NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Latest Dates, Sept. 17th

HOSTILITIES IN THE EAST.

REJECTION OF THE TURKISH MODIFICATIONS BY RUSSIA—VISIT OF THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS TO THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Russia has rejected the Turkish modifications of the Note which he had accepted at the suggestion of the four powers. He abides by the Vienna note, and promises to evacuate the Principalities if the Porte accepts it pure and simple. The Emperor himself was to proceed at once to Warsaw, where we shall probably very soon hear of his arrival; and on the 23d of this month he is to meet the Emperor of Austria at Olmutz. He will be accompanied by Count Nesselrode and Baron Moyenderff. The Czar's original demand was for a power of interference in the affairs of his neighbour, which would practically have upset the independence of the Sultan altogether. The refusal of this impudent request was made the pretext for seizing upon Walachia and Moldavia; an aggression which so aroused the voice of public opinion that Governments of England and France were compelled to insist upon the keeping of treaties. The Muscovite had not calculated upon any such resistance. He knew his admirer and friend Lord Aberdeen was Premier in England, and he calculated that the occupant of the Tuileries was too unpopular and too isolated from the Court of St. James's to dare say much about any Autocratic interferences with outlying portions of Europe. In all such calculations the Russian was wrong. One general shout of indignant reproach was sent ringing across Europe towards St. Petersburg. Difficulties were bristling across his path more thickly than he reckoned on, when his dependant, the Emperor of Austria, proposed to negociate the settlement of a quarrel which the Czar felt himself not strong enough at once to fight his way through. Making a virtue of necessity, the expected proposal was accepted. For Nicholas to intimate his willingness to listen to the suggestions of Austria, backed by rhe Cabinets of London and Paris, was simply for Nicholas to get time to look about him how next he might best help his own ends. Into the note, therefore, to be sent from Vienna was carefully put a few crafty passages which the Sultan could not adopt in an unmodified form. The modifications would of course have to travel for days northward before they could reach the Czar. Here again was more delay; more time gained, more opportunity for fishing out which was the best way to steer for conquest in the East. The requiste elucidations of the Vienna note having reached St. Petersburg, "The Czar rejects the Turkish modifications—but abides by the Vienna note and promises to evacuate the Principalities if the Porte accepts it pure and simple." He wants still more time. He cannot yet decide. He dares not defy England and France—at least, not yet—by refusing altogether to draw back from the invaded soil. He will not bring matters to an issue by upsetting altogether this Vienna note. So he simply rejects the modification, and gets time. What next? It may be that his calculations involve a speculation upon the chances of England and France not continuing to stand firmly to their declared policy of supporting the Sultan; it may be that he desires to get opportunity for strengthening his armies of invasion, hitherto decimated by fever in the Principalities; it may be that he waits only for winter to push forwards towards Adrianople. Should it, after all, come to real blows, it will be a charming illustration of the Biter Bit. These artfully contrived delays, these craftily-considered schemes, prove more useful to the invaded than the invader. It is quite likely to be so. In June the Czar had everything prepared for war—the Sultan was taken completely aback. Now the latter may not unfairly be considered the stronger of the two on the Danube, when we take into account the relative disadvantage under which an army labours when having to overcome well-manned fortresses. Then again, the Russians are drawn to the field to fill the ranks of the Autocrat as sheep are dragged to the slaughter-house, whilst ths Turks are willing to enlist, and are willing to fight with hearty good will for their faith. Any hostilities that may take place, must for weeks, or perhaps even months, be confined within a range not very far distant from one or other side of the Danube—and the mastery of that stream may be very valuable to the Turks. If the fleets enter the Black Sea, that mastery of course may be had. The friends of the despot will of course say the Sultan has but 200,000 effective men, whilst the Russian has perhaps a million. But the Turks are defending their own soil, whilst the forces of the Czar must contribute an army for Circassia, another for Poland, and a third to watch on the side of Hungary—to say nothing about the disaffected in the interior, who at times have shown themselves ready for mischief. The supposition that winter would necessarily stop active campaigning is a mistake, Some of the fiercest battles between Gauls and Muscovites have been fought—as history bears witness—on fields covered with snow. Amidst all the doubts about the Russo-Turkish difficulty, at least one thing is certain. It is, that the Czar is sure to push forward if he feels strong enough, and he will feel so unless England and France are true to the Sultan, and to the interests of peace, commerce, progress. The Czar, who began by war, is still for war; but happily the duty and the interest of the other powers are alike bound up in peace—and peace we may yet have if St. James's and the Tuileries do their duty. The Emperor Nicholas rests the influence he hopes to exercise over the policy of the Austrian Cabinet on one point—namely, his personal ascendency over the young Emperor Francis Joseph; and it is evident that the approaching visit to Olmutz is intended to detach the head of the Austrian monarchy from the traditional policy of his empire, and from the counsels of his western allies. The interview, therefore which the Emperor of Austria will shortly be called upon to hold is one of no common moment to himself and to his people. The geographical position of Austria gives her an influence and interest which no other Power can possess in the regions of Lower Danube and the provinces south of that stream. As long as she remains determined to prevent the inroads of northern armies beyond that barrier the Turkish Empire cannot be overrun, for she takes in flank the whole power of the invader. But if Austria, faithless to her traditional policy and her permanent interest, ever allows herself to participate in projects hostile to the independence of those countries, she removes the barrier of the East, and no direct interference of the other States could rescue those countries from invasion by the two great military monarchies of the continent. She might gain Bosnia and the Herzegowina—a slender compensation for the extension Russia would acquire; but by the same rule her possessions in Italy would be exposed to the utmost danger, and the peace of Europe would be at an end.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN TURKEY.

The levy of 80,000 men of the second class of the militia continues with great activity, and large detachments of recruits are on their march to join the army of the Danube. Orders have been issued for the formation of a reserved corps at Adrianople, under the orders of Mehemet Ruchdi Pasha, chief of the Imperial Guard. On the 30th of August the Sultan held a review of the Egyptian troops. The members of the French embassy were present. On the special demand of the representatives of the foreign Powers, the Sultan has adjourned the publication of his manifesto, in which he appeals in the most bellicose language to the nation. The manifesto is, in fact, really and truly a declaration of war.

Omar Pasha's soldiers insist on fighting the Russians. He cannot overcome this resolution, and there is reason to fear that the ardour of the troops will interfere with the negotiations.

The corps of General Luders, which hitherto had been stationary in Bessarabia, crossed the Russian frontier into Moldavia on the 28th of August. On that day one regiment marched in and two more followed on the 59th, and entered Braila. Other troops are to follow.

THE TURKISH FORTIFICATIONS AT VARNA.

Ruthsuck, on the Danube, Aug. 13.—The Turks have erected immense fortifications at Varna—so immense, indeed, as to render the place indefensible, except by a garrison of from 12,000 to 15,000 men. It is said that the Russians got the present plan adopted by intriguing with the person who superintended the defences of Varna, and I can well believe that it was the work of the enemy. The defect is, that it is nearly twice the extent necessary, which more than doubles the difficulties of defence. I remained one day at Varna, and set off on the following morning. I have seldom seen a more beautiful and fertile country than that between the Black Sea and Schumla. The soil is surprisingly fertile, and there are immense quantities of grain standing in the fields, but I was told that the teams necessary to get it in had all been pressed into the service of the Government, and large quantities must rot in consequence. The next morning after my arrival at Schumla, I called upon his Excellency Omer Pacha, who received me with the greatest courtesy; and upon my expressing a desire to see the troops and defences of the place, he ordered horses for us, and sent with us an orderly officer, and an escort of cavalry. You can form some idea of the extent of the fortifications when I tell you that we were from eleven o'clock in the morning until five in the afternoon riding from battery, to battery, and that we even then did not visit more than half the works erected and in progress for the defence of the place. Seventeen forts are at the present moment in construction. Schumla is naturally strong, occupying the bottom of a ravine with high hills on three sides of it, upon which are strong batteries, and the entrance of this *cul de sac* is guarded by a *cordon* of field works and batteries, occupying the arc of the circle from the base of one hill to the base of the other. By this you see the place is susceptible of a very vigorous defence, and Omer Pacha seems to rest the whole fate of the war (should there be one) upon the strength of Schumla. Besides the soldiers, he keeps more than 2,000 country people employed upon the works, who are constantly under his own superintendence.

EFFICIENCY OF THE TURKISH ARMY.

A lengthy report has been addressed to the French Minister at War by two French officers, for some time past employed in the Turkish service. They report on the state of the army it appearance, its discipline, and its skill in the use of the musket, in terms of commendation, and show that the Turks are in a much better military condition than was supposed. The irregular troops in the service of the Sultan are also spoken of as being well adapted for the peculiar service which free corps are generally called upon to afford, and it is anticipated that in the event of hostilities breaking out they will greatly embarrass the operations of the Russian army. The report states that, the active and intelligent chief, Omer Pacha can within twenty-four hours, concentrate a force of 60,000 men on any given point, either for attack or defence. It appears to be the opinion of the reporting officers, that on the first shock there is not much doubt of the Turkish troops having the advantage. The Russian Commissariat is generally very bad, little or no care being taken of the men, who are regarded as of no more value, perhaps not so much, as brute beasts, whose loss in the field, or in quarters, can be easily supplied from an almost inexhaustible source; and this shameful neglect is the cause of the maladies which are sure to break out when Russian soldiers are collected in great numbers. This will no doubt give a great advantage to the Turks. Affairs certainly daily assume a more bellicose aspect as the following will show:—It is stated that Omer Pacha has addressed a letter to Prince Gortschakoff complaining that the Russian gun-boats approached too near the right bank of the Danube, and kept the Turkish fortification unnecessarily vigilant. After requesting that orders to prevent this unpleasantness should be given, as the Turkish gunners might feel themselves compelled to fire on them. The Russian Commander-in-Chief wrote on the back of the letter. "Cannon-shot will be answered by cannon-shot."

DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

Bucharest, Sept. 4.—Prince Gortschakoff has held a review of the Russian troops. The Hospodar, Stirbey, had received an invitation to attend. He sent an excuse. The Russian Commander-in-chief has addressed an order of the day to the troops, in which he praises and exhorts them to remain faithful to their oath and to the Czar. The order concludes with the following words,—"Russia is called to annihilate paganism, and those who would oppose her in that sacred mission shall be annihilated with the pagans. Long life to the Czar! Long life to the God of the Russians!"

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

(From the News of the World.)

The crisis we have so long foreseen is at length approaching. Nicholas has rejected the modified Note of the Turkish Divan; and it is even added (with what accuracy we cannot avouch) that, not content with a simple rejection of the Note, he has significantly intimated that the time for any further negociation is past. This, if true, amounts, in point of fact, to an open declaration of war; and the commencement of hostilities on the banks of the Danube may in consequence be hourly looked for.

We incline to the belief, however, that, unmistakeable as the ultimate designs of the Czar unquestionably are, he will not yet deem it prudent to proclaim them in so plain and decided a manner as to deprive himself of the advantages which he may fairly calculate on acqniring from a prolongation of the checquered mazes of irresolute negociation in which Europe has involved itself on the part of the Port. We suspect, therefore, that he has not yet gone to the length attributed to him, and that, in rejecting the modified Note of the Divan, he has still left the door open for a renewal and extension of that wearisome diplomacy in which the mediatory Powers have been so long and so fruitlessly engaged. It is to be remembered, that, whilst Europe meditates, Nicholas advances, and that at every point at which negociation halts, he dexterously contrives to gain a forward step on his march to the Golden Horn. It is scarcely probable, therefore, that he will be in any hurry to proclaim his intention of seizing by violence what he is already as securely gaining by the less hazardous arts of dissimulation and fraud.

The question however, that now presents itself is thus—Russia rejects the terms of meditation proposed by Europe—will Europe suggest fresh terms? and will the Porte, as a principal in the dispute, consent to any other condition than those now rejected? Whatever the disposition of Europe may be in this matter, we believe that the Port has taken his final stand upon the terms of the note last presented and that it will resolutely resist, even to the last extremity of war, every effort that may be made to extort further concessions from it. Turkey is perfectly justified in assuming such a position. The plain justice of the case is that Russia has no right to any note at all. Upon what pretense does she demand it? Is she entitled to it by the stipulations of any treaty? Does any principle of international law give her a claim to it? No human being who has the slightest knowledge of history, or of the law of nations can answer either of these questions in the affirmative. We concur, therefore, with a contemporary when he says, "The mere demand of any note on the part of Russia was in itself an act of insolent aggression. Followed up by the piracy committed upon the Danubian Principalities, it was an act of lawless might." If Turkey, yielding to the interposition of the European Powers, did not instantly resent this insolent demand and this piratical aggression, that circumstances, if there be a particle of honour surviving in the councils of European statesmen, cannot now be suffered to operate to her disadvantage. Early in the discussion, the Port took its stand upon the unanswerable principle that one Sovereign cannot demand from another independent Sovereign the signature to any note, unless he can show that some treaty authorises him to require it, or that some principle of national law entitles him to it. Russia has wholly failed in adducing any proofs of that nature. Her demand therefore (as a public writer has aptly described it) is the mere act of the bully, who would walk up to an inoffensive bystander and say, "Sir, if you do not make me an abject apology, I will knock you down." If we follow out the illustration, and say that Turkey, instead of answering the ruffian by a blow, forbearingly replied, "Sir, I am quite ready to assure you I meant you no offence, and further, I do not intend to offer you any, we place before our readers a complete picture of the nature of this quarrel, and of the position in which it now stands.

What the next step in the drama may be, it is difficult at this moment to conjecture. All will depend upon the greater or less amount of hardihood with which Nicholas may venture to proceed in the prosecution of his designs. For the present we believe he would willingly defer the actual commencement of hostilities; but from the disposition now manifested on both sides, it is scarcely possible to conceive that this quarrel can ever be adjusted without an appeal to the *ultimaratio* of war.

Charles Denoyer, an intemperate white man, convicted of vagrancy, at Carondolet, near St. Louis, was sold at auction at the court house door, in the latter city, on the 9th inst., for the sum of *ten cents!* He was subsequently redeemed by the spectators, on the condition that he should leave the State immediately.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, October 5, 1853.

HORTICULTURAL SHOW.

In our last we pledged ourselves to give a more detailed account of the Charlottetown Horticultural Society's Autumnal Exhibition; we now redeem the pledge. It was highly gratifying to every member of the Society to hear the universal exclamations of surprise and pleasure which the sight of the Fruit elicited from every one, young and old. Nor was it less satisfactory to listen to the criticisms on the superior excellence of the Vegetables, and beauty of the flowers, for it proves that the taste for Horticulture, in its different branches, is on the increase, and is becoming rapidly developed among all classes. It is an encourageing circumstance, and will tend, we trust, to stimulate the Society to persevere, that every exhibition exceeds the former of its kind, as well in the number of competitors as in the increased variety, size, flavor and goodness, of the articles offered for competition, a decided proof, in our opinion, that augmented knowledge accompanies the growing taste of the people. The list of Competitors gave 78 individuals who contributed, 153 dishes of Fruit, 197 specimens of Vegetables enumerated in the Society's printed list, and 22 not enumerated, in all 218; 10 Bouquets of Flowers grown in the open air, and upwards of 50 Flower Plants in pots and boxes. This last department is the only one which falls short of previous shows; one reason has already been given for this; the want of sufficient funds—to which we may add another, viz.—the sharp frost with which the gardens had been previously visited, as well as the circumstance of most of the house plants being, at this season, out of flower.

The only Grapes exhibited were from the cold grapery of the Hon. Charles Young—formerly the Hon. T. H. Haviland—they were scarcely ripe, a fortnight hence will see them in full perfection and in as great profusion as can be well imagined in the same space. Now that glass is so moderate in price, and the fact that both white and black grapes can be raised here without artificial heat, having been established, we confidently look forward to a great increase in the article of grapes, as well as of the introduction of Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, &c. On this subject it is our intention to expatiate more largely, giving estimates of the expense, &c., and shewing the benefits to be derived from the possession of a glass house. There were 8 dishes of Pears, and, as it happened, no two alike. The specimen that took the first prize, was in fine eating order, middle sized but rich and juicy; Mr. Bryanton intends multiplying the variety, by grafting, and will soon be enabled to dispose of some. Those exhibited by Mr. Cairns were also of a very superior quality, as is one which was before noticed in a former number of this Gazette; he has an excellent keeping pear which was recommended for a prize. We trust that those of our readers who may have gardens will not fail to pay Mr. Cairns a visit this fall, or next spring, and secure a tree or two of each. The writer of this has no hesitation, in recommending Mr. Cairns as one whose word may be relied upon, and who will not recommend a bad article. We regret that we did not enquire, as was our intention, the names of the various specimens, as well as those of the Hon. Mr. Holl, and Mr. Stephen Bovyer. We have no hesitation in saying, that the Apples were the crowning glory of the Exhibition, and we fully concur in the opinion expressed by the judges "that the Apples are of such a superior character that they find extreme difficulty in awarding the prizes;" and we trust also, that this declaration will be some compensation to the unsuccessful competitors. In fact, a great many were so equally matched that it was almost impossible to say which was the best. We particularly noticed some by Charles Pope, Esq., of St. Eleanor's; and a box sent by Mr. James Frazer of the same place. There were other specimens also, whose owners, owing to our time being taken up with various duties, we were unable to ascertain, which otherwise we should be happy to particularize. Those who have been omitted must not, however, be discouraged, but persevere, as there is no telling how, in such a case as that mentioned by the judges, where all are good, the prizes may be awarded next year. We must not omit to mention that Mr. Dark had, as usual, a large variety; and we are pleased to learn, and to make known, that he has some hundreds of grafted trees to dispose of. We observed a marked difference in the show of plums between this and last year. It has been hitherto erroneously supposed, that the finer sorts of the Plum tribe would not flourish here, and the consequence has been, that very few have been planted; hence, to a certain degree, the comparative meagreness of the display; but there were other reasons—some, and some very fine ones, to our knowledge, owing to the propitious weather, were out of season; others, and I feel indignant at being obliged to write it—were stolen from the trees a night or two previous to the day of the show; added to which, is the fact that some abstain from competing for fear of a similar danger attending the notoriety which the exhibition would occasion. This is an evil which will, we trust, be amended at the next session of the Legislature.

As to the Vegetables, we much doubt whether they could be surpassed by the amateur gardens—and we have as yet no others—in any of the Colonies. The cauliflowers were tolerably good, but last year's show presented a greater number, and finer specimens; this we attribute, in a great measure, to the extreme dryness of a part of the season, which caused the Brocoli and Cauliflower to head prematurely. Amateur gardens are too sparing of liquid manure on such occasions, The Brossica tribe all require frequent supplies of moisture and a plentiful allowance of manure; but the Cauliflower and Brocoli most so of any; they are, in Gardner's language, "great gluttons." There were 72 heads of Cabbages shewn, and those who saw them must confess that we have no occasion to encourage the importation of these articles from the States or elsewhere; neither ought we to send so much money to the same quarter for the article of Onions. Those of the Chief Justice, which took the prize, were such as would do credit to Madeira, and those exhibited by Mrs. Lewis, Hyde, and others, very little inferior; the whole clearly demonstrating, to a certainty, that *if the proper means are used* the crop of Onions would be as sure and more profitable than many others.

There were 17 bunches of Carrots, including one Belgian—a volunteer—these were remarkably fine, and called forth expressions of praise. Eight specimens of Blood Red Beat excelled those of last year, and were well grown, as were also an equal number of garden Turnips. The Tomatoes sent by Mr. John McCruden, gardener to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, were superb. We trust to see this excellent vegetable more cultivated when its good qualities are better known. Some of the Indian Corn would have done credit to any market, and we were pleased to see a great variety of the Squash and Pumpkin tribe. The celery was decidedly altogether the most superior yet exhibited. We must not omit to give due praise to the humble, but nevertheless, useful, and indispensable articles in good cookery, the Sweet Herbs. Our friend Mrs. Lewis was conspicuous as she always is for these articles. We trust the funds of the Society will be so increased, that it will be able to give small prizes for the first of every thing that is brought for sale to market. We are happy to testify that a striking difference has already taken place in number, kind and quality, of green Vegetable stuff, that was exhibited for sale in the market this season. We have no doubt that it will continue to increase until everything that is raised in similar countries will be seen in equal perfection here.

The length this article has already reached, warns us that it is time to postpone any further remarks, until some future period. One thing, however, we may be eprmitted to say, that it is now a "fixed fact" *un fait accompli* that the soil and climate of Prince Edward Island is capable of producing, and bringing to perfection, everything of the vegetable tribe, that is necessary to the comfort, and much that may minister to the luxury of life. All that is requisite to effect this; is industry, combined with skill and energy, on the part of its inhabitants. At some future day, we shall make an appeal to the public on behalf of the society, which has been the means of elucidating this important fact.

The Great Meeting which was to have taken place in the first district of King's County, and upon which the firm of Coles, Whelan & Co. expected to have realized so much Political Capital has been a complete failure, and the company are now upon the eve of Bankruptcy. The arch agitator and Chief of the Company, Mr. W. Cooper in his eagerness to arrange the preliminaries—had forgotten to consult the Almanac—a very important duty which he had heretofore always impressed upon the minds of his confederates.

But apart from this, Mr. Whelan with all his misspent energy, waste of horse flesh and destruction of vehicles, was unable to beat up sufficient recruits to move and second the proposed resolutions, even with the promise that he would do all the speech making and have it reported in their favor.

The truth, is neither the Sheriff, nor Mr. Beaton, nor any of the prominent men who signed the requisition appeared at the meeting, having we expect, seen the impropriety of the step they had been persuaded to take; and the Representatives of the District very properly took no notice of a movement, got up by the party who originated it. The name of Mr. Cooper as chief actor in any proceedings, is enough we believe, to prejudice any well intentioned and enlightened man, from taking part with him, and we should think the people of the first and second districts of King's County have sufficient experience of his projects, to know, that while he received some benefit, they were always the sufferers. By the last number of Whelan's Gazette we could see that the Editor was considerably crest fallen, there was not the least mention of the meeting, nor even a word of consolation to his admirers for the failure of the expedition.

We understand that Fifteen Members of the Assembly have signed a requisition to the Governor, requesting that he will call an early meeting of the Legislature to decide the question of officers for the collection of the Revenue having seats in the House of Assembly.

A bold attempt and loss of life.—On the 27th ult., Anthony Grathny, a young man lately from Ireland, servant to James Yeo, Esq., while attempting to cross Ardy's River, on horse-back, was drowned. An Inquest was held on the body the following day, before John Wright, Coroner for Prince County, when the Jury returned a verdict accordingly.

The Rev. W. H. Hobbs, of Charlottetown, will preach in the Brudenell Chapel (The Rev. Mr Knox's) on Lord's day first, October 9th, at 11 o'clock in the morning, and at half-past 4 in the afternoon.

The Rev. John Knox will preach in the Baptist Chapel, Charlottetown, next Lord's day, October 9th, at 11 o'clock forenoon, and at half-past 6 in the evening.

To Correspondents.—Nova's Communication did not come to hand in time to appear in to-day's issue.

Mr. Cooper's Communication on the "Right of Sons of Temperance to interfere in Politics," although in type, has been unavoidably omitted.

Correspondence of Haszard's Gazette.

Cascumpece, Oct. 1st, 1853.

During the N. E. gale of Thursday 29th ult. thirteen vessels drove from their anchors in Cascumpec harbor, and beat ashore; some of them are greatly injured, by coming in contact with each other; one vessel had her bow split and bulworks carried away, and topside stove in.—It is expected that five will be condemned and sold.

There is also a small vessel ashore at Tignish, laden with fish, reported to be from Antigonish, N. S., bound to French St. Peter's.

Mr. G. T. Haszard,

Dear Sir,—Will you permit the subscriber publicly to express, through the medium of your Gazette, the grateful sense he entertains of the kind and generous acts manifested by his friends, at Murray Harbour, towards him, on the eve of his departure from the Circuit. In so doing, you will confer a favour on

Your's very truly,

Richard Cotton,
Bible Christian Missionary.

Charlottetwn, Oct. 3d, 1853.

Launched,

At Charlottetown, on the 3d instant, from the Shipyard of Mr William White, Sen. a Brigantine of 180 tons, old measurement, called the *Matilda*.

Charlottetown Markets, Oct. 1st.

Beef, (small) lb.	3d a 4½d	Lard,	9d
Do., by quarter,	3d a 4d	Tallow,	9d a 10d
Pork,	4d a 4½d	Wool,	1s 3d a 1s 6d
Do., (small)	5d a 7d	Homespun, yd.	3s 6d a 5s
Mutton, per lb.	3d a 4½d	Flour, per lb.	2d
Lamb, per lb.	2½d a 4d	Oatmeal, per lb.	1½d
Veal, per lb.,	2d a 4d	Barley, bushel,	2s 6d 3s
Ham, per lb.,	6d a 7d	Oats,	1s 10d a 2s
Codfish, per qtl.,	12s a 15s	Pearl Barley, per lb.	1½d
Turkeys,	4s a 5s	Potatoes, bush.	1s a 1s 2d
Fowls,	1s a 1s 3d	Carrots, per bunch.	2d
Ducks, each,	1s 3d	Plums, per qrt.	2½d a 3d
Turnips bush	1s a 1s 3d	Apples bush.	3s 6d a 4s
Eggs, per dozen,	6d a 7d	Partridges, each,	6d a 9d
Cheese,	3d a 7d	Hay, per ton,	80s
Dutter, (fresh)	10d a 11d	Straw, per cwt.	1s 6 a 1s 9s
Do., (by the tub)	8d a 10	Geese each,	8d