account desire peace for the sake of foreign trade, and the rabble, until either defeated or satisfied with plunder, will hold the day.

"Before you receive this letter I believe that most of my opinions will be realised as facts. I write from firm conviction of the correctness of my ideas, and with a wish to show as exactly as I can what occurrences, both political and commercial, may be expected to take place. I may be wrong, but, judging from the past, I rather believe that I am right; and I am willing to let my opinions now, and the results hereafter, be placed together, and confidently abide the issue."

(From the News of the World.)

The present aspect of affairs seems calculated to occasion considerable suspense. It appears beyond question that the Turks maintained their position at Oltenitza with the utmost intrepidity, and that neither in science nor discipline did they evince any inferiority to their assailants. Omar Pasha could only be dislodged from the left bank of the Danube by the concentration of the whole Russian force in the Principalities, and, even before this demonstration, he retreated without loss and without dishonor. If the retirement of the Turks had been extended to all the divisons of their army, affairs would now be reduced to nearly the same position as that of last month—Russians and Ottomans being arrayed in Wallachia and Bulgaria respectively, prepared for war, but with the Danube between them. There still, however, remains a strong Turkish detachment at Kalafat, a place which has been recently fortified with intrenchments and field-works, which possesses a secure communication with Widdin, and which can be occupied at pleasure by as many additional troops as Omar Pasha may decide on throwing across. Already the force in this quarter is considerably more powerful than that which gave the Russians so much trouble at Oltenitza, and the position itself, as has been often remarked, is one of great stratagitical importance. It is, consequently, by no means improbable that Prince Gortschakoff may direct his operations against this point, either after the reinforcements from Jassy have reached him, or with the army which is now concentrated between Oltenitza and Bucharest. As the Turks can command succours from their entire force, by means of the communication at Widdin, we may possibly hear of a decisive engagement in these parts; nor is it unlikely, indeed, that Omar Pasha may repeat his attacks at other parts of the Danube, when the strength of his adversary has been drawn into Lesser Wallachia. On the other hand, the Russians may now oppose the passage of the river, and the force at Prince Gortschakoff's disposal, when the troops now on march have come up, may enable him to watch the several points, without circumscribing his operations against Kalafat. These appear to be the considerations suggesting the principal chances of military action. The latest intelligence from Constantinople informs us that Omar Pasha has been ordered to prosecute the war with energy. At present the honours of the campaign undoubtedly rest with the Turks, who have advanced into the country occupied by the enemy, and inflicted severe losses upon their opponents, without experiencing any corresponding damage themselves.

LORD BROUGHAM.—Doctor Seve, of Cannes, has addressed the following letter, dated the 30th October, to the *Union du Var:*—"In a former number of your estimable journal it is stated that 'Lord Brougham appears to have retired from public life, and to have fixed his residence at Cannes, in order to devote himself to the care of his broken constitution.' It is my duty, as the physician of the Brougham family at Cannes, to correct an error calculated to afflict the numerous friends of the noble lord and the entire scientific world. Never did Lord Brougham enjoy more perfect health during the 20 years which he has visited our country.

PIRACY AND MURDER ON BOARD A BRITISH SHIP.

Great anxiety has of late prevailed respecting the fate of the commander, officers, and some of the crew of the British brigantine Reindeer, of Great Yarmouth, who, it was reported, had been shockingly massacred on board the vessel, off the coast of Cape San Antonio, South America.

The Reindeer, it appears, was on a voyage from Valparaiso to Monte Video and London, with a general cargo. At Monte Video she shipped on board two passengers, Spanish priests, and within a short time after her sailing from that port for England, she was discovered, abandoned and ashore off Cape San Antonio, a headland near the mouth of the River Plate. She was taken possession of by five fisherman, who, after mnch exertion, succeeded in getting her off, and towing the vessel back into Monte Video, where they claimed as salvage 4000 dollars. About the same time the British consul learnt that the master of the vessel, Captain Wilson, his officers, steward, and one or two of the Spanish priests, had been murdered by some of the crew, who, after plundering the vessel of everything that was valuable, ran her ashore, and then escaped into the interior of the country, where it is reported they subsequently fell into the hands of some troops belonging to General Urquiza's army. They were stopped outside of the walls of Buenos Ayres and suspicions were excited owing to the quantity of gold and papers found on them; and as the papers found related to the Reindeer, they were accused of being the perpetrators of the murders on board that vessel. When interrogated, one of them confessed, and criminated the whole of his companions of the crimes imputed to them. Whether they were sent to prison or pressed into the general's service, the writer is been unable to learn, but it appears quite clear, that those who materially assisted towards prosecuting the criminals have been permitted to leave the country. One of them proves to be one of the Spanish priests who sailed in the Reindeer from Monte Video, who has gone to his convent at San Jose de Flores. There is a mystery how he escaped. The claim made by the salvors for 4000 dollars was opposed on the ground of its being excessive, as well as oppressive to the owners, and 2000 dollars were offered as an equitable remuneration for their services. This was refused, but we have since learnt that the matter has been adjusted, and that the Reindeer was on the 3d of October, in the outer roads of Monte Viedo waiting her despatches to sail for England, the British consul having appointed a master to her and an efficient crew.

ENGLISH STEAM NAVIGATION ON THE PARANA.—The new Liverpool steamer Argentina, had, it appears, by letters just received from the Plate, arrived at Buenos Ayres. On the 21st of September she left Buenos Ayres for the purpose of ascending the Parana to Rosario, which port the Argentina made in twenty-one hours and thirty minutes steaming, having been obliged to stop at San Nicolas to wood. The Argentina left Rosario on the 23d September, and reached Buenos Ayres in twenty hours steaming. In passing the island of Martin Garcia on her ascent, the Argentina, though carrying the English flag, was fired at by a small war schooner stationed at the island; but on her descent Mr. Hadfield, the agent of the Liverpool company, who went ashore, was assured by the commandant that the guns had been fired without his permission. The vessel was receivedat San Nicolas and Rosario with great enthusiasm by the inhabitants.

LIFE AT THE DIGGINGS.—Here was a blacksmith firing away in his particular department. The shoeing of horses, the pointing of picks, and restoring the wearied and worn-out edges of shovels, comprehended the sphere of his labours. His stock of iron was ludicrously small for such a rich tradesman as he probably was. But the profits were a fortune notwithstanding. He was as busy as a bee. The earnings were a pound an hour; and sometimes two. Every leisure minute was like a shilling running out at the doorway. There was therefore no rest for [illegible] Next comes a doctor. His house [illegible] feet square. If you suggest six [illegible] he is, drugs and [illegible] wedged. Doctor Senna, an apothecary I could have guessed, if there be anything in a name. Everybody in the line, from the apothecary upwards, is doctor here. The learned doctor complains that times are not what they once were here. The days of an ounce a vistit are gone long since. He gets along, however; he has a party at work on the diggings, to whom he has supplied all the materials, and with whom he enjoys an equal *pro rata* share of the proceeds. An Esculapian brother next door but three has not yet adventured into the diggings department; but by the razor's edge of an idea, he has associated lemonade and soda water with the dignities of snrgery and physic, and he too is driving an excellent trade.

NEWS FROM INDIA IN TEN DAYS—PASSENGER IN THREE WEEKS.—Within a twelvemonth of the present date a railway will be completed from Ostend to Trieste, a distance of 1,500 miles, in which there are even now only two considerable breaks. Letters, passengers and parcels will then occupy little more than two days from the shores of the Channel to those of the Adriatic; four days more will take them to Egypt, and by the aid of the railway from Alexandria to Cairo, now rapidly advancing, they may within 36 hours be afloat on the Red Sea, and in 12 days thereafter be safe in Bombay, or within three weeks of their leaving London. Within this date the electric telegraph, now preparing to be laid across the Mediterranean, will have reached Suez, and the 4,000 miles of wire which have already reached Calcutta will connect every great town in India with the port of Bombay; so that before the year 1856 expires we shall have communication by electric telegraph in ten or eleven days' time with every part of India, and by steamer and rail from Bombay in twenty-one.—*Morning Chronicle.*

UNITED STATES.

The Boston Transcript says:

In the fishing districts there is much discussion respecting plans for the future. Many of those engaged in the business will quit it, as there is not enough profit to warrant its prosecution. The fishermen have seen with great dissappointment that they have been virtually abandoned by the general government. Not one Massachusetts vessel in twenty on the grounds either saw or heard from the United States vessels sent for their protection.

The Gloucester *Telegraph*, with great truth, remarks:—

"You cannot make the fishermen believe from the evidence they have had, that the government cares anything about their interests even if it has 'at its head a democrat, and a New England President.' They have about given up all hopes of any protection flag, and expect soon to be obliged to give up their whole business.

The American fishermen do not appear to have made up their minds that it is an utter impossibility for them to compete with the native fishermen of these shores, whilst the stringent measures, adopted by the British Government, are enforced. Their *squadron*, were it twice as extensive, could not help them more than it has done. The right of fishing on the shores and within the headlands belong exclusively to British subjects, and must be vigorously maintained, whilst the Americans pursue the restrictive policy, to which they so pertinaciously adhere.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 5, 1853.—The interments, during the past week, in this city were 372, including 214 from cholera.

Invasion of Lower California and Declaration of its Independence—Santa Anna Emperor.

The Washington Correspondent of the New York Tribune, under date of Friday, says—

I have private advices from the city of Mexico to the 17th ult., to the effect that letters were received from Tepic, dated on Nov. 12, state that two hundred armed men from San Francisco had just landed from the brig Caroline, at the port of La Paz, Lower California, and had taken possession of the town, put the Commander General in prison, and declared Lower California independent. They have a flag with two stars, which is supposed by the Mexican informant to mean Lower California and Sonora.

Great excitement prevailed in Mexico on the 17th ult., when the news was received. It is likely that Santa Anna may take advantage of this circumstance and of the agitation it causes among the Mexican people to proclaim himself Emperor.

The Montreal Gazette recapitulates the evidence directly given before the Coroner and Grand Jury, fixing clearly upon Mayor Wilson the fact of having given the order to the detachment of the 26th Regt. to fire upon the people, and remarks:—"Would it not have been wise, proper decent, just, as well to the public as to the witnesses who swore to the Mayor's order, as to the Mayor himself, that this matter should have been sifted by both Grand and Petty Juries?"

BARBADOES.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—Barbadoes dates to the 8th have been received at Philidelphia.—The health of the Island had much improved. Destructive hurricanes had occurred damaging the cane crop, unroofing dwellings, mills, &c.

We were always satisfied that the progress of our Railways would not be hindered by any want of our neighbours in Maine, and we are gratified to learn that the surveys have been finished, and the location well advanced of the European and North American Railway in Maine, and that it is confidently expected that early next Spring such arrangements will have been made as shall ensure the construction of the whole line quite as soon as our portion can be ready.—*St. John Courier.*

Lyon McKenzie challengesMr. Brown to meet him face to face on a platform in St. Lawrence Hall, and discuss the questions of the present day *in fifteen minutes' speeches.*

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, December 17, 1853.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

We extract the following from the *Weekly* [illegible] of the 15th inst.

"We are informed that by the last mail, a commission from Her Majesty was forwarded to the Lieutenant Governor appoining the Hon. Charles Young President of the Legislative Council. Since the appointment of the Hon. R. Hodgson to the Chief Justiceship, the office has been filled by the Hon. Donald McDonald, which he assumed in virtue of seniority."

The Hon. Donald McDonald holds the office it is true, by virtue of his seniority, and the Hon. Robert Hodgson held it by the same tenure both in consequence of the directions in that part of the commission to the Governor General, which is as follows:

"And we do further direct and appoint, that the Members of the said respective Councils shall hold their places therein during our pleasure, and not otherwise; and that the *senior Members respectively* for the time being *of each of the said respective Councils shall preside* at all the deliberations thereof respectively, save only when you the said Sir John Colborne shall be present and presiding at the deliberations of the said Executive Council—the seniority of the Members of the said Councils respectively between themselves being determined by such rules and regulations as are for that purpose provided by such Instructions as are hereinafter mentioned."

And that there should not be any doubt as to who is the senior member, the following paragraph forms part of the Royal Instructions referred to:

"*Third*—And we do further direct and appoint, that the Members of our said Executive Council shall take rank and precedence in the said Council according to the order in whichtheir names are here in before inserted; and that in all other cases the Members of our said Council shall take rank and precedence therein according to the date and seniority of their respective appointments."

The above are extracted from the copy of the Commission and Royal Instructions, as printed in the Appendix F., to the Journals of the House of Assembly for 1851, which were there inserted—and very properly we think—that all may have an opportunity of knowing what is, really and truly the constitution of the Government, under which we live. Why or wherefore that constitution has been suspended, for the purpose of advancing Mr. Young above his seniors, to the Presidency of the Upper House, we honestly confess we are at a loss to conceive or what crime these gentlemen have committed to merit so signal a deprivation of rank.

It remains to be seen whether Mr. Young will accept of the situation, coming as it does if not from the hands, at least, at the recommendation of those by whom he was treated with a degree of personal insult, and utter want of principle, which deservedly called forth his indignation and compelled him to resign his seat in the Executive Council. Mr. Young's conduct on that occasion was universally applauded, with the exception perhaps of those, who with a recklessness of all honor and faith, sacrificed him to a popular cry of impropriety of conduct as a professional man, which has been since tested in the proper place, and found to be destitute of foundation. He will do well therefore before he accepts a situation which so far from contributing to his honor may result in the reverse. "All is not gold that glisters," and situations of honor conferred in defiance of the just rights and prior claims of other individuals are worthless baubles, and the wearing them repugnant to true principle and a well regulated, refined taste.

We notice the copy of the address to Messrs. M'Gowan and M'Eachen with its long and imposing list of names published in the *Royal Gazette* and *Weekly Advertiser* and if we do not immediately make any remarks upon the document and the mode of getting it up, it is not from any wish to pass it over or evade a discussion upon its merits but because we conceive it involves a principle of the highest importance and one to which we are desirous to give the due consideration that it requires before we communicate the result of our deliberations to the public.

MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.—This Association now commenced its winter Session and elected as its officers for the ensuing year, the following persons, viz.

CHAS. PALMER, Esq. President.
Mr JOHN WILLIAMS, Vice P.
Mr. WM. SMITH, Sec'y. and Treasurer.

Messrs. Wm. Dawson, J. Hazlewood, Jas. Bevan, J. Rider, and Wm. Smith, Committee.

Its meetings will be as formerly in the Wesleyan School Room, Grafton Street, on every Friday evening, commencing at eight o'clock precisely, when public lectures will regularly be delivered on literary and scientific subjects, and as several gentlemen of talent and influence have kindly promised their aid in carrying out the objects of the association, it cannot fail in affording much popular information. It offers to young men especially a valuable means of improvement by availing themselves of which, they may at once acqure enlarged views, and on any mode of expression.

A Public Meeting was held in the Temperance Hall, on the 8th inst., to take into consideration the expediency of organizing a Total Abstinence Society, unconnected with the Order of the "Sons of Temperance." Several persons addressed the meeting in favour of the movement—pointing out in what respect the efforts of the of the Sons of Temperance had fallen short of their desires in the spread of Temperance principles, and the necessity of forming a Society, having for its sole object, the support and advancement of Total Abstinence—and urging its claims on the attention of the public. A Committee was appointed to carry out the intentions of the meeting, by whom the following resolutions were drawn up, and agreed to.

"That a Society be now organized, to be called the *Charlottetown Total Abstinence Society.*"

"That the Office bearers shall consist of a President, Vice Presidents, Sec'y and Treasurer, and a Committee of five."

"That a Public Meeting of the Society, be held on every alternate Monday evening, in the Temperance Hall."

"That the following be the Pledge of this Society."

"We, the undersigned, desirous that the Cause of Temperance be kept more constantly and generally before the Public, and believing that this object can be best attained by frequent meetings, for the exposition of the growing evils of the Liquor Traffic, do agree to the following pledge, to be subscribed by all becoming members of this society viz."

"We do hereby promise that we will neither make, buy, sell, or use as a Beverage Spirituous or Malt Liquors or any other Intoxicating Drinks, and that we will do all in our power to discountenance their use."

The following persons were appointed Office bearers.

JOHN LAWSON, Esq., President.
CAPT. ORLEBAR, R. N. } Vice Presidents.
GEORGE BEER, Esq. }
GEORGE MOORE, Sec'y and Treasurer.

Committee, Messrs. McAusland, John Rider, Samuel Westacot, Thomas Williams and William McKay.

[illegible] arrangement has been made to procure Lecturers for the Session, it is confidently hoped that the meetings of the Society will be sufficiently interesting, to ensure the cordial co-operation of the community at large.

The first meeting will be held on Tuesday, 27th inst., in the Temperance Hall, at 8 o'clock, when the President will deliver an inaugural address.

GEO. MOORE, Sec'y

December 16th.

Died

On the 15th inst., Mary Anna, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Hodgson, aged 19 years. Funeral tomorrow (Sunday) at 3 o'clock.

At Boaz Island, Bermuda, 25th October last, of Fever, Mary, eldest daughter of Captain W. H. Jervis, R. N., aged 18 years. And at Clarence Hill, on the 21st ult., of Fever, Fanny Annie Cockburn, the third beloved daughter of Captain W. H. Jervis, R. N., aged 14 years.—[These young ladies were nieces of Mrs. Charles Young, who has thus been called upon to mourn the sudden and unexpeeted death of four nieces within the short space of six weeks.]

Port of Charlottetown.

ARRIVED,

Dec. 11th, Schr. Unity, Henderson, New York.
15th, Packet Ingram, Pictou; mails &c.
17th, Matilda LeBlang, New York and Boston to P. Gaul—Betsey Barsto, Arichat.

SAILED,

Dec. 14th, Brigt. Request, Bideford, by W. Heard.
15th, Mary Ann, Anderson, Souris and Boston—Ship Gertrude, Liverpool, by Duncan & Co.

Launched.

At Charlettetown, this morning, (December 16), at the Shipyard of Mr. Wm. Heard, a three-masted Schooner, of about 180 tons, called the *Choice.*

Charlottetown Markets, Dec. 14.

Beef, (small) lb.	2½d a 4d	Lard,	8d a 9d
Do., by quarter,	2½d a 3½d	Tallow,	8d a 10d
Pork,	2½d a 4d	Wool,	1s 3d a 1s 6d
Do., (small)	5d a 7d	Homespun, yd.	3s 6d a 5s
Mutton, per lb.	2½d a 4d	Flour, per lb.	3d
Lamb, per lb.	2d a 3½d	Oatmeal, per lb.	2d
Veal, per lb.,	2d a 4d	Barley, bushel,	2s 10d 3s 3d
Ham, per lb.,	6d a 7d	Oats,	2s
Codfish, per qtl.,	12s a 15s	Pearl Barley, per lb.	2d
Turkeys,	2s 6d a 4s	Potatoes, bush.	2s a 2s 6d
Fowls,	6d a 11d	Carrots, per bush.	2s 6d
Ducks, each,	1 a 1s 3d	Plums, per qrt.	
Turnips bush	10d a 1s	Apples bush.	3s a 4s
Eggs, per dozen,	10d a 1s	Partridges, each,	6d a 9d
Cheese,	3d a 7d	Hay, per ton,	100s 120s
Butter, (fresh)	1s a 1s 2d	Straw, per cwt.	2s a 3s
Do., (by the tub)	11d a 1s	Geese each,	1s 6d a 2

IRON and IRON WARE.

RECEIVED per *Sir Alexander, Sydney* and *Tory*, 15 TONS of the above, comprising—

Round Iron, from one quarter to 7-eighths of an inch.

Flat Iron, refined, from 1 inch to 1⅜ inch, by 3-eighths and ½ inch.

Do., Common, from 1¼ inch, to 2¼ inch by 3-eighths and ½ inch.

Square do., 3-eighths ½ 5-eighths 1¼ 1½ and 1¾ inch.

Plough Metal, Cast Iron Pots, from 1 quart to 18 gallons.

Iron Boilers, 30, 40, and 50 gallons.

Cart Boxes, Sash Weights, Frying Pans, Ovens.

Tea Kettles, Scrapers, Umbrella Stands, &c. &c.

Cheap for Cash at the Store of the Subscriber Queen Square.

DANIEL DAVIES.

Dec. 14, 1853, on 75 Isl 6w