

ST. JOHN PRICES CURRENT.
WHOLESALE PRICES, (QUOTED DUTY PAID,) CORRECTED WEEKLY.

	\$ c.	\$ c.
COFFEE.		
St. Domingo, per lb.	0 20	to 0 21
Jamaica,	0 23	to 0 21
COALS.		
English,	7 00	to 0 00
Scotch,	6 25	to 0 00
Sydney, screened, per chal.	6 50	to 0 00
Anthracite, per ton,	6 50	to 7 00
Grand Lake, per chal.	4 50	to 5 00
Victoria,	4 50	to 5 00
Joggins, best (retail)	6 00	to 0 00
CORDAGE.		
Hemp	0 00	to 0 11
Manilla	0 00	to 0 13
FISH.		
Dry Cod, per qtl	3 75	to 4 00
Haddock,	0 00	to 0 00
Herring—Bay, per bbl.	2 50	to 0 00
Split	5 00	to 0 00
Quoddy, half bbl.	2 00	to 0 10
Pollock, per qtl	3 00	to 3 25
FLOUR AND MEAL.		
Pastry (very scarce)	10 00	to 13 00
Extra State, Napier and Renndeer brands,	7 50	to 7 75
Canada	7 50	to 0 00
Cornmeal—Marl's Farine	3 00	to 0 00
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	3 00	to 3 25
LEATHER.		
American Sole Leather (scarce)	0 34	to 0 00
X B "	0 28	to 0 00
Upper Leather	3 00	to 3 50
Calf Skins, per lb (scarce)	0 85	to 0 95
French Calf Skin, per lb	1 40	to 1 00
LUMBER.		
Pine Boards, per 3 ft.	13 00	to 14 00
Pine Laths, per M.	1 00	to 1 25
Spruce Laths (scarce)	1 25	to 1 50
Clapboards, per M.	14 00	to 0 00
Shingles,	1 60	to 2 50
Pine Timber, per ton	12 00	to 15 00
Spruce Deals	8 00	to 8 25
MOLASSES.		
Barbadoes	0 49	to 0 42
Porto Rico (scarce)	0 46	to 0 00
Cardenas, Muscovado	0 36	to 0 60
Cañuegos.	0 38	to 0 40
OILS.		
Olive Oil.	1 75	to 0 00
Albertine, per gal.	0 40	to 0 60
" retail	0 50	to 0 60
Kerosene	0 42	to 0 62
Burning Fluid, per gal.	2 00	to 0 00
Cod Oil	1 00	to 0 00
Seal Oil	1 05	to 1 10
Sea Elephant	1 60	to 0 00
Porpoise	1 50	to 0 00
PROVISIONS.		
X Y. City Mess Pork, per bbl	25 50	to 0 00
N B. Prime Mess Pork	21 00	to 0 00
American Mess Beef	9 00	to 11 00
N. B. Moss Beef	18 00	to 0 00
Hams and Shoulders (scarce)	0 14	to 0 15
RICE.		
Per 100 lbs.	4 00	to 4 25
SALT.		
Liverpool, per bag	0 80	to 0 00
Dairy (scarce)	2 00	to 0 00
SUGARS.		
Centrifugal	0 69	to 0 69
Porto Rico	8 50	to 8 75
Cuba, none offering	0 00	to 0 00
English Crushed	11 50	to 12 00
SOAP.		
London, per lb	0 00	to 0 08
St John "	0 00	to 0 08
TEAS.		
Congon, per lb	0 23	to 0 45
Souchong "	0 40	to 0 50
Oolong "	0 50	to 0 65
TOBACCO.		
American brand (Isabella) per lb	0 39	to 0 40
St John manufacure "	0 28	to 0 33
FREIGHTS.		
Deals—To Liverpool, 62s. 6d. to 6s. per standard.		
Bristol Channel, 6s. 3d		
London—No charters effected during the week.		
Hull, 7s. 8d., nominal		
Clyde, nominal, 6s. offered.		
Dublin, 62s. 6d. to 6s.		
Cork, 7s.		
Pow Timber—To Clyde, 2s.		
" Liverpool, 2s.		
Boards—To Boston, \$5.00, and 5s. to load at Mu-		
squash, Leprechaux and other out-ports.		
Providence, \$5.60.		
New York, \$6.00.		
Windward Islands, \$7.25 to \$8.00.		
Cuba, \$9.00—Lumber, Cardenas and Matanzas,		
89.50 Havana.		
Laths—to New York per M. \$1.10, nominal		
Philadelphia, St. 16.		
EXCHANGE.—BANK RATES.		
On London at sight	8 per cent. prem.	
" do at 60 days	6 1/2 per cent. prem.	
New York, at sight	3 1/2 per cent. discount	
" do " do	30 do do	
Halifax " do	2 1/2 do do	
Montreal at 3 days	1 1/2 do do	
Gold drafts on United States	1 per cent. prem.	

Although the above Prices Current may be relied upon as correct yet they are not as extended nor as full as we hope to make them. There are many articles which enter largely into the trade of this city which are not quoted. The omission is owing to want of time this week to revise the old stereotyped system of giving this kind of information, which has been in

vogue about long enough. Our endeavour shall be to afford all the information possible to be gathered from the transactions occurring in this market.

NOTE.

COAL.—At the present time the market is amply supplied—particularly with steam and gas qualities. During the last month there have been several large cargoes of Liverpool and Sydney House landed, which has not ready sale at our quotations. Not less than 2,500 tons have been distributed during that time among householders who have been eager to lay in their winter supplies; therefore when the fall ship-borne to arrive—should they bring the usual quantities of coal—we may look for a material decline in prices. Of late years Anthracite has been used exclusively by many of our residents; still there is a very large consumption of Bituminous, which is increasing now, in consequence of the scarcity and high price of wood. For home purposes Liverpool and Sydney are the qualities mostly sought after.

Flour.—The stock is increasing as the weather grows cooler, and at present represents a good assortment. The higher grades do not command a very extensive sale in our market, and are only used by a few whose means will admit of their indulging freely in pastry manufacture. The Napier and Reinbeck brands of New York State flour have, for a number of years, held the preference with bakers and families generally. Still, for ordinary use, and among very many "our Brand," "Granite Mills," and some other brands we could name, are considered equally good. The importations of Canadian flour have been very heavy this year—nearly 40,000 barrels have arrived at this port to date. The favorite brand is Spring Wheat Superfine. In former years there were great complaints of Canada flour souring, this season we understand, there has been very little of this, and it is hoped that the Canada millers will be careful in future to give no little cause for complaint as possible. At present Canada flour is scarce at Montreal and other centres, and an advance has taken place. The mills will re-commence operations presently, when there will be a decline. As the Wheat crops in the Western States and Canada have been gathered and found to be of the average quantity and quality, we expect soon to note a decline on the present high prices.

Lumber.—The operations in this article for export have been very limited, and chiefly confined to the manufacturers themselves, who ship to Europe to enable them to realize funds to keep their mills employed. There is very little being shipped from this port, while the small mills in the Bay of Fundy continue to ship to Boston, New York, &c. as fast as they saw fit. About the beginning of October, West India orders will be coming in; and from that time until early in the spring we anticipate an active business in this department, especially as logs are coming in freely, and the reports from the West India Islands represent the stock as being much reduced. Of course, these remarks apply to light lumber and not to deals, of which we may speak more fully next week.

MOLASSES AND SUGAR.—The stock of these articles is by no means as large as in the corresponding month of last year, nor is it likely there will be any direct importation till the new crop comes in. The demand, however, is light; but as the season approaches towards closing of navigation the demand, as heretofore, must be large, when, with a small stock on hand, and the Halifax market only to depend upon, holders will naturally embrace the opportunity of advancing prices.

PROVISIONS.—The market is poorly supplied. American Mess Pork is very scarce, but the demand is so light that there is no room for speculation among the one or two holders. American Mess Beef is more plenty, but of a very inferior quality, and would our butchers take more care in curing and packing than they do, our own beef would command the preference. Beef is generally in demand for ships' stores, and in order to answer this purpose, it should be of the highest quality and cured properly with rock salt—the ordinary Liverpool salt does not contain strength enough to preserve it in warm climates. It cannot be expected, no matter how much the article declines in the States, to be any lower here, but if a good reliable quality were imported, it would command a higher rate than our quotations.

TEAS.—Our market never becomes excited over a speculation in this article. At present the supply is abundant, and it will be further increased on the arrival of the fall importations, shortly expected in the Eleanor, New L Impedo, and other vessels. With one or two exceptions there are no very extensive importers of Tea in the market; this is accounted for by the custom of our grocers importing what stock they may require for their own retail trade, and for their "up country" customers. There is always a large stock of black in first hands, and unless the crop in China should prove a failure, the price would require to advance considerably in the English and American markets before the trade here would be effected. Our quotations may be regarded as giving the minimum amount; maximum prices, Chops going between, vary one and two cents per lb.

FREE TRADES.—There have been several charters effected during the week, the rates of which have not transpired. Two ships have been sent for Liverpool at 62s. 6d. and 6s. stg per standard—deals. A brig for Havana—lumber, at \$9.50 per M. foot. There is very little enquiry for small vessels to carry lumber to ports in the United States—the reason, as implied under our "Lumber" heading, evidently being the accumulation of stocks to meet the West India demand at advanced rates. The bark J. Ne Ring, of this port was chartered at Boston to load deals at Leprechaux for Glasgow at 62s. stg per standard. A schooner was taken a few days ago, to load lumber at Musquash at \$5 per M. and another to load sloops at same place at 10 cents each. The past season has not been a profitable one for our small class of vessels. Freights to the West Indies and United States have been scarce, and from the former they have been so low as to drive

many of our vessels into the coal carrying trade between ports in Cape Breton and the States, while others have been obliged to take the best offers they could get for ports in the United Kingdom—and this kind of business is never remunerative to the class of vessels fitted only for short voyages. Yesterday the freight market opened with more enquiries for all classes of vessels, and a decided improvement on previous offerings. We hear of several wants for vessels to load for the South side of Cuba.

BANKS.—There is very little doing in discounts. The Bank of New Brunswick, being determined to curtail the issue of its paper, has resolved, for the present, to discontinue discounting, except for first-class paper, and where the holders will take Exchange or Drafts. We have not been able to ascertain whether the other banks are acting in conjunction with the Bank of New Brunswick in this matter.

NEW YORK LEATHER MARKET.

The slight concession in prices a week since operated favorably in bringing forward an increased number of purchasers, and there has been a fair degree of activity in the market for the week ending with to-day, which is mostly confined to Hemlock leather, Oak being little sought after.

HEMLOCK SOLE.—The demand has been steady and well sustained through the week, and a fair amount of business has been done. The receipts are still somewhat larger than the sales. Heavy stock is mostly sought after, though purchasers have constantly replenished their stocks of this description for a week or two past.

OAK SOLE.—A quiet market, with very moderate sales, a light stock, and steady prices, are the chief points in this week's business.

MOROCCO.—Dealers are much disappointed in the trade thus far, which, though fair, is greatly below their expectations. Stocks are large, and prices drooping.

COTTON STATISTICS.

RECEIPTS, exports, and stocks of cotton at the principal cotton ports of the United States, from September 1, 1865, to the dates nearest to September 1, 1866.—

	1865	1866	Increase	Decr.
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
Received since Sept. 1	4,994,317	4,697,413	.....	2,03,220
Exported to Great Britain since Sept. 1	1,251,014	2,197,690	.....	1,436,636
Exported to France since Sept. 1	230,627	584,860	.....	354,293
Exported to other parts of Europe since Sept. 1	48,084	284,610	.....	236,926
Exported to other foreign ports since Sept. 1	23,929	210,016	.....	186,087
Total exports to foreign ports	1,513,440	3,771,265	.....	2,257,716
Shipments to Northern ports	406,026	405,109	.....	34,911
Stocks on hand and on shipboard, Sept. 1	274,283	474,224	102,520	1866
Stocks on hand	163	182	.....	1867
Stocks on hand and on shipboard	214,753	214,174	.....	1868

For the purpose of showing the movement to foreign countries, compared with former years, we present the following statement of exports of cotton from the United States from 1840 to 1859, adding also the average price for each year:—

Year	Pounds	Cent.
1840	718,941,061	8.5
1841	530,294,100	10.2
1842	584,717,018	8.1
1843	792,297,106	6.2
1844	663,633,355	3.1
1845	872,965,396	5.9
1846	547,593,655	7.8
1847	527,219,553	10.3
1848	84,274,431	7.6
1849	1,020,062,260	6.4
1850	625,381,694	11.3
1851	927,237,080	12.1
1852	1,063,230,639	8.0
1853	1,111,370,370	9.8
1854	987,833,106	9.5
1855	1,068,424,601	8.74
1856	1,251,431,701	9.49
1857	1,048,232,475	12.55
1858	1,118,634,912	11.70
1859	1,336,463,502	11.64

The total receipts at all the ports for the year amount to 2,064,37 bales; for the year ending Sept. 1, 1865, the receipts were 4,497,543 bales, so that the supply for the past year has been 2,133,226 bales, less than that of 1859. Of the total receipts, Great Britain has taken 1,251,654 bales; France, 223,657 bales; and the North of Europe 18,686 bales. Of the total supply, 1,513,440 bales has been sent to foreign ports, against 2,771,265 bales in 1859. This shows a very large decrease in respect of quantity, but owing to the high price of the staple, the amount realized upon the export has very largely exceeded that of the most active previous years.

During the year, \$68,095 bales has been shipped to Northern ports, besides which 188,517 bales have been received at the North by rail, canal or river, making the total supply sent North, 1,004,612 bales. Of this amount, however, 446,360 bales have been sent to Europe; so that the net supply to the North has been about 60,000 bales, against about 700,000 bales in 1859. The year closes with unusually large stocks at the ports. According to the statement given above, the aggregate stock on hand and on shipboard is 274,283 bales; which is 1,253,593 bales in excess of the quantity held Sept. 1, 1860. There have been, however, some important errors in making up the estimates of stocks at the Southern ports, so that probably 300,000 bales would more nearly represent the actual stock on hand.