

Since 1783 the population of the Province has doubled every 17 years.

### PROVISIONS.

Provisions are cheap, and the markets well supplied.

Beef.....	4d. to 5d. per lb.
Pork, Mutton, and Veal.....	3½d. to 4d. "
Poultry .....	4d. to 5d, "
Fish of all kinds, very low.	
Butter.....	8d. to 10d. "
Cheese .....	5d. to 6d. "
Potatoes.....	1s. 6d. to 2s. per bushel.
Turnips .....	10d to 1s. "
Oats .....	2s. to 2s. 3d. "
Wheat .....	3s. 6d. "
Hay.. .....	50s. to 60s. per ton.
Flour (Wheat) .....	20s. per brl. of 196 lbs.
Oatmeal.....	17s. 6d. "
Buckwheat Meal .....	17s. 6d. "
Tea.....	2s. to 3s. per lb.
Sugar .....	4d. to 6d. per lb.

### VALUE OF PROPERTY.

It is almost impossible to arrive at any correct idea of the property owned in New Brunswick; it is probably over £25,000,000. The Secretary of the Province estimates that each individual inhabitant, if the wealth were equally distributed, would own real and personal property to the extent of 440 dollars. This appeared to be large, but it is probably within the mark. In 1851 the wealth of the United States, if equally distributed, would give about 350 to every free inhabitant. Only two States of the Union exceeded in wealth (per head) in 1851, the supposed wealth of New Brunswick at the present. These were the States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island; in the former of which the average is 511 dollars, and in the latter 540. It is about equalled by Louisiana, South Carolina and Connecticut. All the other States are considerably under 400 dollars per head. The wealth of Great Britain per head exceeds that of New Brunswick, but in this Province it is more equally divided.

### REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The ordinary Revenue in 1784 was £742; in 1789 it was £962; in 1803 it was £3,731; in 1814, £25,878; in 1824 it was £44,620—these sums exclusive of certain fees collected by the Imperial Government. In 1834 the Revenue had increased to £96,375; in 1840 it was £110,047; in 1845 it was £126,656; in 1850, £104,933; in 1854, £203,054; in 1856, £147,248; in 1857, £167,063; in 1859, it was £168,726, with £24,634 additional as a Railway impost.

The tariff of the Province is so arranged that no more taxes are levied than is necessary for the purpose of carrying on the Government, and supporting or aiding such institutions of the country as are chargeable to the revenue. It is stated by the Provincial Secretary that the taxes in New Brunswick—direct and indirect—are about 17s. 6d. per head; in the United States 32s. per head; and in England 60s.