MOVEMENTS OF SUGAR.

THE following table from the *Produce Markets Review* of the 31st ult., show the imports, production and stock of sugar in the principal markets, for the nine months ending 30th September.

	Imports and Production 1868.	Stocks. 1867.	Stocks. 1868.
Antwerp	10,670	720	1,060
Bremen	3,495	300	300
France—Imports for 8 mths ended August 31	161,939	....	....
France—Production for eight months ended Aug. 31	49,383	....	....
France, Total	211,322	18 207	22 618
Genoa	20,500	1,600	1,800
Great Britain (four ports)	453,486	195,000	187,000
Hamburg	23 250	1,000	1,600
Holland	107,100	49 804	50 900
Leghorn	9 500	450	500
United States	407,519	61 671	83,0 2
Zollverein — Imports for 8 months ended Aug. 31	7,723	....	....
Zollverein—Production for 8 months ended Aug. 31	47 431	....	....
Zollverein Total	55 154	2,870	2,015
Grand Total for the Principal markets	1,301,996	331,623	350,945

FOREIGN TRADE REPORTS.

MANCHESTER, November 9.—We have hardly any improvement to report since the date of our last. In some cases buyers have had to pay ½d. to ¾d. per pound of an advance for yarns and 1½d. to 3d. per pound for cloth, but at this advance only a limited business has only been done, and many producers are willing to take old prices without leading to much business. Whilst our market has almost remained stationary in prices, with a sluggish demand, the cotton market at Liverpool has further advanced with large daily sales; this has caused the position of producers to be still worse than it was.

BRADFORD.—There is a rather better tone pervading the wool market, and more inquiry for some sorts of wool which have been long neglected. The worsted yarn trade shows no indications of improvement. A very restricted business is done in both single wefts and two-fold yarns

LEEDS.—There was not a very large attendance, but those present purchased a fair amount of goods in the aggregate. The chief run was upon tweeds, but a little slackness in the demand for that class of goods is observable, and buyers have little or no difficulty in obtaining what they want. Yarns and threads are firm in price.

NOTTINGHAM.—Cotton yarns meet with a better inquiry; there was more regularity in prices, with indications of an upward movement, though higher prices could not be obtained. Silks quiet. A slight improvement has been experienced in some of the fancy departments of the lace trade

LEICESTER.—The wool market is quiet, although the late advance is well maintained The inquiries for woollen yarns are not so numerous, considering the period of the year. A rather better feeling exists in the market for cotton yarns. There has been more doing in hosiery during the last few days. The demand keeps up very fairly for boots and shoes.

WOODEN RAILWAYS.

THE success of the Quebec and Gosford Railway project, thus far, is a most gratifying fact. Now that the construction of a wooden railroad, connecting this city with an important district of country hitherto isolated from it, has been found practicable, and that a number of our most intelligent and enterprising business men have cheerfully embarked in the undertaking, there can be no doubt of the early accomplishment of this desirable work. The conveyance of such a quantity of firewood to the city, as should effect a reduction of one and a half or two dollars per cord in the price of this article, would be a service to the working classes well worthy of recognition and encouragement; but when in the present case we may expect not only this but such other advantages from the proposed road, as the opening up of a valuable tract of land, and the assistance of settlers anxious to reach our market with all kinds of supplies, we have a variety of strong reasons for wishing the line completed and in efficient running order as speedily as possible. The stock of the company is being taken up at a rate which surprises people acquainted with the remarkable caution and slowness of Quebec capitalists. We believe there is still a portion of stock undisposed of, but which is likely to be called for as soon as the prospects of the line are properly illustrated. We have reason to state that among the inducements offered to shareholders is a cord of wood annually to each for every share he possesses. Considering the price of fuel in winter, it would be worth while for many parties, including the directors of public institutions, to secure an interest in this enterprise. As to the general principle of such undertakings there can be no doubt that this section of the Dominion needs them more than many other districts. Our city would be greatly benefitted by easy connection with the surrounding country; and as its material condition has been anything but prosperous of late, there is the strongest possible reason for the encouragement of every project designed to give it such advantages. Many of the leading towns in America may be said to have been made by railroads, which not only create business through a section, but effectually determine its destination in particular directions. Let us have, then, if possible, a series of roads, such as the present, as feeders of our local business, and pioneers of such greater works as this whole section of the Dominion wants, including a north shore railroad.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION.—We learn that Mr. J. W. Wright and Mr Alexander Willis, who are interested in the manufacture of woollen fabrics have perfected what is claimed to be a very important invention in connexion with their business, and secured or applied for patents for the invention in the principle countries of the world. It is called the "Automatic Spinning Machine," and its specialty is that it spins the roping of woollen fabrics—the principle can probably be extended to others—direct from the card and as fast as delivered, doing so more rapidly and in a better manner than any Spinning Jack. It thus saves all labour connected with the Jack and also with the Spooler as the bobbins used in connexion with the "Automatic Spinner" contains three times the quantity of yarn contained in those now used, and are at once ready for the dresser. This prevents any delay in waiting for either warp or filling. Different grades of yarn can be spun by regulating the feeding cards and making some slight alteration on the gearing rollers. Waste shoddy and other coarse materials can be worked by this machine to greater advantage than by the Jack, and as it does away with the Jack and Spooler, thus causing a great saving in labonr and expense, so it naturally requires much less space in the factory in which it is operated, an important consideration in connexion with the cost of buildings or the sum paid for rent As a doubling machine, it is claimed that its capabilities are all that could be desired. It would double about twice the quantity of an ordinary Jack per day, a further saving of labour and expense. Its adoption will not require the construction of new cards, as it can be applied to any set of cards now in use, including those now used in the country places. Any smart lad can manage the cards anp spinner at the same time; indeed a mere child can be taught to spin with the "Automatic Spinner" in half an hour.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(*From Cudlip & Snider's Circular.*)

ST. JOHN, N.B., November 17, 1868.

OUR last circular (3rd instant) advised 75s. as the current rate for Liverpool; and although tonnage has been very scarce, rates have not advanced over that figure; and for London and outports shippers dropping their offers.

Cuba business, from the high rates offering, has absorbed considerable tonnage usually employed in the European trade.

We quote—Liverpool, 75s; London, 72s 6d to 75s; Clyde, 70s; Bristol Channel, 72s 6d; Ireland, East Coast, 73s 9d to 85s, according to port and size of vessel.

The engagements have been—

Ship, 670 tons, 75s, for Liverpool; ship, 849 tons, 72s 6d, for Bristol Channel; ship, 650 tons, 77s 6d if to Dublin; 73s 9d if to Warren Point; ship, 249 tons, 85s, for Sligo.

SPRUCE AND PINE.—Spruce deals are rather better value. Inland navigation is about closed, and supplies from that quarter cut off.

SALT AND COALS.—Sales of Salt entirely retail, ex store, and with very heavy stock, prices are low. Coals are very dull of sale, especially Scotch and inferior qualities · sales at $4 per chaldron. Liverpool House $5 to $5.25.

There are 13 ships, 9,859 tons, in Port at this date, against 20 ships, 13,757 tons, same date in 1867, of which five of them are loading for Liverpool, against six in 1867.

MONEY MARKET.

THERE is no new feature to be noticed in the condition of the money market, which continues to be abundantly supplied with funds, while, at the same time, there is no increase in the supply of good mercantile paper.

Sterling Exchange is steady at 109¼ to 109⅜ here, and 109½ in New York for Bank 60-day drafts on London. Gold sight drafts on New York have been in fair demand at ⅛ premium, ¼ being paid in some instances.

Gold in New York ranged during the week principally between 134 to 135, finally advancing to 135¼. Greenbacks are quoted 73¾c to 74¼c.

Silver has become much more abundant, and the rate of discount has already advanced to 4¼, with an indispositon on the part of brokers to buy heavily.

The following are the latest quotations of Sterling Exchange, &c:—

Bank on London, 60 days sight	109¼ to 109⅜
" " sight	110¼
Private, " 60 days sight	108½ to 109
Bank in New York, 60 days sight	109½
Gold Drafts on New York	⅛ to ¼ prem.
Gold in New York	135¼
Silver, large	4¼ to 4 dis.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Baillie, James & Co.
Claxton, T. James, & Co.
Foulds & McCubbin.
Greenshields, S., Son & Co.
Hughes Brothers.
Lewis, Kay & Co.
MacKenzie, J. G. & Co.
May, Joseph.
Muir, W., & R
Plimsoll, Warnock & Co.
Roy, Jas., & Co.
Robertson, Stephen, & Co.
Stirling, McCall & Co.

BUSINESS is almost entirely stagnant, with only a few dropping orders coming in. The weather, which seemed to promise the early setting in of winter, is again mild, and appearances now seem to indicate the continuance for a while of open weather. We do not, therefore, for the present look for any marked increase in the general demand for goods which can hardly as yet be considered seasonable, especially as it is well known that country merchants were, in many instances, tolerably well supplied with woollen goods held over from last winter.

Prices in this market are unchanged, though in the Mancheeter goods market there is increased firmness, and quotations of cotton in Liverpool are also somewhat higher. The latest quotations are for Middling Uplands, 11½d, and for Middling Orleans 11½p.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

Baldwin, C. H., & Co.
Chapman, Fraser & Tylee.
Chapman H., & Co.
Childs, George, & Co.
Franck, J. C., & Co.
Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
Jeffery, Brothers & Co.
Kingan & Kinloch.
Mathewson, J. A.
Mitchell, James.
Robertson & Beattie.
Robertson, David.
Tiffin, Bros
Thompson, Murray & Co.
Torrance, David, & Co.
West, Bros.
Winning, Hill & Ware.

INACTIVITY has been the prevailing feature in the grocery market during the past week, the trade having pretty well supplied themselves at the public sales of the previous week

TEAS—Of all grades have been pretty fairly enquired for, more especially low-grade Japans and Twankays. The market, however, is somewhat low in stock, and lots offering are held at figures above the views of buyers. Really good Japans are also scarce, and held at high prices. But little doing in Blacks.

COFFEE—Very little doing. Stocks are large, and prices rather weak.

SUGAR—Is quiet, with none but retail transactions reported. No change in Refined.

MOLASSES—Has had very little enquiry, and prices are unchanged, as also of Syrups.

FRUIT.—Layer Raisins have had less demand, and as stocks are full, holders are now willing to accept less money. They are now offering at $1.90 to $1.95 for round lots. M. R.'s are well enquired for, and are held at full rates Currants have had more enquiry in consequence of the near approach of the holiday season, and are held firmly at from 4¾c to 5¼c for new fruit; old selling at from 3½c to 4¼c, according to quality.

RICE—Is in good demand, but owing to the shortly expected closing of navigation, holders have been more disposed to meet the views of buyers.

SALT.—Is entire unchanged, and only small lots have been sold.

SPICES.—Have been quiet during the week, the principal demand having been for Cassia, Pimento, and Black Pepper, all of which are somewhat scarce, and are steadily advancing in price. Cassia is now held firmly at 50c. for round lots. Pimento at 9c. to 9½c., and black pepper at 9c. to 9¼c. Other spices remain unchanged.

WINES AND LIQUORS.—Have been without animation, the light previous demand having almost ceased since the public sales. Hennessy's Brandy is rather scarce, and holders are very firm, but in the absence of transactions, prices may be considered nominal. Gin is also somewhat scarce, and held firmly.

Trade Sale of Choice Green and Natural Leaf Japan Teas, for account of Buchanan, Leckie & Co. J. Leeming, & Co., Auctioneers:

IMPERIAL—20 hf chts choicest Moyune matted 55c; 16 do 66c; 16 do 65c.

YOUNG HYSON—20 catties finest new season Ping Suey 77c.

NATURAL LEAF JAPAN—25 hf-chests choicest 55c; 50 catties very choice new season Pekoe 62c; 25 do 52c; 50 do 65c; 50 hf-chests choicest 53c; 40 do finest Japan Oolong 44c; 15 do finest Checkugo Pekoe 64c; 40 do hf-chts finest Japan Oolong 44½c; 21 do Congou 39c; 31 do 56c; 30 catties do 54c.

And the following Groceries:—

10 cs London salt 5s 6d; 10 kegs bi-carb soda 13c; 20 brls whiting 2s 6d; 2 do cloves 9½c; 4 do 10c; 2 cases cheese 20c; 1 brl Bowman's mustard in jars and hhds 17½c; 10 bgs pimento 6¾c; 19 bxs Bordeaux maccaroni 12c; 14 cs sardines 17c; 7 do 16½c; 2 brls Pocakum 10c; 25 bxs superior raisins $2; 100 do Sultanas $4½; 2 hhds Hennessy's brandy 10s 9d; 25 cs do $8½; 1 hhd do pale