

the ship-builders bounties out of the public treasury to reimburse them for the taxes they have to pay to the iron, steel, copper and cordage manufacturers. This was simply a plan to roll the whole burden over upon the farmers and other unprotected classes. Strange to say, it actually passed the Senate, but with an amendment excluding ship-builders on the Western lakes and rivers from the benefit of it. As the whole Tariff Bill failed, this beautiful project failed also, and now we find the ship-builders petitioning for the right to build or buy vessels in Great Britain and register them at home. This is protection. American industry with a vengeance. — *Chicago Tribune*

CANADA AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

A SPECIAL correspondent of the London *Times* writes from Paris, says —

"The Exhibition opened yesterday, or rather the building opened, as the Exhibition was not ready. Two-thirds of the articles are yet to be placed and at least one half of the stands and cases to be put up. Russia, Japan, China, and Australia—the most distant countries—were the most advanced in preparation. Even the French department, despite the superhuman efforts of the last few days, and which was only partially complete; the United Kingdom and Germany was in a similar predicament, the United States and South American States, if possible, more backward still."

"There was a large muster of colonists, including several from the new Dominion. The Hon. Mr. McGeoe with Messrs B. Seange and Day, for Canada. Mr. Honeyman, for Nova Scotia (whose section is one of the most complete in the building). Messrs Phillips Miller, &c., of Montreal. Mr. Boyd, of Toronto. Messrs. Belford and Foster, of the Toronto press. Mr. Gordon Brown, who is also here, was I regret to say, too ill to be present. The Colonial Commissioners, in common with the Imperial Commission, received the Emperor and the Empress at the intersection of the B. R. R. department—Lord Houghton acting as representative of all. The Empress looked like a girl of twenty-five and was, in truth, the fairest fair of the many thousand fair women there assembled. The day was lovely, but the enthusiasm was not overpowering. It will be a month yet before the interior arrangements are really complete."

You will be pleased to learn that on the nomination of his Grace the Colonial Secretary, the Hon. Mr. McGeoe, of Canada, has been appointed one of the future, on behalf of Great Britain, at the Paris Exhibition.

"The situation of Canada and the cluster of colonies surrounding her is exceedingly favourable in the building. The whole northern aspect of the immense oval but long is assigned to Great Britain and the British possessions, and in a straight line—like the cord of the arch—the Canadian falls run in front of the whole from side to side of the exhibit, or more strictly speaking, from the common centre of all corridors or avenues—the Picture Gallery—to the wall of the external or Machine Gallery. On one front we face the United States; on another Brazil and the South American States; immediately around us are India, Australia, the Mauritius, Tasmania, Natal, and Nova Scotia—the United Kingdom filling up all the interior space. When our collection is completely placed, our friends will I think have reason to be satisfied."

"Our stalls and emplacements are ornamented with handcarved or canopies, representing our native wood—very tastefully done from the designs of Mr. Taché and very much admired. The battresses are imitation of black walnut, and the cornices, &c., of bird's-eye maple, two of our most celebrated furniture woods. The square, or Main Court, is a forest tent, suspended from the roof and supported by ten pillars representing trees, which produce a very pleasant and pleasing effect. On these pillars sentences proper to Canada will be placed, and the intervals will be occupied by representations of forest scenery."

"The nearly 500 exhibitors in Canada who are interested directly and all who are interested generally in the success of our section here will be glad to learn that already our woods and our minerals begin to attract general attention. Sir William Logan's collection of minerals will be found to have vastly improved since former exhibitions; and the fact of Mr. Logan's placing his main edition to Logan is the best proof of the advances made by the Canada survey of late years, not only in local but in general discovery. Mr. Richardson of Sir William's staff, is very busy getting up his branch, and when the great map arrives it will be the first complete demonstration yet made of our mineral riches and resources. In former exhibitions our trophies of woods were usually in pyramid shape; this time they are arranged in the form of an immense florid portico, the lintel stone being supported by a stick of yellow pine fifty feet long and weighing about ten tons."

"Canada is represented in class IX (photography) by 8 exhibitors; in class XXVI (leather and fancy work) by 16 exhibitors; in class XXXVI (linen, yarns, flax, and hemp) by 11 exhibitors; in class XXX (woolen yarns and fabrics) by 25 exhibitors; in class XL (mining and metallurgy) by 60 exhibitors; in class XIX (products of the forest) by 27 exhibitors; in class XXIII (agricultural products not used as food) by 42 exhibitors; in class XLVII (leather and skins) by 9 exhibitors; in class XLVIII (agricultural apparatus) by 8 exhibitors; in class LIII (machines) and class LIV (machine tools) by 14 exhibitors; in class LIX (paper-making) by 4 exhibitors; in class LXI (carriages) by 6 exhibitors; and in the next class (saddlery and harness) by 7 exhibitors. Of cereals and other farinaceous products used as food (class LXVIII) there are 77 exhibitors, about half English and half Lower Canadian. In other food substances not farinaceous we are also fairly represented, and, indeed, more or less in almost every class of every group."

ST. JOHN TRADE REPORT.

ST. JOHN, N.B. April 27, 1867.

THE business of the week has shown marked symptoms of improvement, and the change in the aspect of our streets and wharves from that presented only a month since is very striking. On Thursday and Friday the ice commenced running in the river, and to-day (Saturday), the first steamer of the season left for Woodstock. The communication with P. E. Island is also open, and a steamer leaves Shediac for Charlottetown to-day. The weather is fine and Spring seems to have fairly arrived at last. On the 21st, the S. S. "Pantheon" arrived from Liverpool with a full cargo. On the same day the ship *Eleanor* arrived from London, and the *Water Lily* from Glasgow, both with general cargoes. Besides the usual steamers of the International company, there have been two arrivals from Portland, and two from Boston with flour, one from Boston with general cargo, one from Philadelphia with coal, and one vessel from Cardenas with molasses. The stocks of dry goods left on hand from last season's business are quite considerable, and the importations of the present spring will consequently be light. The continued depression of the ship building interest will also affect the demand for many other descriptions of goods, and importers have restricted their orders accordingly. The money market is slightly easier, the banks are probably doing all they can to afford the necessary accommodation to their customers, but their means are altogether inadequate to the requirements of the business of the country, and complaints on this head meet us at every turn. Sterling exchange still rules high, the Bank rates for 60 day bills on London being 10½ premium, and for sight bills 11½ premium. We are sorry to observe that combinations to raise the rate of labour are becoming very prevalent. In view of the high price of flour and many of the necessities of life, employers should undoubtedly pay as high a rate of wages as they can possibly afford, but we look upon these combinations to fix uniform rates of wages in certain trades as unjust to the men themselves, inasmuch as the skillful steady workman is placed upon the same level as one in every way inferior. The time chosen for this movement too is singularly inopportune, and it persisted in can only result in the importation of foreign labour to the great injury of all concerned. We already hear of at least one large manufacturer of lumber who states that he will be obliged to close his mills if the demands of the men are persisted in.

LEARNER.—The exports for the week of this staple have been moderate. There have been four clearances for Great Britain with deals, two for Cuba, and one for Santa Cruz with boards and six vessels of small tonnage for United States ports. The sugar shock season is about closed, there being no clearances to report this week, and a few small vessels now loading will probably complete the season's operations in this department. The S. S. "Acadia" for Glasgow took a miscellaneous cargo, consisting of 141,000 feet of deals and boards, 200 tamarac posts, 355 maple logs, 900 boxes of pool blocks 240 bbls and 355 boxes herring, 75 pkgs butter, and 27 casks skins.

Freights to Great Britain have slightly improved, the S. S. "Pantheon" being chartered for Liverpool at 65 per standard and some other vessels at 63s. In West India freights there is but little doing, \$7.25 for boards to north side of Cuba, and \$7.75 to Cienfuegos, being about outside rates. For United States ports several charters have been effected at an average of about \$4.00 for Boston and \$5.00 for Newport for orders.

Flour.—The flour market remains steady at our quotations of last week. No large sales are made or are likely to be effected at present prices, but there is a fair retail demand, which the opening of communication with the interior will naturally increase. The receipts of the week amount to 3500 bbls. The stock on hand is sufficient for the wants of the trade, but is not at all excessive for the season of the year. Some apprehension is expressed that as the summer advances a proportion of the Canadian flour sent to this market will sour. We do not know what are the grounds for this opinion, but it may be as well to state thus early that such an article would be utterly unsaleable here. Packers of flour should also pay more attention to the quality of the barrels, as a barrel of flour has to contend with pretty rough usage even before it reaches St. John, to say nothing of perhaps two or three hundred miles by various modes of conveyance on its way to the interior, and a very large proportion of the Canadian barrels are lighter and weaker than they should be.

This may seem a small matter, but a good deal of loss is often avoided by attending to small things, and the purchaser of flour will always give the preference to good sound barrels.

Strong Superfine 45 to 47 50 Ordinary brands, Supers \$2.25 to \$2.75. Cornmeal \$5.00. Oatmeal (scarce) \$6.50 to \$6.75.

Provisions and Groceries.—There is no change to report in Provisions. The arrival of the "Eleanor," from London, has somewhat replenished the stock of Groceries. She brought a considerable quantity of Tea and we note that an arrival from Cardenas has added to the stock of Molasses about 200 bbls. Prices are unchanged.

Mr. Wallace the agent of the Sussex Cheese Factory, has just returned from Canada, whither he was sent to make enquiries and obtain practical information regarding the Canadian cheese factories. Mr. Wallace proceeded as far as Ingersoll, C. W., where he purchased the necessary presses, vats, &c., for the Sussex factory. We understand that the necessary buildings will be erected immediately, and that the affair will be in operation at an early day. Another factory is about being started at Sackville, N. B.

Notice has been given that an application will be made to the Legislature of New Brunswick at the next session for an act to incorporate "The Brunswick Antimony Mining Company," the objects of which are defined to be "the raising, quarrying and mining, antimony and other minerals in the parish of Prince William, in the County of York."

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

At an end, trade during the past week having been inactive, and sales very light. The amount of goods sold during the past season has not come up to expectations. Country merchants, it has been found, had larger stocks on hand than was anticipated, and consequently bought in many instances only to sort up.

Fortunately, the imports of dry goods for the first four months of the year, though still heavy, show a very considerable falling off as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The decrease in the articles of cottons, woollens, silks, and velvets, was \$261,214 in the month of March alone, or nearly 40 per cent. on the imports of these articles in March 1866, which amounted to \$713,632.

The Cotton market in Liverpool has been very fluctuating during the past week. Following the decline noticed in our last issue, a reaction set in, and a gain established of 2d. over the lowest point touched, on the grade of middlings. Subsequently, however, a part of this advance was lost and the closing quotations yesterday were 11½ for Middling Upland, and 11½ for Middling Orleans.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

At an end, trade during the past week having been one of extreme dullness. As the canals were opened on the 1st inst., and communication opened with all points West, we may look for a greater degree of activity in the weeks to come.

COFFEE.—A very light business has been transacted but at very firm prices.

CHEMICALS.—Nothing has been done; prospective buyers are waiting for the arrival of the spring fleet.

FRUIT.—Is very dull, but prices are fully maintained for Layers and Valencia, especially for the latter.

FISH.—Are entirely without transactions, while stocks are ample.