

the University Endowment, according to their works. And your petitioners are in duty bound to sign by order on behalf of the Convention.

ROBERT LOWERY, Chairman.
HUGH W. REA, Secretary.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

TWO VICTORIES OVER THE TARTAR TROOPS.—CAPTURE OF SEVERAL BRITISH OFFICERS.

Head Quarters, Eight miles from Peking, Sept. 23.—Mr. Bowley, the Times correspondent, Mr. Look, secretary to Lord Elgin, Mr. Parkes, Messrs. DeNorman and Anderson, of Fane's Horse, and Captain Brabson have been made prisoners while engaged in choosing camping ground. They have been taken to Peking, where they are well treated. Engagements were fought on the 18th and 21st of September, at Changkua Wan, and Gang Chuan. On both occasions 30,000 Tartar cavalry advanced and were completely routed by the Allies. 2,000 Tartars were killed, and fifty guns taken. The Allies had only eighteen wounded. The Chinese have sent for a flag of truce with the provisions for a treaty. Lord Elgin demands the release of the prisoners before negotiating. The Emperor's brother has been appointed chief commissioner to make peace. The value of £250,000 sterling was taken at Changkua Wan.

Shanghai, October 4.—All is quiet. The rebels are threatening Hang Chiang.

THE ALLIED ARMIES IN CHINA.

The present advance by the Overland mail from Hong Kong arrived Oct. 13. The English mails of August 25, arrived Oct. 9. Details are given of the capture of Mr. Parkes and several Englishmen by the Chinese. They are well treated. It was previously known that the demand of the Chinese Commissioners at Tientsin for further delay was not by an order for the advance of the Allies. The towns on the march were found to be in a great part deserted. Supplies had been taken by force. On the morning of the 18th September it was found that the army was surrounded by the Tartar troops. An engagement immediately took place, which caused the Tartars to retire with some loss. A second engagement took place on September 21st, when about 25 of our force and several hundred of the enemy were placed hors de combat. The next day a flag of truce was sent in from Peking, and proposals were made to reopen negotiations. On the following day supplies were sent in by the Chinese for the use of the Allied army. The latest news is to September 27 or 28, when the Allied army was in position, 7 or 8 miles from Peking, and two or three from Tientsin.

WAR IN CHINA.—SIR H. GRANT'S DESPATCHES.

A supplement of the London Gazette contains the despatches from Lieut. Gen. Sir Hope Grant, commanding the forces in China, and from Colonel St. George Foley, British military commissioner at the head quarters of the French army in China, dated 22nd September. Describing operations up to the latter date. Sir H. Grant, in writing on the 20th September, from Chang-tsun-wah, states that on the 13th he halted at Hsiao-wu, forty miles from Tientsin, for Messrs. Parkes and Wade, who returned on the 15th having made arrangements with the Chinese Commissioners, by which it was agreed that the Allied forces should halt at Chang-tsun-wah, five miles short of Tang-chow, to which place the Ambassadors should advance with an escort to sign the convention. To prevent a collision it was settled that the Chinese army should fall back. On arriving on the 18th, however, the proposed camping ground was found occupied by a large Chinese army, and flanked by well armed batteries. Mr. Parkes started back to Tang-chow. Colonel Walker and Deputy Assistant Commissary General Thompson remained on the ground, with four men of the King's Dragoon Guards and one Sower, to await Mr. Parkes' return. Mr. DeNorman and Mr. Bowley had accompanied Mr. Parkes to Tang-chow, and remained there with Lieutenant Alderson. Mr. Locke and Captain Brabson started under a flag of truce with orders from Mr. Parkes and the whole party to return to head-quarters. Meanwhile the Chinese cavalry advanced in great numbers, and their infantry poured down on our right front. Sir Hope Grant was extremely anxious not to engage, for fear of compromising our officers who were in their hands. A consultation appeared in the enemy's line. They opened fire in their centre, and Colonel Walker's party rushed out of the midst of their hands. Colonel Walker reported that, whilst waiting for Mr. Parkes, a French officer joined him, who was suddenly cut down and on his riding up to prevent him being murdered, his own sword was snatched, and some men tried to throw him. Seeing that it was a deliberate attempt to assassinate the whole of them, Colonel Walker galloped out with his party, under the fire of the Chinese line. Mr. Thompson receiving a spear thrust in his back. It was useless to wait longer, and the attack was immediately formed. General DeMontauban advanced to turn their left. The attack commenced simultaneously on all points. The Chinese were very treacherous in their reception for our force. An intrenchment, skillfully concealed, extended on our right and left for several miles and with numerous guns. The enormous extent of country covered by the enemy showed they had more than 20,000 men and did not permit Sir Hope Grant to use his force with such good effect as he might have done. The attack of the allies was successful. The loss of the enemy was estimated at 600 killed, while seventy-five guns fell into the hands of the allies.

Sir H. Grant, writing, on the 22nd Sep., from head quarters, near Tang-chow, describes the successful advance of the allies in greater strength. On the 21st the strong was served admirably well. Several of the Chinese camps were burned, and the Chinese army retired upon Peking. Forty-three guns were taken in this action, and the loss of the Chinese was very severe. Our loss was two killed and twenty-nine wounded, chiefly lightly. Our loss on the 18th was 17 wounded, two since dead, one missing. The prefect at Tang-chow, Mr. Wade, and Mr. Wade's party, but a Chinaman afterwards brought in, stated that he had heard that upwards of twenty foreigners had been taken after the fight to Peking. This, if true, would give every reason for their safety. Colonel St. George Foley reports the complete success in both actions of the allies. The French loss was comparatively small. They captured 40 guns. He says there is every reason to believe that Mr. Parkes and party had been sent by Sang-kou-lin-sin prisoners to Peking.

LORD ELGIN'S DESPATCHES.

A second supplement of the Gazette has been published this evening, containing the official despatches of Lord Elgin.

Lord Elgin, writing Sept. 16, states that on the 11th, two white-bodied Mandarins arrived in haste from the North with a letter from Prince Iia and his colleagues, somewhat defiant in its tone. The writers expressed some surprise at his lordship starting with a force from Tien-tsin in spite of their letter of previous day, which letter, however, Lord Elgin had not received until two days after his departure, and the writers required

him to return thither, in terms slightly imperious. Lord Elgin thought the proper way to treat this letter was to take no notice of it, and he proceeded with the advancing column of the army. At seven o'clock the same evening, a further communication from these personages was received, which, both in letter and spirit, was more modest than the letter received twelve hours before. Lord Elgin says it concedes, unconditionally, almost all the points in controversy between us. A strong desire was expressed that the British army may not go beyond a certain point named, and that the writers remark that, if halted there, it would be still sufficiently near to be called into play should any hitch in the negotiations occur before replying to the communications. Lord Elgin inquired of the Commander-in-Chief whether or not we were in a position to continue, without interruption, our hostile advance on Tang-chow. Sir Hope Grant replied that it would be necessary, before undertaking a march which might end in the assault of Tang-chow, to create a large depot of stores, and bring up heavy guns, an operation which might involve a week or ten days, and perhaps a much longer time. This being the case, Lord Elgin's reply was of a nature calculated to bring matters to a speedy issue, so as to avoid delays which, at that season of the year, and in the existing low state of the river, were hazardous. His lordship said in substance, that the British army would continue its advance on Tang-chow, crushing all opposition, which it might encounter.

In a despatch from Lord Elgin, dated September 23, the brother of the Emperor appears as a negotiator for the re-establishment of peace, but his lordship stated that, until British subjects, detained at Peking, were restored, he would not take any steps to stay military proceedings.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE ON THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

The Gazette de Cologne contains the following communication from Vienna, dated the 24th inst.—“We learn from Paris that a complete understanding now exists between England and France, based upon the English note of the 27th of October, relative to the Italian question. The agreement will be shown by the nomination of ambassadors extraordinary to the Court of King Victor Emmanuel as soon as the Italian Parliament has proclaimed the constitution of the kingdom of Italy under the sceptre of that sovereign. Further, we are assured that the Western Powers will guarantee the new kingdom to the house of Savoy. With regard to Venice, France, which lately has made the programme of Milan the basis of its Italian policy, now, it is said, takes completely the English point of view. It is known that the latter power considers any act of aggression against Venice as more or less premature, and that it has made representations in this sense through its Minister at Turin. For this reason there is ground for anticipating a diplomatic arrangement respecting Venice.

TACTICS OF FRANCIS II.—THE KING'S PLUNDERING BATTALIONS.

The Paris Correspondent of the Morning Post writes as follows.—Official despatches have reached Paris from Naples, although the known and accredited agents of most Governments have retired even from Gaeta. It is impossible to read these reports without coming to the conclusion that Francis II. holds out at Gaeta, and that the programme which has been got up at Vienna. I will endeavour to give you a history of what has taken place during the last two months. When the Sardinian troops entered the Neapolitan dominions and the King fled to Gaeta, his Majesty wrote a doleful and supplicating letter to Napoleon III. He said he could not die at the hands of an ally, and was surrounded by unusual difficulties. He had followed the advice of His Imperial Majesty and granted a constitution; the constitutional Ministry had betrayed him and he was now shut up in a corner of his dominions, surrounded by a youthful family, and deserted by his uncles, who might have given him advice and support. Under such circumstances, would the Emperor Napoleon prevent the Sardinian fleet from operating against the town of Gaeta until he tried the chances of war by land? The appeal to the heart if not the head, of the Emperor was well conceived, and not without effect. Francis II obtained French protection by sea; and as the land defences of Gaeta were very formidable it enabled him to hold his ground. The moment the Austrian Cabinet heard of the success of Francis's letter a new programme was drawn out. The King of Gaeta's limited dominions were to be the centre of a hostile force, to take the Italian army in the rear if Austria attacked from the Venetian territory. Meanwhile the innocent victim who had moved the heart of Napoleon III. was to be the theatre of a hand-to-hand struggle, where the Emperor's army would be pillaged throughout the Neapolitan Kingdom. M. Farini, the Governor of Naples, had addressed a report to Count Cavour, in which he narrates from judicial evidence the murders, pillage and anarchy which the Bourbon bands under the title of reactionists, have committed. All the time the pious King of Gaeta was in communication with the plundering battalions, as they are also called, encouraging them to commit fresh atrocities and holding out future demands. Thus protected by Napoleon III. he avails himself of his position. But this is not all. Austria having failed with Russia and Prussia to get up a condition against France, Francis Joseph and France of Gaeta, across the small Straits of Messina, and will continue to do so. There is every reason to believe that Bavaria, Saxony, and other minor states have agreed with the exiled prince of Italy to attack the newly acquired territories of Sardinia, if events permit them to do so. If Francis can hold out at Gaeta, he will be of infinite use, in conjunction with the reactionary party, should hostilities be renewed. Either he must withdraw her forces from the Neapolitan dominions and permit the King to march on his own capital, or keep troops there which would be wanted to defend the Labrador frontier.

ARRIVAL OF THE BOHEMIAN.

The Bohemian all Liverpool on the 16th; London on the 17th; was boarded off Cape Race at 4 p.m. Siege of Gaeta confirmed, and four batteries had opened fire on the place. The North American, Kangaroo, the complete has arrived out. Breadstuffs declining and all descriptions slightly lower. Provisions dull. Consols closed on Wednesday at 93½ to 94. Money unchanged.

LATEST VIA LONDONDEARY.

Breadstuffs steady on Friday. Provisions quite. Consols 93½ to 94. Money unchanged.

THE PERIA WAS TO SAIL ON THE 8th FOR NEW YORK, AND EXPECTED TO TAKE FULLY £200,000 STG. IN GOLD.

The Daily News says the number of sovereigns withdrawn from the Bank yesterday for shipment to the United States was about 70,000. It was anticipated that an additional sum, estimated at about £200,000, will be taken out next week. The Times says the advance yesterday

from New York of the extension of the political panic have led the London correspondents of various firms in that city to make shipments of sovereigns and gold bars by the Europa, which sails to-day for Liverpool; and the Atlantic, which is to leave Southampton on Wednesday, direct for New York, will probably take a further sum. The amount withdrawn yesterday morning from the Bank in London was about £70,000, and it is not unlikely that a larger total will have been taken from the Liverpool branch. In addition £70,000 of bar gold has been despatched. The main object of the shippers of these parcels seems to be to furnish their friends with the means of advantageously meeting all contingencies, as discount was not to be obtained under 15 per cent per month, and foreign bills of exchange were unobtainable. The Herald remarks that if the next advice from New York fail to exhibit a sensible recovery, the drain will set in on an enlarged scale. The risk, however, will be considerable, in case a sudden reaction should occur. The Europa took out to-day £108,500 on freight.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—The Pays says, the report that the assembling of the Corps Legislatif will be hastened is incorrect; it will take place as usual in the beginning of February. The Senate, however, will meet earlier in order to regulate the execution of the resolutions contained in the imperial decree of the 24th Nov.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—The Moniteur publishes the supplementary convention concluded between France and England on the 16th November. The Paris says it can confirm the report of serious dissensions having occurred in the College of Cardinals at Rome.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Dec. 1.—The official Wiener Zeitung publishes the convention between France Austria and Sardinia for carrying out the partition of the debts and assets of Monte-Lombardo. The liabilities amount to 99,000,000 lire, of which some two-fifths are to be charged to Austria and three-fifths to Sardinia. The assets, which are also to be divided, amount to 9,500,000 lire.

The semi-official Danube Gazette denies the rumor circulated by some journals that Austria is negotiating for the cession of Venice, and remarks that those persons know Austria but little who think that she will barter her good rights.

NAPLES.

NAPLES, Nov. 24 (via Marseille).—A state of siege has been proclaimed in the Abruzzi. A proclamation of Gen. Pinelli orders that all persons found bearing arms without permission, or exciting or instigating, or instigating the National Guard are to be shot. Col. Delagana has already established the state of the siege in the Abruzzi. Gen. Stantori has issued a proclamation against street demonstrations. The General reminds the volunteers that the King loves them, but there are military laws which must be respected.

NAPLES, Nov. 30.—King Victor Emmanuel left this evening for Palermo. Naples is tranquil.

TURIN, Dec. 1.—The Italian journals refute the accusation contained in the letter of Prince Murat in reference to the state of things at Naples.

The Bishop of Loretto has pronounced the excommunication of the clergy of Santa Casa for having been guilty of receiving Victor Emmanuel.

VENETIA.

The Paris correspondent of the Post telegraphs that no government has made any overture to Austria respecting the cession or purchase of Venetia.

The report of the French troops are to winter in Syria excites comment in political circles. If the proceeding be not sanctioned by all the Powers, complications may ultimately arise. The detention of the troops under various pretences, is considered likely to revive the suspicions of the arrangement, between France and Turkey, of joint action at the proper time in the East.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Queen went to Aldershot yesterday and reviewed the division. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council sat yesterday. An appeal from Canada, Martin v. Lee, (part heard), was concluded.

THE NEW COINAGE.—The report that the new copper coinage has been recalled on any ground is without foundation. The issue proceeds on.

The ancient custom was observed yesterday at Eton College of the Scotch nobleman in the school. The Marquis of Lorn presenting the badge of St. Andrew to the head master, who entertained all the pupils nearly 70 of Scotch families at the school at a breakfast.

THE EMPIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The frauds were committed by Mr. English the late secretary. It is officially stated the deficiencies amount to £9794. The account called in state in their report that by a simple contrivance the auditors have been misled on each succeeding occasion were required. The secretary having entire control of the cash, has exhibited in the books an apparent balance invariably far in excess of the sum really in hand or at the bankers.

FURTHER BY THE BOHEMIAN.

GREAT BRITAIN. The London Chronicle states that the Parliament will meet on the 5th of February, and the Reform Bill has not yet been discussed by the Cabinet.

A deputation, which includes two members of parliament, has been appointed to convey an invitation to Garibaldi to visit England.

The Times publishes full details of the Expedition of the Bull-Dog and Fox for ascertaining the feasibility of the projected North Atlantic Telegraph. Results are pronounced highly satisfactory and encouraging.

FRANCE.

Marshal Vaillant was created Minister of the Emperor's household.

It is stated that the Emperor's purpose respecting the decree relative to the Constitution bill revealed the document to his astounded Ministers in Council, where it met with some opposition.

ITALY.

The Count of Syracuse died suddenly at Siz on the 14th, apoplexy.

The Consulate at Liverpool, and the Consul, Penni, was elected Vice-President of the Consulate, after having refused the post as Minister without a portfolio.

General Benedict had inspected the Austrian Fortress of the Venetian quadrilateral. He had also assembled the officials of Venice, and told them to prepare for the eventualities of an energetic defence.

THE PRINCIPALS.

Fears were entertained of a general rising in Wallachia. Twenty of the principal merchants at Cijonia had been killed by the Militia during the disturbance.

The Archbishop and President of the Council had been arrested at Jassy.

INDIA.

Bombay Mails of November 10th had arrived. News generally anticipated.

W. Morrison, an extensive Contractor of London, had suspended.

New York, Dec. 18.

The Steamship Atlas from Liverpool on

the 5th via Queenstown on the 6th, arrived this morning. Her news is anticipated. She brings \$60,000 in gold.

A fearful explosion had occurred in the Risco coal mines, near Newport, in Wales, entailing the loss of 170 lives.

The steamer James Alger, from Charleston, and E. B. Cuyler, from Savannah, came into collision this morning while coming in to their docks, and both were considerably damaged.

The World learns from an authentic source that British and French Consuls at Charleston have been approached by the secessionists with a view to securing their cooperation. Both replied that any communication to them would be immediately transmitted to the State department at Washington.

The steamship J.P. King, built to ply between this port and Charleston took fire this morning at pier No. 4, North River, and when almost totally destroyed. She was burning for some time, and grounded on the battery embankment. The J.P. King was valued at \$100,000, was partially insured, and was owned in this city and Charleston.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Illinois House Delegation had a meeting to-night—Lorrey and Morris were absent.

A resolution was agreed on, informally, that the Union must and shall be preserved. A full meeting was expected, including the Senators, that the resolution may be formally and unanimously adopted.

The new Hampshire Delegation have unanimously resolved that the true course in the protection of the public property and the enforcement of the revenue law at all hazards.

The South Carolina Commissioners, headed by Mr. Kitt, are expected on Thursday to negotiate with the Government of Forts Moultrie and Sumpter.

The Secretary of the Treasury has advertised for proposals, until the 25th, for the issue of five millions of dollars in Treasury notes pursuant to the act just passed.

It is reliably ascertained that Secretary Thompson's mission to North Carolina as a representative from Mississippi, is to procure her co-operation with all the Southern States in the great, that the Lincoln Administration shall not act as to damage Southern rights, whatever may be his individual opinion on the subject of secession.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of Attorney General Black to Secretary of State, which was confirmed—about one-third of the Senators voting against the appointment. No other nominations were transmitted.

Caleb Cushing, whose presence was requested in Washington, was in consultation with the President this morning.

Secretary Thompson left this morning for North Carolina. It is said that though he favors the secession of the cotton States, he is friendly to the resumption of relations with the Southern States, and will consent to give constitutional guarantees as may be satisfactory. It is not apprehended here that there will be bloodshed. Should the minute-men of South Carolina demand a surrender of Fort Moultrie, Major Anderson's instructions are deemed to be such as will enable him to retain an honorable position.

The position of France and of Louis Napoleon towards the seceding States is now a topic of conversation as heretofore bereft of speculation.

Reliable intelligence has been received to the effect that, the Emperor of France declines to pave the way for negotiations with South Carolina. Overtures have already been made to him and his recognition has been solicited.

He states that even if the independence of South Carolina, and if a Southern Confederation is recognized by the Northern States that by the rest of the Union, France cannot tolerate the idea on which this separate existence is based, and she will not endorse the system of slavery or the revival of the slave trade.

This intelligence is rather dampening to the heated spirits of the secessionists, who had counted confidently upon French sympathy, and if necessary, intervention.

But the whole policy of France is in the line of humanity, and against such a denial of rights as is contemplated and maintained by the South.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

Montreal, Dec. 18, 1860.

Cold, frosty weather continues; thermometer at 7½ a.m., 1° above zero; at noon, 5° above. The sleighing continues remarkably good.

BREADSTUFFS.—A general dullness in all wholesale trade, almost uniformly characterized this season of the year; a tolerably good market, however, is going on throughout Canada, and will continue to do so, grain and other products continue to find buyers at fair prices. The breadstuffs markets are dull and lower; there is no shipping demand for Wheat or Flour, both of which have within a day or two suffered a further decline. Lowest sales of both are quoted.

The following are receipts of Produce per Grand Trunk Railway, for week ending 15th inst.

Flour, barrels.....7,200
Wheat, bushels.....7,337
Oats, ".....624
Butter, kegs.....702
Ashes, brls.....261
Bacon.....15
Dressed Hogs.....406
Pork, brls.....35
Tallow, ".....220
Lard, ".....3
Timothy Seed, barrels.....96
HOGS AND PROVISIONS.—Our reports for the past two days, from markets in the Western States, present no new feature.—The Hog market has not changed very materially; it is a shade lower, however, but not much different. Mass Pork is selling last week in Cincinnati, at \$13.75 to \$14.25, according to brand, 1,600 barrels having been taken at these rates for fill orders on Tuesday last. At the close, the best brands went down to \$14, 500 barrels having been taken.

The Toronto Price Current of the 13th inst.

"Dressed hogs are coming in freely, and the demand for curing has set in with considerable activity. The quality continues excellent. Light to fair weights bring \$5 to \$5.50; and good to heavy weights \$5.50 to \$6 per 100 lbs. The latter figure was the extreme rate for the best hogs.

The Montreal market has not been active since Friday; supplies of Dressed Hogs were small, and little demand. This morning, however, there were more sellers and buyers. Some who are disposed to purchase are holding off, to see if prices will go further down; but the cold weather induces others who are sellers to wait, rather than let go at low figures. Our quotations show the range of the market.

GROCERIES.—Tea continues firm; there is no change to quote. In reference to sugar, it is believed the lowest point has been reached. The improvement in financial affairs in the United States has imparted firmness to the article, and there has been a slight reaction. The transactions in the Montreal market are very limited. Our quotations indicate a decline in the price. The higher grades of Coffee retain their firmness, and show some advance; but lower ones are

rather easier than they were a short time since. Since writing the foregoing, we have seen advice by the Chinese mail to New York, by "North Britain," which state that the settlements of Green Tea in China, up to October 1st, as against the same period last year, show a falling off of 132,000 packages, with but one small cargo of Punguey shipped, against nine last year. Stock of old crop on hand, 2,000, against 32,000 last year.

CANADIAN TIMBER.—From Farmworth & Jardine's (Liverpool) Circular, it appears that the market is good; and, as the stock at the close of the year will be moderate, present rates are likely to be maintained.—Quebec Yellow Pine Timber is quoted at 1s 4d to 1s 10d per cubic foot, and Waneey Board, 1s 10d to 2s 1d; Quebec Red Pine, 1s 6d to 1s 10d. It is stated that

"There is an excess in the supply of 10-109 Quebec Pine Logs, and in the stock of about 250,000 feet, as estimated on the 1st of the month, yet there is no difficulty in disposing of this article at advancing rates. Late sales have been effected at highest quotations for large averages of superior quality and for common Timber 16d to 18d per foot can now be obtained. For about six weeks we have had no arrivals of St. John Timber, the deficiency in the supply being 13,728 Logs; this has, however, been amply made up by a large import of very superior Board Pine from Canada, which has almost superseded Saint John, especially as the importations this year have not generally been of such quality as to claim the attention of consumers."

The following are the comparative Timber imports at Liverpool, from 1st Feb. to 29th November:—

	1859.	1860.
Quebec Pine, (Logs)	61,960	71,809
St. John Pine	25,496	11,768
Other Ports Pine	3,825	1,648
Doals, (Pine)	3,474,672	3,099,572
Quebec Doals	387,042	423,622

FINANCIAL.—The excitement in the United States, Stock and Money market is calming down, under the influence of recent European financial advices. There is now a reaction in New York City, and money is a little easier; the rise in Consols and the absence of excitement in Britain on "Fane's" news from New York, having rather disconcerted the Wall Street bears. Domestic exchanges, however, continue disturbed, and are likely to remain so until the political troubles which threaten to sever state relations are quelled.

There is no Financial excitement in Canada. The Banks are acting without caution, and there has been a slight shortening of the line of discounts; but, considering the widespread excitement in the States, the Province has not been much affected. On Friday, 14th, 60 day Bankers' drafts are said to have been sold to some extent at 105½ and 106, but the transactions may be classed as "outside" or "irregular"; for our most reliable Commercial exchange, at same sight, realized these prices at the same day. Merchants' Bills on London having sold for 105½. Money is very stringent here.

MONTEAL WHOLESALE MARKET.

Flour.—We quote, nominally, No. 1 Superfine, \$4.95 to \$5; Fancy, \$5.35 to \$5.45; Extra, \$5.60 to \$5.70; Superior Extra, \$5.80 to \$6. The highest price offering for quantities is \$4.80 for Superfine, but holders are unwilling to sell at that. We hear of a brand of 300 barrels, however, of a good brand at \$4.83, without inspection or co-operation.

Bag Flour.—Also, nominally, \$2.65 to \$2.80 no transactions.

Wheat.—U.C. Spring has sold in small lots, ex cars, at \$1 to \$1.02; and we hear of a sale of a carload at \$1, less the cost of unloading. We hear from Stratford that the price of Wheat ran down there as low as 70c, but as nobody would sell at that rate, it advanced again, on the 15th inst., to 80 cents.

Butter.—No shipping demand; latest sale of store-packed at 15½; some choice dairy in the market held at 16c.

Cheese.—We quote as before 9c to 10c; and for choice 11c.

Ashes.—Firm; First Pots \$5.72½; Inferior, \$5.75; Pearls, \$5.70.

Peas.—Little doing; We quote 65 cts. to 70 cts.

Barley.—Very dull.

Oatmeal.—Very dull and heavy; \$3.50c offered. A sale of 150 barrels at \$3.60.

Tallow.—Market quiet; asking price 11c for prime.

Lard.—Very little doing; latest sales at 11 cts.

Pork.—No change; Mess, \$17 to \$19; Prime Mess, \$11 to \$12; Prime, \$10.

Beef.—No sales to quote.

Dressed Hogs.—The market has been dull for a day or two; broke this morning, and fairly supplied; prices a little better, the range being \$3.50 to \$6. A lot averaging about 170 pounds brought lowest figure; a few averaging about 200 pounds, \$5.62½ to \$5.75; and some lots ranging between 220 and 240 pounds, \$6. A small nice-looking lot for retail purposes, brought \$6.12½; the weights were 84, 85, 90, and 100 pounds.

The carcasses to-day are in better order, and sell more readily.

Teas.—Firm; Twankays, 40 to 48 cents; Young Hysons, 45 to 65c.

Sugar.—To 7c to 8c.

Fish.—Dull, little doing; Split Herrings being quoted at \$4 to \$5.

Oils.—Cod, 57 to 59 cents; Seal, 60c. to 70 cts.

Furs.—We quote for best qualities:

Musk Rats.....	\$0.80 to \$0.10
do do do.....	2.00 to 2.50
Martin.....	1.25 to 1.75
Northern do.....	3.00 to 6.00
Fisher.....	3.00 to 5.00
Red Fox.....	1.25 to 1.50
do do do.....	1.00 to 0.00
Bever, per lb.....	0.40 to 0.60
do do do.....	1.50 to 2.00

Leather.—Market inactive; prices as before:—

Hemlock Spanish Sole, No. 1, (best brands) 22c. to 23c.

do do Sole, No. 2, 19c. to 20c.

do do do No. 1, 18c. to 22c.

do do do No. 2, 19c. to 21c.

Hemlock Damaged Sole, No. 1, 12c. to 17c.

Waxed Upper, light and medium, 33c. to 38c.

do heavy, 30c. to 33c.

Split, medium, heavy and light, 25c. to 28c.

do do do, 20c. to 25c.

Kips, No