

in their execution, and being without numbers, are most difficult to distinguish and discuss. I however found out a few and notice them; though I must admit there is not one of them worthy of an extraordinary commendation. They are divided into the works of Italian artists and those of the Roman States. Such a nice distinction in the arts, I confess is strange to English critics—bad to my taste. A small picture representing Marc Anthony (not catalogued) shewing the head of Cicero, is marked in writing as the product of *Thioba*, of Naples. It is a curious subject to chise, but is well treated and well painted. Near it in this small hall—for Italy boasts but one—is an unfinished picture by *Celentano*,—a dimayed procession—moved by some unseen object in various ways, is wonderfully well designed. But the impossibility of discovering the subject that has thus called forth the powers of the artist and the unfinished painting of the picture precludes all fair criticism. There is also a tolerably good picture, *a la Schaldin*, by M. Ornenti, and another by Morretti, of Naples, (in catalogue) representing the reading of a letter to an invalid lady; subject of course, unknown. In the Roman Court we have a good landscape—very superior to the pictures around it—by D'Azzoglio. Under it hangs a Neapolitan corricola, drawn with great spirit in water colour by Pellizzi. The gems, however, of Roman art in these rooms are those of the most beautiful mosaics probably ever sent to France. They represent the Virgin and Child of Sassoferato; the Holy Family, by Raphael; and St. Peter, by Guido Rene—as large as the original pictures, and well worthy of a visit. Having dwelt for a short time on these, and getting tired of the grumbling crowd, who, with justice, exclaimed against the manner in which the pictures were shown, I proceeded to the Gallery of Statues. Here I was gratified to find that the two best statues in the collection—and they are all really very fine—had been purchased by a countryman. I allude to the "Sleep of Innocence," one of the most charming figures ever produced by an Italian sculptor; (it is the work of Josue Argenti, of Milan,) and to "Camilla," by Bottinelli, both secured by a well known appreciator of the fine arts—(Mr. Young)—resident in Scotland. "The last days of Napoleon the 1st," is a work of great art. It represents that sovereign seated in his chair clutching in his hand a map of his beloved France. The likeness which expresses much pain, may well be supposed to be a tolerable likeness of the Great Emperor in his last illness. The French Government as in duty bound, have purchased this popular statue, but have not communicated in their catalogues or otherwise the name of the sculptor. A figure of "Charlotte Corday," evidently making up her mind to the assassination of Marat, is a dreadful reality, by Migliorvetti of Milan. Its execution is very fine, but the subject is so painful I fear the work will not readily find a purchaser. "Hagar in the wilderness," is also a great gem by Lazurini, but is also a somewhat harassing subject. The death-stricken boy too truly tells its own tale of woe. Galatea, by Giovanni Scerone, is certainly one of the very finest and most pleasing statues in the whole gallery. A colossal group of Columbus, holding under a stray Indian, is one I do not like. The conception is good, but the figures are too large, and the great discoverer of America seems about to "fig" (in schoolboy parlance) the wretched native whom he has seized. A boy fisherman, by Albertoni, is a very pleasing subject, executed with great art. The same may be said of "The Beggar," by Galli, and several others which I should be glad to notice did your space allow me to do. In strolling through the outer gallery I noticed a four-seated sleigh carriage from Canada, and a vehicle on wheels without springs. The elasticity of the latter on rough roads, arising from a single plank of white spruce, delighted me with the simplicity of this carriage, and I was pleased to hear that it was built so cheap. I have taken several friends to see it, and one and all have expressed their conviction that were this equipage well introduced into England it would be largely, if not generally adopted. I also admired the simplicity of an apparently insignificant improvement in our household furniture. But I could not help lingering over it. I allude to a clothed horse—the most troublesome piece of furniture in every small house—which I perceive in Canada is made to fold up almost within the proportions of an umbrella stick. I am happy to say I found all the Canadian articles in the agricultural shed unpacked and properly laid out. Mr. Patterson's ploughs and other instruments from Western Canada, are worthy of attention. In my next (if the weather be fine) I propose to give your readers some description of the parks with the many curious buildings which dot them, and which surround the palace and attract many, afternoon and evening, eager visitors to the Champ de Mars.

The Emperor of Russia has just arrived to see the Exposition.—*Gazette Correspondence.*

manufacturing companies in Canada has hitherto not been such as to induce their general formation. There seems to be a general cry in the little towns of the country for factories, not so much for their profit as it is for the hope that they will make the town lots sell better. Men are induced to take stock in them without first inquiring whether there is a demand for the article, whether the business is likely to pay, or whether the locality is a suitable one, having a sort of idea that, start the factory going and it will turn out all right. Any such scheme as this must result in nothing but disappointment and great loss to its founders. The experience of Oshawa has often been appealed to to support the formation of these factories, but the experience of Oshawa but bears out the statements made above. The Hall Works failed when worked by a joint stock company, and, with one exception, all our mills and factories are owned by the men who manage them.—*Oshawa Vindicator.*

## ST. JOHN TRADE REPORT.

ST. JOHN, N.B. June 1, 1867.

THE business of the season still continues in a very backward condition, and transactions generally are below their customary amount. This may be in a great measure caused by the delay produced by the unusual freshet which has had the effect of throwing back the usual season for rafting lumber by several weeks, and thus prevented the earlier realization of any portion of the winter's production. Money still continues unmistakably tight; but we are glad to notice that a movement is on foot for the establishment of a new Bank with ample capital. The amount of capital will be \$500,000, with power to increase to \$1,000,000, and immediate application will be made to the Legislature for a charter of incorporation, when the Bank will at once go into operation. We hope some of the Canadian Banks will see their way to open agencies in New Brunswick. There is an ample field for the employment of a considerable amount of capital, and though it is no part of the duty of a Bank to create business, yet they can legitimately encourage and stimulate healthy enterprise, and under proper restrictions and with prudent management, materially conduce to the general prosperity. The shipping arrivals of the week comprise two vessels from Liverpool with salt, iron, and coals; two from Cape Breton with coals; one from Porto Rico with sugar; and eight from United States ports with flour and general cargoes. There were besides eight or ten vessels in ballast, and the usual Boston and Portland steamers.

LUMBER.—The clearances of the week have been six vessels for Liverpool, one for London, and two for Irish ports, with deals; one for Cien-fuegos with boards; and six vessels for United States ports. There are now in port, loading and waiting for cargoes, 31 ships and barques of large tonnage, and 38 brigantines and schooners, besides coasting vessels. Many of these are yet unengaged, and freights rule low and dull. We quote deals to Liverpool or London, 60s. per standard; Bristol Channel, 62s. 6d.; Belfast, 65s.; West Coast of Ireland (small vessels), 72s. 6d. Boards to Boston, \$4.00; New York, \$6.00; North side Cuba, \$6.50 to \$6.75.

FLOUR, &c.—The market is dull, and with a greater disposition on the part of holders to press sales, there appears to be even a less disposition to buy. Under these circumstances prices have given way, and we quote to-day strong superfine, \$10.00 to \$10.25; ordinary brands, \$9.50 to \$9.75. Possibly even lower rates would be acceded for large lots, but there is an utter absence of demand except of the merest retail character. The receipts of the week have been 2900 barrels, of which we notice 1500 barrels came via Shediac and E. & N. A. Railway.

Corn meal is firm at \$5.00 to \$5.25. rye flour \$7.00 to \$7.25, oatmeal \$7.50 to \$7.70.

Imports of bread stuffs, at St. John, N. B., for the month of May, 1867:—Flour 20 567 barrels, corn meal 2,072, oatmeal 784 rye flour 115, Indian corn 7,761 bushels.

Other general imports of the month:—Pork 485 bbls., beef 34 bbls., butter 331 pkgs., cheese 181 boxes, feed 291 bags, seed 267 bags, beans and peas 40 bbls., salt 1610 tons, 1409 sacks, tobacco 7 hhd. 449 boxes, pitch, rosin, and tar 517 bbls., coals 1981 tons, iron bars, bolts, and plates 27,348, pig iron 445 tons, steel 389 pkgs., nails and spikes 857 bags, yellow metal 64 cases, 1429 rods, tin plates 604 boxes, chains 140, anchors 51, glass 569 boxes, earthenware 169 crates, cordage 1869 coils, canvas 94 bales, oakum 1011 bales, hemp and manilla 100 bales, alcohol 94 cases, brandy 547 casks, rum 31 pun., gin 368 casks, liquors 5099 cases, tea 906 chests, 1507 half chests, coffee 61 bags, rice 428 bags, molasses 689 casks, sugar 119 hhd., 249 bbls., soda 893

pkgs., furniture, 528 (kgs., gunpowder 516 pks., vinegar 126 casks, varnish 25 cks, lignum vitae 2392 pieces; sundries consisting principally of dry goods, hardware, and small groceries 13,809 pkgs.

Exports of lumber from the port of St John for the month of May, 1867, as compared with the corresponding month of last year:—

	1867.	1866.
Deals and deal ends, s. f.	15,178,811	18,494,178
Boards, setg., and pck., s. f.	4,573,012	2,223,583
Pine timber, tons	1,598	75
Birch do	1,549	938
Pickets, m.	72	275
Laths, m.	382	3,391
Shingles, m.	20	1,875
Shooks	9,704	31,184
Spars, sleepers, and knees	—	594

The principal miscellaneous exports of the month are comprised in the following list:—Smoked gasperau or alewives 1223 bbls., pickled do. 324 bbls., fresh do. 34 bbls., salmon (fresh) 47 boxes, bass do. 23 boxes, smoked herrings 800 boxes, potatoes 1800 bus., hay 595 bbls., flax seed 74 bbls., eggs 275 bbls., buter 10 pkgs., coffee 10 bags, molasses 213 casks, sugar 16 hhd., vinegar 124, gin 4 casks, bricks 34,500, lime 50 casks, manganese 90 bbls., spruce poles 1780, horses 28.

SHIP BUILDING AT MIRAMICHI.—A handsome modelled and substantially built barque, of 388 tons register, and 503 carpenter's measurement, was launched from Parker's Yard, by A. D. Shirreff, Esq., on the morning of Tuesday last. She is called the *Amanda*, and was built by Mr. Carroll, under the inspection of S. Laphorn, Esq., Lloyd's agent, and will be classed A. 1, 7 years. The *Confederate Star* of 368 tons register, built in the same yard by Mr. Carroll last year, lately sold in England for £3000 stg. She was a very fine vessel, and consequently brought a good price.

The ship "Mabeno," 700 tons burden, laden with goods from Great Britain, and bound for Chatham, Miramichi, struck on the reef of the North Cape of P. E. Island on the 22nd ult., and a gale setting in on the next day, she has become a total wreck. Portions of the cargo have been saved in a damaged condition, but the ship will be a total loss.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. JOHN, N.B., June 6th, 1867.

BUSINESS generally unchanged. Flour market dull and declining, receipts moderate, demand very light. Strong Superfine, \$9.75 to \$10. Ordinary brands, \$9.25 to \$9.50. Round lots unsaleable at these prices. Government proposes to abolish 4 per cent duty on shipbuilding and manufacturing materials, and impose additional duties on spirits to correspond with Canadian Tariff. Bill to incorporate Merchants Bank of St. John passed second reading.

## REVIEW OF THE HALIFAX MARKET.

(From the Circular of C. M. Creed.)

BUSINESS since our last review has not been active BREADSTUFFS.—Flour is not so firm, and there has been very little demand during the week. The poorer classes who of course, are the great consumers, have not been able to reach the high price, and, in consequence, have had to substitute rye and cornmeal in place of flour. The stock of No. 1 Canada now on hand is light, yet it is sufficient for present requirements. A decline of 50 cents per bbl. has taken place in New York within a day or so. There will be a corresponding fall most probably in Canada. We quote No 1 Canada at \$10.80, at which figure some lots were offered yesterday. Rye quiet. Cornmeal declined. Holders are anxious to sell at \$5 62½ and \$5.75. The Imports for the week: From Canada, 2030 bbls flour, 500 bbls rye; From United States, 98 bbls flour, 100 bbls rye, 1475 bbls cornmeal; From P. E. Island, 20 bbls oatmeal. The exports: To ports not Provincial, 80 bbls flour 90 bbls biscuit, 30 bags bread.

FISH.—We have no change to note since our last. Cod continues dull, with limited enquiry for any description. Soft-cured and Labrador in no demand. Mackerel quiet. Herring very dull. Alewives in fair request. The receipts: From P. E. Island, 20 qts cod, 9 qts scale; From New Brunswick, 3350 half-boxes herring, which are worth from 18 to 20 cts per box. From U. States, 222 bbls herring. The exports: To West Indies, 170 tierces, 1221 boxes, 255 half-boxes codfish, 130 tierces scale, 1110 barrels herring, 286 bbls 8 hf-bbls mackerel, 32 bbls alewives, 2 bbls salmon, 132 boxes smoked herring. To United States—130 bbls herring, 50 bbls mackerel, 6 bbls salmon. To Canada—477 bbs smoked herring.

PRODUCE.—Potatoes continue in good demand at

THE HAMPTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The *Statesman* says that "another meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held in the Town Hall, Hampton, on Saturday afternoon the 19th inst., at which it was resolved by a very large majority, to cease further operations and wind up the affairs of the company as speedily as possible; in accordance with which resolution the Directors were instructed to act. This decision was arrived at, from the fact that the company was working under the old Act, whereby each shareholder was made liable to an unlimited extent; and also to the unwelcome statement that by November next, according to present arrangements, the sum of \$22,000 would be required to meet liabilities maturing between that time and the present, while only \$5,000 would be available from calls for stock payments." While we are glad to hear of the extension of manufactures in every direction, we think that the Hampton Company have acted wisely under the circumstances. The result of joint stock