

10 bushels per acre. Barley is a very fair crop; some damaged by wet; yield about 25 bush. Oats Peas, and Root crops excellent. Hay very good, mostly very well saved.

Selkirk, Haldimand Co., Aug. 1.—The Hay crop was pretty fair, not much damaged by wet. Fall Wheat, it is generally supposed, will turn out about 16 bushels to the acre, some of it damaged by rain. Expect Barley and Oats to be very good, if not too much wet weather in harvesting them. Peas, damaged by dry weather shortly after sown. Too hard clay soil in this part for root crops to amount to anything.

Newport, Brant Co., Aug. 1.—Winter Wheat about one-third crop, and a great deal sprouted, and will not be fit for market; the wet weather has made it sprout in the ear; rain has fallen for the last fourteen days. Barley a medium crop, and will be mostly a dark sample. Peas, early sown, buggy. Oats will be an average. Indian Corn good. Root crops will be good.

York, Haldimand Co., July 29.—Crops so far pretty safe and quite average; reapers and mowers save grain and labour. Farmers getting out of all old debts and mortgages, and improving farms and buildings. Lands sell more readily, and for better prices and good payments down.

Smithville, Lincoln Co., Aug. 1.—As regards our crops altogether should say about average crop; cannot say as for roots, but prospects very good, if not destroyed by wet weather.

Wellandport, Lincoln Co.—Harvest is an average crop of all kinds of Grain and Hay. The prospects of farmers are good.

Westover, Wentworth Co.—Fall Wheat very thin on ground; the late a little rusted, but berry generally good. Barley an average. Peas and Oats over average. Potatoe, &c., do, except rot takes them; no signs at present.

Millgrove, Wentworth Co., August 1.—Crops look pretty well except the Fall Wheat, it is a little slack this year to what it was last year, hay is pretty poor.

Carlisle, Wentworth Co., August 1.—The wheat, I do not think, will average more than two-thirds of last year's crop, though sample is good, Barley, Oats and Peas promise a very large yield. Roots so far are looking splendidly. The short crop of wheat will I think, be made up by the abundance of other grain, therefore I think the Farmers will have no reason for complaint, although they are for ever grumbling.

MONTREAL LEATHER MARKET.

(Reported by M. H. Seymour, Commission Merchant.)

Trade for the past fortnight has been comparatively active for the season, and prices have been well sustained, some descriptions having been slightly advanced by holders.

SPANISH SOLE.—Stocks in market are not heavy, and prime is held firmly at 24c., with some reasonable prospect of higher rates.

SLAUGHTER SOLE.—There is very little in market, but the demand is not over pressing as the season advances.

ROUGH.—Has a fair inquiry and commands ready sale, at remunerating prices.

HARNESS.—Is in light supply and very little coming forward. Prices have an upward tendency.

WAX-UPPER.—The demand for consumption is only limited. There has been some speculative inquiry with sales, but at present prices, the margin for profit is too small, not to make it hazardous to handle to any considerable extent.

GRAIN UPPER.—A moderate amount of prime stock could be placed at fair prices, although receipts are improving.

BUFF AND PEBBLE.—Choice stock of both descriptions sell freely, but prices have not advanced in the same ratio with other classes of leather.

PATENT AND ENAMEL.—Are very quiet, sales making are only of a retail character.

CALFSKINS.—There is no special enquiry, and no choice lots offering.

SPLITS.—Continue in good demand, and prices are fully as high as last noted.

SHEEPSKINS.—There has been rather more inquiry for colors recently—and russets, particularly light sell freely.

OIL MATTERS AT PETROLIA.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

PETROLIA, Aug. 1, 1870.

Oil matters very flat and Crude not enquired for. The well reported in my last, as struck by Mr. Craise, on lot 11, 12th concession, is a perfect success, it pumps 300 brls. per day, with ease. I have no new strikes to record, and am sorry to say that things in the north-west are not so flourishing as might be; no wells there excepting the McDougall, the attention of operators being confined to lots 11 and 12, 12th con. The large still is still running its full capacity, and so is Anglehart, of London, both for the export market; they say they are merely filling up old contracts, and that they will shut down immediately they are filled; both firms refuse to buy Crude.

This war has had a very damaging effect on our oil interests, and I fear its continuance will seriously affect if not entirely ruin it. At present there is no standard price for Crude or Refined, and parties sell to the highest bidder.

Crude, from.....\$1 50 to \$1 65 per brl.

Refined.....0 18 " 0 21 " gall.

THE CURRENT CROP.—A letter from Zante, of the 2nd July says of the Currant crop:—The prospects of the growing crops are, on the whole, very satisfactory. Some partial injury was done by frost in the Spring to the Zante, Pirgos, and Gastomi crops, and this will bring the yield of these places of production below the full average, but, on the other hand, all the other places have a good show of fruit, and in Messenia (Calamata and Nisi), where the crop was short and defective last season, there is a promise of 25 per cent. excess. The bunches generally are not numerous but unusually large, and the berries are less compressed than in other years, so that the fruit is not so liable to rot, and ought to ripen more quickly. Present prospects lead us to expect that the total yield will exceed last year's by 6,000 to 8,000 tons. The grape vines both here and all over the Morea suffered very much more from the frosts than did the currant vines.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.—Business in the wool market is active and sales for the week foot up, for domestic 1,600,000 lbs. at from 45 to 53c. for fleece and 38 to 49c. for the various grades of pulled. The prospect of a general war in Europe has improved the tone of the goods market and the facility of raising money has induced speculation, so that not much of the new clip is consignable at this time. The consequence has been an advance from 1 to 2c. per lb. on good grades. There is not a large lot of California or Western wool in first hands. One firm is said to control the market for Canada wool which is held at 60c. per lb. We hear of the sale of 500,000 lbs. of California wool at full rates—it is of approved quality and leads the market. Sales have also been made this week of 153,000 lbs. XX Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces at 49 to 52c.; 60,000 lbs. Michigan at from 47 to 48c. In Western fleece very little has been done for want of supply, all we hear of being placed, amounts to but 30,000 lbs., at a range of from 42 to 46c. In combing and Delaine wools 50,000 lbs. wools were sold at from 48 to 52c.; and an exceptional sale of Michigan fleece at 66c.

—The Lancashire Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of 10 per cent.

THE DEAD BEAT.

It is superfluous to define the term that heads this article. Its numerous owners are in every walk of American life, and every department of business feels their infliction. We had nearly said every department of industry, but lest we should intimate that they might, in some possible sense, be classed as associated with industry, we hasten to disclaim the thought. The dead beat is a great institution. He is one who announces, and boldly advocates and acts out the high-toned maxim that the world owes him a living. It might not be so unpalatable to know their line of battle if the army of cormorants could be kept even at its present magnificent proportion and the tax for supporting it made general and even. His line of action is not precisely systematic, perhaps for the reason that even gullible mankind are not twice taken in the same trap, but his footsteps are execrated by the unchanging wail of creditors. But, like any other disease, it grows, and the comfortable solution by so many, of the problem of getting something for nothing, induces an uncomfortable number to follow his illustrious example. Not his to distinguish the vulgar difference between *meum* and *tuum*, or to hesitate in adopting as a line of policy the Jesuitical maxim that the end justifies the means. The dead beat approaches his victim by every vulnerable avenue. He is in the garb of holiness, with a sleek and meek exterior that would and does deceive the very elect, now, as in the days of old, less wise in their generation than the children of this world. He is fast or slow, grave or gay, meek or spirited, as suits the varying and various terms of his victims. If liberality is requisite, he is equal to the occasion, and generally offers to let his friends dip to the extremes of their purses. He is always short at the critical time; he is plethoric of resources that are just not at hand at the very moment when their presence would be most welcome. There is a system about his disappointments that should, but does not always, warn the proposed object of attack. The similitude of grief, or the affectation of independence, works in an equally effective manner with the opposite characters of the world. Like A. Ward's *crisis*, he is on us. His interesting and cheerful countenance is omnipresent—in fact, altogether too plenty—and the question with good, gullible Pickwickian humanity is, what to do. His offence has been overlooked by every jurist from Blackstone to Banyon (the Dan and Beersheba of law.) We cannot kill him, and kicking is too complimentary. Nature has kindly relieved his facial nerves and muscles of the power to blush, and cushioned him to imperviousness so far as shoe leather is able to analyze. He is one of the trials of probation—a seated cancer in the body politic—and we presume must be endured, and no known remedy will cure it.—*Chicago Observer.*

TRADE MARKS.—WETHERSPOON & Co. vs. CURRIE.—A bill was filed by the plaintiffs against Jno. Currie & Co., of Paisley, to restrain them from applying the word "Glenfield," or using it upon the labels affixed to packets of starch made by them, and selling the same as Glenfield starch. The injunction was granted. In appeal, Lord Justice James was of opinion that the injunction could not be sustained. Cases of this kind involved to a great extent not so much a question of law as questions of the application of well known principles of law to the particular facts. The word "Glenfield" was not a mere fancy name, like the names used in many of the other cases of this description, such as "Albert," "Victoria," "Excelsior." But Glenfield, though not a large town, nor even a place which had a post-office, was a place which had an actual existence, and was the place where the plaintiffs' starch was originally manufactured, and because of its being manufactured there, the name of "Glenfield" per-