

# The Provincial Wesleyan.

tant of Prince Volkonski. On the whole, however, the donations are not considerable, compared with the enormous expenses of the war. The Emperor, by a ukase, expresses his satisfaction to the chiefs of the western governments for their zeal in effecting the twelfth partial levy. But in some of these governments the number of recruits required could not be obtained, owing to the insufficiency of men fit for military service.

A letter from Lemberg, in Galicia, dated the 8th inst., and published in the *Coloqu Gazette*, says:—“According to accounts from Southern Russia, the commissariat department has declared that it is impossible to feed a greater number of men than are now in the Crimea, estimated at 250,000 and that it has consequently been resolved to send no reinforcements there. Great preparations are, however, being made to stock the warehouses with provisions and ammunition sufficient to last through winter. And in order to keep up the armies in the Crimea at the present strength, troops have been stationed in the governments Bessarabia and Cherson in such a manner as to be able to proceed rapidly to the Crimea, or, if required, to effect a concentration.”

**SWITZERLAND.**—The many sorrows of the Holy Father have just been multiplied by the anti-Gallic conduct of the Swiss cantons of the Grisons. The civil authorities have presumed to demand of the clergy the records of the mixed marriages they have celebrated. The clergy refuse compliance, and the secular authorities take measures to vindicate their authority. The apostolic nuncio appeals to the federal government, the federal government transmits the complaint to the cantonal authorities, and the cantonal authorities declare they owe the Pope's nuncio no explanation on the subject, but that the only bishop entitled to represent the clergy of the Grisons to the temporal government is the bishop of the diocese, with whom they are ready to settle the matter. The federal government has transmitted this reply to the nuncio, declaring that it quite agrees with the cantonal government, as to the rights of the case.

**ROME, August 4.**—The alarming pitch to which highway robberies and burglaries have arrived has induced the government to increase the severity of the penal code towards that class of offenders. The cholera has almost left Ancona, after thinning the number of its inhabitants beyond the memorable year 1836. One of the last victims was the newly appointed French consul, Count de Chialley. About twelve thousand citizens fled from the town, so that it appeared almost deserted. These persons are beginning to return, but under government regulations.

**GREECE.**—Athens, Aug. 4.—The brigandage and kill all they meet, even at the very gates of the city. The King persists in requiring the retirement of Klergini, and wishes to have for Minister of War Botsaris, who has just returned from Russia. The ministers have all tendered their resignations.

**CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 6.**—The Chief Minister of War is dismissed. Rouf Pacha is his successor. All the disposable troops in Asia are concentrating in Erzerum. A battle is expected. At Constantinople it was expected that the ministers favourable to reform would purge the Divan of the Old Turkish party. At the Dar-anelles, order was restored, but the Bash-Bazouk deserters scour the neighbouring villages, and make great havoc. Numerous desertions have taken place from the Anglo-Turkish contingent at Constantinople, and there is some probability of its being reintegrated to Shumla.

**THE SEA OF AZOFF.**—We abridge the despatches regarding the vigorous operations of our flotilla in this sea. Commander Osborn Says: Delayed by the weather, we did not reach Berdiak until the 13th of July; a heavy sea was running, but anxious to lose no time, the senior officer of the French squadron (Captain De Cierre of the Milan) and myself, determined to go at once and burn the forage and cornstocks upon the landward side of the hills overlooking the town. No inhabitants were to be seen, but the occasional glimpse of soldiers showed that a landing was expected, and that they were preparing for a street fight. I had the boats fired in order, if possible, to get the women and children removed from the town, but as that met with no reply, and the surf rendered landing extremely hazardous, I hauled it down, and the squadron commenced to fire over the town at the forage and corn stacks behind it, and I soon had the satisfaction of seeing a fire break out exactly where it was wanted. The town is now untouched except by an occasional shell. The wheat and forage being fired, it became necessary to move into deeper water for the night, and from our distant anchorage the fires were seen burning through the night.

**FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF INVERNESS.**—Hugh Milligan, Esq., of Lake Ainslie, in the place of Alexander Cameron, Esq. In Queen's County.—The Rev. Frederick Tompkins, A.M., the Rev. Daniel O'Grady, Zeas Smith, and Edw. Christopher, Esqrs. **To the Surveyor of Shipping for the Port of Tatamagouche.**—Wm. Campbell, Esq. **To the Collector of Colonial Duties for Marguerite Island.**—Nathaniel C. Keen, Esq. **At Fegway.**—David Rogers, Esq., in place of Wm. H. Rogers, Esq., resigned.

**DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.**—A soldier of the 8th Regiment, intercepted a young lady, on Thursday afternoon, in the grove near Belmont, and demanded her watch and chain, which she was wearing. She firmly refused, and the ruffian forcibly grasped the chain, wresting it from her. Not satisfied with accomplishing a part of his design, he made a further effort to get possession of the watch, by a rude attempt to denigrate it from her dress, and striking her a severe blow on the face, with his fist. Miss B. successfully resisted, however, by wounding his fingers with her teeth, and imprinting on his visage unmistakable proofs of the courage and fortitude with which she maintained the struggle. The soldier was committed by the Mayor, yesterday, to be tried for Highway Robbery. The old offender has been twice previously brought before the Mayor in the space of a few months, charged with robbing and molesting property. He is retained pending trial, but he has escaped justice through the complaints declining to prosecute. His name is Henry Kirby.—*Rec.*

**A NEW LUNEBURG PACKET.**—A new and handsome schooner called the “Lunenburg Packet,” arrived here on Tuesday last. She is intended, as her name implies, to ply between Halifax and Lunenburg. Her tonnage is about 70, her measurement, Her cabins for the separate apartments for ladies and gentlemen, are, owing to the deck being raised more than a foot, as far forward as the mainmast, both spacious and airy for a craft of her class, and they are tastefully fitted up for the accommodation of passengers. Mr. Westover, a gentleman of such ability in every manner, and experience on the Western coast, is in command of the “Lunenburg Packet.” She is owned by Mr. J. M. Watson and others.—*Id.*

**ST. PETER'S CANAL.**—A correspondent of the *Antigonish Courier* writes:—“The intended St. Peter's Canal, now being excavated, attracted my close attention; through the courtesy of a

friend I was introduced to the Contractor, Mr. McLeod, a true specimen of the “land o' cakes,” about six feet four inches height. At a rough calculation, I think there are about 300 men and 30 or 40 horses employed. The work seemed to go on quietly without the slightest unnecessary noise; the men were well divided into sections, and regularly seemed the particular object of the several overseers engaged to superintend the work. It can presume to form an opinion. I think Mr. McLeod a genuine sort of a man. He does not believe he has an unkind feeling towards any person, but holds a full determination to carry out the important work he is engaged in, so long as no unforeseen accident occurs to prevent him.”—*Id.*

We had the pleasure of examining on Saturday a very handsome Silver Cup, manufactured by Mr. Veitch of this city, and lately presented to the Halifax Agricultural Society, to Mr. Wm. SCOTT, who has long transacted the business of the Society, as its Secretary, with the utmost satisfaction to the public, and the body who makes this acknowledgment of his valuable services. The cup bears the following inscription, neatly engraved by Mr. George Bolton:—“Presented by the Halifax Agricultural Society, to William Scott, Esq., as a token of respect for his valuable services to the last five years.”—*Id.*

The following dispatch was received at Sydney on the 31st ult. from C. W. Field, Esq., of the Newfoundland, New York, and London Telegraph Company, and forwarded to this city on Saturday:—“After sailing about 40 miles of the Submarine cable a storm came, and the captain of the ‘Sarah L. Bryant’ cut it to save his ship and the balance of the cable. It is insured in London. All well.”

Intelligence has been received of the total loss of H.M.S. *Walerine*, 12 brig sloop, Com. John Corbin, during a terrific hurricane which swept over the Mosquito coast, night of August 14. A cutter had arrived at San Juan de Nicaragua seeking assistance from H.M.S. *Buzard*, 6 steam sloop, which was immediately proceeding to the scene of disaster as soon as steam could be got up.

Iraed D. Andrews, Author of the reports to the U. S. Senate, on the trade and commerce of the United States with the Colonies, has been formally approved by the English Government as Consul General in the British North American Provinces for the United States.

**RAILWAY PROGRESS.**—A further Railway Contract will be given, to complete a section up to Scheil's in advantage to day. It will have no doubt that our readers at a distance will be delighted to hear that the receipts of the 8th miles completed, are quite beyond all preconceived expectations.—*Chron.*

**New Brunswick.** The Wesleyan Sabbath School children had a Picnic on Tuesday last in Douglas, on the grounds of the Hon. F. P. Robinson. The day was extremely well suited for the occasion, and many a light and merry heart hailed the fitness of the weather with more than common interest. About 9 A.M. the ferry boat 42nd, dressed with a number of beautiful flags, crossed over from the landing at St. Mary's, and employed herself for several hours in carrying back the young aspirants for a day's hearty pleasure, with their stores. Then the forces of Frederick were joined by two schools on the spot, and the sports and pleasures of the scene were commenced. It was a beautiful spot for field or woodland amusement; and when the clouds were laid it was estimated that between the old and the young there were present at least about eight hundred.—*Id.*

**PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, HALIFAX, AUG. 28, 1855.**—APPOINTMENTS.—To be a Master in the Supreme Court of Judicature in the Province, for executing within the County of Halifax the duties of such Master, pursuant to the tenth section of the Act 18 Vict. chap. 25, for abolishing the Court of Chancery and conferring Equity Jurisdiction on the Supreme Court.—Nathaniel W. White, Esq. To be the resident Superintendent of the Isle of Sable.—Philip J. Dodd, Esq., in the place of Matthew McKenna, Esq., appointed to be one of the Commissioners for Public Works. To be the Probationary and Clerk of the Court for the County of Shelburne.—Mr. John Crotte.

**To be Justice of the Peace.**—In the County of Halifax.—Philip J. Dodd, Robert Fox, and John Lambert, Esqrs. In the County of Pictou.—Alexander Cameron, Esq. In the County of Inverness.—Malcolm McDonald, Samuel Beaton, Donald McLeish, Esqrs.

**In the County of Sydney.**—John McMillan, St. Andrews, Donald Chisholm, (Finlay's Son.) John McDonald, Roderick Chisholm, Christopher McDonald, Wm. Chisholm, (Archibald's Son.) Lauchlan McEachern, Esqrs. In the County of Cumberland.—Wm. F. Cutten, Esq., in the place of Elisha B. Cutten, Esq., deceased.

**To be School Commissioners.**—For the Southern District of the County of Inverness.—The Rev. Mr. McLean, of Cragnish, the Rev. Mr. McLean, of Mabou. For the Northern District of Inverness.—Hugh Milligan, Esq., of Lake Ainslie, in the place of Alexander Cameron, Esq.

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**MONTECAL CIRCUITS.**—From this important field we have the gratifying intelligence that the work of God wears an encouraging aspect. The brethren Young and Jones were very cordially and affectionately received by the people. An earnest request has been sent to the Rev. W. Jelfer, Chairman of the District, by the Eastern Quarterly Board, for Mr. Jones' ordination, with which we hope the Conference Special Committee will authorize the President to comply. Under date of August 10th it is stated:—“We have just held our 10th year on the three circuits, and they were very good. There have been a number of conversions lately in the Centre.”—*Christian Guardian.*

Sir John Beverly Robinson, Chief Justice of Upper Canada, and the Hon. Wm. Cayley, Inspector General, returned from Europe, by the steamship America.

**LOUISVILLE RIOT.—A DAY OF MOURNING OF HORROR, AND BLOODY DEEDS.**—Monday, the sixth of August, will ever be a day of sad memories to us—and the more so on account of its being associated in its recollections with atrocities which will ever render the day intimately memorable in the history of Louisville, as one of our hours and bloody deeds.

It was sad enough for us to be the side of a deceased and feelingly loved child, but who can imagine a feeling so poignant as that which is engendered in the hearts of mothers by the sounds and sights of riots, murders, and other such greivous acts in the chamber of death, and cruelly invaded the sanctity of an hour of sorrow and grief.

Within less than a square of us, the hooting and yellings of an infuriated mob were heard, as they were engaged in assaulting and tearing down houses which had become obnoxious to them. Men in the street, fronting our own house, were engaged in loading fire-arms with as much indifference as they were to fire on their neighbours; and then the discharge of those murderous weapons, as they dealt wounds and death to their citizen-voemen, grated on our ears and sickened our souls. Many, many were the wounded carried past our door. One, a next door neighbour—another, the third from us, he, had died. And still another a few doors further on.

And then, as night approached, and darkness shrouded the streets, and the moon shone on the scene, our yard and all around us was illumined by the burning of twelve houses within two squares of our residence.

God grant that we shall never witness such another scene. To every observing and reflecting mind, the most immediate producing cause of these acts of wickedness and misery, was intoxicating drink. We verily believe that if one drop of liquor had not been drunk, not one drop of blood would have been shed.—*Watchman & Evangelist.*

**YELLOW FEVER.**—The latest advices from Norfolk and Portsmouth, Virginia, state the people are alarmed by the extension of the fever, of the yellow fever, which is increasing, notwithstanding the low inhabitants remaining. Several physicians have died with it. The hotels at Richmond are overrun with the fugitives.—*Id.*

About seven thousand, it is estimated, have left Portsmouth and Norfolk since the commencement of the epidemic (on the 5th of July) to the point of Charleston. It is in many parts of the country. So, it is in many parts of the country. A friend from the upper part of Annapolis, N. S., informs us that the potato crop has suffered much from the drought in that section. The wheat has suffered much from the weevil. Fears are entertained that corn and buckwheat will prove a failure.

**CANADA.** **SYSTEMATIC SABBATH BREAKING.**—The Grand Trunk Railroad Company have introduced into Canada that accursed system of Sunday Excursion Trains which has been the cause of so much harm in the old country. And as if that content with thus far provoking God's wrath and displeasure, they have sent their steamers on their weekly cruises down the river on the Sabbath, and with all the accompaniments of music, drinking, and making the fare as low as possible, so that each and all, rich and poor, may have it in their power to violate God's holy day, and thus tempting the young and unwary to take the first step in a downward course of Sabbath breaking, dissipation and crime. It is really melancholy to entertain the idea that the greatest incorporation in Canada, and one professedly Protestant, would stoop so low, and for the sake of a few paltry pounds, would introduce a practice which must necessarily lead to such tremendous evil consequences; but I cannot bring myself to believe that it is for the sake of the £. and that it is done. Can it be for the mere love of Sabbath breaking? Impossible. Or is it from a wish to please and gratify our Franco-Canadian, or Roman Catholic population. I am constrained to admit that I think the last is the most reasonable hypothesis. And yet notwithstanding, this thing was not done in a corner, but was made as public as possible by advertising, &c.; notwithstanding this, I may I must confess with shame that there has not been one word of condemnation uttered by any of our Protestant papers, or any voice of protest from any of our Protestant pulpits, nor any single individual exception I am glad to see that the Rev. W. B. Clark, of Chalmers Church, has spoken out on the subject: his sermon on the “The Sanctification of the Sabbath, promotive of God's glory and man's advantage,” has been published by request, and I hope will receive what it deserves, a large and extended circulation.—*Quebec Gazette.*

The Ottawa *Monarchist*, says that at his late visit to this city—M. De Belleville informed us that “it is the intention of the French Government to encourage the immigration to Canada of large parties of the inhabitants of the Basque valleys. The Basques, who inhabit the valleys of the Southern and Northern slopes of the Pyrenees, thus being under the Spanish and French Governments, are a brave and hardy race, almost entirely employed in agriculture and being of very frugal and simple habits, few would make excellent settlers in Canada. Per-

haps the only disadvantage would be their language, which is peculiar to themselves, and very difficult to learn. We fancy that the ethnologists have decided that the Basques are of our, or at least of our kind, and their language is a dialect of the Finnish; however this is a queer sounding language, not unlike Welch and very difficult.

**DESTRUCTION OF THE FORTIFICATIONS AT PETROPOLSKOY.** BOSTON, Aug. 27. The French brig of war *Obligé*, Capt. Beaucourt, had arrived at San Francisco from Petropoluskoy, bringing intelligence of the destruction of the fortifications at that place by the Anglo-French squadron. The *Alca California* obtained the following details from Lieutenant de Journal of the *Obligé*:—**DESTRUCTION OF THE FORTS AND FLIGHT OF THE INHABITANTS.**

The allied fleet, consisting of eight war vessels and steamers, arrived off Petropoluskoy on the 15th of May, but the garrison had already left for the Amer river, in the Russian frigate *Aurore*, corvette *Diana*, and two merchant vessels. The escape of the garrison was a master stroke on the part of the Russians, who availed themselves of a dense fog which set in on the 17th of April, and so eluded the English war steamers *Explorer* (acree) of 14 guns, and *Barraconte* (side wheel) of 6 guns, which had been blockading the harbour for five days previous. The orders to evacuate were received from the Russian headquarters in S.-B. —*Id.*

An anchoring in the harbour, a detachment was sent on shore by the commanders of the fleets—Rear Admiral Bruce, of the English, and Rear Admiral Fouchon (a newly appointed) and exceedingly energetic man of only 42 years of age, by the French. The English and the French took the town deserted, say by 100 Kamshatka gals, a French naturalized American, and two Americans, who raised the stars and stripes over their houses when the forces landed, claiming that as the Russians had abandoned the town to them, they were legal possessors of the soil. These men were engaged in trading, and are represented as doing a good business. The dogs were in a starving condition, and followed the invaders about town for his biscuit. One of them was brought away by Capt. Beaucourt, off the *Obligé*.

The parties were divided into companies, who proceeded to burn, blow up and destroy the arsenals, storehouses and all government buildings. Not a vestige of any public work was left standing, except the hospital, which the church and the dwellings of the poorer classes was left untouched. The inhabitants commenced deserting the town shortly after their invaders' arrival. Accompanied by the authorities, they started on or about the 20th of April toward Tchink; but the Governor's wife being *enciente*, the flight continued only to the small fishing village of Avache, some twenty miles inland.

The following day after the arrival of the allies the destruction of the fortifications commenced. These were successively constructed of immense logs—the walls being sixteen feet in thickness. Such was their strength, they resisted all efforts for some time, and were finally raised to the ground by the agency of powder. It appears that the policy of the Russian Government had changed rapidly suddenly in this matter. After the battle of last year, orders came for strengthening the forts, and though a Russian vessel had been made up to repel the assailants, there being but one tier of guns, it was ordered to increase it to a double tier.

The destroyers found the embrasures for 51 guns of heavy calibre. Why this sudden change of policy took place, may, perhaps, be explained by the fact that the Russians have always acted on the principle of retreating from their invaders, and avoiding decisive engagements. This time, however, they have made nothing by the movement, and with the increased strength of the place, it would seem that they might have made a more obstinate resistance than before.—*Id.*

The fleets did not leave the place until the demolition was complete. **EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.**—The fleet sailed, with the exception of the *Triomphante*, on board of which were left two Russian prisoners, whom it was proposed to exchange for a French sailor, whose arms were amputated after being taken prisoner in the battle of last year. The American residents there report that they have lived in perfect peace and friendship with the inhabitants up to the day of their departure, and that the French and English prisoners were treated with humanity.

**FANCY FAIR.**—The ladies of the Presbyterian Church, at Windsor, intend holding a Fancy Fair on Wednesday, next, the 12th September to assist in completing their Church now in course of erection.

The fair will be held on the Fort Hill, in one of the spacious Exhibition Tents, and no exertion will be spared for the gratification of the public. Ample refreshments will be provided, and it is hoped that many from the surrounding neighbourhood will attend.

**Contributions of useful and fancy articles will be gratefully received by Mrs. J. D. Fraser, Mrs. E. O'Brien, and Mrs. M. H. Goulge; and to the Refreshment Table, Children's fair price.** Admittance 75c. Children half price. If the 12th should prove unfavourable, the first fine day after.

**A Great Blessing to the Afflicted.** The number and formidable character of diseases of the Liver have long challenged the attention of medical men. Some of these diseases, as the bilious, the jaundic, the dropsy, the consumption, have been supposed incurable and the unduly patient allowed to die, without medical science to offer him a hope of recovery. Happily this is no longer the case. A remedy has been found which will cure all complaints of whatever character, arising from derangement of the Liver. The Pills discovered by Dr. McLean, of Virginia, act directly on the Liver; and by correcting its operation and purifying it from disease, cut off and extirpates the complaints which have their origin in the diseased liver. Remedies hitherto proposed for liver complaints, have failed to operate upon the seat of the disease; but Dr. McLean's Pills make themselves felt upon the seat of the liver, and by cleansing the fountain, dry up the impure streams of disease which thence derive their existence.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for McLean's Liver Pills, as I take notice that there are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. McLean's Liver Pills also his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada. Agents in Halifax, WM. LANGLEY and JOHN NATLOR.

The superiority of American inventive genius, not only over that of our English contemporaries, but that of all other nations has been proved to the world to be a fact. It was notorious that the world's fair in London that the Americans far outstripped all others in the useful inventions which they supplied. We beat the English in vessels, railways, telegraphs and manufactures by power. We are beating them in the scientific arts of Chemistry and Mechanics, as we have long led the rest of mankind. A new and practical proof of this assertion is shown in the fact that the principal remedies of the allied armies are furnished from the laboratory of our own countrymen. Dr. J. C. Ayer of Lowell is filling orders for immense quantities of his Cherry Pectoral and his Catarrh Pills, for both the land and sea forces in Turkey. His medicines have been tried and approved by those in power, who have found them the most reliable which they could procure for the exigencies in which they are to be employed.—*N.Y. City Times.*

**Shipping News.** **PORT OF HALIFAX.** ARRIVED. **WEDNESDAY, August 29.** R. M. Steamship Canada, Jenkins, Liverpool. Sobri, Esq., King, Fortunes Bay. **FRIDAY, August 31.** R. M. steamer America, Lang, Boston. George, Esq., Lunenburg. **SATURDAY, August 29.** R. M. steamer Canada, Jenkins, Liverpool. Sobri, Esq., King, Fortunes Bay.

**DEATHS.** At Lawrence Town, County of Annapolis, on the 2nd ult. Samuel R. CHAPMAN, Esq., aged 61 years, much and deservingly regretted by a large circle of friends. At the 30th ult., after a long and severe illness, Alexander McLEOD, Esq., aged 67 years, died on Friday morning last, in the 47th year of his age. Mr. Alexander McLEOD was born in Scotland. He was a student of the University of Edinburgh, and afterwards of the University of Glasgow. He was called to the bar at the University of Edinburgh, and practised as a Barrister at Law in that city for many years. He was also a member of the Faculty of Advocates in that city.

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**Wesleyan Book Room.** NOTICE.—Persons desirous of obtaining books, or transacting any business with the above Concern, will please address their communications to Mr. John Stark, who is duly authorized to give them all necessary attention. For the Committee, F. SMALLWOOD, September 7th, 1855.

**Letters & Monies Received.** See that your remittances are duly acknowledged. Rev. W. Smith (20-), Mr. M. B. Sater (5-), Mr. Samuel Bliss (3-), Mr. Timothy Elliot (3-), Mr. John Little, Walton, p. J. H. (10-), Mr. N. Beckwith (new sub.), Rev. A. McNeill (rev. sub.), Mr. W. Field, Apple River, per Rev. E. Crane (10-), Mr. James B. Fowler (10-). We thank you for the kind letter of your note, and deeply regret the occasional irregularity of which you speak.

**Commercial.** **Halifax Markets.** Corrected for the “Provincial Wesleyan” up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, Sept. 5th.

Bread, Navy, per cwt. 31s. 3d. Flour, N. S., per bushel. 5s. 6d. Coffee, Laguayra, 8d. Flour, Am. sup., per bushel. 5s. 6d. Rye, 38s. 9d. Cornmeal, 28s. 9d. Indian Corn, 2s. 6d. & 6s. Molasses, Mus. per gal. 14s. 0d. Pork, tinned, per bushel. 100s. 0d. Sugar, Bright P. R., 45s. & 46s. 9d. Iron, com. per cwt. 18s. 6d. Hoop “ ” 30 “ 30 “ Codfish, large 16s. 6d. small 14s. Salmon, No. 1, 97s. 6d. “ 2, 80s. “ 3, 80s. Mackerel, No. 1, none “ 2, 31s. 9d. Herrings, “ 1, 11s. 6d. Alewives, 14s. 6d. Haddock, 12s. 6d. Coal, Sydney, per chald. 28s. Fire Wood, per cord, 27s. 6d.

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