

12c.; Crushed A. 11½; Yellow Refined, 9½c. to 9¾c.; Standard Syrup, 44c.; Golden do., 74c. *Teas.*—Imperial, 45c. to 90c.; Gunpowder, 50c. to 95c.; Young Hyson, 42½c. to \$1; Twankay, 32½c. to 40c.; Congou, 35c. to 85c.; Souchong, 35c. to 80c.; *Fruit.*—Lager Raisins are rather scarce, and are firm at \$2.55 to \$2.65; Valencias are held at 7c. to 7½c.; Almonds are quiet at late prices, 14½ to 15c.

HARDWARE.—The trade this week has been very active, but with little change in prices. The number of country buyers who have been in the city has been large. Stocks are coming in in large quantities, and no alteration in quotations are expected till after the close of navigation. Steel is quoted for cash 12½c. to 16c. per lb.; Spring Steel, 4c. to 5c.; Cut Nails, \$3 to \$3.15; Window Glass, \$1.80 to \$1.95.

HIDES AND SKINS.—The market this week was pretty well supplied. The prices were, for Hides, 8½c. to 8¾c.; Pelts, 55c.; Tallow, 5½c.

LIQUORS.—Business has been active and prices are firm. Brandy—Hennessy's, \$2 20 to \$2 60; Martell's, \$2 30 to \$2 60; Jules Rolins, \$2 10 to \$2 30; other brands in proportion. Rum is firm. Jamaica, quoted, \$2 10. Gin—Hollands, \$1 35 to \$1 50; Schiedam, \$3 75 to \$3 85; High Wines—For U. C., \$1 57½ to \$1 60 is paid. Rye Whiskey, 85 to 87½. Porter and Ales are in demand, but without change in price.

LEATHER.—The amount of business done this week was moderate, the demand has not been so active, but as the receipts have been small, the demand has been fully equal to the supply.

OILS.—The trade has been rather limited on the whole, and prices, if anything, have a downward tendency. Cod oil is now quoted 56c. to 56½c.; Pale Seal, 67c. to 67½c.; Straw Seal, 55c. to 60c.; Petroleum, 24½c. to 26c.

PROVISIONS.—Butter—Receipts, 3,960 kegs. There have been no large transactions transpiring. The rate for the week has been for shipping lots, 20c. to 21½c., and for city consumption about 2c. higher. Cheese—Receipts, 2,341 boxes; shipments, 3,918 boxes. Trade has been dull, and any sales transpiring were at late rates. Pork has been dull all the week, with very few sales reported. The quotations are, for Mess, \$27 25; Thin Mess, \$24 50 to \$25 00. Prime Mess is nominal. Lard is quiet, at 13½, at which price a considerable sale took place.

SALT.—The market has a downward tendency, and even lower prices are looked for. The supply is small, but as the stock is large there is plenty offering. Market closes dull and drooping. Fine, 78c. to 80c.; coarse, 52½c.; factory filled, \$1 45 to \$1 50.

WOOL.—No particular change in this market. Trade has been moderate, and quotations steady. Fleece, 25c. to 27c.; Pulled Wool, super, 26c. to 28c.; ditto, No. 2, 24c. to 25c.; Black, 23c. to 25c.

EFFECT OF THE WAR ON THE SUGAR TRADE.

In further confirmation of our views as to the probable heavy supplies, we may point out that the stocks in the United Kingdom are very heavily in excess; while in Europe and North America they were, when last estimated at the end of July, about 10 per cent. in excess of those of 1869, and showed a considerably greater surplus when compared with previous years. In addition, the European Beet crop of 1870-71 is estimated by Herr Licht to yield 100,000 tons more than in 1869-70; about 270,000 tons more than in 1867-69 and in 1867-68; and about 240,000 tons more than in 1866-67. The figures are as follows in round numbers:—1870-71, 900,000 tons; 1869-70, 802,000 tons; 1868-69, 632,000 tons; 1867-68, 633,000 tons; and 1866-67, 654,000. Ten years ago the Beet crop was only 366,000 tons. It is possible that the Beet crop of this season may reach 1,000,000 tons, and if the same rate of

increase be maintained, it will reach in 1880, the vast total of 3,000,000 tons, which is as much as the whole world now produces in Cane, Beet, Maple, and Palm Sugars taken together. And yet while this astounding increase goes on year by year, while the Beet cultivation is already being introduced into Great Britain and the United States—the only two Cane consuming countries left—while something like a sixth of our consumption is already supplied by Beetroot, the British Cane Sugar planters generally remain utterly unconcerned, showing not the slightest sense of their imminent danger, and those in the West Indies calmly waste £8,000,000 a year of their Sugar resources, imagining that they have reached perfection with the windmills and other appliances of a bygone age. We have often pointed out that they might even now more than retrieve their position, if, instead of doing nothing except sneering at proposed reforms, they would procure the richest canes by selection, crossing or otherwise; cultivate them by light modern agricultural science; buy powerful steam crushing machinery; and use centrifugal and vacuum pans, and even charcoal, for making their Sugar. If they persist, year after year, in pluming themselves on being the best of all possible planters, the end of Cane Sugar planting for the supply of the temperate zone is evidently at hand, and approaches at a continually increasing speed. Nor must the Cane Sugar planters hug themselves in the old delusion that Cane Sugar is better than the Beet, for when properly prepared, the two kinds cannot be distinguished from each other. Instead of the prejudices of buyers being in favour of Cane planters, they are wholly against them, owing to the long continued slovenliness and want of care shown by our colonial manufacturers. In case any should think that the war will interfere with the production of Beet Sugar on the Continent, we append the opinion of Mr. Licht, the greatest German authority on the subject. "According to foreign journals, it would seem to be the prevailing opinion that, on account of the existing war, and consequent falling off of hands, a great portion of the roots will be used for feeding purposes, and that the Sugar production of Germany would be thereby, to a great extent, curtailed; we consider this, however, quite an erroneous view of the question, and we feel sure that our Beetroot manufacturers will proceed with their operations as in normal times. In Austria, Russia, Poland, and Holland, as also with us, the crop promises well; news from France and Belgium is likewise more encouraging, the genial weather and ample supply of rain having been beneficial. As the weather the next few weeks will exercise a great influence on the quantity and quality of the roots, we abstain at present from giving any estimates, but as far as the German Union, Austria, and Russia with Poland, are concerned, they promise at least a good average, and the rest of the Continent a fair average crop; we can therefore anticipate in the production of the German Union, as also of other Beet-producing countries, an increase of from 8 to 10 per cent., making a total increase of 100,000 tons over last year." M. Dureau, whose invaluable *Journal des Fabricants de Sacre* has not as yet reached us this week, owing to the investment of Paris by the German forces, is also of opinion that the war will not, to an appreciable extent, injure the production of France, as the stoppage of almost all other industries will ensure a sufficient supply of labour for beet sugar manufacture."—*London Produce Market Review.*

BROOM CORN IN CHICAGO.—The market continues quiet, and prices comparatively steady at \$60 to \$100 per ton for new and \$110 to \$125 per ton for good to choice old.

—The tobacco crop is generally favorably reported of. In Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland and Mississippi there will be a falling off. In the other tobacco-producing States there will be a few average increases.

U. S. STAMP DUTIES.—For Agreement or Contract, or renewal of same on each sheet.....	\$0 05
Bank Check, for whatever amount.....	0 02
Bill of Lading to foreign ports, except British North America.....	0 10
Bond of Indemnity, each \$1,000 or part.....	0 50
Bond for executing Duties of any office.....	1 10
Certificate of Stock.....	0 25
Certificate of Deposits, not exceeding \$100.....	0 02
“ “ exceeding \$100.....	0 05
Certificates (Marriage).....	0 05
Deeds or Mortgages, or other conveyances of Real Estate, not exceeding \$500.....	0 50
Do., exceeding \$500 and not exceeding \$1,000.....	1 00
Do., exceeding \$1,000, for every \$500 or fractional part thereof.....	0 05
Draft or Order at sight.....	0 02
Draft, not at sight, for each \$100 or part.....	0 05
Lease, or Assignment of same, not over \$300.....	0 50
Lease above \$300, for each additional \$200 or part.....	0 50
Mortgage, or Assignment of same, over \$100 and not over \$500.....	0 50
Mortgages, for each additional \$500 or part.....	0 50
Notes, for each \$100 or part.....	0 05
Receipt for \$20 and over.....	0 02
Power of Attorney, to sell stocks or collect dividend or interest thereon.....	0 25
Power to sell or rent Real Estate.....	1 00
Power to collect Rents.....	0 25
Protest of Note or Draft.....	0 25

BANKERS' MAGAZINE.—The Bankers' Magazine for Oct. contains an article on the Bank of France; a list of four hundred savings banks in the various states, with the number of depositors, and the amount of deposits in each; a monthly statement of the public debt of the United States; comparative values of U. S. securities; the collection laws of the States, with the law of arrest, attachment, assignment, commercial paper, bankruptcy, interest, &c.; a list of new financial publications for 1870; decisions of the supreme court, and of the commissioners of the internal revenue and treasury departments, in reference to the national banking act; books on banking; banking and financial items, &c. The high character of this publication is well maintained.

THE NEW FIFTY-CENT PIECES.—The new fifty-cent. pieces have arrived, and, a considerable amount are getting into general circulation. The coin is of the same style as those of smaller denominations, and has the same faults. The die from which it was cast was very shallow; consequently, the figures, leaves and letters are but slightly raised, and will easily become indistinct when the coins have been long in use. On one side is a profile of Her Majesty, surrounded by the motto "Victoria Dei gratia Regina," underneath being the word "Canada." On the reverse is a wreath of maple leaves, surmounted by a crown, and in the centre, in large characters, "50 cents, 1870."

—Counterfeiters of the last issue of fifty cent fractional currency of the United States met a puzzling job in the attempt to imitate the peculiar fibre of the paper on which the genuine currency is issued. The attempt was made by the lithographing imitations of the fibre in pale red and blue, passing each sheet through two separate impressions, but this was only a poor substitute. The colour did not show through, and as the coloured fibre runs through the paper, the detection was easy. This peculiar paper, which the Treasury makes exclusively under protection of the law, has been one of the most successful preventives of counterfeiting that the Government has yet secured.

—The saw-mill at Blenheim, owned by Mr. Morris, was accidentally destroyed by fire on the 27th. There was no insurance, and the loss is about \$5,000.