

see that it has actually drawn, and proposes to draw, \$3,551,633, or \$492,223 more than it can properly claim. At the end of the four years, the Treasurer anticipates a surplus of \$251,057, but if there be not some other claims against the Dominion of which the public, as yet, is kept ignorant, the balance would be the other way. Deducting the estimated surplus from the amount calculated as over-drawn or over-estimated from the Dominion treasury, there is a deficit of \$200,550. Further explanations are needed.

ESTIMATES OF QUEBEC.

MR ROBERTSON'S estimates are for the 19 months beginning on the 1st inst., and ending on the 30th of June 1871 the conclusion of the next financial year. He begins this period with a balance on hand of \$58,630, considerably less than it was at the end of the financial year. It then amounted to \$563,200, of which \$450,000 special deposit in the Bank of Montreal, and \$113,200 ordinary deposit in the same bank. The expenditures of the year had been \$1,331,911 and the receipts \$1,678,163 which with the balance from previous year of \$218,630, gave a total of \$1,895,111 to meet expenditure as above, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$344,210. During the five months to the 1st inst., the expenditure had been \$708,680 against receipts of \$533,830, showing the deficit which so reduced the bank balance. But the treasurer is hopeful of the results during the current month, Crown lands for instance which only yielded \$33,470 during the 5 months, brought in \$123,800 during the first half of this month. For the 19 months the estimated revenue is:—

From Dominion	\$1,278,691
From Crown Lands	830,260
Stamps	180,300
Inland Revenue Licenses, &c.	163,000
Law Fee Fund, Building and Jury Fund &c.	22,430
Municipal Loan Fund	40,000
Official Gazette	27,200
Int. on special deposit and bills receivable ..	27,000
Various petty revenues	35,573
	\$2,697,504

Which with the bank balance, as above, gives a total estimated revenue of \$3,140,484.

The estimated expenditure is for—

	6 mos ending June 30, 71	12 mos ending June 30, 71
Legislation	\$1,819	\$140,450
Civil Government	—	133,705
Administration of Justice	—	80,992
Education	112,800	278,200
Literary and Scientific Institutions	3,600	3,600
Arts and Manufactures	2,000	2,000
Agriculture	—	7,550
Immigration	—	20,000
Public works and buildings	8,600	285,000
Colonization roads	—	125,000
Du. societies \$20,000, railways ..	—	112,000
\$45,000, maps \$2,000, &c., &c.	—	114,770
Charities	—	64,500
Miscellaneous services	—	—
Charges on revenue	—	—
Surveys	\$24,000	—
Gen. expenses Crown	—	—
lands department	57,000	—
Stamps, licenses &c.	17,500	—
		\$3,645
Past over expenditure special	4,036	—
warrants	—	—
Total for the 12 months	—	\$1,891,171
" " 6 months	—	\$37,645
Unexpended of last years votes ..	—	—
to be spent during the month ..	—	—
		\$2,844,417

The saving on the votes for the eighteen months ending the 31st inst., is expected to be \$338,000. But this is made by throwing as much as \$91,000 of the cost of the present session into the next half year, although two-thirds of the work must be done now, and the vote taken for the whole of the next session is only \$140,430.

A letter from Calabria contains the following curious statement of an industry unknown to us — In Calabria, in some districts, especially in the Albanian ones, no linen is made except from the broom plant. Hemp we hardly cultivate, and flax is only used by people in easy circumstances. The poor, therefore, are glad to make use of the broom, which abounds on our mountains. In the month of August, when the young plant has attained its full consistency, it is gathered, point by point, and bound in bundles of a diameter of about five centimetres each; then boiled for several hours in a large cauldron. When the fibrous part only remains, the bundles are removed from the cauldron, and carried to some stream or torrent, where they are allowed to macerate sufficiently, after which they are withdrawn from the water, and undergo the necessary preparations. The linen which is made from the broom is white, strong and lasting.

GASPE vs. PERCE.

(To the Editor of the Trade Review.)

GASPE Dec 7 1869.

SIR,—Enclosed you will find Customs statement of vessels and tonnage at this port for the year, which please publish.

This statement clearly proves that the vexed question of *chef lieu* in this county should be decided in favour of Gaspé itself.

Truly yours,

GASPE.

Statement of the No. and Tonnage of vessels arrived at the Port of Gaspé during the year 1869, showing from whence they came, and distinguishing those reported at Gaspé Basin, from those reported at the Sub-Port of Percé.—

From	Reported at Gaspé.		Reported at Percé.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Great Britain	13	2034	7	829
Norway	1	375	—	—
Spain	8	803	—	—
B. N. A. Colonies	9	758	2	434
British West Indies	3	234	2	216
Portugal	4	341	—	—
France	1	99	—	—
South America	2	283	1	149
Italy	1	63	—	—
Total	42	5000	12	1623

Statement of the No and Tonnage of vessels cleared from the Port of Gaspé during the year 1869, showing the country despatched to, and distinguishing those cleared from Gaspé Basin, from those at Sub-Port of Percé.—

For	Cleared from Gaspé.		Cleared from Percé.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Great Britain	11	2974	—	—
B. N. A. Colonies	6	285	1	33
British West Indies	3	248	1	104
Portugal	2	129	—	—
Brazil	3	431	—	—
Italy	11	920	4	588
Spain	6	640	1	117
Total	42	5622	7	647

DOMINION NOTES IN CIRCULATION.

STATEMENT of the Provincial Notes in circulation, Wednesday, the 1st day of Dec, 1869, and of the Specie held against them at Montreal, Toronto and Halifax, according to the Returns of the Commissioners under the Dominion Note Act, 3rd Victoria, Cap. 46.

NOTES IN CIRCULATION.

Payable at Montreal	\$4,018,236
" Toronto	1,456,764
" Halifax	444,000
	\$5,919,000

SPECIE HELD.

At Montreal	\$700,000
At Toronto	600,000
At Halifax	84,800
	\$1,384,800

Debentures held by the Rec^r Gen under the Provincial Note Act

* Including \$314,000, marked St John.

† This return is dated on the preceding Tuesday. The Nova Scotia dollar not being equal in value to that of the other Provinces, the Notes issued at Halifax, are worth their face value in Nova Scotia only. They are stamped "Payable at Halifax," and are numbered in black ink. None but \$5 notes are yet in circulation.

JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor.

Audit Office, Dec. 10, 1869.

The annual value of the wool manufactures of the United States, and of manufactures in which wool is a component part, is said to be not less than \$175,000,000. More than four-fifths of these goods are made from American wools. The coarse cloth wools not produced in the country, and the fine clothing wools which are only grown by us in limited quantities, and the worsted combing wools go to make up the rest. The consumption of woollen goods annually in the United States, is estimated to reach the value of \$250,000,000. In 1865 more than 100 million dollars were paid for imported dress goods, and more than seven millions for imported long clothes and cassimeres.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

STATEMENT of the Post Office Savings Banks account, for the month of Nov., 1869, published in accordance with the Act 31 Vic., cap. 10, sec. 3.

In hands of the Rec ^r Gen as per	\$	1,40,782 28
last statement (Oct. 31st)	\$	1,40,782 28
Amount received from	\$	—
depositors during Nov. \$102,118.00 ..	\$	—
Interest paid on closed	\$	—
accounts during Nov	\$	259 87
Withdrawal cheques paid during	\$	102 28 87
November	\$	51,99 65
	\$	69,839 22

In hands of the Receiver General, November 30

	\$1,091,651 46
Bearing interest at 4 per cent.	627,520 70
Bearing interest at 5 per cent.	453,000 00
Bearing no interest, being the	—
amount in the hands of the Rec ^r ..	—
General, to meet outstanding ..	5,124 75
cheques	1,601,651 46

JOHN LANGTON,

Auditor.

Audit Office, 17th December, 1869.

COMMERCE OF THE WORLD.

FRANCE exports wine, brandies, silks, fancy articles, furniture, jewellery, clocks, watches, paper, per. wery, and fancy goods generally.

Italy exports corn, oil, flax, wine, essences, dyo stuffs, drugs, fine marble, soap, paintings, engravings, mosaics and salt.

Prussia exports linens, woollens, zinc, articles of iron, copper and brass, indigo, wax, hams, musical instruments, tobacco, wine and porcelain.

Germany exports wool, woollen goods, linens, rags, corn, timber, iron, lead, tin, flax, hemp, wine, wax, tallow and cattle.

Austria exports mineral raw and manufactured silk, thread, glass, wax, tar, nut gall, wine honey, and mathematical instruments.

England exports cottons, woollens, glass, hardware, earthenware, cutlery, iron, metallic wares, salt, coal, watches, tin, silks and linens.

Russia exports tallow, flax, hemp, flour, iron, copper, horses, lard, hides, wax, duck, cordage, bristles, ture, potash and tar.

Spain exports wine, brandy, oil, fresh and dried fruits, quicksilver, sulphur, salt, &c., &c., sardines, anchovies, silks and woollens.

China exports tea, rhubarb, musk, ginger, borax, zinc silks, cassia, filigree work, ivory and lacquered ware, and porcelain.

Turkey exports coffee, opium, silks, druzs, gums, dried fruits, tobacco, wines, cane's hair, carpets, shawls, camlets and morocco.

Hindustan exports gold and silver, cochineal, indigo, saffron, vanilla, Jajap, fusile, Campeachy wood, pimento, drugs and dye stuffs.

Brazil exports coffee, indigo, sugar, rice, hides, dried meats, tallow, gold, diamonds and other precious stones, gums, mahogany and India rubber.

West Indies exports sugar molasses, rum, tobacco, cigars, mahogany, dye woods, coffee, pimento, fresh fruits and preserves, wax, ginger, and other spices.

Switzerland exports cattle, cheese, butter, tallow, dried fruit, linen, silks, velvets, lace, jewellery, paper and gunpowder.

East India exports cloves, nutmegs, mace, pepper, rice, indigo, gold dust, camphor, benzoin, sulphur, indigo, ivory, rhans, sandal wood, zinc and nuts.

United States exports agricultural produce, cotton, tobacco, flour, provisions of all kinds, lumber, turpentine and wearing apparel.—Ex.

MERCANTILE USAGE.

THE London Shipping Gazette, in its interesting notes on commercial usage and maritime law, decides a point of much interest to shipowners and shipping merchants. It appears that a vessel was chartered to Liverpool to load a cargo of wheat in New York, the charter partly stating that the cargo was to be brought to and taken from alongside at the shipper's risk and expense. When the ship arrived at New York the shipper transferred the charter to another shipper, and the ship lay waiting to receive the cargo. The shipping merchant gave the captain orders to put the ship under the elevator to take the cargo, which he (the captain) refused to do, having heard that the expense was to be put upon the ship. The captain was told that the ship would be libeled. When the cargo was all on board, the ship was charged with the shipping of the cargo, amounting to £149 9s, which the captain paid under protest. On the arrival of the vessel at Liverpool, the owner submitted to the Gazette (the recognized authority on such subjects) the question whether the original charter was under obligations to refund the amount, or the consignee. The reply was that the original charterer is bound to pay the cost of shipping the cargo who, in turn, can recover from the party who loaded the vessel.

The same authority, in reply to a question from a ship captain, as to whether a merchant is justified in making a claim for depreciation in value of a cargo of wheat, owing to the same having been heated on the passage, on the ground that the bill of lading was signed in the ordinary form, "weight unknown," and no mention made of "heat excepted," replies that, if the cargo is heated, the merchant can claim, by the rule of the trade, to pay and freight, without reference to the bill of lading.