

PARKS' COTTON MANUFACTURES.

COTTON WARP.

White, Blue, Red, Orange and Green, Nos. 5's to 10's. Warranted Full Length and Weight. Stronger and better in every respect than any other English and American Warp.

Beware of Imitations. None is genuine without our name on the Label.

COTTON CARPET WARPS.

Made of No. 8's Yarn 4 Ply Twisted, White, Red, Orange, Brown, Slate, Blue, Green, &c. All Fast Colours.

Beam Warps for Woollen Mills.

ANY WIDTH AND NUMBER OF YARN.

WARRANTED TO WEAVE WELL.

GREY COTTONS.

We would ask the attention of purchasers to the Grey Cottons we are now making. This Article is manufactured out of

AMERICAN COTTON.

Which is much superior to the material used in making English Grey Cottons.

It will be found quite as cheap, and really *MUCH* BETTER than any other Cotton in the market.

Our goods have our name upon them; and are warranted to be all that we claim for them.

They are sold by us only to the
WHOLESALE TRADE.

from whom Country Merchants can always obtain them by asking
SPECIALLY FOR THEM.

WM. PARKS & SON
New Brunswick Cotton Mills.

The Principle of Commercial Reciprocity.

[N. Y. Daily Bulletin.]

Society and civilization are based on the division of labor, which infinitely increases the production of all things useful to man with the same amount of labor. Now, the division of labor is an absolute impossibility without incessant exchanges of the useful products of labor on terms equally just and equitable to seller and buyer—to producer and consumer. This needful justice and equity in the exchanges of the products of labor are maintained everywhere, at all times, by the immutable law of nature, acting through self-interest, checked and controlled by unfettered competition, which not only maintain that justice towards all producers and consumers against the incessant attacks of human cupidty aided by human governments, but further maintains the most perfect possible distribution of capital and labour among the various occupations necessary to the well being and progress of society. No legislation, no governmental action, no human combination has ever been able to set aside or overcome these immutable laws of nature, but every attempt to do so invariably deprives humanity of a portion of the benefits it derives from industry and the exchanges of its products.

From these now well-established principles it follows:

First—That all exchanges of services and of products of labor are mutually advantageous to buyers and sellers, for, the moment they are not so, they entirely cease, because no one will long make unprofitable exchanges.

Second—That exchanges with distant localities and with foreign nations are just as beneficial as between citizens of the same locality or nation.

Third—That all exchanges between com-

munities and nations are more beneficial to the community or nation in which the current rate of wages, interest and taxes is high, than to the community or nation where it is low, because in all such exchanges the purchasers only pay, and the sellers only receive, the rate of wages, interest, and taxes current in the locality in which the products and commodities are produced—hence the highly burdened transfer their burdens on foreigners to the extent to which they export products and commodities, while they reap the benefit of the lighter burdens of foreigners on all the foreign products and commodities they import. And all consumers enjoy gratuitously the natural advantages possessed by the producers of the articles they consume, just as they have to bear all the disadvantages under which producers are placed by natural conditions or human obstructions. The cost of transportation and of intermediaries in all exchanges, invariably end by being paid by consumers and not by producers.

Now, with these facts and principles before us, is it strange that our people begin to perceive that the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty with Canada has been a greater loss to the United States than to the Canadians? Or that the manufacturers of New England are becoming convinced that high tariffs are not beneficial, but highly injurious to American industry? And that it is a mere question of time when even the iron interests of the country will ask for absolute free trade, without a single Custom House to obstruct the beneficial exchanges of the products of labor, as the only sure system that can develop American industry, and benefit American consumers, which means the people of the United States, wherever located, and however occupied?

PAPER MILL.—A paper mill is being erected by an English company in Ellershouse, Hants Co., N. S.

Ocean Cables.

A Company has lately been organized in England, called the "Light Cable Telegraph Company Limited (Atlantic Line)," with a capital of one million nine hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of advancing cheap telegraphy by the use of light cables. There used to be a theory that a cable for telegraphic purposes must be composed of ten homogeneous iron wires, each wire covered with five Manila yarns. But science has exposed the fallacy of this theory, and it has been ascertained that a cable not more than one-fifth the diameter, circumference and weight of the one now in use, would be far more effective for telegraphy. A wire as fine as silken thread is actually all that is necessary to transmit a message, and the only things which a cable requires are the iron wire and the yarn necessary to shelter this from the sea. The new company will commence its work by constructing and working a submarine telegraph cable from England to the Azores and from thence to Halifax. Should the enterprise prove successful, the rates of transmission will be very much reduced, as it is intended to fix the cost of message by this Company's wires at twenty-five cents a word. There will be more economy in the manufacture, cost of laying and repairing of these light cables, and it is to be hoped the affair will be carried to a practicable consummation.

A GERMAN at Pennsgrove, N. J., has quite a fleet of schooners and skiffs engaged in sturgeon fishing in Delaware bay. In five week time they caught 2,700 sturgeons, the oil, caviare [roe] and flesh from which are estimated to be worth \$13,500. The caviare is exported to Germany, and every hundred ten gallon keg thus sent off net the operator \$1,500.