

## COLONIAL STATISTICS FOR 1863.

Taken from a return made to Parliament in 1865.

SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM PER HEAD OF POPULATION AS COMPARED WITH THE UNITED STATES, FRANCE, AND RUSSIA.

Colonies.	Pop'lotion Census 1861.	Total Imports, including Bullion & Specie.		Estimated Imports from U. Kingd. per head of popu- lation.	Total Exports, includ- ing Bullion & Specie.		Total Ton'ge of Ship- ping entered & clear- ed, exclusive of coast- ing trade.	
		From the United Kingdom.	From other Countries.		To the United Kingdom.	To other Countries.	British Vessels.	Foreign Vessels.
		£	£	£ s. d.	£	£	Tons.	Tons.
India .....	187,694,323	19,149,726	23,418,669	0 2 0	26,626,603	20,966,979	2,139,072	709,372
Canada .....	2,507,657	4,146,076	5,298,683	1 13 0	3,588,403	5,007,119	1,844,631	288,573
New Brunswick .....	252,067	538,388	1,057,125	2 2 8	601,767	427,562	907,070	479,910
Nova Scotia .....	330,857	775,138	1,265,140	2 6 10	64,068	1,245,229	1,285,020	147,834
Cape of Good Hope, Natal .....	287,096	1,427,088	848,745	5 6 10	1,345,067	879,379	354,919	149,989
New South Wales .....	152,704	908,147	165,186	2 0 4	113,520	45,045	41,311	5,098
Victoria .....	358,278	4,541,485	3,778,091	12 13 6	2,287,357	4,649,482	869,684	121,516
South Australia .....	541,800	8,861,159	5,257,568	16 7 1	6,222,242	7,344,054	1,019,396	222,717
Queensland .....	126,830	1,177,706	850,574	9 5 8	935,880	1,423,027	225,139	30,354
Tasmania .....	34,885	365,093	1,448,170	10 9 6	233,392	654,989	197,033	6,232
New Zealand .....	15,691	99,237	57,900	6 6 5	93,006	50,100	78,451	15,826
	89,977	371,662	531,278	4 2 7	400,025	599,490	225,984	7,840
	165,315	2,694,864	4,321,810	16 6 0	1,508,164	1,977,241	321,307	493,293

## FOREIGN STATES.

	1860.	1860.	£ s. d.	1860.	Tons.
United States .....	31,445,089	£28,874,267	0 18 4	£40,887,657	1862.
" .....		1862.			1,936,751
" .....		18,016,964	0 11 5	22,064,282	1863.
France .....	37,386,313	23,705,840	0 12 8	31,984,536	945,702
" .....		1862.			1863.
Russia .....	74,139,394	5,749,499	0 1 7	13,057,207	464,326

JOHN BATES.

44 Charing Cross, London, July 15, 1865.

## EMIGRATION STATISTICS

Circulated by the National Colonial Emigration Society.

FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH COLONIES, FROM THE YEAR 1815 TO 1864.

Years.	United States.	North Americ. Colonies.	Austral. and New Zealand Colonies.	All other places.	Total.	Years.	United States.	North Americ. Colonies.	Austral. and New Zealand Colonies.	All other places.	Total.
1815 to 1846*	780,048	746,163	124,342	21,603	1,672,156	1856	111,837	16,378	44,584	3,755	176,564
1847*	142,154	109,680	4,949	1,487	258,270	1857	126,905	21,001	61,248	3,721	212,875
1848	188,233	31,065	23,904	4,887	248,089	1858	59,716	9,704	39,296	3,262	113,972
1849	219,450	41,367	32,191	6,490	299,498	1859	70,303	6,889	31,013	12,427	120,432
1860	223,078	32,961	16,037	8,773	280,849	1860	87,500	9,786	24,302	6,881	128,469
1861	267,357	42,905	21,532	4,472	335,966	1861	49,764	12,707	23,738	5,561	91,770
1862	244,261	32,873	† 87,881	3,749	368,764	1862	58,706	15,522	41,843	5,143	121,214
1863	230,885	34,522	61,401	3,129	329,937	1863	146,813	18,083	53,054	5,808	223,758
1864	193,065	43,761	83,237	3,396	323,429	1864	147,042	12,721	40,942	8,196	208,900
1865	108,414	17,966	52,309	3,118	176,807	Total.	3,450,531	1,255,554	867,802	117,822	5,691,709

Total Emigration to the United States .....

\* Irish Famine, when £10,000,000 was granted. † Australian Gold Discoveries.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

James Baillie & Co.  
Backhouse, Beak & Co.  
Wm. Benjamin & Co.  
John Dougall & Co.  
Foulds & Hodgson.  
Gilmour, White & Co.  
Lewis, Kny & Co.  
Thomas May & Co.  
McIntyre, Denoon & Co.

Munderloh & Steenken.  
Ogilvy & Co.  
Ringland, Ewart & Co.  
A. Robertson & Co.  
Stirling, McCall & Co.  
William Stephen & Co.  
Thomson, Claxton & Co.  
Alexander Walker.  
George Winks & Co.

James I. Clark.

THE importations of the past week have added materially to our assortment. Of Staple Goods we may report fair stocks. At the present moment the consumption is large, and it will be some little time before we can report anything like accumulation. Staple goods are going out freely, orders having been on hand for some time past. Most of our wholesale houses are busy preparing for fall trade. Summer goods are now being shelved for the present. By the 10th proximo, samples of fall goods will be well forward, and immediately after that date retailers may expect their usual calls from our commercial friends. Reports from the country are cheering, and there is good promise of a healthy trade. The anticipation among business men is, that in staple goods of all classes the country is pretty bare. The demands consequently will be large. Importations promise to be fair, but not excessive. Goods can be easily duplicated, and importers will, we

think, prefer to see the harvest season fairly close before committing themselves to very large stocks.

Canadian goods of all classes are much in favour, and are selling freely. Our home manufactures promise to be much stimulated this season. In our last number we remarked that Canadian Cottons were selling slowly. It was not our intention to insinuate that they were not in favour, or that they were not equal in value to any goods of the same class and price imported—they are fully equal in every particular, if not superior. We, perhaps, should have remarked, as was intended, that the sale of Canadian Cottons had been somewhat affected by the large importations of foreign goods during the past month. We "stand corrected" by the following letter from one of our leading dealers:

To the Editor of the Trade Review:

DEAR SIR,—In your article on the Dry Goods trade, under date of July 28th, you report that "Canadian Cottons are selling slowly."

I beg to say that the demand is and has been greater than could be supplied, the reason being that the price is much lower for the quality than any imported cotton. Your reporter might easily have obtained correct information, as all the Canadian Cottons are held by only two houses.

Faithfully yours,  
JAMES P. CLARK.

AN ABUNDANT YIELD.

FROM all parts of the country we have the most gratifying reports as to the success of the harvest now nearly completed. Wheat, except in a few localities, where the midge has done some damage, promises to be an unusually large crop, and other cereals are also yielding most bountifully. From some of the Western counties reports indicate that never since the palmy days of 1850-'5 has there been a crop at all approaching this year; and it is estimated by some that the product of all Canada for the present year will equal the total amount raised within the Province during the last four years.

A letter from the vicinity of Lindsay, Victoria County, informs us that some farmers anticipate as much as forty bushels to the acre of Fall Wheat, and that thirty bushels will be a common thing. With anything like a fair price, our farmers ought to be able this autumn to pay their debts, and have something to spare. We trust they will not hesitate to sell whenever they can realize a reasonable rate.

The present is no time for speculation; the internal indebtedness of the country must speedily be reduced, and merchants who have outstandings among the agricultural community must insist upon early deliveries and early payments. Every consideration demands this policy on the part of merchants as well as farmers. An average of years shows that nothing whatever is to be gained by holding the produce over winter; on the contrary, it has been found that the best policy is to sell whenever a remunerative price is to be got.

Our farmers ought to be made to understand that they cannot with impunity speculate on their produce, and still owe their store debts. Aside from the risks they run, they should not lose sight of the consideration that they are really making use of the capital of other people. A great deal of anxiety and embarrassment has resulted from the inability of farmers to meet their obligations all over the country; and now that they have got in their barns the wherewithal to liquidate their debts, they should hesitate only to do so long enough to get to market.

The Fur Trade.

We are indebted to Messrs. Greene & Sons, of this City, for the following information in relation to the Fur Sales in London to come off this month.

The next Hudson's Bay Fur Sale will take place in London, commencing August 29, and continue till 8th Sept., at which the H. B. C. will offer 21,223 Beaver, 2,568 Bear, 726 Fisher, 80 Silver Fox, 257 Cross Fox, 348 Red Fox, 368 Lynx and Cat, 18,383 Martin, 14,443 Mink, 12,273 Musquash, 1814 Otter, 157 Sea Otter, 13,840 Hair Seal, 593 Wolf, 446 Wolverine.

The United States and Canada Fur Sales will comprise about 16,000 Raccoon, 1,600 Red Fox, 400 Cross and Silver Fox, 3,000 Grey Fox, 500 Fisher, 500 Otter, 50 Sea Otter, 5,000 Opossum, 1,000 Lynx, 2,500 Martin, 3,000 Mink, 350,000 Musquash, 1,000 Beaver, 35,000 Skunk, 10,000 Chinchilla.

Petroleum.

Notwithstanding a very general expectation to the contrary, the supply of Crude Petroleum does not increase, nor even keep up with the demand. A large number of wells have been sunk both at Bothwell, Oil Springs and Petrolia, but as yet their return has been insufficient. Prices of Crude have, within the last two months, gone up from \$4 to \$6 per barrel—the latter being the present price at the wells. There is, consequently, a good deal of excitement in the market, in view of the increased demand likely to arise during the Fall and Winter months. Prices here are very stiff, and large lots difficult to obtain. In the present condition of the market, it is impossible to give quotations.

Cattle Market.

Plenty in Market, and prices rule low. *Beeves*—1st quality, range from \$6.75 to \$8, and 2nd quality \$5.50 to \$6.50; 3rd quality \$5 to \$5.50. *Refusals*, consisting of Bulls and Cows \$4 to \$4.50. No yearlings nor two-year-olds. *Sheep*—scarce, and prices high, ranging from \$3.50 to \$5; no extra quality. *Lambs*—\$2.25 to \$3. *Calves*—in light demand, at from \$2.50 to \$5, according to quality. *Hogs*—Live weights \$7 to \$7.50; and dressed \$9.50 to \$10. *Barrelled Beef*—Prime Mess, no demand, and prices are nominal; Prime none; tierces \$20 to \$22. *Tallow*—rough, 4½c. per lb. *Lard*—13½c. to 14c. rendered.