

General Intelligence.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

By the "Europa."

The steamship "Europa," with Liverpool dates to the 11th inst., arrived at New York on Saturday morning last. No decided change in the Eastern question had taken place. Another talk of abatement. Severe fighting continued on the Danube but no great results. Large Russian force was preparing to attack Kalafat. The Allied Fleet was immediately to return to the Black Sea. France and England continue their armaments on a large scale. Wheat had declined 4d. and Flour 1s. Corn 1s. 6d. The Cunard Company have denied the report of their Steamers being engaged by Government to carry troops to Constantinople.

By the "Andes."

Four Days Later from Europe.

BOSTON, March 1.

The Propeller "Andes," from Liverpool, Feb. 14th, arrived this morning at 8 o'clock. London Corn Markets, 13th.—Supply of Wheat larger, but trade opened steady at decline of this day week. Foreign held firmly—rates unaltered. English 1s. to 2s. per quarter cheaper. Foreign sold steadily at full prices.

The Cunard Company advertise that in consequence of the steamship Niagara being required for special service, the propeller Alps will be detained until Saturday, Feb. 18th, to take mails and passengers to Boston.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.—The Government have chartered the following steamers—Golden Fleece, Jason, Cape of Good Hope, Proponis, Himalaya, Manila, Ripon, Cambria, Niagara, Victoria, Queen of the South, Hydaspes, and Harbinger.

It is reported that Lord Raglan is to have the chief command, and that the Duke of Cambridge, Earl of Cardigan, Generals Evans and Protherton are to have appointments. The 4th, 11th, and 17th Dragoons are reported to be under orders. Both in military and naval departments extraordinary activity prevails.

The period of 40 days allowed by the Porte for the Russian acceptance of the terms adopted by the Turkish Cabinet expired on Thursday Feb. 8th. The Porte or allies are fully justified in taking any measures they may think necessary.

BUCHAREST.—The Russians have 65,000 men before Kalafat. Bad weather alone had prevented an attack. Active operations will not be commenced before 1st March.

(From late English Papers.)

INDIA

The intelligence by the overland mail is not of very great consequence. "The Bombay Government has, it is said, at length received certain information of the alliance of Persia with Russia, and of the advance of a Persian army against the Turkish Pashalic of Bagdad. The army that had been collected in the north-east of Persia for the purpose (as it was supposed) of co-operating with the Russian forces in Georgia and Circassia, having broken up its quarters, had marched south to Shiraz and Bushire, thereby gaining the coast road to Bussora and the Pashalic of Bagdad, which it now threatens."

Suppression of Infanticide.—An *Unin. Meeting*.—Some time ago it was stated that a great meeting would be held at Uninair, in the Punjab, to check infanticide. The following letter, written from that town by a lady, describes the meeting:—"The Uninair meeting was most splendid. Every civilian in the Punjab was there. The street of the camp was nearly a quarter of a mile long, and composed entirely of civilians' double-poled tents. It was calculated that more than 20,000 natives, independent of the usual inhabitants, were assembled at the holy city to listen to the Governor-General's order on the subject of infanticide."

On Monday, the 14th November, all were invited to come to the Durbar at eleven o'clock. A small apartment with a fine bamboo screen was provided for the few ladies who were present, that they might witness the scene. It was most magnificent. There were 3,000 natives inside the grand shemana; 300 were of sufficient rank to have chairs allowed them, which were placed in a semicircle at the end of the tent; at the end of this semicircle stood all the assembled civilians. All the old Sikh generals and rulers were there, and among them many Hill chiefs who had never before been tempted out of their native mountains. All those who were not entitled to chairs were seated on the ground, and presented one large, compact mass of human heads. There was the most profound silence in this brilliant assembly, when Mr. Edmundstone, on whom, in Mr. John Lawrence's absence, devolved the duty of opening and explaining the object of this important meeting, rose to speak. He made an excellent Hindostanee address, denouncing female infanticide as barbarous, cruel, and unholily; and so powerfully did that address influence his hearers, that every native present signed a solemn agreement, on oath, never again to allow female infanticide within the circle of his acquaintance without denouncing the perpetrators. Hitherto the Hill chiefs, and many of the Sikh tribes have adopted the cruel practice of murdering their female children, rather than bear the great expense of their foolish marriage ceremonies. Government has now limited those expenses to certain sums, proportioned to the rank of the parents, which just now is viewed as a blessing to all parties and all the chiefs expressed their satisfaction and delight at the new law.

CHINA.

From China there is nothing decisive. It is stated in the *Pekin Gazette* of Oct. 29, that the rebels had reached within sixty to eighty miles of the capital, which, if correct, cannot much longer permit matters to remain *status quo*. It is also stated, that in their progress towards the capital, the insurgents have destroyed all the bridges by which they crossed the rivers, so as to effectually prevent even the thought of retreating. At Shanghai, the usual skirmishing was going forward between the Imperialists and rebels; but it was reported, a combined attack by land and water was to be made on the city by the Imperialists on the 6th, and the next accounts are likely to be of a decisive character.

We learn from Amoy that the Imperialists were literally decimating the villages by summary and wholesale executions of persons suspected of aiding the rebels. The bands of pirates hired by the Imperialists and hounded upon the rebels, still remain in the vicinity, and are loudly demanding the promised reward. All trade operations are virtually suspended. Many of the rebel junks had succeeded in getting clear of their assailants, and are reported to have sailed for Singapore.

At Canton, matters are assuming a threatening aspect. The wholesale executions daily enacted are beginning to re-act on ruling authorities, not merely inspiring terror but provoking resistance. Mobs were collecting in all directions, and it was rumored that an attempt was about to be made to overthrow the executive—a step which it is doubtful the ill-disposed part of the population will take.

The Russian Admiral arrived at Shanghai in the screw-tender "Vostok" on the 27th ult., leaving his frigate, the "Pallas," and a brig-of-war under the Saddle Islands, just arrived from Nangasaki, where he waited a reply from Jeddo, which report the death of the Emperor of Japan. This event will, it is said, place the court in mourning for three years, during which period no foreign embassy can be received. It appears that the Admiral considered any longer delay fruitless.

ITALY.

The Neapolitan correspondent of the *Daily News* writes, with exception of Piedmont, no Italian state at the present moment can hope to escape another year without revolution or foreign occupation. The Grand Duke of Tuscany is nothing more than an Austrian lieutenant and Papal puppet. He has lost every Italian heart; even the most degraded court sycophant looks with indignation on his abdication of all right to have a voice in the affairs of state. The religious persecution, too, is an offence to enlightened Roman Catholics, of which there are many in Tuscany. There can be no doubt that the next political movement in Italy will embody a strongly pronounced religious protestation against the immorality and persecuting character of Popery. The sight-seeing traveller cannot judge of the extent of dissent from the Church in the Peninsula. The expression of religious opinion is visited with as much severity as that of political opposition to the existing rule. Thousands, therefore, who have long learned the pernicious interference of the Roman Church in checking the progress of lay reform silently wait their time.

Every day the Romans are becoming more reconciled to their French conquerors; but they like them only because they are offensive to the Church. "After all, France is our only hope," say the Romans. Passing on to the Two Sicilies—what in the main do my continual reports from this kingdom show? A king and a people more than ever divided. A huge army eating up the greater portion of the revenue—a police systematically injuring and offending every family in the kingdom—making, in fact, every man a rebel to the crown. No great public works can be undertaken even by foreign enterprise, owing to the corruption of public men. English companies are continually proposing railways and telegraphs, which would of necessity improve the condition of the people. But the demands of compensation on the part of the Ministers of the Crown prevent all operations. A high tariff checks commerce; and a dishonest executive continues to throw every difficulty in the way of trade.

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A young Russian officer has thus explained how it was that more Russians than Turks had fallen at Kalafat and elsewhere:—"The Koran prohibits the use of strong liquors, so that Turks always fight sober; the Russians, on the contrary, are almost always drunk, and consequently run more into danger."

DOMESTIC.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

FREDERICTON CORRESPONDENCE.

FOR THE RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER.

FREDERICTON, Wednesday ev'g, March 1.

The time for limiting the reception of Local Bills and Petitions for money or relief, having been extended to Saturday last, much of that time was taken up in introducing these. A number of Petitions have been presented from almost every County, for the repeal of the present Liquor Law, and for the revival of the old Licence Law; and quite as many from the opposite side praying for a Prohibition.—It is rather difficult to conjecture what the result will be; the House I think is pretty equally divided at present, but a great change may come over them before a decision takes place. Some Temperance men advocating the revival of the old law, and others having no connection with that body argue in favor of Prohibition. The whole will be referred to a Committee to report on the many petitions before the House; but I presume not much will be done this Session toward either the annihilation of the trade, or consumption.—A Bill has been introduced by Mr. Connell to reduce the fees on Marriage Licence, he has also moved an address to His Excellency, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to direct Marriage Licence and Bonds to be filled therewith, in future to be issued by any ordained Minister authorized to solemnize Marriage, who may apply therefor, and pay the usual fee. The Committee of Trade met on Thursday—received information from Messrs. Reed & Wright in reference to Ocean Steamers. They have not yet reported.—The Road Committee met on Monday and had under consideration the several Bills that had been introduced for establishing certain Bye-Roads as Great Roads. I understand they intend to report against placing any such Bye-Roads on the Great Road establishment present Session. The House has been engaged nearly all the time this week, in Committee on Codified Laws. Upon a suggestion by the Commission that a majority of the rate-payers of any County should vote Municipal Corporation instead of a two-thirds vote as by the old law, a long discussion ensued, and the whole principle of Municipal Corporations was again discussed and very little real progress made. The suggestion was not adopted. W. D.

(From Correspondence to the New Brunswick.)

FREDERICTON, Feb. 26th 1854.

A Bill was committed to extend the Gaol limits of Northumberland over the whole county. This was moved by the Attorney General, as having been sent him by the Sessions of the County, but he declined fathering it. No one expected the Bill would pass, but it brought out the sentiments of some hon. members upon a question that will ere long agitate the country—I mean the abolition of imprisonment for debt. Mr. Williston declared himself unequivocally in favour of abolishing imprisonment for debt; as did Mr. Needham, who, in an able speech pointed out the injustice and absurdity of punishing as a criminal the man who had been guilty of no fraud. Mr. Johnson said he would support a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, but it should not operate retrospectively. Mr. Smith said the present law was not oppressive, since no man could be kept in close confinement more than six months! The bill was rejected without a division.

The House went in committee on the Law Report, and resumed (where they left off the previous day) the consideration of the second Section of the Chapter upon the export duty on lumber. The hon. Attorney General moved an amendment to the section, which substituted the words "The Exporter of Lumber," &c., instead of "The shipper or exporters of any timber, lacmate, or lumber." This, he contended, would meet the objection that the reading of the old Act did not authorize the collections of duty on lumber taken away in any other manner than on board of ships! Mr. Partelow opposed the amendment lest it should bring up the question afresh as to whether we have a right to impose duties on American lumber shipped in this Province, under the Washington treaty. He feared the Americans would take advantage of some technicality. To this Mr. Street demurred, and a long and pretty equal debate ensued. Mr. Partelow's view of the case was adopted by Messrs. Gray, Needham and Botsford. The amendment was sustained by a division of sixteen to eleven; and lacmate now floated from St. Andrews to the United States and from Peticodiac to Nova Scotia, will no longer evade the duty. Other sections of the Chapter were then altered to correspond, and this and several other chapters were passed, several amendments being introduced—chiefly by the Attorney General and Mr. Needham—as they proceeded. When the House resumed, the Attorney General said the practice they had intended to pursue, of sending the printed chapters to the Council, could not be carried out, the amendments and erasures being so numerous that the whole must be engrossed.

[By Telegraph to the News Room.]

FREDERICTON Feb. 27th, 1854.

Early this morning, the Road Committee, consisting of a member from each County, was called to the Committee Room by the Chairman, which left the house with thin benches. Several Bills, none of which possessed much importance beyond the locality to which they are intended to apply, were committed, viz: a bill relating to the booms of streams in the County of York, and a bill to incorporate the Fredericton Rural Cemetery passed. A bill to commute statute labour in the Parish of Portland was committed, and progress reported, until all the members from St. John should be present.

The House afterwards proceeded to the order of the day in further consideration of the report of the Law Commission. Progress was made thereon. About eleven chapters were passed without any amendment or much debate. The Road Committee is still sitting. House adjourned at 3 1-2 o'clock.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 28th, 1854.

The first Bill which occupied the attention of the House, was committed, on motion of Mr. Kerr. It had for its object to vest Portage Island in the Miramichi river in the Sessions of the County of Northumberland, as an Indian reserve. Progress reported.

The House then proceeded to order of the day, in further consideration of the Report of the Law Commission, a very long debate ensued, on the Chapter codifying the Municipal Election Act, an amendment had been submitted by the Law Commission.

Mr. Cutler made a regular attack on the Govt. Mr. Connell also made certain charges, affecting the sincerity of the Government in regard to introduction of municipalities. The Attorney General warmly refuted these charges, and the House adjourned at 5 o'clock, reporting progress, without coming to any decision on the amendment introduced by Mr. Needham.

WEDNESDAY, March 1st.

Early in the morning, the debate on the report of the Law Commission codifying the Act relating to Municipal Corporations was resumed. Mr. Boyd expressed his belief that a large majority of the inhabitants of the County of Charlotte were in favour of that County being incorporated. Mr. Johnson made a powerful speech in reply to the Attorney General. After a long debate, in which a large number of the members took part, the Attorney General replied at length, and the report of the Law Commission was proceeded with. A number of chapters, up to 44, were agreed to, and progress reported.

The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Hatheway, after leaving the Chair, took the opportunity of making some observations on the proceedings of the day, complaining of Mr. Williston having accused him of partiality while in the Chair. He also regretted ever having voted a single shilling of public money for the support of the Law Commission, as he saw no end to the discussions to which their report gave rise!

Mr. Connell, Mr. Williston, and others, replied. The report was accepted, and leave given to sit again.

A discussion afterwards arose on the reception of a school petition, introduced by the Hon. Attorney General. The petition was not received.

We understand that a Petition had been sent to the Legislature, from this County, containing 24,000 signatures, praying for the prohibition of Liquor being imported into the Province.—News.

BIBLE SOCIETY MEETING.—The Annual Meeting of the Fredericton Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society, was held on Wednesday evening last, in the Temperance Hall. Though not largely attended, the Meeting was exceedingly interesting and the speaking well sustained to the end; it was opened with singing and prayer. After the presentation of the Report, including one from the Ladies Branch, which contained the gratifying statement that upwards of £75 had been collected in Fredericton and the adjoining villages, the following gentlemen addressed the Meeting:—The Rev. C. Churchill, and His worship the Mayor; the Hon. Solicitor General, and the Rev. J. M. Brooke; the Rev. J. D. Caswell, and Rev. W. Temple; the Hon. Charles Fisher, and Mr. James White, whose interesting account of his own conversion through the reading of the Bible, which he had always been taught to regard as a dangerous book, made a very powerful impression upon the audience; the Meeting was concluded by an address from His honour the President. The collection amounted to £15-3s. 5d., including five pounds entrusted to the Rev. Mr. Churchill, by some right minded christian man, who thinks a portion of his gains, during these prosperous times, ought to be devoted to the Saviour's cause; this collection was appropriated to the fund for Chinese Testaments.

At the Committee Meeting held the next day, it was found that the Gentlemen's Funds amounted to £80, which, with the Ladies made a total of £155. This sum would give a Bill of Exchange for £125 19s. 4d., which was divided in the following manner:—for the Chinese Testament Fund £35 Sterling; for the Jubilee Fund £15, and the balance £75 19s. 4d. to pay what is due to the Parent Society for the large assortment of books now on hand, and for sale at the Depository.—The Bill of Exchange is now on its way to England.—Head Quarters.

BIBLE SOCIETY.—We are glad to learn that the Sheffield Bible Society, of which the Rev. Mr. Lightbody is President, by a unanimous resolution of its members, has become a branch of the New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society, and that its Treasurer has remitted, along with a considerable sum for the general fund, a contribution to the amount of £10 for the Chinese Million Testament Fund.—Courier.

The adjourned Session of the Circuit Court was opened yesterday, Monday, forenoon. His Honor Judge Parker presides. The prisoner, Andrew Brown, convicted at the August term of passing counterfeit notes on the Casco Bank, and in whose case several points were reserved, but which have been since overruled, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment at hard labour in the Provincial Penitentiary. The remaining causes on the Civil Docket, will now be disposed of.—Obs.

TESTIMONIAL.—A number of gentlemen who have had much business with the Bank of British North America, made up a purse a few days since, containing £100, and presented it to Mr. Edward Sanction, who has just retired from the Bank, to enter into a more private, and, we hope, lucrative business.—Free Press.

THE RUM TRADE.—We regret to learn, on the authority of a gentleman just returned from a visit to the Bay of Chaleur, that some pedlars are traversing the northern part of the province, each with a cask of liquor on a sled, vending spirits by the gallon, bottle, or glass, not only in the public highways to chance travellers, but penetrating by the bye-roads into the remote settlements, where they distribute their trash from door to door.—New Brunswick.

It gives us much pleasure to state that the very handsome donation of £14 5s. to the *China Mission Testament Fund*, has been handed in by Mr. Gardner, Superintendent of the Wesleyan Centenary Chapel Sunday School of this City, collected from its Teachers and Scholars.—Obs.

We regret to state that on Tuesday last, Mr. Joseph Coram, of Carleton, while on the Steamboat Landing now in course of construction at Reed's Point, in consequence of the icy state of the works, fell fully twenty feet, breaking his leg in two places, and receiving severe injury on the head.

A poor man named Brawley, engaged in cutting logs, was killed on Friday last, near Loch Lomond, by the falling of a tree.—Freeman.

UNITED STATES.

THE INSIGNIFICANCE OF THE POPE.

Under this head the *New York Observer* has the following:—

We have not seen the matter adverted to, but there is nothing which has more deeply impressed us with the waning influence of popery, than the utter insignificance of the Pope in connexion with the great struggle which seems now about to commence in Europe. The time was when in all the conflicts which were anticipated, he was the first of all to be consulted, and when his word was all-powerful in determining the course of action: when princes sought his favor, and emperors bowed before him humbly acknowledging his supremacy. History records scenes in which kings have exhibited the most abject and degrading submission to his authority, not daring to take one step in opposition to his expressed wishes.

What is the case now. Europe appears about to be convulsed with war. Almost every power, even to that of the weakest state, is the subject of speculation as to its course in the coming strife; but we do not even hear the question proposed as to what may be the thoughts of the Pope. He is left out of view entirely, and his intentions are no more seriously called in question than those of the Emperor of Hayti.

To our minds this appears a most significant fact. It shows in an unquestionable form that the power of the papacy has passed away. The pope is now of no more account among the sovereigns of Europe, and what he may think or desire has really no more influence, than when he stood as a footman on the back of a carriage on his way out of Rome, during the late revolution. It may be said that these remarks will apply only to the temporal power of the pope, but his spiritual supremacy and influence have been in a great measure de-

pendent upon the temporal. And when he who once claimed to be the arbiter in all disputes between princes and kings, and who often exercised his authority in the most haughty and domineering manner, becomes so insignificant that no one does him reverence; when the whole map of a European war is laid out without consulting the pope, or thinking of his wishes, it is a sure sign that the day of his power has passed.

SECRET SOCIETIES.—The *New York Journal of Commerce* has an article on the anti-Catholic tendency of the times, and regards as an ominous circumstance the formation of secret societies, the result of this tendency. The *Journal* says:

"Occasionally all the mechanics in manufacturing or other establishments join these organizations en masse. The most conspicuous societies of this character are the 'Guard of Liberty,' which is now said to number 5000 members, and the 'Know Nothings,' which probably number as many. The 'Order of United Americans,' is reputed to number about 12,000 members. Co-operating with the above, or coinciding with them in all essential points, are many Germans, Orangemen, or Irish Protestants, and a number of Italians. The social incongruity here presented, of one portion of citizens arrayed against another with hostile intent, may be precursors of untold evils. By no possibility can any good result from it. Better that a thousand lives were lost by casualty or disease, than one in religious strife."

New York, Feb. 24.—The steward of the steamship Africa was arrested on a charge of smuggling a large quantity of lace goods, which were seized in the store of a large importing firm in this City.—[Telegraph to the News-Room.]

Letters received at the Religious Intelligencer

Office during the week ending March 1st.—Those containing remittances have been annexed to their name.

W. N. Mallory, rem.—J. H. Hall, Esq., rem.—A. Clark, rem.—G. H. Wallace, rem.—W. B. Tompkins, rem.—George Milbury, rem.—J. J. Letson, rem.—E. Wayman, rem.—A. McLean, rem.

Subscriptions to District Mission Fund for 1854.

Leonard Slip, Sen.	25 0 0
Seth Erbb,	5 0 0
B. J. Underhill,	5 0 0
D. W. Clark,	5 0 0
James Lake,	2 0 0
Joel Jenkins,	2 0 0
Peleg Smith,	2 0 0
Charles J. Worden,	2 0 0
Daniel Jenkins,	2 0 0
William Peters,	2 0 0
Thomas O'Donnell,	1 0 0
William F. Smith,	1 0 0
William Day,	1 0 0
William Perry, Sen.,	1 0 0
Charles H. McKenzie,	1 0 0
Foster Morrell,	1 0 0
Gilbert Perry,	1 0 0
Mark Short,	1 0 0
Thomas F. London,	1 0 0
Michael Shaw,	0 10 0
Wm. Henderson,	0 5 0
Jesse Jones,	0 5 0
James Slip, Jr.,	1 0 0
James Starkey,	1 0 0

APPOINTMENTS.

ELDERS WAYMAN AND PERRY purpose being at the Meeting House, near Mr. Merritt D. Harris, Moncton, on Sunday, the 12th instant, at 10 o'clock, a. m. (if the Lord will,) and on the following Sabbath (19th,) at the Meeting House in Dover, Parish of Dorchester, at 10 o'clock, a. m. March 2.

PROTRACTED MEETING.

A Protracted Meeting will be held with the Free C. Baptist Church at Douglas, commencing on Saturday the 11th of March, at 11 o'clock, a. m. Elders Hart, Pennington, and Gunter, are expected to attend. Feb. 22.

Marriages.

On Wednesday, 2nd instant, by the Rev. E. N. Harris, Mr. WILLIAM H. KNOWELL, to Miss CATHERINE W. HEWITT, all of this city.
On the 23rd ult., by the Rev. John Wallace, Mr. Thomas Phillips, of Johnson, Q. C. to Miss Charlotte Kingston, of Brunswick, Q. C.
On the 24th ult., at the Parish Church, Queensbury, by the Rev. Mr. Tippet, Mr. Richard Long, to Miss Jane E. Gardner, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Edward Gardner.
At Wickham, on the 6th Feb., by Elder B. Merritt, Mr. Leonard S. Vanwart, of Hampstead, to Miss Mary Victoria McAlpine, of Wickham.

Deaths.

At Hampton, Q. C., on the 22d ult., Miss Mary Akerly, daughter of the late Oliver Akerly, aged 57 years.
At Indiantown, suddenly, on the 27th ult., Margaret F., wife of Mr. Isaac Gawnce, aged 32 years.
At Norton, on the 13th ult., after a long illness, Mr. William Ross, aged 43 years, leaving a widow and four children.
At Stedholm, of Consumption, on the 6th ult., Mr. William Bolton, aged 25 years. M. B. left a widowed mother with her family deeply sorrowing. He died in hope.
On Sunday last, after a short illness, Eliza Augusta, aged 19 years, wife of Mr. Oliver Graves, and second daughter of the late Mr. Bartholomew Armstrong.
At Newport, Nova-Scotia, on the 3rd inst., M. Ann Dimock, aged 84 years, an old and respectable inhabitant of that Township.
On the 11th inst., after three days illness of scarlet fever, Sarah E. Stephens, aged 23 years, second daughter of Mr. Richard Stephens, of Cambridge Queens County.
At Kingston, K. C., on the 11th Feb., David, third son of Isahood, H. Pickett, aged 4 years and 10 months.
At Cambridge, Q. C., on the 11th Feb., Mr. Peter Dewar, aged 65 years, leaving a widow and eight children to mourn their loss. The deceased was a native of Perthshire, Scotland.

ST. JOHN MARKETS.

	March 2, 1854.
BEEF, quarter, per lb.	4d. to 4 1/2d.
BUTTER, in Firms,	11d. to 1s.
CHEESE,	7d. to 8d.
CANDLES, per box,	9d. to 10d.
EGGS, per dozen,	1s. 6d.
FLOUR Canada, in barrels,	16s. 3d. to 16s.
" Pollock, do.	11s. 3d. to 11s.
HAY, per ton,	17s. 6d. to 20s.
MUTTON, per lb.	100s. to 110s.
MUTTON, per barrel,	4 1/2d. to 5d.
MUTTON, per lb.	27s. 6d.
" Out, per cwt.	22s. 6d.
" Backward, per cwt.	14s. to 15s.
MOLASSES, per gallon, by Hhd.	1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d.
OATS, per bushel,	3s. 3d. to 3s. 5d.
PORK, Fresh,	4 1/2d. to 5d.
" Mess,	4 1/2d. to 5d.
POTATOES, per bushel,	5s. 6d. to 6s.
TURKEYS, per lb.	7d. to 8d.
GEES, each,	2s. to 2 1/2d.

VALUABLE FARM.—To be sold by Public Auction on TUESDAY, 7th March, at 12 o'clock, at the subscriber's Auction Rooms—That well known Farm in Norton, King's County, a short distance from Hampton Ferry, belonging to the estate of the late Alexander Lawrence. There is a valuable Marsh attached to this property; the Railroad line is located through it, and the Hampton depot will be quite near it.

Terms.—5 per cent. deposit at day of sale; 10 per cent. on delivery of the Deed within one month from day of sale, and remainder by Bond and Mortgage on the property, with interest. March 1, 1854. W. D. W. HUBBARD.