

The Provincial Wesleyan.



General Intelligence.

Domestic.

SUSPECTED HOUSEBREAKER APPREHENDED.
The town of Dartmouth, which is usually one of the most tranquil places in America, was yesterday morning, shocked on a sudden, yesterday morning, by the news that Mr. Thos. Gentles, baker, had discovered a vagabond at a very early hour, trying to break into Mr. S. Noble's dwelling. Having spied him on the roof of Mr. Noble's porch, and concluding that no proper business took him there, Mr. Gentles demanded who he was, and what he wanted. The fellow answered, with hesitation, that he belonged to the house, and merely wanted to enter without making any noise that might awaken the family. He cut the interview very short, notwithstanding the plausible explanation of his equivocal situation, that he so confidently gave, by simply giving the inquisitive intruder leg bail. After hiding a few hours, he made himself visible again at the steamboat wharf, where he was recognized and apprehended forthwith. Andrew Shiels, Esq., committed him to the County Gaol. He was quite respectably attired, and about \$27 in money was found in his pocket. He came to Nova Scotia lately from the United States, and calls himself John H. Porter, of Philadelphia.—*Recorder.*

New Brunswick.

A dreadful tragedy took place yesterday, at the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, which resulted in the death of two of the keepers of the institution, named William Carroll and Barry Mills. We copy the following particulars from the *Morning Courier*—

Between ten and eleven o'clock, while John E. Clark, an inmate man, was chopping wood a short distance outside the gate of the institution, and within the view of the attendants, named respectively, Mills and Carroll, standing close by, Clark attacked them with the axe he had in his hand, and before assistance could be rendered killed them both. The only person cognizant of the attack at the time was a woman who was attending to some culinary operations in an outbuilding close where the men were standing. She is not aware that any provocation had been given Clark, or that he had been excited by remarks or otherwise by the men whom he killed. Her attention was first attracted by the sound of a blow, and on looking towards the spot she discovered that the lunatic had felled one of the men with the axe and was attacking the other. Alarmed at what was transpiring she ran into the centre hall of the Asylum, where Dr. Weddell, the medical gentleman in charge, was standing, and apprised him of the circumstances. Dr. W. immediately repaired to the spot, and found Mills and Carroll quite dead, the bodies lying one across the other, and the wretched lunatic who had posted himself with his back against the wood pile, so as no approach could be made, except from the front, flourished the axe with an evident purpose to do further mischief should an attempt be made to capture him. Soon as he saw the Dr. he made an effort to attack him, when the latter retreated inside the gate, taking care, however, that the bystanders, consisting principally of the lunatics, whose condition permitted them to enjoy the liberty of the ground, were placed in safety. The attendants were then assembled in an attempt was made to capture Clark, but he eluded all pursuit, scaled the fence and took to the woods. Subsequently he was captured at Byrnes, on the St. Andrews road, and placed in security in the Asylum.

United States.

Late accounts from Mexico indicate that the revolutionists in that country, though united sufficiently to expel a common enemy, Santa Anna, are yet far from being of one mind. It is alleged that one party is in favour of annexation to the United States, while the other insists upon maintaining the nationality of Mexico. There appears, also, to be a difficulty in dividing the offices satisfactorily. What will be the result, remains to be seen; but that quiet is not secured to Mexico by the expulsion of Santa Anna, is quite evident.

We are most happy to report, this week, that the state of affairs in Kansas is much more hopeful than it has appeared to be for some time previous. The border invasion of the territory, though repeated in case of a county election on the 7th inst., works badly. The actual settlers, on reflection, even though pro-slavery men, are coming to feel the inquiry, as well as the impolicy of the movement; and on a thorough canvass of the territory, a very large majority of the actual inhabitants are found to be decidedly free State men.

The principal topics of local interest are the agricultural and industrial shows now in progress in Boston. Very great preparations have been made for the U. S. Agricultural Exhibition, and the number of entries of superior horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, &c., is very great. The exhibition opened very fairly on Tuesday, and the show of animals was very fine. But before night the weather became bad, and all day on Wednesday the rain poured down steadily, greatly to the discomfort of man and beast. Bright skies will, however, dispel the gloom, and we yet hope to see the exhibition appear in its true glory. The industrial exhibition, of machinery and inventions, was drawn up by the commanding officer of the U. S. Cavalry, and the show of arms and accoutrements was very fine. The subject is too large to enter upon at present, but it is much discussed and canvassed, not by those who receive their decorations without deserving them, but by the men who really were engaged in great battles with the chances of war kept others away.

This great anniversary was celebrated enthusiastically throughout the army. There were many "Alma dinners" among the regiments, both officers and men, and music and song kept the camp awake till long after midnight. Many a memory of the dead was revived, and many an old wound was reopened, at these festive meetings.

The French had also their banquets and festivities. They had a grand ceremony early in the morning—a *Massa Solenne* for the repose of the dead. Indeed, they have had some splendid spectacles lately, but one new spectacle in this was camp till his attention is aroused by the echoes of the 101 guns which they are brought to a close.

Latest Intelligence.

PER ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ARIA.

THE WAR.

From *Wilmers & Smith's Europe Times*.
We announced last week in a late edition the fall of Kinburn, the surrender of the garrison, its transfer to Constantinople, and the taking of a large quantity of stores and ammunition. This has been followed by a characteristic movement on the part of the Russians—the blowing up of Otchakov on the following day; but the Russian commander telegraphs to his government that the allies had since made an unsuccessful attempt to pass up the Bug and Dnieper. Nevertheless, it is evident that affairs are approaching to a crisis, and Prince Gortschakoff feels that the game is up, and that he must beat a precipitate retreat from the Crimea. Every hour in which he retains possession of the north of Sebastopol adds to his pride. We see it stated that his prolonged defence of the place may be attributed rather to pride than policy—a desire to preserve, even for a short time, and at enormous risks, the prestige of Holy Russia. "There is a natural feeling of pride and defiance on the part of the Russians in seeing how completely they have provided for their retreat, and a desire to exhibit the remains of the defences of Sebastopol can exhibit to his captors. There is also a motive of pride in breaking the fall of Russia as much as possible, and give the public mind of Europe time to pause before the startling news of the fall of the fortress and the confusion of defeat imposed only too clearly in the evacuation of the fortress."

There may, besides, probably be another reason, in the difficulty of moving an army so completely and dispirited by a long succession of terrible hardships and a shattering defeat, at a time of the year when the scarcity of water renders a retreat across the steppes, even without the presence of an enemy, an operation of the utmost danger and difficulty. To us there appears to be a good deal of force in the first two reasons assigned, and very little in the last. With regard to the hardship which his soldiers have to endure, Russia is the last power to bestow a thought upon the subject. She has shown herself ready to sacrifice anything to preserve the notion of her invincible army, and to sustain the delusion, the loss of human life appears to have been a consideration not worth entertaining. The Earl of Elmhurst, in his lecture on the war, to which we have briefly referred in another article, states that he has had it from excellent sources that since the commencement of hostilities the Russians have lost at least 400,000 men, and although he believes this estimate to be rather overcharged, he knows they have lost more than 300,000. This loss, compared with that of the allies, is ruinous, and we mention it as a proof of the recklessness of human suffering which the Czar's generals have displayed since the opening of the campaign—

So that while we attach considerable importance to the policy foreboded in the first part of the extract we have given, we are a little incredulous respecting the more humane and considerate view set forth in the last part. But be that as it may, the longer the retreat is delayed, the more difficult it will be for the Russian army, hemming in the enemy on all sides, and a retrograde movement with any reasonable chance of success will be an operation attended with enormous risks. In fact, the position of the Russians at the present moment and the tactics of the allies render probable either a total defeat of the former in the event of a battle, or what is still more likely, a surrender of the entire force under Gortschakoff. It is said that, feeling his position to be most critical, the Russian Generalissimo has telegraphed to St. Petersburg for instructions how to act, and that General Benckendorf and Hackett have been sent to the Crimea to confer and advise with him. As this last statement comes through Berlin, it may be worthy of attention.

The Czar, according to one account, is confined to his room by an accident—the sprain of his ankle, according to another, by a fall, and he is constantly on his knees praying for victory. Which of these statements is the correct one we have no means of knowing; but there may possibly be a dash of truth in both; or, the section arising out of the accident may have led to the belief of insanity.—That the Czar is hereditary in his family is undeniable, and nothing, certainly, is so likely to produce it as the sad reverses which his arms have recently undergone, and the utter destruction of those hopes which have formed the traditional aspirations of his house.

General Simpson is coming home, not, it is asserted, because of the clamour which he has raised against him by the press, but because the command was originally forced upon him against his will, and that he has insisted upon being relieved of it. If, as is alleged, his successor be General Codrington, this statement of the case is probably the correct one, for the errors which were fastened upon General Simpson were equally shared by the officer who is named to fill his place.

CAPTURE OF KINBURN.

Lord Clarendon received yesterday the following intelligence from her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Varna, dated Oct. 19:—
The allied fleets bombarded the three forts of Kinburn on the 17th. The garrison of 1500 men, and 70 guns, under General Konowitch, capitulated, and are sent prisoners to Constantinople.

Loss of the allies unimportant. Russia took possession of the allies. Fleet anchors at entrance of the Dnieper.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Marshall Pelissier has forwarded to the Minister of War the following communication, relating to the operations of the allied forces at Kinburn:—
SEBASTOPOL, Oct. 21, Nine p.m.—I have just received from General Bazaine his report of the capture of Kinburn. The Anglo-French division of the army has actively contributed to the success of the allied operation. Having been landed on the peninsula about five kilometres from the fortress, it took up its position, and in the night of the 16th opened the trenches at 800 metres from the works. When the fleet commenced its heavy fire on the 17th, two companies of chasseurs under cover, at a distance of 400 metres from the batteries, were able to keep up a fusillade on the Russian artillerymen at their guns. The field artillery also played an effective part in the operation. We have taken 1420 prisoners, including General Kolanovich and 40 officers, with 174 pieces of cannon, and a quantity of ammunition and stores. We are now in full occupation of an important position.—Such are the results to the Allies of this successful expedition.

The Russians have rendered this success complete by themselves blowing up the fortifications of Otchakov on the 18th.

I send you the standard, with the arms of Russia, which floated over the walls of Kinburn. The movements in the Crimea—The allied troops detached to Eupatoria have received fresh reinforcements. Numerous Russian wagons appear to commence the evacuation of the northern forts of Sebastopol. The allies continued the clearance of the town and the construction of new batteries.

CRIMEA, Oct. 16.—General Boquet's corps occupies the passage of Dianna, near the allies, and is not molested by the enemy. Marshal

Pelissier's quarters are at Skelia. The enemy continues to augment the defences of North Sebastopol.

The latest intelligence from the Crimea, received via Germany, is to the 14th. On that day the 2nd French Corps, commanded by Gen. Raquet, occupied the passage of Dianna, near Alma, and the excellent positions of Tabor and Chomulion, the route leading to Alibor and the passage of Manqupale, the heights of which, as well as those of Kerman, are occupied by the Russians, to the number of 24,000. The French were engaged in fortifying the roads which lead from the valley of the Taborion to a distance of 14 leagues, without meeting with the slightest resistance. It was only when the French began to retire to the heights of Baidar on the 14th, that a Russian corps appeared disposed to attack them. Marshal Pelissier, who still had his head-quarters at Skelia, on the 13th, was making preparations to winter in the Crimea.—It was believed that the autumn campaign would be closed by the capture of Bakhakiser. The Russians continue to fortify the forts to the north of Sebastopol.

THE RUSSIAN POSITION IN THE CRIMEA.—BERLIN, Oct. 24.—It is reported here that Prince Gortschakoff has represented to the Emperor Alexander that there are great difficulties in his present position, and asking for instructions as to whether he shall risk a decisive battle or evacuate the Crimea. The Emperor has thereupon sent General Benckendorf and Hackett to the Crimea to make a personal inspection, and upon their report future movements depend. Rumour adds that the Czar has sprained his foot in the most serious manner, and is obliged to keep to his room.

RETURN OF FRENCH GENERALS.—The Moscow papers say:—General Boquet, Mellinet, and Trochu, whose wounds are in a fair way of being healed, embarked on the 18th of October, in order to return to France. Their state of health is satisfactory.

PERKOP TO BE BESIEGED.—It is confidently affirmed that Perkop will be besieged. A corps of 30,000 men, destined to be dispersed to the north of Persia, while another corps is to be placed before the fortress, to invest it on the other side.

THE RUSSIAN EMPEROR.—According to letters from St. Petersburg, the Emperor Alexander's mind is becoming affected. He has grown exceedingly religious since his troops have been everywhere beaten, and he prays the whole day, invoking Providence to accord him a victory. It is likewise stated that his train includes more priests than generals.

DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM MOLESWORTH.—Sir William Molesworth, Secretary of State for the Colonies, died at his residence, 87, Eaton place, London, at noon, on Monday, the 22nd inst. This melancholy event occasions a vacancy in the Cabinet, and also in the representation for the borough of Southwark.

The deceased was the son of the seventh baronet, Sir Arcot Murray Molesworth, by the eldest daughter of Patrick Brown, Esq., of Edinburgh, and succeeded to the title and estate in 1829. He was born in London in 1810, and was consequently 45 years old. In 1844 he married the only daughter of Bruce Cairns, Esq., of the title Temple West, Esq., of Mallow Lodge, Westmoreland. From 1832 to 1837 he represented the county of Cornwall in Parliament; and from 1837 to 1841 he sat for Leeds; and ever since 1845 he has been a member for Southwark. On the formation of the Aberdeen Cabinet he was appointed Chief Commissioner of Works; and more recently, under Lord Palmerston's administration, he was made Secretary of State for the Colonies—an office for which he was generally considered to be peculiarly fitted, on account of his acquaintance with colonial matters.

The principal family estates are situated in Cornwall, of which county the deceased Baronet was a Deputy Lord-Lieutenant, having filled the office of High Sheriff in 1842.

Sir W. Molesworth having died without issue, the succession to the title and estates devolve upon his uncle, the Rev. Wm. Molesworth, rector of Beaworthy and St. Ervan, in the county of Devon, and St. Breock, in the county of Cornwall.

Latest Telegraphic Despatches.

ADVANCE OF THE ALLIES FROM EUPATORIA.—CRIMEA, Oct. 24.—On the 23d the allies, 30,000 to 40,000 strong, advanced from Eupatoria on Toulant. They arrived on the 23d at the heights of Asaka Jamini; but seeing the movement of the Russian Lancers on their left flank, they retired behind Akatchi. Between Kinburn and Nicolaieff nothing new has occurred.

THE FLEET IN THE DNEPER.—ST. PETERSBURG, Friday, October 26.—The whole of the militia has been ordered on the march to reinforce the army of the South under General Loris.

Two liners, sixteen frigates, and some gunboats have entered the Dnieper. The Czar is at present at Elisabavgrad.

THE DEFENCE OF KARS.—TREBIZOND, Oct. 23.—The Russian army is supposed to be preparing to attack Kars again.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The official report of the victory of the Turks at Kars, on the 29th Sept., has arrived here. The defence was most heroic. No English officers were wounded.

[From the *Invalides Russes* of October 18.]
GENERAL MOUSAVIEFF'S ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF KARS.—General Mousavieff, under date of Sept. 30th, announces that, having been informed that the Turkish troops had received reinforcements in the neighbourhood of Batoum, and that the enemy proposed effecting a movement simultaneously advancing from Erzeroum and Kars, he resolved to attack the latter fortress on the 29th. Three columns were told off for this purpose. There were also formed intermediate columns, under the command of Lieutenant-General Piazgario, and also a general reserve; lastly, a special detachment was set apart according to special arrangements.

The columns advanced to the assault in the greatest order, and with the greatest intrepidity. The attack of Major-General Bazaine was crowned with success; but, unfortunately, almost at the commencement of the onslaught several of the principal chiefs and commanders under their orders were killed or wounded. The result of this was that the unity of the operations were broken, and the most brilliant efforts during a sanguinary combat lasting several hours could not be established.

General Mousavieff having convinced himself of this caused the reserve to advance, and under its protection, ordered the assaulting columns to effect their retreat.

The obstinacy with which our troops fought is beyond all praise. The Russian forces were 14 different flags and pennons, and either spiked or dismounted several of their guns. Our loss is not yet exactly known, but it is very considerable. The enemy must also have sustained heavy loss.

better. She was playing at billiards the whole of Tuesday morning.

Madame Rusoff returned on Wednesday from her journey into Provence. She will give an extraordinary representation at the Grand Opera on behalf of the army in the Crimea.

The following is from Marseilles:—The embarkations for the east continue here. Within a few days about 10,000 men have left port, and the local journals announce that from 3000 to 5000 of the 82nd Regiment, the artillery, the 1st and 2nd regiments of the 15th to the 17th for the same destination."

SPAIN.—MADRID, Oct. 23.—The commission of the budget has approved the budget of the Minister of War. It is probable that the general commission will adopt the financial plan of M. de Brail. The commission charged with the making of a report on the project of a loan for the consolidation of the debt is favourable to this scheme.

GREECE.—ATHENS, Oct. 19.—The Ministry has been changed again.—*Conductors:* Finance; Crispotou, public instruction; Both interior; Trikoupi, foreign affairs, when he arrives.

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.
Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, Nov. 7th.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	31s. 3d.
"Pilot, per bbl.	32s. 6d.
Beef, Prime, Ca.	27s. 6d.
"Second, do.	25s. 6d.
Butter, Canada, 1 lb.	1s. 3d.
"N. S., per lb.	1s. 3d.
Flour, Navy, per bbl.	34s. 3d.
"Pilot, per bbl.	32s. 6d.
"Canada, 1 lb.	52s. 6d.
"Rye, 1 lb.	38s. 6d.
Comm. Flour, Navy, per bbl.	34s. 3d.
Indian Corn, 25s. 6d.	6s. 3d.
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	2s. 2d.
"Clayed, 1 lb.	2s. 2d.
Pork, Prime, per bbl.	100s.
"Medium, do.	95s.
Sugar, Bright P. R., per cwt.	46s. 3d.
Bar Iron, com. per cwt.	25s.
"Sheet, 1 lb.	3s. 9d.
Codfish, large 1 lb.	16s. 6d.
"small 1 lb.	14s.
Salmon, 1 lb.	10s. 6d.
"2, 1 lb.	10s. 6d.
"3, 1 lb.	10s. 6d.
"4, 1 lb.	10s. 6d.
"5, 1 lb.	10s. 6d.
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"97, 1 lb.	10s. 6d.
"98, 1 lb.	10s. 6d.
"99, 1 lb.	10s. 6d.
"100, 1 lb.	10s. 6d.

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, Nov. 7th.

Oatmeal, per cwt.	22s. 6d.
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	30s. 5s. 6d.
"Pork, per cwt.	34s. 1s. 6d.
"Lard, per cwt.	34s. 1s. 6d.
"Butter, per cwt.	34s. 1s. 6d.
"Cheese, per cwt.	34s. 1s. 6d.
"Milk, per cwt.	34s. 1s. 6d.
"Eggs, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Hens, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Ducks, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Geese, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Turkeys, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Chickens, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Pheasants, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Guinea Fowls, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Rabbits, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Squirrels, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Mice, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Rats, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Snails, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Slugs, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Ants, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Beetles, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Flies, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Worms, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Spiders, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Scorpions, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Centipedes, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Millipedes, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Crabs, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Shrimps, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Lobsters, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Scallops, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Mussels, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Clams, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Oysters, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Periwinkles, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Nutmegs, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Cloves, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Peppercorns, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Allspice, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Mace, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Cardamom, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Saffron, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Turmeric, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Vanilla, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Sassafras, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Ginger, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Rhubarb, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Celery, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Cucumbers, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Eggplants, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Peppers, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Onions, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Garlic, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Potatoes, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Turnips, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Beets, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Carrots, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Parsnips, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Rutabagas, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Kale, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Cabbages, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Brussels Sprouts, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Cauliflower, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Broccoli, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Asparagus, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Spinach, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Lettuce, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Cress, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Mint, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Parsley, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Dill, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Fennel, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Chervil, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Sage, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Thyme, per dozen.	11s. 1s. 1d.
"Rosemary, per dozen.	11s. 1s