A New York paper says .-- Gold has been stronger to-day, the 28th, on a livelier call from speculators and importers. The Washington military and cabinet importers. The Washington military and cabinet news affords the chief help to the speculative element. The export demand is insignificant. From Washington, this afternoon we have an official report of the amount of coin in the National Treasury, which is \$112.745.000, including \$19 1% 6000 deposited on private account, represented by outstanding coin cartificates, issued by the U. S. Assistant Treasurer at this port. The customs have yielded since Jaily 1.829.555.000, and the excises \$33.907,000 to the National Freasury Thy customs revenue of the Government through this port vesteriary was \$427.000. port yesterday was \$427 000.

STARCH FACTORY—Mosses Wilson and Sanders, merchants of Havelock, are erecting a very large Starch Factory near Thompson's Corners.

This is something that is very much required in this District, and we hope that the olergenet spirit of enterprise which has been manifested by those gentlemen will be duly appreciated b. the whole of our people Mr. Wilson Kirkland is the Contractor for the masonry work of the building, and we hope that before tong many other mills and manufactories, which are required in this "Istrict, shall have been erected under his able superint..." acco.—Huntingdon Journal.

OUR GOLD MINES.—The news from the Palmerston Mine at Sherbrooke is most cheering. Mr Snow, the manager, brought up on Monday last, a bar containing 605 ounces, which we saw at Huse & Lewell's. This was the result of 22 days work of about 33 men. The quantity of quartz and slate crushed to produce this bar, was above 35 tons. We learn from Mr Snow that as the mine deepens the quartz becomes valuable. The Wellington mine is also yielding well, but for some time past additional machinery is being added which may make the monthly return somewhat less than usual. We also learn that the Now York tompany, managed by Mr Zewickl, is doing well. This Company has been working for some time without any very large return, but they appear to have hit the right spot at last. Last week they cleared up 20 tone, which gave about 200 ounces — Halifax Sun.

A New York paper says. The "hotel cars that are now coming into use on our Western railrads are furnishing so much pleasure and comfort to travellers that we are astonished they are not at once introduced upon all the lines in the country. A lady traveller from this city to Chicago writes us a note about them. "The travelling arrangements East remind one of the linquisition. Here (between Rochester and Chicago) we fare much better. We have the largest, arriest, cleanest and most highly-finished cars I ever saw, with nice little tables between every two scats. We can have our meals served up at the time ordered in averagoly good style. I inclose a bill of fare "We find the bill of fare to be excellent—broiled and cold meats of all kinds, eggs, omelettes, vegetables, coffee, &c., with nu extensive wine li-t, and all at very reasonable prices.

WORLD-WIDE ANURD NOZ.—Never, in the history of the world, says the University of citican, was the supply of food and clothing so abundant as it promises to be the coming fail. The grain crop of the United States is far the largest ever known. The cotton crop will be short, but the supply of the world is ample, nevertheless. The production is no longer confined to the valley of the lower Mississippi Cotton in large quantities is raised in Southern Utah, and the cotton yarn needed for the territory is manufactured there This, we think, is to be the common custom—to manufacture a large portion of cotton in the country where it is raised. Not only is the supply increasing in various quarters, but the low price of wool is superseding the use of cotton for many of the objects to which it was formerly applied. From statements recently prepared in England, it appears that while the production of wool in A. stralis lind increased from 55,000,000 lbs. in 1859 to one hundred and fourteen and a half millions in 1866—or one hundred and eight per cent.—that of the river Plate, where the same kind of wool is grown, increased from forty millions to one hundred and fifty millions, or two hundred and sixty-nine per cent. English woollen manufacturers at present depend almost exclusively for their supply of fine wool upon the growth of Australia and the Cape of Good Hops. There is doubliess a surplus of cotton and wool, including manufactured goods, on hand, sufficient to supply the markets of the world for two years at least, if no more should be produced at that time, and the supply of wheat and corn appears to be almost as great. This will leave a great amount of labor to be appropriated to internal improvements and other uservited to intellectuall and moral improvements.

The Crops—For a number of years past, invariably as harvest approached we were told most appalling tales concorning the ravages that rome of the insect tribe were making with the staple agricultural productions of Canada. Had they all been true, to the extent stated, long ere this man and best in the country must have perished by famine. Beere is no doubt that there was some foundation for the assertions made, but the prospective evils were always exaggerated by gloomy imaginations. Again this year aimost as soon as the wheat was in the head we were assured with all proper solemnity, and every expression of sorrow for the directalmity which was coming upon us, that the crops were going to be literally devented. It so turns out, however, that the evil has not been so immense as was anticipated, for the Fall wheat has been put into the barns, having suffered

comparatively little from midge, rust, or any other cause—in short a heavier crop than usual, and damaged much loss. Spring wheat does not cover the ground so thickly as it did last season; there will consequently be a dedicioncy in straw, (for which the unusual abundance of hay will make amends) but almost every person knows that when the spring wheat was thrashed last winter that the expectations of formers were very midch disappointed, as the crop possible of a more yied than it gave. This is not lacely to be the case this year; the head is well filled and the grain of good size so that there will probably be as much of this grain to take to market next winter as there was last. A great deal of the barley throughout the country has been cut, and promises fair to reward amply the toils of the farmer. Peas are also heasy, out into so much so. In fact so far as the prospect of Cauada is contingent on the products of the soil—and that is to a very large extent—there is every prospect that ber fortune will not be reversed, at least for a season. In this locality the crops are such as should prove satisfactory to any reasonable man, but away to the north and west they have been still more highly favoured. Cennal and seasonable rams were the means of producing greater abundance. And here we might mention that on Tuesday night last, in Erin, an uncommonly heavy thunder shower threw down the grain, and cut up the roads considerable, but it is possible that before the crops ripen, its offices upon them will not be noticed. Potatoes look well, and turnips, particularly in this locality, although retarded in their growth by early droughts, have become fresh and vigourous in consequence of the recent rains, and will be excellent.—Guelph Mercury.

## ST. JOHN TRADE REPORT.

St. Joun, N.B. August 24, 1867.

BUSINESS still continues dull, and there is little transpiring that calls for special remark. The general volume of business transactions is undoubtedly less than at the same period of last year, and though the money market is easier than it was, yet the general feeling among business men is that there is but little encouragement to extend their operations, and that the most prudent course is to avoid speculation, and keep their business well in hand. This state of things arises from a variety of causes, the principal among which is the long continued depression in our shipbuilding interests. In ordinary times this branch of industry not only brings into the country a large amount of capital, but at the same time furnishes employment to a large number of skilled workmen at high rates of wages. Now this important branch of business is just dragging along. Many of the yards are closed, and others are working along in a quiet way, hoping for better times. When to this is added the unsatisfactory condition of the lumber market both in England and the United States, the unsatisfactory result of a portion of last season's West India business, and the uncertainty felt as to the future, it will abundantly account for the prevailing depression.

We are glad to notice that the new Minister of Marine and Fisherics, the Hon. Peter Mitchell, is acting with vigor and promptitude for the protection of the important interests entrusted to his charge. He has appointed Mr. Venning as Inspector of the Fisheries of the Bay of Fundy and its tributaries, and also, we believe, of the Miramichi. All parties are agreed as to the excellence of the appointment. As to its necessity, if our valuable river and coast fisheries are to be saved from destruction, some such step had become absolutely indispensable.

The weather of the past week has been rather uniavorable for hay making, and a considerable portion yet remains to be secured. We regret to learn that the potato disease has appeared in many localities, but the grain crops are still looking finely, and there is every prosect of an abundant yield. The shipping arrivals comprise two vessels from the West Indies with molasses and sugar, one from Philadelphia and one from Sidney with coals; one from Turk's Island with salt . three from New York and one from Bastonwith flour, meal and sundries, two from Portland with flour; and the usual tri-weekly steamers from Boston via Portland.

LUMBER, &c -The clearances reported for the week are five vessels with deals for ports in Great Britain, three for West Indies with boards, one for Lam (Morocco) with deals, and seven for United States ports pricipally with shot lumber and spruce poles. Freights to the United Kingdom are steadily advancing, and we think that with the prospect of grain freights being in request at the principal United States shipping ports, a further advance may reasonably be looked for. We quote: Deals to Liverpool, 64s to 65s per std; to Londor, 65s to 66s 2d do; Bristol Channel, 60s to 62s 6d do: West Coast Ireland, 72s 6d to 75s; North side Cuba, 210 per M. Boston, St do, New York, Si do. A vessel has been chartered to Monte Video at \$14, and

another for Montreal, to take a carge of oil, for a lumin sum of \$500, thence to Boston with lumber at \$7

FLOUR, &c .- The flour market is rapidly assuming a condition the exact reverse of that which has prevailed during the last four or tive weeks, and arrivals are now as much in excess of current wants as they were previously below them. This, of course, arises from the irregularity in the means of transportation, which, as has been frequently pointed out, is a fertile source of loss and inconvenience. The most pressing nants caused by the scarcity were supplied early in the week. and there is now a moderate demand, with the market weak and declining. The receipts of the week have reached 7,500 bbls, of which about 1,200 bbls were American, and of the remainder, 3,000 bbs were received via Shediae and the St. Lawrence Extra State, Reindeer or brands of equal quality, \$9.25. Canada Strong Superfine, \$8 76 to \$9, do ordinary do, \$8.50 to \$8.70 At auction 400 bbls Canada Flour, For-rid Zone Mills, branded "unsound," sold at \$7.30 to \$8 The branding was thought to be an error on the part of the inspectors, as the price obtained scens to prove A lot of Rochester flour, branded "middlings, sold at \$5, part withdrawn, and a further lot of Amorican flour (unsound) realized SGD to S7.75. ()atmeal is in fair demand at \$6.50 to \$6.70, and Corn Meal at \$4.80 to \$5. For Rye Floor there is no demand Oats are very scarce, and retailing at 76c per bus. The stock in P. E. Island is exhausted, and a parcel arriving quickly would meet with immediate

GROCERIES, &o .- We have had an arrival from Barbadoes of 647 puns Molasses, which has been mostly sold from the vessel at 34c in bond; the quality is very good From Porto Rico we have had 147 hhds Sugar and 42 puns Molasses. Sugar is firm at previous rates, with a prospect of an advance. Advices from Halifax speak of a firm market there, and some shipments made from here to Portland have still further tended to stiffen the market.

In Provisions there is no change to report.

Mr Langton, Auditor, has left a blank in the bank returns for last month, for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, but the Bank of Yarmouth, N.S., has alone responded in time for publication in the Gazette

The new cheese factory at Sussex Vale is completed, and operations were commenced on the 12th inst.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

Sr. Joun, N.B., Aug. 29, 1867.

NO change in the general aspect of business Flour market weak, and prices inclined to recede. Receipts, since Saturday, 1,000 bbls; demand moderate; no wholesale transactions; Strong Superfine, \$5.75 to 89; Ordinary, \$8 50; at auction 150 bble Middling and Unsound realised \$5.75 to \$5.80. Oats scarce at 70c to 75c per 36 lbs. Provisions unchanged.

## MONEY MARKET.

WE have no change to report in the condition of the money market here, which is suit charactorized by case, and the absence of any special demand for bank accommodation. Sterling Exchange is unchanged here, although the rate in New York is } per cent. higher than last week.

GOLD in New York has had an arward tendency during the week, closing one per cent, higher than last week, although there does not appear to be any special cause for the advance, no shipments of specie having been reported.

SILVER is not abundant, and the rate of discount is gradually declining, yesterday's rates being 33 to 31 per cent discount.

Bank on London, 60 days sight.......109] to 110 sight.. 116} to 110} \*\* Private. 60 days sight ...... 103 to 1001 Bank in New York, 60 days sight .... 109] to 109] Gold Drafts on New York .....parto prem Gold in New York ... ... ... 1413 Silver ..... . 3 110 3] dis

## THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

Ames, Millard & Co. | Linton & Cooper. Hunter, Duffy & Johnson | Smith & Cochrane. Smith & Edmisson.

'locks of heavy goods are limited, the demand for such being active, and prices well sustained Light ds, being unseasonable, are neglected.