

Church, can at once legally exonerate himself from the obligation of paying tithes. In case of a dispute between a priest, and a resident of his parish claiming exemption from tithes, the Court would simply have to decide whether the latter had given the prescribed legal notice to his former parish priest.

Thus as the civil magistrate recognises in every individual the right, at any moment, and without any reason assigned, to rid himself of all pre-existing legal obligations as towards the Church; so if he would hold the balance even, he should leave the Church equally free at any moment, and for any reason that to her seems sufficient, to rid herself of all legal obligations as towards any individual member of her communion. The individual, as the law stands, can at any moment detach, or cut himself off from the Church, so that by his simple act for which he is not accountable to any civil tribunal, he ceases in the eye of the law to be a Roman Catholic. In like manner, we contend, that as before the law the Church should be equally free to cut off from her communion, or excommunicate, any one of her children without being called upon to assign any reason for her so doing; and that by that simple act of excommunication she should be absolutely released from all pre-existing legal obligations towards him whom she excommunicates—just as the individual parishioner is by his mere act of notice served on the parish priest, legally exonerated from all obligations of paying tithes to the latter, or in any manner contributing towards the support of the religion, connection with which he renounces. In a word, since the individual be legally free to repudiate the Church, so also should the Church be equally free to repudiate the individual.

A correspondent, *Enquirer*, writes to know why the Catholic Church opposes obstacles to the marriage of a widower with his deceased wife's sister? though she does not absolutely prohibit such unions.

She does not, it is true, under all circumstances prohibit such marriages, because they are not prohibited either by natural law, or by positive divine law. But as guardian of the interests of society; and as from the intimacy which naturally subsists between a man and his wife's relations, serious moral dangers might accrue if the license to marry a deceased wife's sister were altogether unrestricted—she opposes such obstacles as she can, to these unions of which as a rule she certainly disapproves, though she cannot entirely, or absolutely condemn them. In like manner she frames her discipline to restrict as much as in her power lies, the marriages of first cousins, or parties closely connected by blood, though she cannot condemn them absolutely as contrary to the divine code. As the obstacles to these marriages are of her own imposing, she can of course remove them when she sees fit, or when the moral and social dangers to be apprehended from retaining them, are greater than are those which would accrue from raising them. The general practice of most Christian communities approves this action of the Catholic Church; and indeed, as in Protestant England, in some the marriage of a man with his deceased wife's sister is absolutely prohibited. It is not absolutely prohibited in Catholic countries, but the obstacles created by the Church render such marriages of less frequent occurrence than they would otherwise be; and tend to keep alive amongst the community a feeling against such unions, as indecorous, and as generally disreputable.

The *Montreal Witness* suggests that the mortality amongst the children of the Foundling Hospital, whilst out at nurse, might be due to the use of an injudicious diet, to the feeding of the young creatures on "bread pap." Recent investigations seem to show that the use of such an article of food for children is very injurious to infant life in England.

There may be some truth in this, for we have seen it stated that it is very general amongst Canadians to give too solid food to very young children; and that to this cause the excess of mortality amongst their children in Montreal, as compared with the mortality of Irish children may be attributed. We offer no opinion of our own, but we may express our pleasure at the changed tone of the *Witness*; it no longer attributes the deaths amongst the Foundlings to neglect, or to cruelty on the part of the Sisters of Charity. Perhaps if our contemporary would consult the statistics of other countries, whose climatic conditions are not so severe as are ours, where exposure to the air is not so dangerous as it is in semi-Arctic Canada, he would learn that great as is the mortality amongst the Montreal Foundlings, it is not excessive, or at all unprecedented. By the returns of the Registrar General for England it appears that 57.1 per cent was the average mortality of infants during the first month after birth, the rate of mortality decreasing with every succeeding month; and nevertheless at the great Foundling Hospital at Moscow, under Imperial supervision, of those who have passed the perils of the first year, fifty per cent die before the age of five years—no

precious is the Foundling's tenure of life under the most favorable circumstances. It is, it has always been the same; and if the curious in statistics will consult Necker's famous work on the Administration of Finance in France, published near a hundred years ago, he will see that of the infants sent to the Foundling Hospital at Paris, ninety per cent died *en route*, or within a few days after; how many died during the entire course of the first year we are not told. The mortality, therefore, in our Foundling Hospital of Montreal, though great and to be deplored, is by no means unprecedented.

The *New York Times* of the 13th inst. says:—The indications in the Supreme Court-room Washington yesterday were, that the recent extraordinary opinion of the Chief-Justice against the validity of the legal-tender act of 1862, is applicable to pre-existing debts, will be reversed by the majority of the full Bench.

The reasons which will lead to the probable reversal are thus indicated by the *Times*: "This Government in the future may be called to do battle against another organized domestic rebellion, or against a powerful foreign war involving a universal suspension of specie payments as to 1861, and the necessity of mortgaging the property and credits of the country to fight it through. And if then, under the recent extraordinary decision of Chief Justice Chase, (ignoring the creation in 1862 of his own administration of the Treasury,) Congress could not give validity to Greenbacks as a legal tender for all debts, past as well as present, the Government would be financially powerless. This momentous contingency, we maintain, should not be lost sight of nor fail to be provided against."

The above shows what strange notions obtain amongst our neighbors as to the functions of the judge. He is to make law, not merely to administer law; his decisions are to be dictated by considerations of expediency and possible political exigencies, and not merely by the Code and Statutes of which he is the sworn interpreter. In short, according to the *New York Times*, the judge should be a mere political hack, and the ready agent of fraud and despotism. As the law stands now, Congress has no legal right to make green backs, or anything except gold, a legal tender for past debts; and if this be deemed inconvenient, it is for the Legislature, not the Judiciary, to apply a remedy. The latter has only to declare what the law is, and has nothing to do with what the law should be.

The river is now pretty well clear of ice: the water has fallen, and all fears of a flood are at an end. Many small vessels have arrived in port, and the first arrival of the Spring fleet, the *Abeona* from Glasgow, March 22nd, is reported at Quebec. Other vessels are reported as on their way up the river.

Petitions against the duty on coal—which if persisted in will cause so much suffering to the poor during next winter—are we believe to be presented to the Legislature. A tax on coal in a climate like this, where fuel is already so dear, and is at the same time one of the prime necessities of life, is so cruel that we can scarce believe that it will be enforced. What raises the price of coal, will raise the price of wood.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—The enterprising publishers of this meritorious periodical present their readers this week with a magnificent *Premium Plate*, being a handsomely executed copy of the *Holy Family* by Corregio in the Dresden Gallery. For the credit of Canada we hope that the *Illustrated News* may meet with the support which it richly deserves, both for the excellence of its reading matter, and the beauty of its illustrations. The *Illustrated News* does credit to the country.

A MODEL JOURNAL.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

Dear Sir,—Some time ago I had occasion to refer to one of our Ottawa "Dailies"—a pretty fair imitation of the *Witness*.

The *Evening Mail* is always in sad want of something to fill up its columns, which are consequently adorned with the most disgusting trash. One day the Government writes (?) under its harmless lash; another, the Jesuits; a third, its confederates of the Press; and, finally, the Papal Zouaves.

In this last attack, the *Mail* attempts to be both foolish and witty; while it admirably succeeds in the one line, it miserably fails in the other, as your readers will perceive from the following editorial (if it deserves the name) which I clip from its edition of the 9th inst.:—"The Papal Zouaves, who have just returned to Montreal after their two years' service in the armies of the Pope, have had a very quiet reception. The programme consisted of a small display of busting, a crowd to match, two sermons and one dinner, after which the heroes retired into private life, and converted their swords into soup-knives in the most millionnaire manner. Their enthusiasm seems to have been pretty well knocked out of them. Hard work, thin soup and five coppers a day will weary the most ardent zealot, and although his Holiness is in apparently as critical a position as he was two years ago, still no Abdiel was faithful found, among the faithless, to volunteer for a second term. If these young men want to go to Red River, now is their time. But we will wager they won't go."

Here we have, on a small scale, the whole history of our brave Zouaves—their life at Rome, their reception by the citizens of Montreal, and their retirement from public life.—Anything more absurd has never been written, and I think you will agree with me in saying so. But a word to this inspired newspaper. I

heartily agree in saying that *hard work, thin soup, and five coppers a day*, will weary the most ardent zealot, *provided* he be such as the *Mail* conceives him to be, for that satirical journal has had experience in such matters, though it yet strives to spout enthusiasm. While I do not for a moment imagine—as no sensible Catholic will—that the zeal of the Papal Zouaves has been in the least mitigated, I think that the *Mail* should be the very last journal in the Dominion to ridicule a soldier's life.

The people of Montreal will perceive that the reception is described in rather a brilliant manner, and throws the *True Witness*, *La Minerve*, etc., in the shade—so much for newspaper enterprise.

Speaking of Red River, in my opinion the *Mail* and apparatus should have gone there long ago. We are tired of these stump-speeches.—Let the Ottawa agitator set the example of a speedy removal to the North West, and be assured the event will be hailed with universal joy. For the rest, when the time for action comes—and I trust it never may—those who are now so foully calumniated will prove themselves as ready as the *Mail* and *clique*, if not readier, to sacrifice their lives in their country's cause.

SHAMROCK.

Ottawa, April 15th, 1870.

In consequence of the infirm state of Mr. Patrick Purcell's health, he has resigned the Agency of the *True Witness* for Kingston; and Mr. James Nolan is hereby appointed in his place. All our subscribers in arrears in and around Kingston, will please remit to Mr. Nolan as soon as possible.

Mr. P. Doyle, Arcade, is our duly appointed Agent for Toronto.

Mr. E. Stewart is our duly appointed Agent for Ingersoll and neighborhood.

Mr. C. Donovan, Printer, is our duly appointed Agent for Hamilton and vicinity.

The Librarian of the Catholic Young Men's Society acknowledges with thanks the following donations: From the Hon Thomas Ryan, Five Volumes; from Mr. Henry J. Gallacher, Five Volumes.

Plans have been prepared of a palace for the Catholic Bishop, at London. The building will cost, when completed, about \$12,000, and will be a fine structure.

OTTAWA, April 14.—Alfred Scott, delegate from Red River, was arrested at half past eleven o'clock, upon a warrant issued at Toronto, but of this I am not positive; at any rate it was countermanded by the Police Magistrate of Ottawa, and was, of course, a sufficient authority for the police officers to act upon. It charges the prisoner with being an accessory to the murder of Thomas Scott at Fort Garry on the 4th of March last, and of aiding and abetting the crime. The prisoner was arrested in his room at the Albion hotel and offered no resistance. He was immediately placed in a cab and conveyed to the City Hall Police Station, where he is now placed in the same cell occupied two years ago by Whelan, the murderer of D'Arcy McGee. I have just returned after paying him a visit. He is a good deal agitated, but at the same time feels pretty certain that nothing can be done to him. He is very well guarded in his conversation, and when I questioned him he cautiously asked who I was before replying. He told the story of his arrest as I have related, and said that although the warrant was shown him he could not make out the name of the magistrate at the bottom of it. When I remarked, "you were not present at the execution of Scott I believe," he responded, "I have nothing whatever to say about it." I refrained from putting any further questions to him. I then left him. He is securely locked up in his cell but is not fettered. He spoke to me through a small grating in the door and when I left the corridor leading to the cell he was locked up for the night by the policeman on duty, who told me that Detective O'Neil had the warrant and was gone home to bed. Search, I believe, was made for Father Richot at night at the same time Scott was arrested, but as the hour was late he could not be found. It is the intention to haul him up in the morning and if possible to take him into custody. I do not know whether the government is yet aware of the arrest, but nothing appears to be known of it up to the hour the House adjourned, and it was since then I have gained the information given above. It is reasonably certain that an application for a writ of *habeas corpus* will be made to Judge Galt in the morning, to show grounds for the prisoner's detention, and this will bring the whole question of his and Father Richot's connection with the murder. The only difficulty which would arise from the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act would be with regard to the delegates from the North West. If the act were suspended and they should be arrested, there would remain no means of testing the legality of their detention, and being here as it were under the assurance of safe conduct the Government might be to open to reproach if it failed to protect them. I am informed that the law officers of the Government have had the question under consideration as to whether there is any power in this country to arrest them on a charge arising from the acts committed in the North-West territory, and that the point is still undetermined. It appears there is an imperial statute passed 43rd George III., giving jurisdiction to Canadian courts over offences committed in the territory, but it is unsettled whether that act still remains in force and applies to courts of Ontario. There is reason to believe that an attempt will be made to seize them upon a warrant issued at Toronto.

LATER.—OTTAWA, April 15.—Father Richot and Scott were brought up to-day at one o'clock. Judge Galt discharged them on the ground that the Police Magistrate of Toronto had no jurisdiction over persons living in Ottawa at time of issuing the warrant as Richot and Scott were. The brother of the murdered Scott was present and laid a new information under which Richot and Scott were re-arrested before leaving the Court-room and conveyed to the Police Magistrate's office. A large crowd were present in the Court room and followed the prisoners to the police office. The prisoners were remanded until three o'clock this afternoon to enable them to obtain a writ of *habeas corpus*. If they fail in this they will be placed in custody of the Sheriff until to-morrow. Judge Black arrived this forenoon and has rooms at the Russell House, contiguous to Commissioner Smith's.

Considerable preparations are being made here for the Northwest expedition. About 2,000 barrels of mess pork have been purchased and carefully re-packed to fit it for the climate and transportation on the route. The Board of Works of the Dominion Government are also having a large supply of tents made, and a large number of horses, waggon, &c., have been purchased. The Messrs Milloy have been notified that one of their boats will be required to start on the 2nd of May for Fort William with a number of men, who are to work on the road. Some of the Red River service boats are now being constructed to carry provisions, horses, waggon, and other equipments.—*Montreal Gazette*.

Richot and Scott were kept in the Police Magistrate's office until 6 o'clock, when a writ of *habeas corpus* was obtained. They were allowed to return to their lodgings, under the surveillance of the police, to appear to-morrow. Great indignation is felt by the French population.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN DONAGHUE.—It is with feelings of profound regret that we record the death of John Donaghue, Esq., late editor and proprietor of the *Evening News*. For many months past Mr. Donaghue has been suffering from consumption, and his death was soon expected though not so suddenly as by his friends. Since 1848 he has been connected with journalism in this city, and his pen did honor to whatever cause it sustained. He was a free and fearless writer, and sought in the influence which he wielded the good of the community in which he lived. He was a staunch Irishman, and vindicated unflinchingly to them with a power that showed how deeply rooted within him was his love for the home of his fathers. Mr. Donaghue was a native of this city, and had a perfect knowledge of its trade and the general politics and trade of Canada; his writings on these subjects were highly prized, for the practical instructions which they gave. His death will make a void in our midst, for, to whomever he was opposed, he was a loyal and frank opponent. His death is much regretted in all circles, for he was a sterling man, a kind father, a good citizen and a last friend.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

THE AUTHOR OF THAT PIECE OF POETRY.—It is said that a demand, backed up by many of the local members, has been made upon Government for the instant dismissal of Pamphile Lemay, author of "Crucifixion" which appeared in *Le Canadien*, from his office of Librarian to the Legislature.

OTTAWA, 15th April.—A fire broke out at about half-past two this afternoon, in the roof of the building intended for the Parliamentary library. The roof which was a temporary one, is destroyed, but was to be pulled off in a few weeks to allow workmen to continue the completion of the building. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, as no person was employed near where the fire broke out.

STILL PUTTING ON THE SCREWS.—The Rochester Union says that now there is not a sidewheel steamer left upon Lake Ontario or the St. Lawrence that carries the United States flag. For some years the realists on this side have used British steamers for their pleasure excursions, but now there comes an order from Washington forbidding Canadian steamers to transport passengers from one American port to another, or take them on pleasure excursions even though they land at no port save that from which they sail.

An old man, named McNeill, living in the township of Stephen, mysteriously disappeared on last New Year's day. Nothing was heard of him until the 8th inst., when the remains of the unfortunate man were found in a field about a mile from his home. There were no marks of violence on the body except that both hands were gone apparently cut off at the wrist with some sharp instrument.

Some of the farmers think the maple sugar crop in their section will be light this year on account of the absence of frost at nights, which prevents the sap running freely. The sap is said to be unusually sweet, however, which is some recompense in the vicinity of Prescott prime sugar brings 15 cents per pound.—*Globe*.

The agent of one mining company at Tangier, N. S., brought into Halifax one day last week a bar of gold, weighing a hundred ounces, being the result of forty men's work for eighteen days.

The *Bothwell Review* says:—"An enterprising landlord at Newbury, the other day, refused to take gold at par from a customer in payment of his bill, because the papers said it was falling."

The death of a settler in the woods is noted by the *Kingston News*. On the 6th inst., Mr. Nicholas Horne of the township of Olden, went out on his farm lot at one o'clock in the afternoon to chop, and did not return home at 5 o'clock, his usual hour. When it grew dark his wife becoming uneasy sent one of the children to a neighbour, who, with others, went with a lantern to search for the boy's father. Going down to the lot they found him near the stump of the only tree he had felled that afternoon, lying quite dead, a broken limb that had been suspended in another tree having fallen upon him, fractured his skull, and immediately killed him. The unfortunate man was in the prime of life and full of hope, but his sudden end shows one of the dangers to which the pioneer settler is subject.

A very serious shooting accident occurred on the 7th inst. to a son of Mr. Francis Greighton of the township of Moore. The *Star* Canadian says a young man in Mr. Greighton's employ named Brown, took out a gun on the day in question to shoot ducks from Mr. O's dock. While watching for some game he commenced going through the "manual" he was supposed for the amusement of himself, or those who were with him, among whom were young Frank Greighton, who was observing his friend's military accomplishments from the bank of the river. When the young man came to that part of the manual which gives the command "Present—Fire!" he pulled the trigger, having unintentionally, as he says, taken aim at young Greighton and forgetting that his piece was loaded. To his horror the gun went off, the ball entering young Greighton's mouth, smelting some of his front teeth and lodging in the back part of his neck. Doctors were immediately sent for, and succeeded in extracting the ball, but we are sorry to learn that the wound is considered very dangerous and may result fatally. Brown was arrested and committed to stand his trial at the approaching Assizes—it being alleged by young Greighton that the shot was fired purposely.

An article in the *Belleville Intelligencer* closes as follows:—"It is to be hoped, now that we are pretty certain of having further trouble with this Fenian organization, some clear understanding will be come to between Canada, the Imperial Government and

the United States with regard to the whole matter. If we are to be annoyed every Spring and Autumn with these rumors of invasions—if we are obliged to keep a standing army in the field to prevent these vagabonds from spoiling our land and murdering our people—if we are to be subject to continual alarm, and enormous expense, to have our trade depressed, and our commercial intercourse constantly exposed to interruption, it is time we knew it, so that we could set our houses in order. It does seem to us remarkably strange, that apparently no effort has been made by the Imperial Government to put a stop to these invasions. The existence of such an organization, with a mock legislature, periodical drilling of troops, regularly organized and armed having all the munitions of war, and avowing their only and sole purpose to make war upon us, must be a violation of international law, and it is high time and this is a very proper time, that such representations be made to the Imperial authorities as will prevent the recurrence of these periodical alarms. Canada has been trifled with long enough in this matter, and while the people are willing to contribute their money and their lives to defend their homes, and protect the honor of the British flag, they demand that Great Britain should take prompt and vigorous steps to enforce a due observance of international law.

An old confidence game was played a few days ago on Mr. William Buchanan, a New Jersey man, who was coming to Canada to settle in the County of Wentworth. On his way to the train in Jersey city he was met by a man named Curtis who stated that he was also going to Canada where he had an extensive business in Hamilton. Curtis soon introduced another person as his partner, one Thompson, who talked largely about their business in Hamilton. Presently Curtis informed Mr. Buchanan that the Bank had closed and that he was unable to obtain cash for a draft of \$2,500, which he had in his possession, stating that he was short of funds, and a little would be acceptable. He produced the draft requesting Buchanan to give him a couple hundred dollars upon it until they reached Hamilton. Buchanan pulled out his pocket book and counted 200 in gold and \$40 in greenbacks, and handed it over to Curtis and his companion, keeping the draft as security. They then parted, Curtis & Co. turning round a corner, probably chuckling at the sharp trick they had played upon an unsuspecting tradesman; and their dupes hastened to attend to some little matters prior to leaving. Before parting it was arranged that they should meet at the evening train, and take berths in the sleeping car together. Buchanan turned up at the appointed time but Curtis and Thompson did not and never will. Mr. Buchanan arrived in Hamilton last Tuesday night, and went on to visit some relatives in Essex County, a wiser but poorer man. The bogus draft is on the Manufacturers' Bank of New York. The whole transaction shows that simpletons are not all dead yet.

THE EARLIEST ARRIVAL FROM SEA ON RECORD.—The bark *Melpomene*, Captain Rutben, from Barcelona, March 8, arrived in port early yesterday morning in tow of steamer *St. Andrew*, being the earliest arrival from Sea (we are informed on record). In 1831 or 1832 a vessel arrived in port from Poole, on the 10th April. Captain R. reports:—"Sailed on the 5th of March from Barcelona, in ballast. Had fine weather during the whole voyage. On the 15th of March spoke ship *Manabasses* of and from Lisbon, bound to New York, five days out, all well in lat 34 32 N, long 10 45 W. First of April spoke a French bark called the *Navigator*, of St. Nazaire, from Port au-Prince, bound to Havre-de-Grace, in lat 40 20 N, long 52 W, twenty days out, all well. Second of April spoke the *John Elias*, of St. John, N. B. from New Orleans for Liverpool, in lat 27 30 N, long 49 50 W. Saw no ice till near Green Island. The vessel is consigned to C & J Sharpley & Co. and will go into Blais' Booms until the Lake ice passes down.—*Chronicle*.

Birth:

In this city, on the 13th inst., at 38 Beaver Hall Terrace, Mrs. Dr. P. E. Brown, of a daughter.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, April 18, 1870:

Flour—Pollards, \$2.80 to \$3.00; Middlings \$3.15 to \$3.20; Fine, \$3.35 to \$3.40; Super., No. 2 \$3.90 to \$4.00; Superfine \$4.25 to \$4.30; Fancy \$4.40 to \$4.45; Extra, \$4.60 to \$4.62; Superior Extra \$4.85 to \$5.00; Bag Flour, \$2.05 to \$2.10 per 100 lbs. Cattle per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$3.90 to 4.25. Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$0.95 to \$0.97. Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Potas \$0.50 to \$0.55 Seconds, \$0.80 to \$0.85; Thirds, \$0.40 to 0.45.—First Pearl, 6.75 to 0.00. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, 24.50 to 25.00; Thin Mess \$21.50; Prime, \$17.00 to 17.50. Butter, per lb.—More inquiry, with latest sales of common to medium at 14c to 17c.—good per choice Western bringing 17c. to 18c. Cheese, per lb.—14 to 15c. Lard, per lb.—14c. Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about \$0.40 to \$0.50. Peas, per 60 lbs.—\$0.70.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

April 18, 1870.

Flour, country, per quintal s. d. 11 0 to 11 6
Oatmeal, do 7 6 to 8 0
Indian Meal, do 0 0 to 0 0
Rye-Flour, do 00 0 to 00 0

BUTTER PRODUCE.
Butter, fresh, per lb 1 3 to 1 8
Lard, salt do (inferior) 0 10 to 0 11
Cheese, do 0 0 to 0 0

FOWLS AND GAME.
Turkeys (old), per couple 10 0 to 17 6
Do (young), do 0 0 to 0 0
Geese, do 6 0 to 10 0
Ducks, do 4 0 to 6 0
Do (wild), do 0 0 to 0 0
Fowls, do 3 0 to 4 0
Chickens, do 0 0 to 0 0
Pigeons (tame), do 1 0 to 1 6
Partridges, do 3 9 to 4 6
Hares, do 1 6 to 2 6
Rabbits, (live) do 0 0 to 0 0
Woodcock, do 0 0 to 0 0
Snipe, do 0 0 to 0 0
Plover, do 0 0 to 0 0

MEATS.
Beef, per lb 0 4 to 0 5
Pork, do 0 7 to 0 8
Mutton, do 0 5 to 0 6
Lamb, do 0 5 to 0 6
Veal, per lb 0 6 to 0 7
Beef, per 100 lbs \$5.00 to 5.50
Pork, fresh do \$9.00 to 10.00

GRAIN.
Wheat, per minot 00 0 to 00 0
Barley, do (new) 2 6 to 2 8
Peas, do 3 0 to 3 6
Oats, do 1 6 to 1 8
Buckwheat, do 2 3 to 2 6
Indian Corn, do 3 6 to 3 8
Rye, do 0 0 to 0 0
Flax Seed, do 7 3 to 7 6
Timothy, do 12 6 to 13 0
Haddock, do 0 3 to 0 4
Maple Sugar, per lb 0 5 to 0 6
Apples, per barrel \$3.50 to \$5.00
Hay, per 100 bundles, \$13.00 to \$14.00
Straw \$2.00 to \$3.00