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# Maritime Trade Review.

Devoted to the Industrial and Commercial Interests of the Maritime Provinces.

Vol. I. - No. 4.]

SAINT JOHN, N. B., MAY, 1874.

[\$1.00 PER YEAR.

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THE GLOVE



OF GLOVES

**MACKENZIE BROS.**

OF SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Having devoted their efforts to the introduction of a superior class Glove, beg to call the attention of the Trade, also Canadian and American Consumers, to their extensive

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**ROUILLON'S**

FIRST CHOICE

**KID GLOVES,**

for which their Establishment is famed.

N. B.—Each pair bears the above stamp, without which none are genuine.

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uniform system of Prices, renders their Establishment the Headquarters for all Canadian and American Tourists.

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King Street. 45

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Standard Silks and Velvets.

Irish Popline, Fin's exclusive Manufacture.

Real Laces and Lace Goods.

Shawls, French and Paisley Wove, Lace Shawls and Jackets.

Furs, Seal Jackets, Caps, Gloves, Mitts.

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Importers of British and Continental Manufactures.

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1874.

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of every description made up to order on the premises under the management of an experienced Dressmaker.

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22 SHIRTS and SKIRTS made to order. 22

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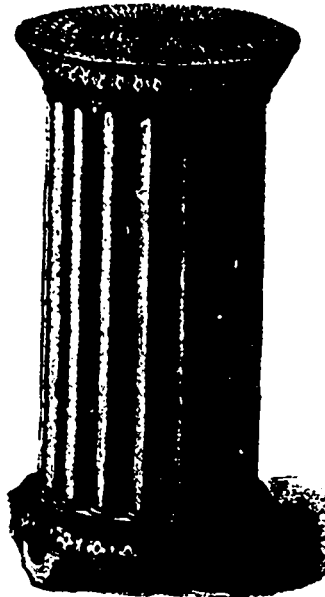
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The Largest Stock of PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY and TOILET ARTICLES, kept by any house in Canada. Orders Solicited.

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Goods which are not kept in Stock by your Druggist may be obtained at Retail of the Proprietor.

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The only Inks that can be shipped with safety during the Winter months.

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| VIOLET. No. 1 Stands, | \$9.00 per gross | RED. No. 1 Stands, | \$12.00 per gross. |
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### Imperial Saponaceous Dentifrice.

An elegant, fragrant and agreeable preparation for Whitening, Preserving and Beautifying the **TEETH**; and Hardening and Strengthening the Gums and Sockets.

It is highly recommended by the leading Dentists and Physicians.



Prepared and sold by

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A VALUABLE Article for removing Grease, Paint, &c., &c., from Woolen, Silk Cotton or any Material. For cleansing Kid Gloves it is invaluable.

For sale by

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IN case of Cramp, Cholera, Flatulence, or Stomach Derangement, this Essence gives immediate relief. As a Temperance Cordial, it is invaluable, contributing a general degree of excitement, and removing the desire for intoxicating liquors.

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**Saint John Business Directory.**

ARRANGED alphabetically according to character of business, and constituting a ready reference list of principal houses, &c., for all class of purchasers.

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**SAINT JOHN TOBACCO WORKS,** Manufacturers of every description Fine Cut, Twist, and Plug Tobacco, made from selected Leaf, Black, Half and Bright Tobacco always in Stock.

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B. K. KIRKPATRICK, J. G. I. JOHNSTON, J. PICTOU, N. S.

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AUCTIONEERS, REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

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American Money bought and sold. Goods of every description forwarded to all parts of the World. Consignments of Vessels and Merchandise promptly attended to. References by permission—A. C. Robinson, Esq., President Exchange Bank; L. E. Baker, Esq., Merchant, Yarmouth, N. S.

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WILL raise water from well or cistern to any part of a house without labor, cost or attention. Warranted in every respect. Descriptive Circulars with testimonials furnished.

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 ALL kinds of Plans and Specifications Prepared.  
 Surveys made and Lots laid off.  
 Patent Drawings and Specifications attended to.  
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**STOVES,**  
 FOR COAL OR WOOD.  
 STOVEPIPE AND TINWARE.  
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 Furnace Work and Jobbing promptly attended to.

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MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF  
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Satin, Cloth, Straw and Felt  
**HATS,**

Silk, Cloth, Velvet, Fur and Scotch  
**CAPS,**

*Child's Felt, Straw and Fancy*

**HATS AND CAPS,**

of all descriptions.

A WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

*Ladies' & Gentlemen's Fur Goods,*

kept in Stock and made to order.

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*References.* - A. L. Palmer, Esq., M. P. St. John;  
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**ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SOIL.**

**J**UST received and now opened ready for delivery:-A  
 fresh supply of GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS, em-  
 bracing many new varieties, in Cabbage, Beet, Carrot,  
 Cauliflower, Cucumbers, Peas, Beans, Onion, Celeriac,  
 Radish, Squash, Lettuce, Melon, Watermelon, Parsnip,  
 Parsley and Pot Herbs.  
 Red and White Clover to arrive.  
 These Seeds come warranted fresh and true to their  
 sort, from one of the best establishments in the trade.  
 Particular attention is directed to the quality and pro-  
 ductive growth of their Seeds, similar kinds having been  
 tested for the last three years to this climate.  
 R. D. McARTHUR,  
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**MILLAR'S SEWING MACHINE**  
**EMPORIUM.**  
 79 King Street. 79 King Street.

The attention of SEWING MACHINE DEALERS is directed  
 to the following well known and first class

**SEWING MACHINES,**  
 THE LOCKMAN,  
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 THE SINGER,  
 THE HESPELER,  
 And the AMERICAN and HOWE.

I am Sole Agent in the Maritime Provinces for these  
 Machines, and invite the attention of Shoe and Clothing  
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Very liberal terms to Agents and Dealers.

Send for Circulars and terms.

**DAVID MILLAR,**

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Second door above Waverly Hotel.

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**STEAM PUMPS**

IN USE.

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 Send for Illustrated Circular.



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**JAMES ADAMS & Co.,**

IMPORTERS OF

*British and Foreign*

**DRY GOODS,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

Mantles, Costumes,

**Bridal Trousseau & Millinery,**

keep constantly in stock one of the largest stocks of

**SILKS, VELVETS, LACES,**

**Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, etc.**

of the best qualities and most fashionable styles to be  
 found in the City, and at most reasonable prices.

Our stock is also well supplied with a large assortment  
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**Cottons, Flannels, Linens, Naping, etc.**

and would direct attention to the favorable terms on  
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To Wholesale purchasers we offer special inducements  
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 well assorted stock suitable for country trade. Buyers  
 will do well to give our stock an inspection.

**Gent's Furnishing Goods**

in immense variety.

**White and Fancy Shirts, Underwear, Scarfs,**

**Collars, Neckties, etc., etc.**

of the newest designs.

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# PARKS' COTTON MANUFACTURERS.

## 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. 5's Yarn 1 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 Cotton.

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

All 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 British Empire of to-day.

The recently published census of the British Empire recalls the splendid rhetorical figure of Daniel Webster about the drum-beat of its armies, awakened by the sunrise, re-echoing from land to land, till it incircled the whole globe "with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England." The Queen of England now rules over 224,762,523 souls. There is only one other more populous empire on the globe, that of China, which is calculated to have 477,500,000 of people. Russia, which stands third in the list, has short of 80,000,000—only about a third of the numerical size of Great Britain. The United States is the seventh nationality in point of numbers, but in the course of a dozen years will probably stand next to Russia. The area of the British Empire is put down at 7,769,449 square miles, which makes it a trifle (in the midst of such figures) smaller than the Russian Empire, now possessing 7,862,568 square miles. The United States is the third in landed possessions—3,578,392 square miles and Brazil is the fourth, having within about 200,000 square miles of our own extent of territory. The subjects of Queen Victoria are said to live in 44,142,651 houses, which, if the figures are accurate, can give but little practical idea either of value or comfort, for they would comprise dwellings of all grades from Holland House to the hut of the Hindoo or the New Zealander. Such, however, are the statistical outlines of the British Empire of to-day, the richest and most imposing, if not the most powerful materially and intellectually, of any age, and immensely superior to the great empires of antiquity.

The centre or hub of this vast nationality is the United Kingdom, which has but 121,608 square miles—which is almost exactly the size of our Territory of New Mexico, or about

the same as the combined area of New England, New York and New Jersey. There are 260 persons to the square mile in the United Kingdom, but only 38 to the square mile throughout the empire. In some parts of the colonies, however, as in some portions of India, the density of population is greater than it is in England or Scotland. The European portion of the British Empire, aside from the home region, consists of but three little dots, as it were: Heligoland, with five square miles of territory, Gibraltar, with less than two, and Malta with 115—the last two being military stations, with garrisons amounting to some 14,000 men. The total population of the three is about 178,000.

In crossing the Atlantic a very different state of things is seen. In the Canadas or the Dominion, as it is now called, a population but slightly exceeding that of Scotland, inhabits a country ten times the extent of Scotland and is increasing steadily, but not rapidly, at something like an average rate of 14 per cent. The total population is 789,670, inhabiting an area of 3,376,925 square miles: nearly the extent of the United States. The only other British possessions on the main land of the Americas are British Honduras, having 377 whites, and Guiana having about 200,000 inhabitants, including 50,000 "immigrants from Asia," or coolies. The West India Islands with 13,169 square miles and about a million of people, and the little Falkland Islands, with 803 inhabitants, close the list of British American possessions.

On the African continent and adjacent islands the English claim to be masters of 226,860 square miles of territory, peopled by 1,813,450 inhabitants. In Australia we find six divisions, ranging all the way from 24,000 inhabitants up to 731,528 in Victoria. The greatest of all the British colonial possessions, however, is India, whose population is reck-

oned at 191,207,050, distributed over an area of 428,366 square miles and inhabiting 487,061 villages. In addition are the Island of Ceylon, with over two millions of people, Singapore, Malacca, Hong Kong, &c. Truly, Mr. Webster's imagery was as correct as it was striking.

### A Great Cattle Ranch.

C. C. Fulton writes to the Baltimore *American*: "What is regarded as the greatest of the cattle ranches in Southern Texas is that of Captain King, located in Neches County, about thirty-eight miles southwest of Corpus Christi, on Santa Gertrude's creek. It is undoubtedly the prettiest homestead in the country, surrounded by all the comforts and luxuries that money can purchase, indicating a fine taste on the part of the proprietor and his family, which is not usual among the cattle ranches of Texas. Captain King has an enclosed pasture of 70,000 acres, though he owns about 150,000 acres of land in Neches and Duval Counties. The entire stock held by him at the present time is 50,000 head of cattle, 20,000 head of sheep, and 10,000 head of horses. He overstocked his enclosed pasture to such an extent last fall that he was compelled to turn a great many out of the range again, although he sent 4,000 head to Kansas and slaughtered 4,000 head for their hides and tallow. He disposes annually of about 8,000 head of cattle either by sale or slaughter, notwithstanding which his stock is steadily on the increase. If the shipping of stock is commenced at Corpus Christi he will probably find a market for some of them. He has recently purchased another ranch in Cameron County, on which he has 10,000 more of cattle, and attached to which is about 10,000 acres of land."

# H. PHILIP & BROTHER,

PRINCE W. STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

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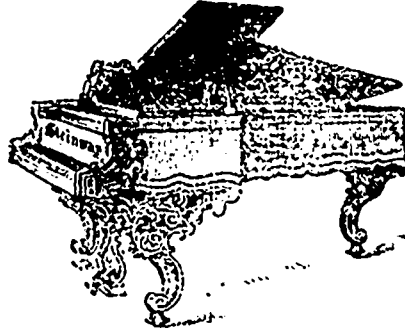
WEBER & CO.,

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**PIANO-FORTES.**

PIANOS Tuned and Repaired.

LETTERS promptly attended to.



GEO. WOODS & CO.

THE TAYLOR & FARLEY ORGAN CO.

**ORGANS.**

A complete assortment of

MUSIC,

MUSIC BOOKS, and

GENERAL MUSIC and MERCHANDISE,

always on hand and for sale at Wholesale and Retail

## Fatal Delay in Payment of a Life Premium.

The case of *Mary C. Busby vs. the North American Life Insurance Company of New York*, was recently tried in the Superior Court of Baltimore before Judge Geo. W. Dobbin. The suit was for the recovery of the sum of \$3,000, the amount for which the life of the husband of the plaintiff was insured with defendants in May, 1869. The premiums for the first three years were duly paid, but that for 1872, which was due, including the thirty days grace, on the 20th of June was not paid until after that date (said to be the 28th) although the receipt furnished by the agent was dated upon the 21st. On the 3rd of July the agent made a settlement of his account with the company, in which was included the payment made by Mr. Busby, though no allusion was made in reference to the irregularity of the payment.

Mr. Busby died on the 14th of July, 1872, and proofs were furnished and the claim made on the 14th of August following, which disclosed to the company that the policy had been rendered invalid by the non-payment of the premium upon the 20th of June, and the company resisted the claim.

Judge Dobbin held that the warning to the assured contained in the policy and the renewal receipts, but more especially in the notice of the maturing premium, made the continuance of the policy in force a condition that the premium should be paid within the time prescribed, and the advising plaintiff of the restricted powers of the agent, stopped her from pleading the act of the agent as a waiver of the condition of forfeiture. The Judge also remarked that the acceptance of the premium by the company from the agent, in ignorance of any of the facts attendant

upon its payment, could have no retroactive effect and operate as a confirmation of the act by the agent, and that inasmuch as the facts attending the payment of the premium came to the company's knowledge after the death of the insured, a tender of the return of the premium was not essential to its maintaining the plea of forfeiture, because the theory of waiver must be based upon such retention operating to the prejudice of the assured in misleading her, and thus induce her to forego doing that which she would have done had she not so been misled—procuring elsewhere insurance in lieu of that thus declared forfeited.

Now and then the consequences of delay fall with heavy severity upon the delinquent party, as if to warn others against encouraging a similar habit. The premium in this case became due thirty days before the policy was made forfeitable; but this whole month of grace was allowed to pass away, and then, on a subsequent day—a week after the extreme day of the limit—the premium was forwarded to the agent, whilst, indeed, death was hovering over its victim. By this fatal procrastination the widow of the insured has forfeited \$3,000, with heavy law expenses; for although she may appeal against the ruling of the court, there is little doubt but that the judge is sound in his opinion. This should operate as a lesson to those policyholders who are inclined to avail themselves of the privilege of every hour of grace allowed in the payment of their premiums, not to be an hour too late.—*Ed. —Insurance Journal.*

## Public Sale of Reversions and Life Policies.

The following sales at auction in London of life policies and reversions, which are taken from the *Post Magazine*, will be read with

interest both by those interested in insurance and monied transactions:

1. Reversion to £781 5s. Royal Exchange Assurance stock on the death of a lady aged 65, duty ten per cent. Sold for £1,240. Value at seven per cent., £1,270.
2. Reversion to one-third of £1,333 6s. 8d., consols, on the death of a lady aged 80, duty one per cent. Sold for £270. Value at seven per cent., £173.
3. Policy in West of England Life for £1,100, bonuses £130, dated August 15th, 1852. Life aged 53. Premium £30 5s. 11d. Office value not given. Bought in at £200.
4. Policy in the Metropolitan Life for £500, dated 1842, present reduced half-yearly premium £2 8s. 8d. Life aged 55. Office value £189. No bidding.
5. Policy in Edinburgh Life for £2,000, dated March, 1867, premium £67 5s. Aged 47. Office value £137 10s. No bidding.
6. Policy in Standard for £500, dated July, 1862, half-yearly premiums £7 14s. 7d. Life aged 47. Office value not given. No bidding.
7. The reversionary life interest of the Hon. Seymour J. Grey Egerton, aged 34, contingent on his surviving his father, the present Earl of Wilton, aged 74, and his brother, Viscount Grey de Wilton, aged 40, provided the latter had no male issue, in estates in the county of Lancashire and elsewhere, producing a rental of £33,000 per annum, sold for £3,150, the purchaser being a director in a law life insurance company. By the conditions of the sale the vendor "would not guarantee that the said S. J. G. Egerton, whose life interest is sold, is alive." It was stated that he was on his passage to Australia and that no tidings of him had been received, but since the sale, advices have reached England that he had arrived safely in Australia, and was in good health.

**WILLIAM S. CALHOUN,**

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

**GROCERIES & LUBRICATING OILS**

Nos. 10 & 12, Nelson Street, St. John, N. B.

**GROCERIES.**

|        |            |           |
|--------|------------|-----------|
| Flour, | Corn Meal, | Sugar,    |
| Soap,  | Hops,      | Tallow,   |
| Teas,  | Tobacco,   | Molasses, |
| Pork,  | Fish,      | Ac. &c.   |

**OILS.**

|                               |             |                         |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| Pale S.-oil,                  | Coal Oil,   | Straw Seal,             |
| Fish Oil,                     | No. 1 Lard, | Extra Winter Lard,      |
| Paraffine Lubricator,         | Native Oil, | Ser Elephant Oil,       |
| Coal Liver Oil for Druggists, |             | Extra Winter Whale Oil. |

**SAINT JOHN TOBACCO WORKS,**

Office and Warehouse, 21 Water Street.

Every description of Full Cut, Twist and Plug Tobacco, made from Selected Leaf.



Bright and  
Always in Stock.  
Bright Tobacco.

The following is a copy of the petition of about nine-tenths of our leading ship builders, ship owners, merchants, bankers and editors, to the Dominion Government, dated at Saint John, N. B., 2nd May, 1873, praying for the establishment--by the Government--of a Home system of classification:

HON. MINISTER OF MARINE AND FISHERIES, OTTAWA.

SIR:—

The undersigned merchants, ship owners, and underwriters, and others, beg respectfully to say that in their opinion the best interests of Canadian shipping would be greatly advanced and protected by the Government introducing a measure to facilitate the organization of a Canadian Lloyds ruling and classification of shipping, and that provision be made to give the restrictive local Boards of Trade a representation in such association through the President, and Vice President, whom it would be advisable to appoint in offices, or in their room two other members, to be chosen by each of the said Boards, as members of the committee of classification. And further, that it would be expedient to grant that all the Canadian tonnage at the time of the opening of the said Canadian Lloyds, which is classed in English and French, or in course of classification in these Registers, and when so classed shall be transferred to the Canadian Lloyd's Registry Book, and receive therein a similar rating for the unexpired term of their class, free of any charge.

(Signed.)

Z. Ring, Merchant and Ship Owner.  
Robert Robertson & Son, do.  
L. McMann & Son, do.  
Hall & Fairweather, do.

Henry Vaughan, Ship Owner.  
Turnbull & Co., Merchant and Ship Owners.  
George S. DeForest, do.  
Wm. Davidson, do.  
John Fisher, Ship Builder and Owner.  
Seammell Bros., Merchant and Ship Owner.  
J. & W. F. Harrison, do.  
George F. Smith, do.  
John W. Nicholson, do.  
J. Armstrong & Co., do.  
Thomas Gilbert, do.  
R. A. Chapman & Co., do.  
L. H. DeVeber & Sons, do.  
Francis Clementson, do.  
Jardine & Co., do.  
George Eaton, Ship Owner.  
R. L. Sabiston, do.  
Vroom & Arnold, Insurance Agents & Brokers.  
Thomas A. Temple, do.  
Wm. & James Lawton, Ship Builders.  
Guy Stewart & Co., Merchant and Ship Owner.  
Troop & Son, Ship Owners and Brokers.  
D. V. Roberts, do.  
D. J. McLaughlin, do.  
Quill & Goodwin, Ins. Agents and Brokers.  
J. & R. Milligan, Ship Owners.  
Timothy McCarthy & Son, do. and Merchants.  
Ellis & Armstrong, Editors &c., *Daily Globe*.  
John Shalden, Ship Owner.  
White Brothers, do. and Merchant.  
Watters & McLaughlin, Ship Owners and BK's.  
Thomas Furlong, Merchant.  
Edwin Fisher, Ship Owner and Merchant.  
Prichar! & Son, do.  
William Firth, do.  
Joshua S. Turner, Merchant.  
Allan Bros., Iron Founders.  
D. R. & C. F. Eaton, Ship Owners and Merchants.  
Schofield & Beer, Merchants.  
Daniel & Boyd, do.

C. M. Gardner, Ship Owner.  
Taylor Bros., do.  
H. Stewart, Insurance Broker.  
Robert Marshall, Insurance Agent and Broker.  
Thos. R. Jones, Merchant and Ship Owner.  
James F. Cruickshank, Ship Bld's & Owners.  
Cruickshank & Pitfield, do.  
Simeon Jones & Co., Bankers.  
R. E. Puddington, Merchant and Ship Owner.  
R. D. McArthur, Merchant.  
C. P. Clarke, Ship Owner.  
W. F. Butt, do.  
Magee Bros., do.  
Alex. Yeats & Sons, do. and Merchants.  
Edwin Frost, do.  
J. & C. Robinson, do.  
R. Blair, do.  
Geo. Carvill, do.  
Geo. W. Gerow, do.  
R. P. McGivern, Merchant.  
H. Lawrence, do.  
Charles King, Ship Owner.  
William Gardner, do.  
George McKean, do. and Merchant.  
John Stewart, do.  
F. Tufts, do.  
Melick & Jordan, do. and Brokers.  
Allan McLean, do. and Shipping Master.  
James A. Harding, High Sheriff.  
J. D. Lewin, President Bank New Brunswick.  
William Elder, Editor &c., *Daily Telegraph*.  
J. & H. Vaughan, Ship Owner.  
G. S. Baker, do.  
James E. White, do. and Merchant.  
Eastbrooks & Gleason, do.  
Lewis Rivers, do.  
William Muirhead, (Chatham.) Ship Owner and Merchant.  
John Robertson, Senator.  
William Muuro, Manager Bank of Montreal



James Deyer, Senator.  
 Steeves Bros., Merchant and Ship Owner.  
 Hilyard & Ruddick, do.  
 J. F. McDonald, Ship Owner.  
 David D. Robertson, do. and Com. Merchant.  
 R. J. Leonard, Ship Broker.  
 Thomas Macellan, Manager Bank B.N.A.  
 Thomas E. Millidge, Ship Owner.  
 A. R. Ferguson, Merchant.  
 J. & A. McMillan, do.  
 Edward Willis, Editor *Daily News*.  
 R. G. Lunt, Steamers.  
 John Vassie, Merchant.  
 B. R. Lawrence, do.  
 Berton Bros., do.  
 Thomas B. Buxton, do. and Ship Owner.  
 Nevins-Craser & Co., Ship Builders.

As we understand the matter, the Government of the day submitted the memorial of which the above is a copy, together with other papers in reference to the shipping of Canada to the "committees on banking and commerce,"—which committee unanimously reported back to Parliament recommending the legislation in reference to the establishment of a "Home System of Classification," that is now in existence, and which by proclamation in the *Royal Gazette*, went in effect 27th March, 1874, under this Act viz: "the Act relating to shipping, and for the registration inspection and classification thereof." Canada Lloyd's will go into operation, and will be purely voluntary, and not in any way compulsory. The Government will recognize the certificates of "English Lloyd's" and "French Veritas," as of equal value with the certificates of "Canadian Lloyd's." So that the "Home System" will be non-compulsory, the opposition is nothing more nor less than a "tempest in a teapot." The great interest taken by "French Veritas," and the immediate friends of that foreign institution, is to put it mildly somewhat suspicious. The "National" question as to how the shipping of the whole Dominion of Canada shall be classed, is one that may properly be allowed to harmonize itself: without the meddlesome interference of the Surveyors of *French Veritas* at the same time "as the world goes" they may be considered logical in their opposition: as it is supposed the fee to be charged will only aggregate for each vessel classed in "Canadian Lloyd's," about one-half the charge made by "French Veritas" for a similar service, when the regular fee, travelling expenses and other extra charges of that institution are taken into account, and aggregated together, "English Lloyd's" and "French Veritas" will gradually be forced to reduce their charges for classification: as the Canadian system gains favor, as it doubtless will when our shipbuilders and owners have positive and undoubted assurance that the home system is purely voluntary, and that it is recognized all over the world as of equal value with the other systems of classification recognized by Canadian shipowners.

## LIFE ASSURANCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

The New York Insurance *Monitor* of March, 1874, published the following extract from the Insurance Blue Book of American Insurance Companies which have suspended:—

### SUSPENDED LIFE COMPANIES.

The following list is believed to embrace all the Companies in the United States not now doing Life Insurance, that have been at any time engaged in its active prosecution together with their subsequent fate so far as known. The companies that retired from life business prior to 1865 had, in almost every case, a very limited policy issue, and a few names have possibly crept in, of corporations that never attempted to exercise their chartered rights. All of the important suspensions, with one or two exceptions, are embraced in the first of the following lists.

It will be observed that in many cases the companies simply gave up their life departments while they continued in the prosecution of some other branch; the word "suspended" refers, therefore, only to the suspension of life insurance, and will not be understood as a term of reproach by companies still extant and engaged in some other line of business.

### LIFE COMPANIES THAT HAVE SUSPENDED SINCE 1865.

| Chartered or Organized.                     | Ceased Life Business.                                      |
|---|--|
| 1868 American Tontine of New York.          | 1871 Re-insured in Empire Mutual, N. Y.                    |
| 1869 Anticabla Mutual of New York.          | 1872 Re-ins'd in Guardian Mutual, N. Y.                    |
| 1869 Anchor Life of New Jersey.             | 1872 Failed.   |
| 1868 Arlington Life of Virginia.            | 1869 Merged with the Piedmont, now Piedmont and Arlington. |
| 1867 Atlas of St. Louis.                    | 1872 Re-insured in St. Louis Mutual, Mo.                   |
| 1869 Baltimore of Baltimore.                | 1867 Re-ins'd in Equitable of New York.                    |
| 1870 Ben Franklin of New York.              | 1870 Re-ins'd in United States of N. Y.                    |
| 1867 Cincinnati Mutual of Ohio.             | 1871 Re-ins'd in Union Central, Cin., O.                   |
| 1867 California of San Francisco.           | 1872 Re-ins'd in Craftmen's, N. Y.                         |
| 1868 Commonwealth Life of New York.         | 1873 Underwritten by National of U. S. A.                  |
| 1868 Craftsmen's of New York.               | 1872 Re-insured by Hope Mutual, N. Y.                      |
| Carolina Life of Memphis.                   | 1873 Re-ins'd by Southern, Memphis.                        |
| 1868 De Soto of St. Louis.                  | 1871 Re-ins'd in Republic Life, Chicago.                   |
| 1868 Delaware Mutual, Wilmington.           | 1873 Underwritten by National of U. S. A.                  |
| 1869 Economical Mutual, Providence, R. I.   | 1873 Re-insured by Republic of Chicago.                    |
| 1869 Empire Mutual of New York.             | 1872 Re-ins'd by Continental N. Y.                         |
| 1867 Empire Mutual of Chicago.              | Retired after a brief experience.                          |
| 1869 Empire State of New York.              | 1872 Re-insured in Life Association.                       |
| 1869 Eagle of Chicago.                      | Re-ins'd in Republic Life.                                 |
| 1868 Eclectic of New York.                  | 1873 Failed.   |
| 1867 Excelsior of New York.                 | 1872 Re-insured in the National of U. S. A.                |
| 1860 Farmer's and Mechanics' of N. Y.       | 1871 Re-ins'd in Empire Mutual, N. Y.                      |
| 1866 General Life and Acc. of Newark, N. J. | 1868 Re-ins'd in New York Life.                            |
| 1865 Great Western of New York.             | 1870 Failed.   |
| 1869 Great Western of Chicago.              | Re-insured in Republic.                                    |
| 1870 Georgia Mutual of Macon.               | 1870 Re-ins'd in Cotton States, Macon.                     |
| 1870 Government Security of New York.       | 1874 Re-ins'd in North America, N. Y.                      |
| 1867 Hahnemann of Ohio.                     | 1872 Re-ins'd in Republic of Chicago.                      |
| 1869 Hope Mutual of New York.               | 1872 Merged with New Jersey Mutual.                        |
| 1869 Hercules of New York.                  | 1873 Re-insured in New Jersey Mutual.                      |
| 1866 Home of Cincinnati.                    | 1872 Re-ins'd in Union Central, Cin., O.                   |
| 1869 International of Chicago.              | Re-ins'd in Universal Life, N. Y.                          |
| 1868 International of Jersey City.          | 1872 Re-ins'd in United States, N. Y.                      |
| 1869 Laboringman's Keewauoc and Chicago.    | Continues as Trust Company.                                |
| 1869 Lincoln Life, Chicago.                 | 1870 Depos'd \$100,000, but did no business.               |
| 1867 Masonic Orphan's Home, Nashville.      | 1869 Re-insured in Nashville Life.                         |
| 1868 Mutual Protection of New York.         | 1872 Merged into Reserve Mutual.                           |
| 1865 Mississippi Valley of Louisville.      | 1872 Re-insured in St. Louis Mutual.                       |
| Missouri Valley of St. Louis.               | 1868 Re-ins'd in Missouri Valley of Kansas.                |
| 1867 Missouri Mutual of St. Louis.          | 1874 Re-ins'd in Mound City of St. Louis.                  |
| 1866 New York State of Syracuse.            | 1872 Re-ins'd in Guardian Mutual, N. Y.                    |
| 1867 National Capital of Washington.        | 1873 Re-ins'd in Penn Mutual, Phila.                       |
| 1865 National of New York.                  | 1873 Re-ins'd in National of New Haven.                    |
| 1869 Policy-holders' Life of Charleston.    | 1873 Re-ins'd in Life Association.                         |
| 1865 Provident Life of Chicago.             |  |
| 1872 Reserve Mutual of New York.            | 1872 Re-insured in Guardian Mutual.                        |
| 1867 Standard of New York.                  | 1871 Re-ins'd in Government Security.                      |
| 1869 Safety Deposit of Chicago.             | 1873 United with Mutual of Chicago.                        |
| 1856 Southern Mutual of Athens, Ga.         | Ruined by repudiation of S. C. Bonds.                      |
| 1857 St. Louis Mutual.                      | 1873 Re-insured in Mound City, Mo.                         |
| 1867 United Security of Philadelphia.       | 1871 Re-ins'd in Penn Mutual, Phila.                       |
| 1867 United States of Indiana.              |  |
| 1866 Western of Cincinnati.                 | 1869 Re-insured in Cincinnati Mutual.                      |
| 1864 Widows' and Orphans' of New York.      | 1871 Merged into Reserve Mutual, N. Y.                     |
| Western Mutual of St. Louis.                | 1869 Re-ins'd in Commonwealth of N. Y.                     |
| Widows' and Orphans' of St. Louis.          | Re-ins'd in Life Association.                              |
| 1870 Wilmington Life of North Carolina.     | 1873 Re-ins'd in Life Insurance Co., of Va.                |

**Victoria Steam Confectionery Works,**

**WATERLOO STREET.**

We call the attention of WHOLESALE DEALERS and others to our stock of

**PURE CONFECTIONS.**

some of which will be found entirely new to the trade. We invite their inspection and solicit a share of their patronage.

**WHOLESALE ONLY.**

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J. R. WOODBURN.

H. P. KERR

**Marine and Fire Insurance!**

**Insurance Co. of North America of Philadelphia.**

INCORPORATED 1794

Cash Assets. - - - - \$4,000,000

**GUARDIAN FIRE ASSURANCE CO. OF LONDON.**

Capital. - - - - \$10,000,000

Cash Assets. - - - - \$14,700,000

H. R. RANNERY,

General Agent for New-Brunswick,  
75 Prince-William Street

**LIST OF COMPANIES THAT SUSPENDED PRIOR TO 1865.**

| Chartered or Organized.  | Ceased Life Business.   |
|--|---|
| 1834 American Life and Trust.  | 1864 Re-insured in Union Mutual of Me.  |
| 1850 Buchanan Life of Missouri.  | Lost money in Life Department, and abandoned it in short time.  |
| 1861 Chicago Mutual.   | Offshoot of Philadelphia Episcopal Corporation—Probably soon disappeared.                                     |
| 1859 Columbia Life of Missouri.  | Maintained Life Department until after 1843.  |
| 1849 Crescent Mutual L. F. & M. of New Orleans.  | 1853 Re-insured Life Risks in Etta, Conn.   |
| 1896 Corporation of Episcopal Clergy of New York, and Corporation of Episcopal Clergy of New Jersey. | 1853 Re-insured in Knickerbocker, N. Y.   |
| 1836 Duchess Co., L. & F. of New York.   | 1857 Started about 1838 and maintained Life Department until after 1840.                                      |
| 1848 Equitable L. & F. of Philadelphia.  | 1865 Closed at end of war.  |
| 1817 Eagle Life and Health of Jersey City.   | Retired about 5 years after.  |
| 1855 Farmers' and Mechanics' F. M. & L., of Philadelphia   | 1856 Re-insured in United States Life of New York.  |
| 1822 Farmers' Loan and Trust of N. Y.  | Wound up, stockholders lost largely.  |
| 1853 Greenboro' Mutual of North Carolina.  | 1856 Failed; stockholders lost part of capital.   |
| 1838 Globe Mutual L. and Trust of Pa.  | Gradually abandoned in Life Department after 1840; continues on as Trust Company.                             |
| 1849 Hartford Life & Health of Hartford.   | Liquidated, in contravention of charter, by five of the directors.  |
| 1847 Hope Mutual of Stamford, Conn.  | 1853 Liquidated.  |
| 1852 Howard Life of New York.  | 1851 Re-insured in Union Mutual of Maine.   |
| 1859 Jefferson Life of Cincinnati.   | Failed during the war.  |
| 1850 Keystone Mutual of Harrisburg, Pa.  | Gradually abandoned Life Department after 1840; continues as Trust Co.  |
| 1855 Kentucky Mutual Life.   | 1853 Reinsured Life Risks in Etta, Conn.  |
| 1818 Massachusetts Hospital Life and Trust.  | 1852 Discontinued Life Department.  |
| 1849 Mutual Benefit Life and Fire of New Orleans.  | 1855 Liquidated.  |
| 1849 Merchants and Planters' Mutual L. F. & M. of New Orleans.                                       | 1857 Retired from Life-business; failed as Trust and Banking Co.  |
| 1845 Mutual Life of Baltimore.   | Transformed into a Fire Co.   |
| 1850 National Life & Trust Philadelphia.   | 1852 Abandoned Life and Health business, and continued as Fire Co., under name of Philadelphia Fire and Life. |
| 1814 North Carolina Mutual of Raleigh.   | 1851 Re-insured Life Risks in New York Life. Still does fire business.  |
| 1850 New York Life and Trust.  | Wound up with large loss to stockholders.   |
| 1859 North American Mutual Life and Health of Philadelphia.  | 1833 Re-insured in U. S. L. & T. of Philadelphia  |
| 1851 National Safety and Trust Co. of Philadelphia.  | 1856 Re-insured in Southern Mutual of Ga.   |
| 1831 Nashville Mutual Protection, F. and L.  | 1869 Re-insured in New York Life.   |
| 1840 Ohio Life and Trust of Cincinnati.  | 1852 Collapsed about this time.   |
| 1854 Odd Fellows' Mutual of Philadelphia.  | 1862 Failed through speculation and mismanagement.  |
| 1848 Philadelphia Life.  | Started about 1836, maintained Life Department until after 1840.  |
| 1849 Phoenix of St. Louis.   |   |
| 1854 Susquehanna Mutual of Harrisburg, Pa.   |   |
| 1850 Southern Mutual of New Orleans.   |   |
| 1850 Southern Mutual F. & L. of Georgia.   |   |
| 1868 Southern Life and Trust of Mobile.  |   |
| 1847 Trenton Mutual Life of New Jersey.  |   |
| 1850 U. S. Life and Trust of Philadelphia.   |   |
| 1818 Union Assurance of New York.  |   |

**Cumberland Coal Mining Co.**

A company, comprising as principal shareholders Messrs. R. B. Boggs, Amherst, A. Barnhill, Joggins Mines. Gen. Warner and Kinnear Brothers, St. John, has been formed under the above title, to further develop and improve the coal mines in this County formerly known as the Chignecto and St. George.

It will be remembered that, in common with other companies these were obliged to shut down a few years ago on account of the high tariff which met them in the U. S. markets when gold was at a high premium. We are glad that the impulse lately given elsewhere to this branch of industry by increased consumption, scarcity and high prices of coal as well as the reduction of duty in the U. States to 75 cents per ton, currency, will have the effect of reviving these works, as we have before expressed the hope they would.

The mines are situated within a short distance of the Macan River and the L.C. Railway, and the coal has been proved to be of good quality and to exist in good workable seams. There are buildings, engines and other plant on the property, and a tram-way to the shipping place, so that the mines may easily be put in an efficient state for shipping coal largely during the coming season.

This company was chartered by the N. S. government in 1867, with a capital of \$700,000 shares of \$50 each. A prospectus has now been issued in which subscribers are offered, on payment of \$15 a share, a paid-up certificate for \$50, reducing the cost to subscribers to \$175,000, with 2,333 shares reserved for working capital and improvement.

With the prospects in view—and unlike an undeveloped work they are to a great extent self-evident—and with such practical men at the front as we have named above, we anticipate that the above stock will be readily taken without going far away.—*Amherst Gazette.*

**WHAT CONSTITUTES A CAR LOAD.**—Below will be found a statement showing what constitutes a car-load, and though it may not exactly suit everywhere, it approximates so closely to a general average that shippers hereabouts will find it a great convenience as a matter of reference. As a general rule, 20,000 pounds or 70 barrels of salt, 70 of lime, 90 of flour, 60 of whiskey, 200 sacks of flour, 6 cords of hardwood, 7 cords of soft wood, 18 to 20 head of cattle, 50 to 60 head of hogs, 80 to 100 head of sheep, 9,000 feet of solid

boards, 17,000 feet of siding, 13,000 feet of flooring, 40,000 shingles, one-half less of hard lumber, one-fourth less green lumber, one-tenth less joists, scantling and all other large timber, 340 bushels of wheat, 360 of corn, 680 of oats, 400 of barley, 360 of flax seed, 350 of apples, 360 of Irish potatoes, 1,000 bushels of bran.—*Mercury.*

A further decrease in the total yield of gold from the Nova Scotia mines is reported as the result of the year's operation in 1873.

THE  
**Maritime Trade Review,**

DEVOTED TO THE

Industrial and Commercial Interests of the  
Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia  
and Prince Edward Island.

ISSUED MONTHLY.

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F. L. JONES, Proprietor.

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[It] This paper does not hold itself responsible for the  
opinions of its Correspondents. Its columns are open to  
the free discussion of trade matters from whichever  
point of view they may be regarded.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY, 1874.

THE importance of placing the new tariff in the hands of our readers at the earliest moment, induced us to delay the issue of the MARITIME TRADE REVIEW for a week. Hereafter it will be issued at the beginning of the month. The great space taken up by the tariff in this issue, has crowded out our usual supply of editorial matters, and reduced our reading matter generally. We shall endeavor to make amends for this in future. We are perfecting arrangements by which we hope to make the MARITIME TRADE REVIEW much more satisfactory to our readers, and are happy to be able to announce that its circulation and advertising are both largely increasing.

**The Baie Verte Canal, its Enemies and its Friends.**

A rumor is current that the Nova Scotia members of the House of Commons have signed a round robin against the construction of the Baie Verte Canal by the Government of Canada. The report derives some probability from the remarkable unanimity recently displayed by the Halifax press in condemning the canal and denouncing its construction as a needless task. The Halifax people having made up their minds that the canal will not benefit them, are resolved that it shall not be built at all, and it would appear that they have sufficient influence with the rural members to influence their votes on this question. We are far from believing that such views in reference to the Baie Verte Canal are held generally by the people of Nova Scotia. Halifax is every year becoming less important in

comparison with the rest of the Province and daily losing the trade which once was its own exclusively. The same petty spirit, the same combination of meanness and ignorance, which drives Halifax into futile and absurd attempts to prevent the construction of the Baie Verte Canal, have continually been the means of driving business from Halifax to places more enterprising and more liberal. Nature has given Halifax a good harbor which its inhabitants have done their best to destroy by filling it with ballast, the British Government has squandered millions on fortifications there, and its people have been enriched by the plunder of the Imperial Treasury, and shew their gratitude therefore by aping the manners and vices of the luckless soldiers and sailors on whom they prey. Halifax has done nothing whatever for itself. It has no manufactures, it has no enterprise, and the younger generation of business men instead of being better than their fathers are decidedly worse. They have been ruined by prosperity, by club houses, by the society of officers and by fashion, and unless these *soi disant* aristocrats are supplanted by shrewd and energetic men of business, Halifax will inevitably be ruined as a commercial centre. While Nova Scotia is a progressive and thriving province, Halifax is, in fact, standing still, and its newspapers instead of trying to galvanize the dead corpse into the semblance of life seem to have no better employment than to devote long columns to low and scurrilous abuse of each other, and of every man who has the misfortune to be in public life.

The greater part of the people of Nova Scotia are quite as much interested in the Baie Verte Canal as the people of New Brunswick. From Yarmouth to Hants and Cumberland, the people of Nova Scotia living on the shores of the Bay of Fundy, and on the Gulf those from Cape Breton to Baie Verte are all interested, and will all be benefitted by the construction of this canal. To the people of Prince Edward Island it will be of priceless value. We need not say of how much advantage it will be to the inhabitants of New Brunswick, we have already enlarged on that subject in a former article. The futility of any attempts of Halifax to prevent the canal from being built will be apparent when it is known that the people of the Province of Quebec look upon it with fully as much interest as the people of New Brunswick; the cities of Montreal, Quebec and Three Rivers, would all be able greatly to enlarge their trade both with the lower provinces South America and the West Indies, if their vessels could pass through the Baie Verte Canal. Were the canal built, we should have propellers running from Toronto and Montreal to St. John regularly, and every part of the Dominion would be bound more firmly to the others by the bonds of commercial intercourse.

**The Tariff.**

The tariff amendments introduced by Mr. Cartwright have filled every frien of the government with chagrin and sorrow, and given their enemies cause for great rejoicing. It was hoped that with the advent of a new and progressive party to power, a reasonable and sensible tariff would be framed, suited to the requirements of the country. It was stated that a larger revenue would be required and it was reasonable to suppose that an entire re-adjustment both of the customs and excise duties would be carried out by the government, it being well known that the Canadian tariff was full of anomalies, was based on no principle and embraced far too many articles of prime necessity. With such expectations, great was the astonishment and disgust of the entire country at the crude and ill-digested tariff amendments proposed by the Finance Minister. Three millions more was wanted, and the way it was to be obtained was simply to increase the duties on some articles and place duties on others, previously on the free list, apparently without regard to the particular trades or branches of business that the imposition of those duties would affect. The result was that Ottawa was besieged by an army of deputations, asking for charges in the proposed tariff, and the Finance Minister was at his wits-end to reconcile the conflicting interests, and at the same time raise a revenue. Some modifications have been made, but the tariff as amended is a bundle of inconsistencies which will prove burdensome in many instances, and in others harassing and vexatious. We hope that by next session the government will be prepared to come down with a complete and comprehensive scheme for the entire alteration of the tariff, instead of taxing a large number of articles as is done now, all but 20 or 25 at most should be admitted free, the excise duties on malt and distilled liquors should be raised to the same level as the customs duty, the duty on sugar and molasses should be lowered and made specific, and raw material of every kind, whether intended to be used in the construction of ships or to be manufactured in the country, should be admitted free. We think, however, that before the government attempts to arrange a new tariff, a new Finance Minister will be required as Mr. Cartwright appears to be quite unfit for that important position.

As the MARITIME TRADE REVIEW is now in the hands of almost every merchant and dealer in the Maritime Provinces, it is one of the best mediums for placing the advertisements of wholesale houses directly before the class of people it is their object to reach.

We are indebted to Mr. D. J. Smith for a copy of his report of the debates in the Local House, at the late session.

**"The Unfortunate"**

BANK OF ACADIA has been the subject of many newspaper items during the past year. This Bank forfeited its charter in July last—went into liquidation and is now being wound up by its Directors under the Banking Act of 1870. Monthly calls of one per cent on the capital stock are being made upon the Stockholders. The amount of these calls may appear small in the eyes of wealthy institutions, or to an outside public who are unacquainted with the financial embarrassments of this County; but to the victimized Stockholders it is not such an insignificant matter.

It seems that for various reasons these calls are not responded to as promptly as some of the creditors of the Bank desire, and in consequence, an application will be made during the present Session of the Dominion Parliament, for a special Act to place the winding up in the hands of a Receiver appointed by the Government.

It is not our intention at present to discuss the reasons advanced by many of the Stockholders for non-payment of the calls made by the Directors, but knowing the state of business in this County, it is certain that in very many instances, the reason of the default is inability to meet these demands.

We learn that when it became known that the creditors of the Bank were determined to press for a winding up act, the few solvent Stockholders of the Bank in view of their very peculiar circumstances resolved to petition the House of Commons for "relief," pointing to a compromise. This at first sight appears to involve the principle of repudiation, and it may be expected that a great outcry will be heard, especially from the creditors against any such thing. But we hold that the circumstances of this community render it absolutely necessary that some measure be framed by which the Stockholders may compromise with their creditors and be relieved from a portion of their liability. Such a measure would not constitute a precedent in any way, for there never was, and in all likelihood there never will be, in any place, such a state of affairs as now exist in this County. And whatever may be thought on the subject the stockholders in this instance can make out a pretty strong case in favor of a compromise. They have furnished our representative in Parliament with some pretty hard facts which we doubt not will be wielded with power at Ottawa.

On referring to the returns of chartered Banks in 1873, it will be seen that the Bank of Acadia Stock was made up of 99 holders of 5000 Shares: An American firm held 1000 Shares. Thirty-three local firms held 3115 shares. The first named firm together with thirty out of the thirty-three local firms are insolvent, being at this moment either in Bankruptcy or compromising with their creditors. Of the remaining Shares 159 are held by

widows and spinsters, 151 by non traders, and 275 by parties who will not pay until the Courts and Privy Council have decided against them. It would be well for the creditors of the Bank to think over these things calmly. It is contrary to our principles to advocate compromises where there is ability to pay. But when by exacting the "pound of flesh" ruin will be brought upon many families, without the debts being paid—when it is absolutely impossible for the solvent Stockholders of the Bank of Acadia to bear a squeezing of \$100,000—when we know that the Bank creditors will not be materially injured, and when we consider that these creditors are not altogether free from the blame in the present complications here; and as well, that the Governments should have been more careful in granting the charter and exercising a supervision over the affairs of the Bank, we think that the Stockholders have in justice a claim to some of the protection which under the Insolvent law is granted to others. We may refer to this matter again.—*Liverpool Advertiser.*

**Correspondence.**

**Tariff Changes.**

The new tariff is being exhaustively discussed in our city as well as throughout the Province, it is a most complicated question and doubtless the Government will give the varied interests of the industries of Canada, that calm consideration which the occasion demands. The following extract from the report made by the delegate to the Dominion Board of Trade from King's County Board, under date 25th March, 1874, may not prove interesting, after referring to general matters as to election of officers, &c. Mr. Marshall stated "in substance as follows:—That in due course he had the honor "on behalf of this Board, to submit my paper upon the subject of "Canadian Shipping," and endeavored to make patent the fact that our wooden tonnage had established for itself a character equal, if not superior to the Iron freight tonnage of the world, a copy of which as well as letters in answer to criticisms upon my paper I beg herewith to submit. I am not egotistical enough to suppose that the cordial and hearty reception that this paper received, not only at the hands of the respective Delegates to the Dominion Board, but as well by the leading press of Canada and the United States, was on my account, but look upon such endorsement as a compliment to the County, and a recognition of vast importance of the subject matter of the Document, that I had the honor to submit.

And at the close of his report he states in reference to "tariff."  
The subject of "protection" vs. "free-trade," was very ably discussed, from the different standpoints eventually the following motion was adopted by a very large majority vote:  
"That in view of the large obligations assumed by the Dominion, and that for the first half of the present fiscal year the expenditure

has exceeded the revenue considerably and that it seems probable that some revision of the fiscal policy will be necessary during the approaching session of the Canadian Parliament: Resolved.—That in the opinion of the Board, the principle of protection to the manufacturer's industry he embodied in such revision of the tariff, as far as may be consistent with the commercial and revenue requirements of the country."

After giving careful consideration to the exhaustive and able arguments advanced, I came to the conclusion that the foregoing was a reasonable proposition, and that inas much as the United States had rolled up an enormous debt, consequent upon the fratricidal war, in which unfortunately that country had been plunged; and inasmuch as Canada in Building Railways, Canals and otherwise developing her vast resources, had assumed a very large debt, which must go increasing from year to year, for a long time to come, that neither one country nor the other is in a position to adopt the principle of "free trade," in its entirety, however plausible such a policy may at first glance appear theoretically.

The moderate policy adopted by Canada in this respect, since the "Union," has been eminently successful, but if the exigencies of the country require an increased revenue, let the "additional duty" be placed, as an import duty, upon luxuries and the articles manufactured in this country, say upon silks and other luxuries, and upon goods largely supplied by our own workshops, such for example, as boots and shoes, matches, ready-made clothing, cotton warps, and the like, rather than upon the imported necessities of life, such as tea, sugar, molasses, &c. Tariff changes, however, are not desirable and should only be made to meet the requirements of the Government.

As a revenue must be raised in some way, either by direct taxation or otherwise, my conviction is, that the true policy is not in the adoption of either extreme, but in a reasonably "graded tariff" that it may not bear too heavily upon the welfare of our whole people, and at the same time yield by indirect taxation the necessary funds required for the government of the country and the development of her resources, as the interest of Canada may seem to demand.

The other matters considered at the meeting will be more fully seen upon reference to the proceedings a copy of which will shortly be placed in the hands of the several members of this Board.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT MARSHALL,  
Chairman of the delegation."

We quote the following from Mr. H. Lyman, Chairman of Delegation recently in session at Russell House, Ottawa, who said amongst other things that "if he understood the question at all, they were not looking for exceptional advantages over their neighbors. For his own part, if moderate protection was not for the advantage of the country, he would scorn to ask for it for his own benefit. He believed this was the view held by the manufacturers throughout the country. [Applause.] But he believed it was a question of existence whether they should be independent and become prosperous, or whether they should become dependent upon another country and become poor in consequence. They might man-

age to get along without any aid from the Government, but there could be no doubt the great policy of the country was to employ all its population. Labor must dominate. Capital was important, but labor is the very foundation of capital, for without it capital could not be accumulated. There existed at the present time in the United States a combination of manufacturers for the purpose of putting down our manufacturers in Canada. If this was the case then, what were we to do? They found at the present moment that the duties on manufactured articles coming into Canada is exceedingly moderate; on the other hand, on goods taken out of Canada into the United States were enormous, and it invited destruction to our infant industries. (Applause.)

There appears to be a growing feeling in St. John for incidental protection, going only so far however, as the requirements of the Government may seem to demand; and that if the "ship materials" are to be made the subject of duty, then to grant a rebate of fifty cents per ton upon shipping built, so as to encourage foster and protect this great national industry of ours.

**The New Nova Scotia Railway Bill.**

It provides that the Western Railway Company shall have a subsidy of six thousand dollars per mile, if they shall construct a line from Annapolis to Digby and thence "by the shore line" till it meets the railway now in course of construction from Yarmouth; and in addition to the sum of six thousand dollars per mile, the company is to be given fifty thousand acres of Crown Lands in the County of Digby and one hundred thousand acres in the County of Yarmouth, provided that there is that quantity of land yet ungranted in the said counties.

The language of this first section of the Bill is inexcusably clumsy and obscure, and must be altered into proper shape by some experienced hand before the Act becomes law if it is to become law. Nothing is said as to the location of the lands so to be given, whether on the line of the railway or fifty miles from it.

Five thousand dollars per mile is to be given to any body corporate that shall construct a line of railway from New Glasgow to the Strait of Canso, with an additional allotment of one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land in the counties through which the line shall pass.

Five thousand dollars per mile is to be given to the "Spring Hill and Parraboro Coal and Railway Company (limited) if they shall construct a Railway from Spring Hill to Parraboro" with appliances for the carrying of coal; and also an allowance of ten thousand acres of Crown lands. The Governor in Council is to determine the routes, curvatures and grades of such railways.

The companies are to give such securities for the performance of their contracts as the Governor in Council may demand; and the subsidies shall be paid them at the rate of twenty thousand dollars for fifty thousand dollars work of work actually accomplished on the lines, and so on till the railways are completed. The gauge is to be four feet eight and a half inches, the narrow gauge. The subsidies are to be paid out of such public money as may be available or by debentures to be issued for the purpose, and the Governor in Council is authorized to issue such debentures, of not less than five hundred dollars each at six per cent, payable in forty years. The Spring Hill Company shall have two years, the Western Counties Railway Company three years, and any body corporate constructing the eastern extension line, one year, within which to complete the work. But if the Louisburg Extension Railway Company shall give security previous to the first of May next that they will within five years from the 18th April, 1872, (that is within three years from the present time) construct a railway from New Glasgow to Louisburg according to the second section of the Act of 1872, then they shall be entitled to the allotment of Crown Lands, and the proportion of royalty therein specified, for the period therein named, subject to the proviso in said section contained, and in such case the aid hereinbefore mentioned shall not be granted for the construction of the line of railway from New Glasgow to the Straits of Canso as hereinbefore mentioned.

The Governor in Council shall have power to grant such companies all rights of way through Crown Lands and such land as may be necessary for tracks, stations, sidings, &c.

The monies advanced to such companies shall be a first mortgage in favor of the Crown for the benefit of the Province for securing the due and efficient completion of the roads. Monies already paid to the Western Counties Railway Company shall be taken to have been paid under this Act and shall be deducted from the amount, they will be entitled to under this Act. *Halifax Express.*

**Trade and Navigation Returns.**

The Trade and Navigation Returns show a progressive increase in the trade and commerce of the country. The only year in which the imports fell short of those of the preceding year is 1869. This was due to increased importations in the Maritime Provinces in 1867 to avoid duties of the Canadian tariff. The exports of the country increased in six years 25 per cent.; the imports entered for consumption 77.13 per cent.; the amount of duties 47.35 per cent.; and the average yearly excess during that period of the value of imports over exports was \$19,533,094; the average

yearly excess of goods entered for consumption being \$15,702,818. This last amount includes free goods, of each an average of \$110,000 yearly consists the value of property brought into the country by immigrants, under the name of settlers' effects. There exists one momentous item of gain to Canada, and that is the value of our British and foreign carrying trade almost exclusively in the hands of our large shipowners, whose steamships and sailing vessels bring the products of foreign countries to our shores, and carry from our shores the products of Canada to foreign markets. The statements of Canadian shipping show the large amount of tonnage employed in our carrying trade seaward.

The value of Canada exports to Great Britain and foreign countries in 1872 was \$82,630,663; in 1873, \$88,978,992. The aggregate increase of the exports of 1873 over the exports of 1872 is \$7,150,250. That increase is the most conspicuous in the products of the mine, the exports under the head showing \$3,936,608 in 1872, against \$6,471,162 in 1873. The increase in the exportation of mineral or earth oils is also worthy of note, the quantity exported in 1872 being 7,897,054 gallons; in 1873, 9,355,325 gallons. The exports of the fisheries show an increase of \$430,769 on the preceding year; the forest, \$4,001,434; agricultural products, \$1,616,773; manufactures, \$532,367. On the value of imports entered for consumption, it will be seen that the value of goods entered for consumption in the year 1872-3 exceeds the value entered in 1871-2 by \$19,805,478.

**Insurance—Fire Record.**

**NEW BRUNSWICK.**

March 26th.—Fire broke out in building on corner of Church and Canterbury streets, owned by Edward Maher, and occupied by John Allen and others, and spread to adjoining buildings. Insurance as follows:—

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| Edward Maher, Imperial Insurance Company, loss \$1,275 |       |
| John Allen, Liverpool London and Globe Ins. Co., 1,000 |       |
| Do, Scottish Imperial, 1,000                           | 1,000 |
| H. Brennan, Do, 500                                    |       |
| James Myers, Do, 200                                   |       |
| George P. Mahoney, Liverpool London and Globe, 410     |       |
| John McDougall, Etina Insurance Co., 1,000             | 1,000 |

27th.—Dossity P. Richard's dwelling on the N. W. Richibucto River, Kent County, destroyed by fire. Not insured. One life lost.

28th.—Schooner *Iris*, at Millar and Woodman's wharf, Parish of Lancaster, caught fire in cabin. Damage about \$1000.

April 2nd.—Fire in building, Dock Street, known as "Lee's Opera House," and occupied as stores and warehouses. F. O. Hughes & Co's stock insured in Guardian Insurance Co. Damage about \$2,500. W. P. Wortman's stock insured in Northern Insurance Co., damage about \$400.

5th.—Three buildings on Brussels Street, damaged by fire in roof. Loss, Liverpool London and Globe Insurance Co., \$600; Scottish

Imperial Insurance Co., \$200; Queen Insurance Co., \$200.

7th.—Grier estate buildings, Germain street, damaged. Loss \$490. Insured in Liverpool London and Globe Insurance Co.

7th.—Anderson's Rope Factory, Portland, destroyed by fire. Loss \$1,500. Not insured.

3rd.—Messrs. Caio's store at Kouchubouac, destroyed by fire, said to be insured for \$1,800.

9th.—Joseph Stanton's building, Carleton, destroyed by fire. Loss \$500. Insured in Liverpool London and Globe.

7th.—Chisholm Brothers store, Dalhousie, destroyed by fire. Loss \$400. Insured in Queen Insurance Co.

10th.—Barn Brewhouse, and Carpenter shop adjoining, destroyed by fire at Fredericton. Losses Aina Insurance Co., \$400. North British Mercantile Insurance Co., \$500.

April 11th.—Building at Fredericton owned by Broderick Estate, destroyed by fire. Losses as follows:

Broderick Estate, North British and Mer. Ins. Co., \$2,700  
Miss McMeekin, Queen Insurance Co., 700  
Samuel Owen, do., 1,500

14th.—Knowle's Trunk Factory, and adjoining building, owned by Mrs. Tisdale, Germain Street, St. John, destroyed by fire. Losses Liverpool London and Globe Ins. Co., \$1,020  
Scottish Imperial Insurance Co., 500  
Royal Insurance Co., 400

21st.—Building at Riverside, King's County, belonging to Benjamin Appleby, destroyed by fire. Insured in Liverpool London and Globe, \$900.

19th.—Hamson Smith, homestead, Molus River, Kent County, with barn, etc., destroyed by fire. Not insured.

25th.—S. McElroys building, Main Street, Portland, damaged on roof. Losses, Imperial \$187.50; Aina \$187.50; Guardian \$50.

27th.—Bangor House, King Square, and adjoining building, owned by Stevenson Estate, seriously damaged. Insured as follows:

Bangor House, North British and Mer. Ins. Co., \$1,200  
do. Commercial Union, do., 100  
do. Imperial, do., 50  
do. Scottish Imperial, do., 50

E. Cosman Provincial Insurance Co., 2,000  
Nelson & McDonald, Royal Canadian Ins. Co., 1,000  
Stevenson Estate, North British & Mer. do., 500

29th.—Two buildings on Marsh Road, Portland, badly damaged by fire. Insured by Scottish Imperial Insurance Co., for \$1,100.

27th.—John Kelsidwelling, Parish of Studholm, destroyed by fire. Insured in Queen Insurance Co., for \$400.

May 1st.—Palmer's Saw Mill, Rotary, Marble Cove, Indian town, destroyed by fire. Loss \$3000. Not insured.

**Life Insurance and Prompt Payment.**

The following has been received by the general agent of the New York Insurance Company, and speaks for itself:—

St. John, N. B., May 4, 1874.

Sir: Having lately had to claim upon the

New York Life Insurance Company, under policies covering \$11,000 and upwards, we have to thank you, and the company which you represent, for the very prompt and satisfactory manner in which the claims held by us have been settled.

Your obt' servants,

JOHN BOYD, } Executors, etc.  
HENRY W. FRITH, }

Robert Marshall, Esq., J. P., General agent, etc., St. John, N. B.

**Home Classification of our Ships.**

We are glad to notice that the Hon. A. J. Smith, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, has pointedly informed the whole people of Canada, from his place in the House of Commons that the "Canadian Lloyd's" will be purely voluntary. We understand that "English Lloyd's and French Lloyd's" will be considered as equally and relatively valuable and reliable with the Home Lloyd's - and if a consulting committee of leading ship-owners be appointed, without salary, for each Province, all the opposition will with fair and equitable rules, be removed. We quote the remarks of Robert Marshall Esq., in his valuable papers on Canadian tonnage, as follows:

"Mr. Plimssoll's Bill appears to be especially and manifestly injurious and unfair to the shipping interests of Canada." The Parliament and Government of Canada, should follow the advice of the "Dominion Board of Trade," and take prompt and decided action to prevent any legislation that may be proposed in Great Britain, in consequence of the report of the Royal Commission recently held in London, prejudicially affecting the tonnage of the Dominion of Canada.

As Canadian ships will have three reliable systems of classification, viz., the English, French and Canadian, all our tonnage should be exempt from any English laws that are not made to apply to foreign tonnage.

A certificate of seaworthiness from either our Home Lloyd's, French Ventur, or English Lloyd's should be held as of full force and effect as a certificate from any Board of Trade in Great Britain and Ireland, and the possession of such certificate should void the necessity of any interference by English Boards.

CARLETON MONTHLY.—We have received the May number of the CARLETON MONTHLY. It contains a variety of well selected and original matter. The MONTHLY appears in a new dress, and has been enlarged to a 28 column paper. The present issue shows a decided improvement, and speaks well for the push and enterprise of Mr. James A. McLean, the proprietor. Judging from the large circulation and popularity of this journal in Carleton, we think it will be a good advertising medium.

**TO THE ELECTORS AND CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF ST. JOHN.**

GENTLEMEN:— All of you are aware that a General Election will shortly be held for the purpose of electing members for the Provincial Parliament at Fredericton. My name has already been mentioned as that of a Candidate for the representation of this city, and in making known to you formally as I now do, that this will be the case, I wish to explain my position and the grounds upon which I shall ask for you to vote for me.

When a number of friends first wished me to offer for the representation of this city, I hesitated, I felt that a position of so much importance and honor could be conferred only by a majority of your votes, and I was unwilling to engage in an election contest unless I had good reason to believe that that majority would of your own accord be freely and fairly given to me. The matter was spoken of in public, and so many persons of different political parties and of different classes, poor as well as rich, came to me, urged me to come forward and promised their support, many who I thought would not be favorable to me, that I have resolved to place myself before you as a candidate who believes that the welfare of the people generally will be promoted more by a firm and judicious course than by extreme party legislation.

My business has made me acquainted with most of the people of this city, and with a large number throughout the Province. During my intercourse with them I have been led to examine many public measures from different standpoints and have gained much valuable information which, I think, would enable me to overcome many difficulties into which extreme party men often involve really good measures, and to accomplish many desirable reforms which the more violent, just on account of their violence, fail to affect. It too often happens, also, that men in Parliament, in the excitement of party struggles, overlook many of the real interests of the country, and neglect important things which, if quietly and temperately pointed out, they would all agree upon to the great benefit of the country and the satisfaction of the people. In this way, without censuring the present Government or any which previously existed, I would remark that there are many things regarding the form of the public accounts of the Province, the management of certain departments, the consolidation of others, the retrenchment of the public expenditure, the improper manner in which much of the public money is paid, which year after year have been passed over without enquiry and examination, where reforms and better methods might have been introduced and large sums saved. These are matters to which I shall, if elected, give my attention.

I feel it necessary to say something concerning the School Question. I have always been in favor of a Free School System. It is, to my mind, the only way in which the children of a large proportion of our poorer classes can be educated; a majority of voters and tax-payers are in favor of it. Catholic parents as well as Protestants are desirous of having their children instructed and of giving them as good an education as they can. This being the case, I regret that a measure which should have been such as to have been received with almost universal satisfaction and approval has deeply disturbed the country, created much ill-feeling, and now threatens to enshroud the Government of the Province with the Dominion Parliament. This is a very serious condition of things and it is evident that something will have to be done to remedy it. I think certain improvements and modifications might be made in the Bill which, while doing no wrong to Protestants, would lead Catholics to accept it without further opposition. BUT THE SCHOOL BILL IN ITS PRESENT SHAPE IS TOO EXPENSIVE. All that we can afford to give children, all that is required under the circumstances is what is commonly called a plain English education such as will fit them for the ordinary vocations of life. THIS SHOULD BE HAD FOR ABOUT TWO-THIRDS OF WHAT WE ARE NOW PAYING, and all the same time maintain the principle of Free Schools.

It is impossible to give you in this circular a full statement of my opinions on all public matters, but I think I have said enough to show you that I will consider every measure in a fair, candid and impartial manner, and that I am more disposed to do useful public work than to join in party squabbles; but when any important measure is under discussion, I will, as far as I am found ready to take part in it, and to advocate what to my judgment may seem to be right and concern the public good. If elected, I will not fail to do what I can for the interests of this city, and I claim to have a good knowledge of its finances, its business, and its requirements.

It is my desire to make the approaching contest an honorable and courteous one; and whatever be the result, it will always be to me a matter of gratification and pride that so many of my fellow citizens, belonging to all classes in the community, have looked so favorably on my candidature.

Soberly your vote as one of the two Candidates or your choice for the representation of this city,

I have the honor to remain  
Your obedient servant,  
St. John, N. B., May, 1874. ROBERT MARSHALL.

## Tariff Customs Duties.

All unenumerated Articles are subject to a duty of 17½ per cent.

| A  |   |
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| Acids of every description, except Acetic Acid, Sulphuric Acid, and Vinegar, .....   | Free  |
| Acid, Sulphuric, .....   | ½ cent per lb.                                |
| Acetic Acid, &c., Vinegar, .....   | 10 cts. per gal.                              |
| Advertising Pamphlets, .....   | 5 per cent                                    |
| Agricultural Societies' Seeds of all kinds, Farming Utensils and Implements of Husbandry, when especially imported by, for the encouragement of Agriculture, .....   | Free  |
| Alcohol, .....   | \$1 00 per gal.                               |
| Ale, Beer and Porter, in casks, 10 per cent. ad val., and Do. in bottles. 5 quart and 10 pint bottles to the gal. .....  | 5 cts. per gal.<br>7 cts. per gal.            |
| Almonds and Nuts of all kinds, .....   | 17½ per cent                                  |
| Alum, .....  | Free  |
| Anatomical Preparations, .....   | Free  |
| Anchors, .....   | Free  |
| Angola Hair, unmanufactured, .....   | Free  |
| Aniline Salts, used for dyeing purposes, .....   | Free  |
| Animals of all kinds, except such as are imported for the improvement of Stock, .....  | 10 per cent                                   |
| Animals imported for the improvement of Stock, .....   | Free  |
| Annatto either liquid or solid, .....  | Free  |
| Antimony, .....  | Free  |
| Antiquities, collections of, .....   | Free  |
| Apparatus, Steering .....  | Free  |
| Apparel (Wearing), and other personal effects and Implements of Husbandry (not merchandize) in actual use of persons coming to settle in the Dominion, .....   | Free  |
| Apparel (Wearing) of British subjects dying abroad, .....  | Free  |
| Arrowroot, .....   | 17½ per cent                                  |
| Argentine, Albata, and German Silver, and Plated Ware of all kinds, manufactured, .....  | 17½ per cent                                  |
| Argol, .....   | Free  |
| Arms of the Army and Navy, .....   | Free  |
| Articles for the public use of the Dominion, .....   | Free  |
| "    "    use of the Governor General, .....   | Free  |
| "    "    use of Foreign Consuls General, .....  | Free  |
| Ashes Pot, Pearl and Soda, .....   | Free  |
| Atlases, not elsewhere mentioned, .....  | 17½ per cent.                                 |
| B  |   |
| Bagatelle Boards and Billiard Tables, .....  | 17½ per cent                                  |
| Bark, Tanners' .....   | Free  |
| Bark, Nuts, Vegetables, Wood and Drugs, used chiefly in dyeing, .....  | Free  |
| Barley, .....  | Free  |
| Barley, Pot and Pearl, .....   | 17½ per cent                                  |
| Barilla or Kelp, .....   | Free  |
| Beans, .....   | Free  |
| Bleaching Powders, .....   | Free  |
| Beer in Wood, .....  | 5 cts. per gal.                               |
| Beer in Bottles, .....   | 7 cts. per gal.                               |
| Benzole, .....   | 15 cts. per gal.                              |
| Billiard Tables and Bagatelle Boards, .....  | 17½ per cent                                  |
| Berries, when chiefly used in dyeing, .....  | Free  |
| Bichronate of Potash, .....  | Free  |
| Belting, Duck, and Hose Duck, .....  | Free  |
| Blacking, .....  | 17½ per cent                                  |
| Bleaching Powder, .....  | Free  |
| Books, Blank Account and Copy-books, and Books to be written or drawn upon, .....  | 17½ per cent                                  |
| Books, printed, Periodicals and Pamphlets, not being foreign reprint of British Copyright works; nor Blank Account Books; nor Copy-books; nor Books to be written or drawn upon; nor reprints of Books printed in Canada; nor printed Sheet Music, ..... | 5 per cent                                    |
| Boots and Shoes (Leather), .....   | 17½ per cent                                  |
| Boot Felt, .....   | Free  |
| Botany, Specimens of .....   | Free  |
| Book, Map, and News Printing Paper, .....  | 17½ per cent                                  |
| Bone, manufactured, .....  | 17½ per cent                                  |
| Bonnets, Hats and Caps, .....  | 17½ per cent                                  |
| Bibles, Testaments, and devotional Books, .....  | 5 per cent                                    |
| Binnacle Lamps, .....  | 5 per cent                                    |
| Biscuit and Bread from Great Britain and the B. N.   |   |
| A. Provinces, .....  | Free  |
| Boiler Plate, Iron .....   | 5 per cent                                    |
| Bolting Cloths, .....  | Free  |
| Borax, .....   | Free  |
| Bookbinders' Tools and Implements, .....   | Free  |
| Bookbinders' Cloth, .....  | Free  |
| Bottles, containing Spirituous Liquors, Wines and Malt Liquors, .....  | 17½ per cent                                  |
| Bracelets, Braid, &c., made of Hair, .....   | 17½ per cent                                  |
| Brandy, .....  | \$1 00 per gal.                               |
| Brass and Copper, manufactured, .....  | 17½ per cent                                  |
| Brass Tubes or Piping, when drawn, or Iron, .....  | Free  |
| Brass or Copper Wire, round or flat, .....   | Free  |
| Brass, in bars, rods and sheets, .....   | Free  |
| Brass in scraps, .....   | Free  |
| Brass and Tin Clasps, Slides, and Spangles, for the manufacture of Hoop Skirts, .....  | Free  |
| Bran, .....  | Free  |
| Brimstone, roll or flour, .....  | Free  |
| Bristles and Hog's Hair of all kinds, .....  | Free  |
| Bristols, Sarsaparilla, and all similar compounds, containing spirits, .....   | \$1 50 per gal. and 17½ per c. on bot. & pkg. |
| Britannia Metal Ware, .....  | 17½ per cent                                  |
| Brooms and Brushes of all kinds, .....   | 17½ per cent                                  |
| Broom Corn, .....  | Free  |
| Brim Moulds, for gold-beaters, .....   | Free  |
| Buckwheat, .....   | Free  |
| Bulbs and Roots, .....   | Free  |
| Bullion and Coin (except United States silver coin), .....   | Free  |
| Burr Stone, .....  | Free  |
| Bunting, .....   | 5 per cent                                    |
| Busts; Casts and Statues of Marble, Bronze, or Alabaster, Paintings, and drawings, as works of art; specimens of Sculpture; Cabinets of Coin; Medals, Gems, and all collections of Antiquities, .....  | Free  |
| Butter, .....  | 4 cts. per lb.                                |
| C  |   |
| Canvas, from No. 1 to No 10, when imported for ship, .....   | 5 per cent                                    |
| Canvas, for the manufacture of floor oil-cloth, not less than 18 feet wide, and not pressed or calendared, .....   | Free  |
| Cables, Hemp and Grass, .....  | 5 per cent                                    |
| Cabinetware or Furniture, .....  | 17½ per cent                                  |
| Cards, playing .....   | 25 per cent                                   |
| Candles and Tapers, of Tallow, Wax, or any other material, .....   | 17½ per cent                                  |
| Canada Plates, and Tinned Plates, .....  | 5 per cent                                    |
| Candlewick, Cotton, .....  | Free  |
| Cane Juice, Syrup of Sugar or of Sugar Cane, Syrup of Molasses or of Sorghum, Melado, Concentrated Melado, or Concentrated Molasses, a specific duty of ½ of a cent per lb. and .....  | 25 per cent                                   |
| Caoutchouc or India Rubber or Gutta Percha, unmanufactured .....   | Free  |
| Caoutchouc or India Rubber, manufactured, .....  | 17½ per cent                                  |
| Carriages, .....   | 17½ per cent                                  |
| Carriages of Travellers, and Carriages employed in carrying Merchandize (Hawkers and Circus Troops excepted) on compliance with regulations, .....   | Free  |
| Carbolic Oil, or "Heavy Oil," a product of Coal Tar, .....   | Free  |
| Carboline Oil, .....   | 15 c. per gal.                                |
| Carpets and Hearth Rugs, .....   | 17½ per cent                                  |
| Casks, Barrels, and other pack'gs containing Sugars, Cane-juice, Syrup of Sugar, or of Sugar Cane, Molasses, Syrup of Molasses or of Sorghum and Melado, and Carboys containing Sulphuric Acid, .....  | 17½ per cent                                  |
| Cassia, ground, .....  | 25 per cent                                   |
| "    unground, .....   | 17½ per cent                                  |
| Castile Soap, .....  | 17½ per cent                                  |
| Cashmere, manufactured .....   | 17½ per cent                                  |
| Castings, Iron and all other, .....  | 17½ per cent                                  |
| Cement, Marine or Hydraulic, unground, .....   | Free  |
| Cement, Hydraulic, ground and calcined, .....  | 17½ per cent                                  |
| Cheese, .....  | 3 cts. per lb.                                |
| Chandeliers and Gas Fittings, .....  | 17½ per cent                                  |
| Charts, Maps and Atlases, not elsewhere mentioned, .....   | 17½ per cent                                  |
| Chinaware, Earthenware and Crockery, .....   | 17½ per cent                                  |
| Chain, Iron .....  | Free  |
| Do. half-inch, and under, .....  | 17½ per cent                                  |

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| Chinaware, Officers' Mess, . . . . .  | Free             |
| Collar Cloth Paper, on affidavit that it is only for use in manufacture of Collars and Cuff Fronts, and similar goods, . . . . .  | Free             |
| Coffee (green), . . . . .   | 2 c. per lb.     |
| " (kiln dried, roasted or ground), . . . . .  | 3 c. per lb.     |
| Chicory, or other root or vegetables used as Coffee, raw or green, . . . . .  | 8 c. per lb.     |
| Chicory, kiln-dried, roasted or ground, . . . . .   | 4 c. per lb.     |
| Citrons, . . . . .  | 17½ per cent     |
| Cider, . . . . .  | 17½ per cent     |
| Cigars, . . . . .   | 70 cts. per lb.  |
| Cinnamon, ground, . . . . .   | 25 per cent      |
| " unground, . . . . .   | 17½ per cent     |
| Currants, dried fruits, . . . . .   | 17½ per cent     |
| Clays, Earth and Sand . . . . .   | Free             |
| Coach and Harness Furniture, . . . . .  | 17½ per cent     |
| Cocoa and Paste from G. Britain, and the B. N. A. Provinces, . . . . .  | Free             |
| Cocoa, bran and shell, . . . . .  | Free             |
| Communion Plate, . . . . .  | Free             |
| Composition Spikes and Nails, . . . . .   | Free             |
| Compasses, . . . . .  | 5 per cent       |
| Clay Pipe, . . . . .  | Free             |
| Clocks, . . . . .   | 17½ per cent     |
| Clothing or Wearing Apparel made by hand or sewing machine, . . . . .   | 17½ per cent     |
| Clothing for the public uses of the Dominion, . . . . .   | Free             |
| Clothing, Donations of, for charitable institutions, . . . . .  | Free             |
| Coal and Coke, . . . . .  | Free             |
| Crude Petroleum, . . . . .  | 6 cts. per gal.  |
| Coal and Kerosene, distilled, purified and refined, . . . . .   | 15 cts. per gal. |
| Cochineal and dyestuff, . . . . .   | Free             |
| Cologne Water and Perfumed Spirits, not in flasks, . . . . .  | \$1.50 per gal.  |
| Cotton Warp, not coarser than No. 40, . . . . .   | 10 per cent      |
| " coarser " . . . . .   | 17½ per cent     |
| Cologne Water, in flasks or bottles, 30 of such not containing more than a gallon, per flask or bottle, . . . . .   | 5 cts. each      |
| Colors and articles, when imported solely by Room Paper Manufacturers and Stainers, viz.: Lakes in pulp, Scarlet and Morone, Ultra Marine and Chinese Blue, English Umber, raw, Blue black, Paris and Permanent Greens, Satin, and fine washed White Bichromate of Potash, Sugar of Lead, and British Gum, for manufacturing purposes only, . . . . . | Free             |
| Commissariat Stores, . . . . .  | Free             |
| Confectionery, a specific duty of 1c. per lb., and Copper Tubes and Piping, when drawn, . . . . .   | 25 per cent      |
| Copper, pig, . . . . .  | Free             |
| Copper, in bars, rods, bolts, sheets, and sheathing, . . . . .  | Free             |
| Copper or Brass, manufactured, . . . . .  | 17½ per cent     |
| Copper Sheathing, . . . . .   | Free             |
| Copper, Precipitate of . . . . .  | Free             |
| Corkwood, or the bark of the Corkwood tree . . . . .  | Free             |
| Cordage, (when used for ships or vessels only), . . . . .   | 5 per cent       |
| Cottons, . . . . .  | 17½ per cent     |
| Cotton Wool, . . . . .  | Free             |
| Cotton Waste and Candlewick, . . . . .  | Free             |
| Cotton netting, for India Rubber Shoes, . . . . .   | Free             |
| Cotton thread in hanks, three and four, ply, white and colored, unfinished, not under number twenty yarn, . . . . .   | Free             |
| Cordials, . . . . .   | \$1.50 per gal.  |
| Corks, . . . . .  | 17½ per cent     |
| Cream of Tartar in crystals, . . . . .  | Free             |
| Cocoa Nut Oil, in crude, unrectified or natural state, . . . . .  | Free             |
| Cutlery, polished, all sorts, . . . . .   | 17½ per cent     |
| Curled Hair, . . . . .  | Free             |
| <b>D</b>  |                  |
| Damar, Gum . . . . .  | Free             |
| Dead Eyes . . . . .   | 5 per cent       |
| Dead Lights, . . . . .  | 5 per cent       |
| Deck Plugs, . . . . .   | 5 per cent       |
| Diamonds and precious stones, not set, . . . . .  | Free             |
| Dried Fruit, . . . . .  | 17½ per cent     |
| Drugs not otherwise specified, . . . . .  | 17½ per cent     |
| Dye Stuffs, viz.: Berries, Bark, Drugs, Nuts, and Vegetables, Woods and extracts of Logwood used chiefly in dyeing, . . . . .   | Free.            |

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| Demijohns, Jars, Brandy Casks, Barrels, or Packages in which Spirituous Liquors, Wines and Malt Liquors are contained, . . . . . | 17½ per cent    |
| Duck, for Belting and House, . . . . .   | Free            |
| Drain Tiles, . . . . .   | Free            |
| Drawings, not in oil, . . . . .  | Free            |
| <b>E</b>   |                 |
| Earths, Clays and Sand, . . . . .  | Free            |
| Eggs, . . . . .  | Free            |
| Electrotype Blocks, for printing purposes . . . . .  | Free            |
| Emery Paper and Emery Cloth, . . . . .   | 17½ per cent    |
| Engravings and Prints, . . . . .   | 17½ per cent    |
| Essences not elsewhere specified, and Perfumery, . . . . .   | 17½ per cent    |
| Essential Oils of all kinds, . . . . .   | 17½ per cent    |
| <b>F</b>   |                 |
| Factory and Mill Machinery of all kinds, or parts thereof, . . . . .   | 17½ per cent    |
| Fancy Goods and Millinery, viz.: articles embroidered with Gold, Silver, or other Metals . . . . .                               | 17½ per cent    |
| Fan and Fire Screens . . . . .   | 17½ per cent    |
| Farming Implements and Utensils, when specially imported by Agricultural Societies for encouragement of agriculture . . . . .    | Free            |
| Feathers and Flowers, . . . . .  | 17½ per cent    |
| Felt Hat Bodies, . . . . .   | 17½ per cent    |
| Felt, for Hats and Boots, . . . . .  | 10 per cent     |
| Fibrilla, Mexican Fibre, or Tampico, white or black, and other vegetable fibres for manufacture, . . . . .                       | Free            |
| Firebrick, . . . . .   | Free            |
| Firewood, . . . . .  | Free            |
| Figs, Dried Fruits, . . . . .  | 17½ per cent    |
| Filberts, do. . . . .  | 17½ per cent    |
| Firebrick and Clay, . . . . .  | Free            |
| Fireworks, . . . . .   | 17½ per cent    |
| Fish, fresh, not to include oysters or lobsters in tins or kegs, . . . . .   | Free.           |
| Fish, salted or smoked, . . . . .  | 1 cent per lb.  |
| Fish and Vegetables, preserved, . . . . .  | 17½ per cent    |
| Fishing Nets and Seines, . . . . .   | Free            |
| Fish Hooks, Lines and Fish Twines, . . . . .   | Free            |
| Fish Bait, . . . . .   | Free            |
| Flat Wire for Crinolines, covered, . . . . .   | 17½ per cent    |
| " " uncovered, . . . . .   | Free            |
| Flax waste, . . . . .  | Free            |
| Flax, Hemp, Tow, undressed, . . . . .  | Free            |
| Flour of Wheat or Rye, . . . . .   | Free            |
| Flour of any other grain, including Indian Meal and Oatmeal, . . . . .   | Free            |
| Foreign Newspapers sent otherwise than through P. Office . . . . .   | 5 per cent      |
| Furs, Skin Pelts, or Tails, undressed, . . . . .   | Free            |
| Foundry Facings, or Black Sand, . . . . .  | 17½ per cent    |
| Fur, or of which Fur is the principal part . . . . .   | 17½ per cent    |
| Fruits, green of all kinds, . . . . .  | 10 per cent     |
| Fruits preserved in Brandy or other Spirits . . . . .  | \$1.50 per gal. |
| <b>G</b>   |                 |
| Galvanized Iron . . . . .  | Free            |
| Gazoline Oil, . . . . .  | 17½ per cent    |
| Gems and Medals . . . . .  | Free            |
| German Plated and Gilded Ware, manufactured, of all kinds, . . . . .   | 17½ per cent    |
| Geneva . . . . .   | \$1.00 per gal  |
| Gin . . . . .  | \$1.00 per gal  |
| Ginger, Ground, . . . . .  | 25 per cent     |
| Glass and Glassware, plated and silvered, stained, painted, or colored, . . . . .  | 17½ per cent    |
| Glass paper and Glass Cloths . . . . .   | 10 per cent     |
| Globes, when specially imported for the use of Colleges, Scientific and Literary Societies, . . . . .                            | Free            |
| Goat Hair, unmanufactured, . . . . .   | Free            |
| Gold, Silver, and Electroplate manufactured . . . . .  | 17½ per cent    |
| Gold and Silver Leaf for Painters' use, . . . . .  | 17½ per cent    |
| Goldbeater's Brims, Moulds, and Skins, . . . . .   | Free            |
| Grass, Osier, Palm Leaf, Straw, Whalebone, or Willow, except plait, elsewhere mentioned, . . . . .                               | 17½ per cent    |
| Gravels, . . . . .   | Free            |
| Grain of all kinds, . . . . .  | Free            |
| Grease and Scraps, . . . . .   | Free            |
| Grindstones, wrought or unwrought, . . . . .   | 17½ per cent    |
| Gums, British when imported by Room Paper  |                 |



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| Manufacturers and Stainers for manufacturing purposes only, .....  | Free          |
| Gunpowder, .....   | 17½ per cent  |
| Guns, Rifles, and arms of all kinds, .....   | 17½ per cent  |
| Gutta Percha, manufactured, .....  | 17½ per cent  |
| "    unmanufactured .....  | Free          |
| Gum, Copal, .....  | Free          |
| Gum Mastic .....   | Free          |
| Gypsum, or Plaster of Paris, neither ground nor calcined, .....  | Free          |
| Gypsum, ground or unground .....   | Free          |
| II   |               |
| Hardware, viz.: Cutlery, polished, all sorts, Japanned, planished Tin, and Britannia Metal Ware, Spades, Shovels, axes, Hoes, Rakes, Forks, and Edge Tools, Scythes, and Snaths Spikes, Nails, Tacks, Brads and Springs, Stoves and all other Iron Castings. Other Hardware, Horn, Pearl, and Ivory, manufactured, ..... | 17½ per cent  |
| Harness and Saddlery of Leather manufacture, .....   | 17½ per cent  |
| Hair or Mohair, manufactured .....   | 17½ per cent. |
| Hair—Human, Angola, Goat, Thibet, Horse, Hog or Mohair, unmanufactured, .....  | Free          |
| Hat Plush, .....   | 10 per cent   |
| Hay .....  | 10 per cent   |
| Hemp, undressed, .....   | Free          |
| Hides, Horns, and Pelts, .....   | Free          |
| Horse Hair, unmanufactured (Curled) .....  | Free          |
| Hosiery, .....   | 17½ per cent  |
| Hops, .....  | 5 cts. per lb |
| Hoop Skirt Manufacturers, viz.: Chinoline Thread, for covering Crinoline Wire; clasps, tin and brass; sides; spangles and slotted taper, and flat or round wire, wire wired, .....   | Free          |
| Horses, Horned Cattle, Swine and Sheep .....   | 10 per cent   |
| I  |               |
| Indigo .....   | Free          |
| Indian Corn, and Grain of all kinds, .....   | Free          |
| Indian Meal, .....   | Free          |
| Indian Rubber, unmanufactured .....  | Free          |
| Ink of all kinds, except printing .....  | 17½ per cent  |
| Ink, Printing, .....   | Free          |
| Iron, Galvanized... ..   | 5 per cent    |
| Iron—Scrap, .....  | 5 per cent    |
| "    Hoop or Tire, for driving wheels of locomotives, bent or welded .....   | 10 per cent   |
| Iron Railroad bars, Wrought Iron Chairs, and Fish Plates, .....  | Free          |
| "    Bar, Rod, Hoop, and Sheet, .....  | 5 per cent    |
| "    Nail and Spiked Rod, round, square, and flat, .....   | 5 per cent    |
| "    Rolled Plate, and Boiler Plate .....  | 5 per cents   |
| "    Wire .....  | 5 per cent    |
| Iron Tubes and Piping, when drawn... ..  | Free          |
| Iron Knees and Riders .....  | 5 per cent    |
| Iron Masts, or parts of Iron Masts, .....  | Free          |
| Iron, puddled, in bars, blooms, and billets... ..  | 5 per cent    |
| Ivory Nuts, .....  | Free          |
| Ivory, unmanufactured, .....   | Free          |
| J  |               |
| Japanned Tin, planished Tin, and Britannia Metal Ware .....  | 17½ per cent  |
| Jewellery and Watches .....  | 17½ per cent  |
| Junk and Oakum, .....  | Free          |
| K  |               |
| Kelp .....   | Free          |
| Kryolite, .....  | Free          |
| Knees, Iron, Riders (slips) .....  | 5 per cent    |
| L  |               |
| Lard and Tallow .....  | 1 cent per lb |
| Lead, pig, .....   | Free          |
| Lead, in sheet .....   | Free          |
| Lead, red, dry, .....  | Free          |
| Leather and Calf Skins, or Kip, when weighing less than 50 lbs. per dozen, .....   | 17½ per cent  |
| Leather and Calf Skins, or Kip, when weighing 50 lbs. or more, per dozen, .....  | 10 per cent   |
| Lines and Twines .....   | 17½ per cent  |
| Leather, viz.: Sheep, Calf, Goat, and Chamois skins, dressed, varnished or enamelled, .....  | 17½ per cent  |
| Leather, or Imitation of Leather, manufactured, .....  | 17½ per cent  |

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| Leather, Sole or Upper .....   | 10 per cent   |
| Locomotive and Engine Frames, Cranks, Crank Axles, Railway Car and Locomotive axles, Piston Rods, Guide and Slide Bars, Crank Pins, Connecting Rods .....  | 10 per cent   |
| Locomotives, and Passenger, Baggage on Freight Cars, running upon any line of road crossing the frontier, so long as Dominion Locomotives and Cars are admitted free, under similar circumstances, in the United States, ..... | Free          |
| Locomotive Engines and Railroad Cars .....   | 17½ per cent  |
| Logwood, Extract of .....  | Free          |
| Lime, .....  | 17½ per cent  |
| Linen, .....   | 17½ per cent  |
| Linen Mac ine Thread, .....  | 10 per cent   |
| Litharge, .....  | Free          |
| Liquorice, .....   | 17½ per cent  |
| Lithographic Stones .....  | Free          |
| Lemons, Oranges, and Citron .....  | 10 per cent   |
| Lumber, plank and sawed, of mahogany, rosewood, walnut, cherry, chestnut, and pitch pine, .....  | Free          |
| M  |               |
| Maccaroni and Vermicelli, .....  | 17½ per cent. |
| Machinery, .....   | 17½ per cent  |
| Machine Silk Twist, and Machine Linen Thread ..  | 10 per cent   |
| Mace, .....  | 25 per cent   |
| Malt, .....  | 40c. per bush |
| Manilla Grass, and Sea Grass... ..   | Free          |
| Mastic, Gum, .....   | Free          |
| Manures, .....   | Free          |
| Manufactured Marble, other than sawn slabs or blocks .....   | 17½ per cents |
| Matches, .....   | 17½ per cent  |
| Maps, Charts, and Atlases, .....   | 17½ per cent  |
| Masts Iron, .....  | Free          |
| Manufacturers, viz.—   |               |
| Marble or Imitation, .....   | 17½ per cent  |
| Bone, Shell, Horn, Pearl and Ivory .....   | do.           |
| Gold, Silver, Electro-plate, Argentine, Albata, and German Silver, and Plated and Gilded ware of all kinds, .....  | 17½ per cent  |
| Brass or copper, .....   | 17½ per cent  |
| Leather or Imitation of Leather... ..  | do.           |
| Wood, .....  | do.           |
| Cashmere, .....  | do.           |
| Meat, Fish, and Vegetables preserved .....   | do.           |
| Marble, in blocks, unwrought, or sawn on two sides only, and slabs from such blocks, having at least two edges unwrought, .....  | Free          |
| Meats, fresh, salted, or smoked, .....   | 1c per lb     |
| Medals, .....  | Free          |
| Medicinal Roots... ..  | Free          |
| Medicines, Patent and Medicinal Preparations, not otherwise specified... ..  | 25 per cent   |
| Medicine for Hospitals... ..   | 17½ per cent  |
| Metal, Type, in blocks or pig... ..  | Free          |
| Metalic Oxides, ground or unground, and washed or unwashed, dry, not calcined... ..  | Free          |
| Millinery of all Kinds .....   | 17½ per cent  |
| Mill Boards and Binders' Cloth, .....  | Free          |
| Mill and Factory Machinery .....   | 17½ per cent  |
| Mill and Factory Machinery which is not manufactured in the Dominion .....   | 10 per cent   |
| Models .....   | Free          |
| Molasses, if used for refining or manufacturing Sugar .....  | 73c per 100lb |
| "    If not so used, .....   | 25 per cent.  |
| Molasses and Sugar barrels, .....  | 17½ per cent  |
| Music, Sheet, printed, .....   | 17½ per cent  |
| Musical Instruments for Military Bands .....   | Free          |
| Musical Instruments, including Musical Boxes and Clocks, .....   | 17½ per cent. |
| Mustard, .....   | 17½ per cent  |
| Moss, for upholstery purposes .....  | Free          |
| N  |               |
| Newspapers, Foreign, sent otherwise than through the Post Office, .....  | 5 per cent    |
| Nitro or Saltpetre, .....  | Free          |
| Nitrate of Soda, .....   | Free          |
| Nuts, when chiefly used in dyeing, .....   | Free          |
| Nutmegs, .....   | 25 per cent   |

|   |                               |
|---|-------------------------------|
| Natural History, specimens of...  | Free                          |
| Naphtha, Benzole, and Refined Petroleum,  | 17½ per cent                  |
| Naval and Military Stores,  | Free                          |
| Nails, Tacks, and Brads,  | 17½ per cent                  |
| Nails, composition,   | Free                          |
| " sheathing,  | Free                          |
| " galvanized,   | Free                          |
| Nuts of all kinds, unless otherwise specified,  | 17½ per cent                  |
| O   |                               |
| Ochres and Metallic Oxides, ground or unground, and washed or unwashed—not calcined   | Free                          |
| Oakum,  | Free                          |
| Ochres, ground or calcined,   | 17½ per cent                  |
| Oil Cloths,   | 17½ per cent                  |
| Opium,  | 17½ per cent                  |
| Oils—Cocoa Nut, Pine and Palm, in their crude, unrectified, or natural state,   | Free                          |
| " Benzole, Benzine, Benzoin, Petroleum, distilled, purified, or refined,  | 17½ per gal.                  |
| " Kerosene, Coal, distilled, purified and refined,  | 17½ per gal.                  |
| " Petroleum, crude,   | 6c. per gal.                  |
| " products of coal, shale, and lignite, not otherwise specified,  | 10c. per gal.                 |
| Oils in any way rectified, pumped, racked, bleached, or prepared, not otherwise specified,  | 17½ per cent                  |
| Oil Cake or Linsced Cake  | Free                          |
| Oatmeal,  | Free                          |
| Oats,   | Free                          |
| Oranges, Citrons, and Lemons, when imported in brine, for the purpose of being candied; and also the rinds of these fruits when imported in brine for same purpose, | Free                          |
| Ores of all kinds of metals,  | Free                          |
| Ornaments of Bronze, Alabaster, Terra Cotta or Composition,   | 17½ per cent                  |
| Osier,  | Free                          |
| Old Tom Gin,  | \$1.00 per gal.               |
| P   |                               |
| Paintings, in Oil, by artists of well known merit, or copies of the old masters by such artists,  | Free                          |
| Paints and Colors, not elsewhere mentioned,   | 17½ per cent                  |
| Paper—Book, Map, or News Printing,  | 17½ per cent                  |
| Paper Hangings,   | 17½ per cent                  |
| Papier Machic,  | 17½ per cent                  |
| Parasols and Umbrellas,   | 17½ per cent                  |
| Peas,   | Free                          |
| Pepper, ground,   | 25 per cent                   |
| " unground,   | 17½ per cent                  |
| Perfumery, not otherwise specified,   | 25 per cent                   |
| Perfumed Spirits,   | \$1.50 per gal.               |
| " in flasks, not to weigh more than 4 oz  | 5 cents each                  |
| Pelts,  | Free                          |
| Peas,   | Free                          |
| Perfumed and Fancy Soaps,   | 25 per cent                   |
| Petroleum, refined,   | 17½ per cent                  |
| Phosphorus,   | Free                          |
| Pickles and Sauces,   | 17½ per cent                  |
| Pimento, ground,  | 25 per cent                   |
| " unground,   | 17½ per cent                  |
| Pipe Clay,  | Free                          |
| Pipes, Tobacco  | 17½ per cent                  |
| Plaster of Paris, ground and calcined,  | do                            |
| " not ground or calcined,   | Free                          |
| Portable Hand Printing Presses,   | 17½ per cent                  |
| Printed, Lithographed or Copper-plate Bills, Bill-heads, and advertising Pamphlets,   | do                            |
| Poultry,  | 10 per cent                   |
| Plated Ware,  | 17½ per cent                  |
| Platers' Leaf   | 17½ per cent                  |
| Porter in bottles,  | 10 per cent. and 7c. per gal. |
| Porter in casks,  | 10 per cent. and 5c. per gal. |
| Pig Iron, Pig Lead, and Pig Copper,   | Free                          |
| Pitch and Tar,  | Free                          |
| Philosophical Instruments and Apparatus, including globes, when specially imported for the use of Colleges and Scientific and Literary Societies,                   | Free                          |
| Plants, Shrubs and Trees,   | 10 per cent                   |
| Plank and Sawed Lumber, of Mahogany, Rosewood, Walnut, Chesnut, Cherry, and pitch pine,   | 17½ per cent                  |
| Printing Ink and Printing Presses, except Portable Hand Printing Presses,   | Free                          |

|   |                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| Patent Medicines,   | 25 per cent                       |
| Precipitate of Copper,  | Free                              |
| Provisions for Army or Navy,  | Free                              |
| Prunella,   | 10 per cent                       |
| Puddled Iron Bars, Blooms, and Billets,   | Free                              |
| Pumps and Pump Gear (Ships),  | 5 per cent                        |
| R   |                                   |
| Rags,   | Free                              |
| Railroad Bars and Frogs,  | Free                              |
| Ratan, for Caning Chairs,   | Free                              |
| Red Lead, dry   | Free                              |
| Rennet, Gum   | Free                              |
| Rosin,  | Free                              |
| Rice,   | 1 cent per lb.                    |
| Rigging Wire,   | Free                              |
| Rifles, Guns and Fire Arms of all kinds.  | 17½ per cent                      |
| Roots, Medicinal  | Free                              |
| Room Paper Manufacturers—the Colors and articles following, when imported solely by Room Paper Manufacturers and Stainers for manufacturing purposes only, that is to say: Lakes, in pulp, scarlet and morone, Ultra Marine and Chinese Blue, English Umber, raw; Blue-black, Paris and Permanent Greens, Satin and fine washed white, Bichromate of Potash, Sugar of Lead and British gum, | Free                              |
| Rum (packages 17½ per cent.),   | \$1.00 per gal.                   |
| Rum ———,  | 1.50 per gal.                     |
| Rye,  | Free                              |
| S   |                                   |
| Sandarac and Shellac, (Gums)  | Free                              |
| Sand Paper and Sand Cloth,  | 17½ per cent                      |
| Sail Cloth or Canvas, from Nos. 1 to 10 (when used for ships or vessels only),  | 5 per cent                        |
| Sails, ready made,  | 17½ per cent                      |
| Sal Ammoniac, Sal Soda, Caustic Soda, Silicate of Soda, Soda Ash, and Nitrate of Soda   | Free                              |
| Salt,   | Free                              |
| Sea Grass   | Free                              |
| Scheidam Schnapps,  | \$1.50 per gal                    |
| Seeds,  | 10 per cent                       |
| Scrap Brass and Scrap Iron  | 5 per cent                        |
| Shawls,   | 17½ per cent                      |
| Ships' Blocks and Patent Bushes for Blocks,   | 5 per cent                        |
| " Binnacle Lamps,   | 5 per cent                        |
| " Shackles—Sheaves  | 5 per cent                        |
| " Signal Lamps  | 5 per cent                        |
| " Travelling Trucks   | 5 per cent                        |
| " Wedges  | 5 per cent                        |
| " Cables and Chains (Iron)  | Free                              |
| Shrubs,   | 10 per cent                       |
| Silks, Satins, and Velvets  | 17½ per cent                      |
| Silk, Woollen, Worsted and Cotton Embroideries, and Tambour Work  | 17½ per cent                      |
| Silk Twist and Silk and Mohair Twist, not elsewhere specified,  | 17½ per cent                      |
| Silk Twist, for Hats, Boots and Shoes,  | Free                              |
| Silver and Gold Cloth,  | 17½ per cent                      |
| Skins, undressed,   | Free                              |
| Silver Plated Ware  | 17½ per cent                      |
| Slate,  | Free                              |
| Silver Coin, United States,   | 17½ per cent                      |
| Slotted Tapes, for the Manufacture of Hoop Skirts,  | Free                              |
| Small Wares,  | 17½ per cent                      |
| Snuff,  | 12½ per ct. ad val. & 25c per lb. |
| Soap, common  | 1c per lb                         |
| Soap, Perfumed and Fancy  | 25 per cent                       |
| Soda Ash,   | Free                              |
| Sole and Upper Leather  | 10 per cent                       |
| Spelter or Zinc in Sheet,   | Free                              |
| Spelter in block or pig...  | Free                              |
| Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy, Botany or Sculpture,  | Free                              |
| Spices, ground, including ginger, pimento and pepper  | 25 per cent                       |
| Spices, unground, including ginger, pimento and pepper.   | 17½ per cent                      |
| Spikes and Nails, composition,  | Free                              |
| Spirits and Strong Waters, including Spirits of Wine and Alcohol (packages 17½ per cent)  | \$1.00 per gal                    |
| Stone, unwrought,   | Free                              |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Spirits and Strong Waters, either being Sweetened or Mixed, the strength of which cannot be ascertained by Sykes' Hydrometer, ...      | \$1.50 per gal                              |
| Spirits of Turpentine ...  | 17½ per cent                                |
| Starch, ...  | 2c per lb                                   |
| Stationery, ...  | 17½ per cent                                |
| Steel, wrought or cast, in bars and rods, ...  | Free  |
| Steel Wire, flat and uncovered, for Crinolines, ...  | 17½ per cent                                |
| Steel Plates, cut to any form, but not moulded, ...  | Free  |
| Steel Chairs, ...  | Free  |
| Stereotype Blocks, for printing purposes, ...  | Free  |
| Steamboat and Mill Shafts, in Cranks, forged in the rough, ...   | Free  |
| Steam Fire Engines, ...  | 17½ per cent                                |
| Straw, ...   | 10 per cent                                 |
| Stone unwrought, and Lithographic Stone ...  | Free  |
| Straw, Tuscan, Grass and Fancy Plaits ...  | Free  |
| Statuses of Marble, Bronze, or Alabaster, natural size, ...  | Free  |
| Sulphur, in roll or flour ...  | Free  |
| Shell, manufactured, ...   | 10 per cent                                 |
| Sheep, ...   | 10 per cent                                 |
| Senna, ...   | 17½ per cent                                |
| Sugar—All Sugar equal to, and above No. 9, Dutch Standard, and below No. 13, ...   | 25 per cent and 1c. per lb                  |
| Sugar—Below No. 9, Dutch Standard, ...   | 25 per cent, ad val. ¾c per lb              |
| Sugar—Candy, brown or white, and Confectionery, ...  | 25 per cent, ad valorem, and 1 cent per lb  |
| Syrup of Sugar or Sugar Cane, Cane Juice, Syrup of Molasses, or of Sorghum, Melado, Concentrated Melado, or concentrated Molasses, ... | 25 per cent, ad valorem, and ¼ of 1c per lb |
| Swine, ...   | 10 per cent                                 |
| <b>T</b>   |   |
| Tafts, ...   | \$1.50 per gal                              |
| Tar, ...   | Free  |
| Tampica, white and black, ...  | Free  |
| Tallow, ...  | 1c per lb                                   |
| Tea—Black, ...   | 3c per lb                                   |
| Tea—Green, including Japan... ..   | 4c per lb                                   |
| Teasels, ...   | Free  |
| Thread and other articles embroidered with gold, or for embroidery, ...  | 17½ per cent                                |
| Thread Lace and Insertions ...   | 17½ per cent                                |
| Tiles, drain, for agricultural purposes ...  | Free  |
| Tin, granulated or bar, ...  | Free  |
| Tin, and Zinc, or Spelter, in block or pig, ...  | Free  |
| Tin Clasps, Slides and Spangles for manufacturing Hoop Skirts, ...   | Free  |
| Tinctures, containing Spirits, ...   | 1.50 per gal                                |
| Tin Plates, ...  | 5 per cent                                  |
| Thibet Hair, unmanufactured, ...   | Free  |
| Tobacco, manufactured, except Cigars, 12½ per cent ...   | 25c per lb.                                 |
| Tobacco, manufactured (Leaf) ...   | Free  |
| Tow, undressed, ...  | Free  |
| Toys, ...  | 17½ per cent                                |
| Trees, Plants and Shrubs ...   | 10 per cent                                 |
| Trenails and Wedges ...  | 5 per cent                                  |
| Tubes and Piping, of Copper, Brass or Iron, when drawn, ...  | Free  |
| Turpentine, other than Spirits of ...  | Free  |
| Type, printing, ...  | 5 per cent                                  |
| <b>V</b>   |   |
| Varnish, bright and black ...  | 5 per cent                                  |
| Varnish, other than bright and black... ..   | 17½ per cent                                |
| Veneering of wood or ivory ...   | Free  |
| Vegetables used chiefly in dyeing ...  | Free  |
| “ Culinary ...   | 10 per cent                                 |
| “ Fibres (when used for manufacturing purposes) ...  | Free  |
| Vehicles of travellers (except those of hawkers and circus troops) on compliance with regulations, ...                                 | Free  |
| Vegetables, Fish and Meats, preserved ...  | 17½ per cent                                |
| Vinegar, ...   | 10c. per gal.                               |
| Vitriol, blue, ...   | Free  |
| <b>W</b>   |   |
| Walnuts, Dried Fruits, ...   | 17½ per cent                                |
| Weaving and Tram Silk, and Weaving or Tram Cotton, for making Elastic Webbing and Crinoline Thread for covering Crinoline Wire, ...    | Free  |

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| Whale Oil, in the casks from on ship board, and in the condition in which it was first landed, ...   | Free            |
| Wines of all kinds, including Ginger, Orange, Lemon, Gooseberry, Strawberry, Raspberry, Elder and Currant Wines, (5 quart and 10 pint bottles to be held to contain a gallon), ... | 30c per gal.    |
| Wheat, ...   | Free            |
| Whiskey, ...   | \$1.00 per gal. |
| Whiting or Whitening, ...  | Free            |
| White Lead, dry, and White Zinc, ...   | Free            |
| Wire (brass or copper, round or flat), ...   | 5 per cent      |
| Wire (except rigging), ...   | 5 per cent      |
| Willow (for basket makers' use), ...   | Free            |
| Wood of all kinds, wholly unmanufactured, ...  | Free            |
| Woods unmanufactured, and Drugs, used chiefly in dyeing, ...   | Free            |
| Wood, manufactured, not elsewhere specified, ...   | 17½ per cent    |
| Wool, ...  | Free            |
| Woolens, ...   | 17½ per cent    |
| Woollen Netting, for india rubber shoes, ...   | Free            |
| Writing Desks, Fancy and Ornamental Cases and Boxes, and other Fancy Goods, ...  | 17½ per cent    |
| <b>Z</b>   |                 |
| Zinc or Spelter, in blocks or pigs, ...  | Free            |
| Zinc or spelter, in sheets, ...  | Free            |
| Zinc, white, dry, ...  | Free            |

The two following provisions are found in the Customs Act of 1871:—  
 The Governor in Council may, from time to time, transfer to the list of goods which may be imported into Canada free of duty, any or all articles (whether natural articles or products of manufactures), used as materials in Canadian manufactures; and any such materials mentioned in any Order in Council in that behalf, shall be free of duties of Customs from the time therein appointed for that purpose.

The Governor in Council may authorise the admission, free of duty, of any machinery to be used in any Canadian manufactory, on satisfactory evidence that like machinery is not then manufactured in Canada.

TABLE OF PROHIBITIONS.

The following articles shall be prohibited to be imported under a penalty of two hundred dollars together with a forfeiture of the parcel or package of goods in which the same may be found, viz.:

Books, Drawings, Paintings, Prints, and Photographs of an immoral Coin, base and counterfeit.

THE FOLLOWING

Under Regulations and Restrictions to be prescribed by the Minister of Customs.

Carriages of travellers, and carriages laden with merchandize, and not to include circus troops and hawkers.

Locomotives and Railway passenger baggage and freight cars, running upon any line of road crossing the frontier, so long as Canadian locomotives and cars are admitted free under similar circumstances in the United States.

Menageries, horses, cattle, carriages, and harnesses of Travellers' baggage.

THE FOLLOWING GOODS,

When the produce and growth of any of the B. N. A. Provinces, may be imported free of duty, subject to alteration or regulations, by proclamation of the Governor in Council, viz.:

Animals of all kinds; Fresh, Smoked and Salted Meats; Green and Dried Fruits; Fish of all kinds; Products of Fish, and all other creatures living in the water; Poultry, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Tallow; Timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, but not otherwise manufactured in whole or in part; Fish Oil; Gypsum, ground or unground; Hay, Straw, Seeds of all kinds; Vegetables (including potatoes and other roots; Plants, Trees and Shrubs.

EXCISE DUTIES.

|   |            |        |
|---|------------|--------|
| Spirits, of the proof of Sykes' Hydrometer, ...   | per gallon | \$0.63 |
| Malt, ...   | per lb.,   | 0.01   |
| Snuff ground dry, ...   | per lb.,   | 0.15   |
| Tobacco—Canadian Twist, <i>Tabac blanc</i> or <i>torquette</i> , ...                    | per lb.,   | 0.07   |
| Fine Cut, ...   | per lb.,   | 0.15   |
| Cavendish, Plug, Twist, and all other manufactured Tobacco, not being described per lb, |            | 0.15   |

|  |                 |         |
|--|-----------------|---------|
| Cigars (subject to an abatement or allowance for moisture in calculating the weight for duty, to be fixed by order in Council),    | ... .. per lb.  | 80 cts. |
| Petroleum and Coal Oil,  | ... .. per gal. | 0.05    |
| Any fermented beverage made in imitation of beer or malt liquor, and brewed in whole or in part from any other substance than malt | ... .. per gal. | 0.03½   |

LICENSE FEES.

|  |        |       |
|--|--------|-------|
| For a license for distilling and rectifying, or either by any process, | ... .. | \$250 |
| * For a first class license for malting,                               | ... .. | 200   |
| * " a second class "   | ... .. | 150   |
| * " a third class "  | ... .. | 100   |
| For a license for brewing,   | ... .. | 50    |
| For a license for manufacturing tobacco,                               | ... .. | 50    |

\* Provided the Governor in Council may so direct.

TABLE OF STAMP DUTIES.

|  |        |      |
|--|--------|------|
| Stamps required on Notes, Drafts, or Bill of Exchange, executed singly:— | ... .. | Free |
| Under \$25   | ... .. | Free |

|   |        |         |
|---|--------|---------|
| For \$25                                      | ... .. | 1 cent  |
| " \$50 and over \$25                          | ... .. | 2 cents |
| For \$100 and over \$50                       | ... .. | 3 cents |
| " each additional \$100                       | ... .. | 3 cents |
| " each " fraction of \$100,                   | ... .. | 3 cents |
| On Drafts or Bills of Exchange in duplicate:— | ... .. |         |
| For \$100                                     | ... .. | 2 cents |
| " each additional \$100                       | ... .. | 2 cents |
| " " " fraction of \$100                       | ... .. | 2 cents |

|   |        |        |
|---|--------|--------|
| On Drafts or Bills of Exchange in more parts than two:— | ... .. |        |
| For every \$100   | ... .. | 1 cent |
| " each additional \$100                                 | ... .. | 1 cent |
| " each additional fraction of \$100                     | ... .. | 1 cent |

Interest made payable at the maturity of any Bill, &c., shall be counted as part of the principal sum.

Stamps must be cancelled at the time of affixing the same, by writing or stamping thereon the date.

The stamps for Notes, &c., to be affixed by the maker or drawer; and in case of any draft or Bill of Exchange drawn out of the Dominion, by the acceptor or first drawer.

Government Telegraphs.

Since the British Government acquired possession of the telegraphs, various information has been attainable with reference to their operations that was not possible under the old system. The amount thus far paid by the Post Office to telegraphs in the United Kingdom for the purchase of their interests is \$39,236,735. The total number of offices opened at the end of the year 1872, was 5,400. The number of ordinary messages in the same year was 14,858,000, showing an increase of 3,000,000, or about twenty-five per cent. over the previous year. The press messages showed a greater increase, having contained 28,000,000 words, being an increase of 7,000,000, or more than thirty-three per cent. During a single night, when important Ministerial statements were made in Parliament, upward of 20,000 words, or about 100 columns of the *Times* newspaper, were transmitted from the central station in London for publication in the provincial papers. The autumnal manoeuvres, occurring, as the last of them did, in a district which is only served by minor telegraph offices, called for special arrangements of no ordinary character. Often the work had to be performed under curiously devised arrangements. At one place, a shed in the post-master's back-yard was used as an office; and on more than one occasion 500 ordinary messages and 50,000 words of news were there dealt with in a single day. At another place the instruments were fitted up temporarily in a barber's shop, to the no slight discomfiture of the rustic customers when they learnt that they could not be shaved until the manoeuvres were over. On the 5th of November, a leading London newspaper had to telegraph a column and a half of news from Lewes, where it appears this anniversary is kept as a kind of fete. A special telegrapher, then engaged at Brighton, was sent over for the occasion, but had considerable difficulty in doing his work; for the crowd outside pelted him with squibs and other fire works through the Post

Office window, so that his attention was divided between getting off his news and quenching the fires caused by the mob. On the occasion of the chess tournament at the Crystal Palace, the telegraphic wires communicating with Glasgow, Hull, Nottingham, Birmingham and Bristol were carried into the building, and the operation of telegraphing the different moves was conducted in a railed inclosure in full view of a large number of interested spectators. The new telegraph carriage, or "office on wheels" as it is commonly called, has fully answered its purpose, and has proved an object of general interest. It was employed at the autumnal manoeuvres, at the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race, the Henley regatta, the Oxford and Cambridge, and Eton and Harrow cricket matches, and the Smithfield Club Cattle Show.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Cost of Creature Comforts.

A correspondent of the *New York Evening Post* furnishes us a detailed statement of the amount of intoxicating liquors used in the United States during the year 1870, as taken from official records:

|  |       |                 |
|--|-------|-----------------|
| Imported and domestic distilled and spirituous liquors | ..... | \$1,344,000,000 |
| Brewed and fermented liquors                           | ....  | 123,000,000     |
| Imported wines   | ..... | 15,000,000      |
| Domestic wines   | ..... | 5,000,000       |

|                                  |        |                 |
|----------------------------------|--------|-----------------|
| Total                            | .....  | \$1,487,000,000 |
| During the same time the cost of | ... .. |                 |
| Flour and meal was               | .....  | \$530,000,000   |
| Cotton goods                     | .....  | 115,000,000     |
| Boots and shoes                  | .....  | 90,000,000      |
| Clothing                         | .....  | 70,000,000      |
| Woolen goods                     | .....  | 60,000,000      |

Total... ..\$865,000,000

Or only a little over one-half the cost of liquors.

The returns show \$1,483,491,865 expended for liquors in the United States in 1870, of which sum Texas spent \$21,751,250. We have

not time to figure up the number of cotton bales, beeves and hides it took to pay this amount.

Mutual Life Association of Canada.

The annual report of the business of this association is now before us, and we take pardonable pride in drawing attention to the remarkable progress of this our *national mutual*, it has now taken a prominent place among our financial institutions, and the following statement gives a fair criterion of the energy infused into its management. Proposals to the number of 1,059 were received during the past year for assurances amounting to \$1,345,450, of these 116 for \$134,100 were declined as not coming up to that standard, which the directors have deemed it desirable to maintain in the selection of risks—921 policies for assurances, \$1,181,350,00 were issued, representing an annual income of \$40,952,72, and 22 for assurances of \$30,000,00, were not fully completed. The above extract shows the number of policies issued this year to have doubled last year business, and at the same time shows great care in selection of risks, which must be very gratifying to the policy holders. We have previously drawn attention to the extremely liberal terms of the policies of this company, and their business shows the good effects of such fair dealing by the small number of assurers who withdraw or fail to take up their policies. A very marked contrast to the large majority of the United States companies, where, (according to official reports), nearly fifty per cent. of their policies lapse or are abandoned after being applied for, on account of the absurdly one-sided conditions endorsed on them. In this connection we would strongly impress applicants for assurance in *any company* to see and read their policies before committing themselves to pay their premium, as it is the policy, not the agents promises that is the companies contract.

(Compiled for the Maritime Trade Review by J. L. WOODWORTH.)

SAINT JOHN, N. B. PRICES CURRENT.—WHOLESALE.

May 4th.

May 4th.

Main table containing various commodity prices such as Canvas, Cordage, Coals, Coffee, Drugs and Dyes, Fish, Flour and Meal, Fruits, Grain, Iron, Lumber, Matches, Molasses, Nails, Oakum, Oils, Paints, Provisions, Rice, Soap, Spices, Sugar, Tar and Pitch, and Tobacco. Each entry includes a description and a price column.

THE ONLY  
**Patent Machine Paper Bag Factory**  
 IN THE DOMINION.

P 1870 B

**J. C. WILSON & CO.,**

Manufacturers and Printers of

PATENT MACHINE

*Paper Bags and Flour Sacks,*

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Three Million Bags of assorted kinds and sizes always on hand. Bags for Grocers, Tea Dealers, Milliners, Hatters, Confectioners, Fruit Dealers, Seed Dealers, etc. The trade dealt with on liberal terms.

Send for Price List.

Sample set of our bags sent on application.

Supplies the Trade.

**J. C. WILSON & CO.,**  
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**NEW FURNITURE WAREROOMS,**  
*Golden Ball Corner.*

**S. H. LASKEY,**  
 Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of  
**Parlor, Dining, Bedroom and Kitchen**  
**FURNITURE.**

An inspection solicited.  
**GOLDEN BALL CORNER,**  
 Saint John, N. B.

**TRADERS AND FARMERS.**  
**R. W. LEETCH & Co,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
 Are prepared to receive Consignments of Produce, &c., &c., to sell on Commission.  
 They have provided extra facilities for carrying on a large business in this line and will guarantee satisfaction. Try them. The address is **R. W. L. & Co.,**  
 Cor. Union & Waterloo Streets, Saint John, N. B.

**ANILINE DYES IN PACKETS.**  
**J. CHALONER,** originator, in the following Colors: *Roseine, Ponceau, Pink, Scarlet, Violet, Purple (red and blue shades,) Mauve, Yellow, (light and deep,) Blue, Green, Brown, Maroon.*  
 Flower and Vegetable Seeds in Packets. Wholesale and Retail.  
**J. CHALONER, Chemist and Druggist,**  
 Cor. King and Germain Streets, St. John, N. B.

**JOHN E. PORTER,**  
**Plumber, Gas Fitter, Stove Dealer,**  
 —AND—  
**TIN SMITH,**  
 No. 103 Union Street, . . . St. John, N. B.  
 Furnace Work neatly fitted up, and orders punctually attended to. Stoves and Tin Ware sold cheaper than any house in the trade.

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**UNION STREET**  
**Plumbing and Gas Fitting**  
**ESTABLISHMENT,**  
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 Water and Gas Fittings constantly on hand. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to.  
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 DEALER IN  
**Groceries, Provisions, &c.**  
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 Agents for the sale of all kinds of Country Produce. All Consignments promptly attended to.

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**R. GARDNER & SON,** Manufacturer of Cracker and Biscuit Machinery of the latest and most improved patterns. Steam Engines, Mill and Factory Machinery, Bark Mills, (the Bangor pattern,) Wool Working Machinery, Engine Lathes, Brass Finishers' Lathes, Wood Turners' Lathes, Shafting and Pullies, a Specialty. Patent Self-adjusting Hangers, &c.  
**R. GARDNER & SON,**  
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**BRINCKERHOFF, TURNER & Co.,**

Manufacturers and Dealers in

**Cotton Sail Duck,**

"Woodberry," "Druid Mills,"  
 "Ontario," "Polhemus," &c.

**Cotton Canvas of all Numbers,**  
 from 14 to 150 inches in width.

**RAVENS DUCK, BEARSDUCK, U. S. ARMY DUCK,**  
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**Ontario Seamless Bags, Sail Twine,**

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A full supply all Whites and Colors,  
 always in store.

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THE  
LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE  
Insurance Company.

FIRE AND LIFE

Invested Funds, 1st January, 1873, : : : : \$19,938,766  
 Deposited in Dominion Stocks, : : : : 150,098  
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FAIR RATES.

Prompt and Liberal Settlements.

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 Insurances furnished on application.

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The Society for the People, as it simplifies Life Assurance so all understand *exactly* what they are receiving for their money.

Policies and Premiums absolutely non-forfeitable.  
 The whole profits belong to the assured

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Popular Energetic Solicitors who desire a position in a Company that they can work for with a clear conscience and without any complex points to mislead the unwary, will do well to apply at once to

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“QUEEN”  
 Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICES:

QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, - LIVERPOOL  
 QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, - LONDON.

Capital Ten Million Dollars.

Annual Income about, \$2,000,000  
 Funds in Hand about, \$3,000,000  
 Deposited at Ottawa,.. \$151,100

Fire Department:

Insurances effected on all descriptions of Property at moderate rates of Premium.

Life Department:

Attention is requested to the Table of Rates, and to the favorable conditions of this Company's Policies.  
 Proposals accepted, and Policies issued at this Agency.

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 INSURANCE.

Aggregate Assets Eighteen Million Dollars!

MONTREAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, Organized 1849. Assets for Security of Marine Policyholders are one and a half million dollars.

**New Brunswick Lloyd's.** This Association offers as much security to shipowners as a Joint Stock Company of unlimited liability, for in addition to the undoubted guarantee of its members, its premium receipts are funded for the special protection of its policyholders. Aggregate wealth of its Members—Two and a half Million Dollars.

Moderate lines taken, and liberal differences made for vessels cleared on the first letter.  
 All Policies issued at once.

FIRE-RISKS taken for *The Imperial* of London, Established 1803.

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These FIRST-CLASS OFFICES solicit business at adequate rates, and take no Life Risks, being exclusively Fire Insurance Companies.

OFFICES—Market Square, St. John, N. B.

Losses promptly paid in full, as heretofore, without deductions or discounts. Please apply to

ROBERT MARSHALL,  
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MATTHEW FRAWLEY,  
 Importer and Dealer in  
 Foreign Wines,  
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MARTIN'S IMPROVED  
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Adopted and used by the leading Brick manufacturers. Made and sold by the

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WE have always on hand full lines of GOODS suitable for

LUMBERMEN, MILLMEN,  
 RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, SHIP BUILDERS,  
 PEDLERS, COUNTY TRADERS,  
 MERCHANT TAILORS, CLOTHIERS,  
 FANCY GOODS DEALERS, MILLINERS, &c.

The Stock is at all times worth inspecting, being generally large, well assorted, and suited to the requirements of Country Storekeepers. Our Goods being well bought on the most advantageous terms, we are enabled to sell at liberal rates and lowest living profits.

Orders by Mail and Telegram receive prompt attention.

EVERETT & BUELER.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated **WATERBURY** HOME-SPUN, which have obtained the highest reputation of any Cloth made.

**LIKELY, CAMERON & GOLDING,**

(Retail Successors to EVERITT & BUELER.)

IMPORTERS OF

**Silks, Shawls, Mantles, Velvets,**

**DRESS MATERIALS.**

**Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons,**

**LACES, &c., &c.**

**Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.**

10 SHIRTS made to order at short notice.

55 KING STREET.

**A. S. GEAR,**

Sole Owner and Manufacturer of

**The Great Variety Moulding Machine,**

Legality of Patents Sustained in the United States Courts.

Price,—\$150, \$175, \$330, \$430, \$530.

And Manufacturer and Dealer in

**ALL KINDS OF  
WOOD AND IRON WORKING  
MACHINERY,**

Steam Engines and Mechanical Supplies.

56 to 62 SUBURBY STREET,

BOSTON, MASS.

1874.

**CATALOGUES FREE.**

MACHINISTS', BLACKSMITHS', MODEL  
 MAKERS', PATTERN MAKERS',  
 ORGAN BUILDERS', PIANO  
 MAKERS',

**AND TOOLS AND SUPPLIES,**

For all Classes of Mechanics.

**A. J. WILKINSON & CO.,**

BOSTON, MASS.

**Boilers and Pipes**

**COVERED**

With "ASBESTOS FELTING;"

Saves Twenty-Five per Cent. in Fuel.

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SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

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FRONT STREET, NEW YORK.

Asbestos in all quantities and qualities for Sale.

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**NAIL, SHOE NAIL & TACK WORKS.**

ESTABLISHED 1849.



OUT NAILS  
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Superior Quality.

OUT TACKS,  
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BRADS, &c.

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UNITED with all the requisite new and improved Machinery and Materials for the rapid and economical production of Printing work of all kinds, in large and small quantities.

Particular facilities for all kinds of Commercial and Fine Printing. Liberal discount allowed on large orders.

Commercial and School Stationery in every variety

**BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS**

constantly on hand.

Blank Books made to order.

H. CHUBB & Co.



# ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Extract from Report for the Year 1872.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Net Premiums, 1872, - - - £816,383

being the largest amount ever received by the Company in a single year.

PROGRESS IN THE INCOME OF THIS BRANCH:

In 1852 the Net Premiums were - - - £76,925

And in 1862, - - - - - 300,690

showing in ten years an increase in the Annual Premium income of £223,765.

Whilst in 1872 the Net Premiums were £816,383

Thus in the last ten years the increase has been £515,693.

JAMES J. KAYE, AGENT,  
Judge Ritchie's Building,  
Shop Entrance, No. 3.

## W. H. PATERSON,

HAS REMOVED HIS

Clock, Watch and Jewelry

WAREHOUSE

No. 50 KING STREET,

(Directly opposite Everett & Butlers')

ST. JOHN, N. B.

GENERAL AGENT FOR

GARDNER'S

Celebrated

SEWING MACHINES.

JOHN C. FERGUSON,

Commission Merchant,

30 SOUTH MARKET WHARF, - - - ST. JOHN, N. B.  
Importer and Dealer in

Flour, Meal, Provisions, Fruit, Dry and Pickled Fish,  
KEROSENE OIL,

Ships Stores and General Groceries.

Consignments of every description of Produce, Lumber, &c.  
respectfully solicited. Prompt returns guaranteed.

The Duty on Packages has been taken off.

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No. 11 King Square,  
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

A. MCCREA,

Manufacturers' Agent,

Importer of British and Foreign

Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Cutlery, Toys, &c.

Country buyers liberally treated.

## RAYMOND'S SINGER SEWING MACHINE.

The Prize Machine at all Exhibitions wherever shown.  
The only Machine that will finish all kinds of Sewing  
in the most perfect and durable manner.

Warranted to prove the Cheapest in the Market.

NEEDLES and OIL always on hand.

Agency lately established for the City and County  
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Agents for the City and County wanted to whom  
good terms will be given.

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to his large and varied Stock of first-class  
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styles, New York make; Singer Machines, for  
Family and Manufacturing; Wmzer Machines,  
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Knitting Machines at Reduced Prices.

MADAME DEMOREST'S Paper Patterns,  
Spring Styles.

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28 Germain Street.

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(Wholesale Only,)

59 DOCK STREET,  
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Offer this Spring a larger and more varied assortment  
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Teas, Tobaccos, Dried Fruits,

Pickles, Sauces, Mustard,

Soda, Rice, Canned Goods,

Molasses, Porto Rico and V. P. Sugars,

Crushed and Granulated Sugar,

Confectionary, Spices,

Wax Candles, Toilet Soaps,

Finest Decodized Petroleum Oil,

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Paints, Oils, and Putty,

Cut Nails, &c.

Sole and Upper Leather.

Orders taken for all kinds of DOMESTIC GOODS.

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Saw Manufacturers.

Saws of every Description Guaranteed at this  
Establishment.

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Ship Stores, Groceries, Fruit, Dry and Pickled Fish, Salt

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Special attention paid to the sale of Country

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Half Patent and Common Axles,

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And General Groceries,

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R. & F. R. TITUS,

General Grocers,

-AND-

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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Liberal advances made on Consignments.

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Special Discounts to Cash and Whole-  
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