

**Toronto Market.**

**DRY GOODS.**—Imports of dry goods at Montreal since the 1st January were \$3,706,000 against \$3,541,000 last year. The trade is reported from that city to have opened fairly; a number of western buyers whose stock had run pretty low, have visited that market with the intention of examining stocks and making purchases if found desirable. In this market there has been no perceptible improvement from last week. The wholesale houses have been visited by a considerable number of buyers who have operated very cautiously. The season has not yet opened although it is already late. The backwardness of the harvest will account for this. Until the crop begins to move in earnest there will not be much done. The hoop skirt trade is active; manufacturers are working over time in order to supply the demand. There is a great scarcity of materials. Little doing in fancy goods yet.

The following were the imports of leading dry goods, at Toronto, for the quarter ended Aug. 31st:—

	Value.
Cottons.....	215,421
Carpets, &c.....	23,832
Linens.....	34,587
Woolens.....	121,329
Silks, satins, and velvets.....	35,478

\$431,647

**GROCERIES.**—A steadily improving business is reported by the leading houses. **Sugars.**—Are firm and we advance quotations. Notwithstanding the still heavy stock in New York that market is firm and the past week witnessed an advance of 25c. on raw and 37½ to 50c. on refined. The stock there on the 9th was 240,083 hhds. and 160,737 bags, against 148,719 hhds. and 95,637 bags in 1868. **Fish.**—There are good supplies in market at quotations. **Tobaccos.**—Are firm and we advance the figures in our list. A New York report says of Kentucky leaf, the stocks of the lower grade are nearly exhausted and accounts from the growing crops are not favorable.

Imports of leading groceries at the port of Toronto, for the three months ending August 31st:

	Quantity.	Value.
Sugar, lbs.....	1,111,034	\$60,844
Tea, green.....	284,266	110,837
“ black.....	61,365	21,915
Coffee.....	24,281	2,754
Tobacco.....	410	110
Mace and Nutmegs.....	962	337
Dried fruits and nuts.....	510,352	16,896

Imports of liquors for same period:—

	Galls.	Value.
Brandy.....	8,498	\$11,965
Gin.....	2,486	1,296
Rum.....	4,415	2,250
Whiskey.....	3,490	2,729
Ale in bottles.....	10,907	4,258
“ casks.....	360	715
Wines.....	28,422	15,448

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**—Business is good at our quotations, which we advance in the case of a number of articles. The strike in Montreal operates in favor of our market.

**PETROLEUM.**—Is very firm, there is little disposition to sell quantities at current prices, the tendency being strongly upward. Small lots are quoted here at 26 to 28c., and some holders refuse to sell lots at less than 26c.

**PRODUCE.**—The market remains quiet and dull, and prices are steady. **Wheat.**—Receipts 3,310 bush., stock in store, on the 14th, 4,224 bush. Some small sales of spring were made at \$1.06 to \$1.07; midge proof sold at \$1.05½, and fall is held at \$1.10. **Oats.**—Receipts 600 bush., stock on the 14th, 1,455 bush. The market has fluctuated a good deal, selling as low as 33c. and afterwards advancing to 35c., with holders asking 40c. **Barley.**—Receipts by cars 1,280 bush., stock on the 14th, 4,987 bush. There is very little com-

ing in by teams. The market is firm and higher; ear lots were sold at 72c. to 77c., the market closing at 75 to 77c. **Peas.**—No receipts or stocks. nominal at 70 to 75c. on the street. **Rye.**—66 to 68c. for new on the street. **White Beans.**—A sale of 264 brls. were made at an outside point, equal to \$1.41 at Toronto. **Apples.**—Are offering freely at \$1.50 to \$2.50 per brl.

**FLOUR.**—Receipts 1,352 brls., stock on the 14th 553 brls. An active demand existed up to the departure of the steamer Her Majesty, on Saturday last, since which there has been little done. On Friday 300 brls. spring extra sold at \$4.97½; on Saturday 100 brls. No. 1 super, sold at a station west of this, at \$4.75. Subsequently sales of No. 1 were made, east of Toronto, at \$4.75 to \$4.80 100 brls. fancy sold at \$4.86, at Malton. **Meal.**—Oatmeal, sales at \$6 to \$6.50 and cornmeal at \$4.50 to \$4.75.

**PROVISIONS.**—**Butter.**—There were good receipts and a good demand; prices are firm at our quotation. **Cheese.**—Quiet at steady prices, nothing doing except with local trade. **Pork.**—No old in market, prices of new easier. **Eggs.**—Are not so plentiful, and in consequence of this fact, with an improved inquiry, prices have advanced. **Live Hogs.**—Are firmer and meet a ready sale at 6½ to 7c. live weight.

**FREIGHTS.**—There is very little doing with vessels as the season as not yet opened. A charter from Hamilton to Kingston was made at 3c.; and 4c. U. S. Currency, asked to Oswego. Lumber, Toronto to Oswego, \$1.75 U. S. Currency; coal Cleveland to Toronto \$1.45.

The following are the Grand Trunk Railway Company's summer rates from Toronto to the undermentioned stations, which came into force on the 19th ult.:—Flour to all Stations from Belleville to Lynn, inclusive 25c; grain, per 100 lbs., 13c; flour to Prescott, 30c; grain 15c; flour to all stations between Island Pond and Portland, inclusive, 75c; grain, 38c; flour to Boston, 80c, gold; grain 40c; flour to Halifax, 90c; flour to St. John, 85c.

The Grand Trunk rates to Liverpool are:—Flour 4s. stg. per bbl; wheat 8s. 6d. stg. per quarter; and boxed meats 55s. per ton.

**Demerara Sugar Market.**

The following is from Sandbach, Parker & Co's circular, dated, Georgetown, Demerara, 7th August, 1869.

**SUGARS.**—The shipments for July are only half those of the corresponding month last year; the quantity coming forward for sale is limited, but the parcels have realized good prices when we consider the state of the New York Market. For good samples V.P. equal to 18 D.S., \$6 75 to \$6 85 has been paid, the lower grades are altogether neglected. Muscovado's equal No. 12, have sold at 85.

**MOLASSES.**—There has been a steady demand, and good V.P. have realized 33c. to 38c.; Muscovados, 25c. to 30c.

**RUM.**—A few punches have changed hands at 56c.; there is but little offering.

Transactions have taken place during the fortnight at the following rates:—

SUGARS (package included) sold by 100 lbs Dutch, 10 per cent. tare.	
Muscovados, equal to No. 8	
Dutch Standard \$4.00 per 100 lbs.	
No. 10 do. \$4.50	
“ 12 do. \$5.00	
Vacuum Pan No. 12 do. \$5.50	In hhds.
“ “ 14 do. 5.75	of about
“ “ 16 do. 6.00	1800 lbs. each.
“ “ 17 do. 6.30	
“ “ 18 do. 6.75	

**MOLASSES** (package included, sold by Imperial gallon.)—

Muscovado, from 22 @ 34 cents, as to color and density	In puns
Vacuum Pan from 25 @ 39 cents, as to color and density	of
	100 gals.

RUM (colored, package included, sold by Imperial gal. from 35 per cent. @ 38 overproof 50 cents. Ditto. From 38 per cent. @ 40 overproof, 59 cents.

**Chinese Peculiarities.**

Several of this year's reports from British Consuls in China, notice the increase in the import of cotton manufactures from the United Kingdom in 1868, and state that there is a gradually increase of use of foreign material for clothing in various parts of China. The taste of the Chinese and their habits of economy require to be observed and consulted. They are a practical people, says the Consul at the northerly port of Newchwang, and will slip one pair of cotton summer trousers inside another, and wadding them with a pound or so of cotton grown in their own fields, make a warm useful garment for the winter, to be again resolved into two as the warm weather returns. In the south, the British Consul at Foo-chow-foo, reports that the nankeen stuffs of native manufacture are preferred to British cottons by the working classes on account of the stronger texture and greater durability of the nankeen; but the wealthy classes use the white kinds of shirtings in the summer for the show they make and their thin and cool texture. A high mandarin recently told the Consul that people of his class change their linen only once in 10 or 12 days. He was rather cleaner than the ordinary run of mandarins, many of whom selder change their under-clothing more than once perhaps in the winter, and not more than once every three weeks in the summer. It is only natural that if articles are acceptable that “do not show the dirt.” The same Consul says the Chinese do not use sheets for their bedding, but cover themselves with thickly-wadded counterpanes, made of silk or nankeen cotton cloth. But a large quantity of English cotton stuffs must be consumed at their funerals, the mourning color being white and the garments cotton, also for tents and so forth. The Consul at Swatow notices an increasing demand for textile fabrics, and believes it will go on. At present, however, he says the country people follow their agricultural pursuits, and carry on their clan fights in the state of Adam before the fall, merely donning their short trousers and scanty jackets on their return to their homes. King Cotton and the advance of civilisation, it may be hoped, will change all that. Already, we learn from the Consul, a clothed husbandman is becoming a far more common sight than in past years. With a little adaption to the requirements of the people, there are, he says, many articles of foreign manufacture which would meet a ready sale in this part of China; but owing to importers at Swatow depending on what is sent them for sale on commission, instead of keeping a constant supply of the quality of goods likely, when known, to command a regular sale, the port has got to being supplied with goods which do not readily find a market elsewhere.

**Tea Circular.**

Advices from Hong Kong are to July 7th, Messrs. Olyphant & Co's Circular reports of Tea: Since the issue of our last circular the markets at both Foochow and Canton have been opened, the former upon a basis of Taels six, and the latter Taels seven, under opening prices of last season; no excitement has been shown in buying, and it is a feature worthy of notice that the settlements at Foochow amount to only 104,474 chests, against 349,254 chests to a corresponding date last year. Two vessels have cleared at Canton to complete their loading at Macao. Although the opening of these markets has been at rates so much under those of last season, it is to be regretted, that purchasers did not turn to greater advantage the pressure of the large stocks held by teamen. A good business has been done in Congous at Shanghai, and shipments have been upon a fair scale. We have again to remark upon the