

GOODRICH BAISE. The signal is happy to announce positively that *brim* has been struck in the salt well adjoining the Grand Bank station, at a depth of 915 feet. The water brought up by the said pump is quite easy to the taste, and it is well to be entertained as to the success of the enterprise. The shareholders are much pleased with their good fortune thus far. As the work proceeds, the rock is becoming softer, and it is expected that the well will be ready for tubing in the course of four or five weeks at furthest. Should this well prove all that is anticipated, it will be the signal for a tremendous rush of business men and capital to Goodrich.

A NEW LUBRICANT.—In our advertising columns this morning, will be found an advertisement deserving the attention of all business men who make use of lubricating oil. It is manufactured from the product of the celebrated oil wells of Virginia, by a patent process—and the patentees claim that their article is superior in quality and lower in price than any other lubricating oil. It has been used in the machinery of the *Globe* printing office, and is unquestionably a good article; but the trial has not been long enough to justify a safe comparison with other oils. The excellent certificates from reliable parties who have thoroughly tested it, published this morning by the general agents (Messrs. Mackenzie & Mackay, of Hamilton), however are sufficient to entitle the new lubricant to a fair trial by all consumers of the article. It will be seen that the oil is for sale in Toronto by Mr. Bratford, Yonge street—*Globe*.

Honey it is well known, when taken fresh from the comb, is a clear, yellow syrup, containing no trace of sugar. Upon straining, however, it assumes a crystalline appearance, and finally becomes a solid lump of sugar. M. Scheiber has found that this change is due to photographic action, crystallizing only when exposed to the light. This explanation furnishes us the reason why bees are so careful to work in perfect darkness, always carefully obscuring the glass windows which may be placed in their hives. The young bees can feed on the fluid honey only, and if light were allowed access to it, the syrup would gradually acquire a more or less solid consistency, sealing up the cells and, in all probability, proving fatal to the inmates of the hive.—*Scientific American*

A MARINE NOVELTY.—We find the following in the *Milwaukee News*.—We noticed in our hour yesterday the brig *Sea Gull*, Capt. Jackman, from Toronto, with a cargo of pig iron and salt, consigned to R. G. Clark, of this city. Though only 220 tons burthen, this little brig has quite an interesting history. About two years ago, Capt. Jackman took on a cargo of lumber, and made the trip from Montreal to Fort Nassau, South Africa, some 600 miles east of the Cape of Good Hope. Here he disposed of his cargo at the modest figure of 8 pence sterling per foot—a price that must seem peculiarly retreating to our Manitoba and Ludington friends hereabout. Returning he brought from the African coast not less than 27 passengers and with a cargo of molasses, sugar, wool, ivory, red pepper, oil root, etc., arrived safely at Boston, after a trip of about 13 months.

A suit to test the constitutionality of the income tax, has been commenced in the Circuit Court of St. Louis County, Missouri, and the plaintiff states that said tax so levied upon his income, gains and profits for the year 1866 is a direct tax, and as such it is levied in violation of the constitution of the United States, and particularly in violation of the third paragraph of section one of article one, and of the fourth paragraph of the ninth section of said article, that taxes levied upon the income, gains and profits of individuals by the act of Congress under which defendant assumes to act, and under which defendant has assumed to demand and forcibly to collect the said tax from plaintiff, has never been apportioned among the several States included within the Union, according to their respective numbers, nor have they been levied in proportion to the census and enumeration of inhabitants as required in said constitution, and the tax aforesaid assessed against plaintiff, and for the payment whereof said levy was made, is illegal and void.

The *St. John Journal* says—The Cheese factory erected at Sussex is now in full operation. During the winter competition it was visited by many persons who were interested in marking the different processes of cheese making. The milk is purchased by weight, at about 2 cts. a pound, and the quantity received at the factory in 18 days was 46,442 pounds. The farmers at first thought the price very low, but as they now regard it as fairly remunerative, and that the erection of the factory will stimulate the production of milk. The cheeses may be seen of all sizes in progress of preparation for market. We hear that but 1,000 lbs of it will shortly be offered to St. John purchasers. The machinery building, &c., was provided at a cost of about \$3,000.

RULES FOR MEASUREMENT.—The following rules for measuring corn and liquids will be useful to many of our readers—

1 *Shucked Corn*—Measure the length, width and depth of the crib in feet; multiply these three dimensions and their product by eight, then cut off two figures to the right—those on the left will be as many barrels, and those on the right so many hundredths of a barrel.

2 *Unshucked Corn*.—Multiply as in rule 1st in the above example, and the product obtained by 64; then cut off two figures to the right, those on the left will be so many barrels, and those on the right so many hundredths of a barrel.

For grain, fruit, herbs, in house or box find the length, breadth and depth; multiply them together; then annex two ephers and divide the product by 124, answer in bushels, pecks and quarts.

3 *Liquid*—Find the length in inches from the bung, then under edge, to the chime, multiply it into itself twice and the product by 570. Answer in gallons, quarts pints and gills.

Measuring 37 feet on each side and you have lack ing a inch, one square acre

GRAPES IN WELLINGTON.—Three years ago Mr. Wm. Stevenson, of the Queen's Nursery, planted a very choice assortment of vines, with the intention of introducing them for extensive cultivation throughout the County. He has just gathered in his first crop—a rich and heavy one—that sells readily for 50c a pound. He has a numerous array of hot-house grapes, including some beautiful specimens of Black Hamburg, White Sweetwater, Canada Chief, and others; together with some select vines of Delaware and Roger's Hybrid, which may be planted outside, and will flourish in almost any climate.

We believe Mr. David Allen and others have planted some vines, also, but more for experiment and ornament than for the purpose of raising a marketable crop. We hope our farmers will inquire into the subject and introduce into their own gardens this important product. Wherever it has been tried throughout the Province it has proved a success; and we see no reason why the agriculturists of Wellington should not also add to their domestic revenue by the cultivation of these out-door grapes.—*Guelph Advertiser*.

ST. JOHN TRADE REPORT.

St. John, N.B., Oct. 12, 1867.

THE business of the week has been of rather a peculiar character. The city has been full of visitors to the Provincial Exhibition and the retail trade has been very brisk but only a limited amount of wholesale business has been transacted, and the bulk of the fall trade with the interior is yet to come. The Exhibition was opened according to announcement on the 5th, and has been a decided success, both as regards the articles exhibited and the number of visitors to examine them. The average number of persons who passed into the building on each of the four days during which it has been open, is estimated to exceed ten thousand, and this is exclusive of the number who visited the stock show at Torryburn, a few miles from St. John. The building itself is admirably adapted for the purpose and with the exception of some inconvenience at the entrance caused by the unexpectedly large numbers of applicants for admission, nothing has occurred to mar the entire success of the undertaking. In another column will be found a brief description of the most prominent objects of interest.

The shipping arrivals have been very light, consisting of four vessels from Sydney, C. B. with coal, one from New York, and one from Portland with flour. These, with the usual steamers from Boston and Portland complete the list, there having been no arrivals whatever from Europe.

The late storms appear to have been very destructive in some localities. The Bay of Fundy has escaped, but on some portions of the coast of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, the loss of life and property has been very considerable. One vessel is known to have been lost with all hands, and we fear that many more will be added to the list.

LUMBER, &c.—The clearances of the week comprised eight vessels for ports in Great Britain, with timber and deals. Twelve for United States ports with various descriptions of sawn lumber, and two for the West Indies. The first of the season's shipments of shooks has been made this week, consisting of a cargo of 4,600 to Havana.

Freights are very dull, and the tendency is decidedly downward. No Liverpool engagements are reported, and the only charters to notice are a barque and a brig for Beirut at 60s and 65s per respectively. West India and United States freights are without any noticeable change.

FLOUR, &c.—The flour market has kept tolerably steady throughout the week. Some round lots of good Superfine have changed hands at \$8, but the bulk of the business continues to be done in small lots, and wholesale transactions are the exceptions to the rule. The receipts of the week amount to about 6000 barrels, of which 3000 were received via. Shediac, and of the remainder about 800 bbls were from the United States. The demand is moderately active and will probably improve from now until the close of navigation.

Strong Superfine \$8 50 to \$8 75
Ordinary Brands 8 00 to 8 25
Cornmeal 5 00

Oatmeal is a slow dragging sale at \$6 25 to \$6 50, and the same may be said of Rye flour, for which the demand is very limited.

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES.—There is but little change observable in these departments of trade. Pork is beginning to appear pretty freely in the country markets, but at present it is confined to light weights unfit for packing purposes. The make of butter will this year be probably sufficient for our requirements, and there is every indication that prices will rule low. Cheese is just now quite a drug, a larger quantity than usual has been made in the Province, and the dairy districts of Nova Scotia also furnish this market with considerable. Prices range from 8c to 10c, according to quality. Sugar and molasses are still held firmly at previous rates. 165 puncheons of molasses have been received during the week from Nova Scotia. The demand from now until the close of navigation will be large, and prices will be likely to be fully maintained.

Messrs. Nevins & Fraser, ship builders of St. John, advertise for one hundred ship carpenters and hewers. This would seem to imply that the prospect of a revival of ship building is pretty good.

BY TELEGRAPH.

St. John, N.B., Oct. 16th, 1867.

THE FLOUR market advanced to \$8 75 to \$9.00 for Strong Superfine, and \$8 25 to \$8 50 for Ordinary Brands. Demand moderately active. Oatmeal, \$6.50. Cornmeal firm at \$5.

MONEY MARKET.

THE demand for money continues unabated, and high rates are offered both on the street and to banks for accommodation. Heavy purchases of grain in the Chicago and Milwaukee markets, and the moving of produce in Western Canada have caused a drain of money from this city, resulting in this temporary stringency. Sterling Exchange has declined again since last report, selling for to day's mail at 108½, and in round lots transactions are reported as low as 108.

GOLD, after sundry fluctuations during the week between 143 and 144, yesterday advanced to 144½, closing at 144½ firm. Bank Exchange on New York and Green backs selling at 29½ to 30½ per cent. discount.

SILVER has been rather scarce, buying at 3½ and selling at 3½ per cent. discount.

Bank on London, 60 days sight 108½
" " " sight 109½
Private, " 60 days sight 107½
Bank in New York, 60 days sight 108½
Gold Drafts on New York par
Gold in New York 144½
Silver 3½ to 3½

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Baine, James, Co. Clark, Jas. P. & Co. Claxton, T. James, & Co. Davis, Welch & Co. Donnelly, James Dunn, R., Fish & Co. Foulds & Hodgson Foulds & Hodgson Gilmore, J. Y., & Co. Greenhill, S., Son & Co. Hingston, Telfer, & Co. Hughes Brothers Johnstone, James, & Co. Lewis, Kay & Co. MacFarlane, & Co.	MacKenzie, J. G. & Co. Mackay, Joseph, & Bro. May, Joseph May, Thomas, & Co. McCallach, Jack & Co. McLachlin, Brox. & Co. McMaster & Co., Wm J Moss, S. H., & J. Muir, W., & R. Munderloh & Stenchen. Ogilvy & Co. Pillsoll, Aubin & Co. Robertson, A., & Co. Roy, Jas., & Co. Stephen, William, & Co. Stirling, McCall & Co.
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THE past week has been moderately quiet. A number of buyers have begun about, but very few are of that class who could buy large parcels. A few large buyers have been in town looking after job lots or cheap staples, and some considerable lots have changed hands in this way, but we think the sales that have