statement, and should, therefore, be subtracted before an estimate of t he Revenue or Expenditure of the Union for purposes of Government is formed. It may be worth recording that the estimated Ordinary Revenue and Expenditure of the Dominion for the two years—one just past and the other just commenced, were, (vide Mr. Rose's budget speech):-BEVENUE. EXPENDITURE. The Funded Debt of the Dominion, on the 30th June, 1868, was as under :-On account of Quebec and Ontario...... \$60,456,480 On account of Nova Scotia..... 6.062.407 On account of New Brunswick..... 5,037,487 On Dominion account..... 2,100,000 Total..... \$73,656,374

Since that date the Intercolonial Railway loan has been negotiated, and the Insurance deposits received. Operations in connection with the Debt are thus being carried on to a considerable extent, and these figures will be materially altered in the course of a few months. The Floating Debt is being reduced, and, no doubt, the Funded Debt will be increased in proportion.

The floating debt, on the 15th April, was \$3,602,299, less the bank balances of \$1,893,523, \$1,708,776; and the Provincial notes, in all the Provinces, (a constantly fluctuating amount,) represent now about \$4,000,000 to be addded to the above.

These figures are not very precise, they are not all of the same date, but they are the best that can now be given as representing the liabilities of the country at this time.

For the progress of the Public Debt of the various Provinces, before the Union, see the Year Books of 1867 and 1868.

If the figures we have been able to give respecting Finance are unsatisfactory, still more so would be those we could give respecting Trade. The latest published returns are those given from page 149 to page 167 of our last Year Book; except in the case of New Brunswick, which gives us partial returns for the six months before the Union, which it is of lit: le use to reprint. We will briefly state here that the imports of the Provinces, now comprising the Dominion, in the year before the Union were about \$34,000,000, including about \$6,000,000 of coin and bullion, and the exports about \$65,000,000, including \$3,000,000 of specie.

TELEGRAPHS.

There are still five, and but five, Telegraph Companies owning wires in the Dominion-although a sixth, the "Dominion Telegraph Company," is being organized. The following table shews the mileage of posts and wire they own, the number of offices and instruments they have, and the number of messages they send :--

	Montreal Tel. Co.			New Bru'k	Fc'ton & St.	Nova Scotia	N. Y., Nfld., & London Tel. Co.*			Total
	Q. & O.	In N. B.	In U.S.	T-1			15 (20 CHORD CHAIN (20 NH)		Lotat	1866. ‡
Length of line, miles. Miles of wire laid Offices open Instruments used Messages sent	5, 167 6,908 348 473 518,811	236 9 10	915 81 105	693 20 38	130 3	1,980 60 65	40 40 2 1,000	237 270 9 13	8,698 11,172 532 799 724,527	9,040 497 594
Capital of Co'y Dividend last year				32,240 9 p. c.		120,000 5 p. c.	\$40,000 		933,240	
Secretary of the Co'y.				R. T. Clinch					[

* Estimate based on last year's returns. + No returns this season. ‡ For details see Year Book for 1868, page 65.

The value of the telegraph property of the Dominion is probably about \$1,500,000, and in all British America \$2,000,000.

 Britisn America \$2,000,000.
The principal submarine cables of the Dominion lines are located as follows :- Cables of the Montreal Telegraph Company. --At Dalhousie, N. B., ½ a mile; at Sarnia, 7,920
feet; Black Rock, 5,280; Prescott, 6,600; Carouge, 3,500; Montreal (Canal), 4,820; St. Johns, 300.
Also two, now abandoned, at Bout de L'Isle, 3,690; and Sorel, 5,280. Of the Nova Scotia
Company, across the Guif of Canso (2), Cables also run (New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company) to Prince Edward Island, (now damaged,) and to Newfoundland (2)-thence to Ireland.

The first telegraph wire strung in the Dominion was put up by the Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara and St. Catherines Telegraph Company in 1847.