

there is too frequently found "an unknown quantity," representing the condition of the insured. This is a premium offered for rashness. This leads to arson and incendiary fires. This hazards the property of innocent parties. And this, too, strikes at the foundations of the prosperity of all reliable companies. It will not be easy to establish examinations and rules of admission to the underwriting fraternity. Its lists are open to all, but a very salutary check may be administered by the sound and reliable companies, if they are true to themselves and to one another, and carefully maintain the standards of their profession.

THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The Chicago branch of the International Chamber of Commerce and Mississippi Valley Society of London, held a meeting recently in that city, at which resolutions urging the whole Western commercial, manufacturing, and farming community of the Valley to join the organization were passed, and the press of the West were urged to encourage and endorse the movement. This organization have a branch in Memphis, New Orleans and St. Louis in this country, and in London in England, whose objects are to develop the resources of the Mississippi Valley and to open new transportation routes; while on the part of England it commends itself to capitalists who are seeking safe investment for surplus capital.

The Dominion Telegraph Company have introduced a lower tariff for the transmission of night messages by adopting a special rate of fifteen cents for not exceeding ten words.

One of the chief exports of Egypt is cotton seed; the amount sent out of the country, mainly to England, having risen from 1,000 cwt. in 1860 to 3,490,080 in 1873.



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TO OUR ADVERTISING PATRONS.

As there are many people at a distance who would gladly introduce their business to the *Maritime Provinces*, but who have not any correspondents here, or any facilities for obtaining the necessary information to enable them to open a trade, we will *always* place our services at their disposal to advance their interests in any way in our power, either by attending to their business personally, or by placing it in the hands of thorough competent and reliable parties.

We would particularly invite the attention of all (who do not find any business in their line advertised in the *Review*;) to the advantage they can gain by being first in the field, both as regards the paper and the territory. As our motto is first come, first served, we will give those who apply first our most special attention and (where it is merited) the strongest advocacy of our columns.

We only ask the reader to refer to publisher's notices with regard to circulation, &c., to convince him of the value of our medium.

We will not, under any circumstances, interfere with the interests of our advertisers, but always aim to advance their interests by putting all the business we can in their hands. We have facilities for placing Agencies or Commissions of all kinds in the hands of either our own Agents or others of the most undoubted character, and therefore will be pleased to receive communications on any subject varying from Book and Newspaper Agencies, through all branches of machinery and marketable goods, to that of making ordinary collections, and to extend to every part of the *Maritime Provinces*. At the same time guarantee satisfaction and reasonable terms.

TO OUR LOCAL PATRONS.

As the proprietor has had a very extensive experience in travelling throughout all parts of the Dominion, and has good connections at all points, he will be glad to give them any information within his power, or to advance their interests.

To our Subscribers.

We will always be pleased to have them call at our offices, and will render them all the information at our disposal. We would especially invite calls from country merchants when in town, and will notify them of any special bargains we may know of. We will always have a desk to place at the disposal of our customers to enable them to write letters, &c., while down town, and will attend to any of their commissions on reasonable terms.

Address.

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Postal.

The following very pertinent remarks were recently addressed by a correspondent to one of the city papers and we most sincerely trust they will be acted upon. It only requires to be represented to the proper authorities and they cannot fail to see the utility of the measure. It will not only be a benefit to the general public, but will save the Post Office Department a large amount of trouble and expense. Will our representative kindly ventilate this matter.

"Now that the postal arrangements with United States have been concluded, would it not be well to go a little further and adopt the system of returning letters which has existed there for years, viz., returning a letter to the writer, if not called for within so many days, as specified on envelopes of all business men. The present rules in the Dominion require every letter not called for to be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Ottawa, and thence is returned to the owner after three months.

Now, I write an important letter to a person in the country; through some cause or other the letter is not called for, and I am left totally ignorant whether my letter has been received or not; and only after three months do I find my letter returned to me from Ottawa, with a fine of 6 cents to pay.

In the United States, if a letter is not called for within time specified by the sender on his envelope, the letter is at once returned to the writer without any extra charge. If your postal authorities would only accept this system, they would certainly confer a great benefit on all business men in the Dominion.

N. Y. Court of Arbitration.

ANOTHER DECISION THAT FREIGHT MUST BE COMPUTED ACCORDING TO TERMS OF BILL OF LADING.

Bush & Jerons against E. Pavenstedt & Co.

The plaintiffs, as owners of the steamship "Pleiades," W. Lee, master, which lately arrived at the Port of New York, from Yokohama, Japan, with a cargo of teas, claim of the defendants a difference of freight on 875 half chests consigned to them. The measurement of the chests, according to the bills of lading was 53 13-40 tons.

The plaintiffs claim freight on 61 25-100 tons, which they allege was the true measurement of the chests.

After hearing the testimony, Justice Fancher decides as follows:

"The stipulation of the parties contained in the charter party and the bills of lading appear in this case to be very explicit and there does not appear to have been any mistake or fraud sufficient to set aside such mutual stipulations of the parties."

"There must, therefore be an award that the plaintiffs are not entitled to recover any additional freight on the teas in question beyond the amount specified in the bills of lading."

The following directions are given for detecting counterfeit fifty cent notes now in circulation: On the counterfeit the lock of hair in the corner of Dexter's forehead touches the hair at each end, while in the genuine it is a "C" shaped lock, and touches only at the lower end.