

Calculations as to the Revenue, Expenditure, Debt, Imports, &c., per head of the Population in each Province.

	Population to the square mile.	Revenue per head of the population.	Expenditure per head of the population.	Debt per head of the population.	Imports per head of the population.	Duty per head of the population.	Exports per head of the population.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Newfoundland.....	3.41	3 50	3 49	6 90	38 27	3 53	43 81
Nova Scotia.....	18.72	3 39	3 10	13 91	29 20	2 46	24 11
New Brunswick.....	10.06	3 29	3 24	20 91	28 46	2 81	32 86
Prince Edward Island.....	40.95	2 29	2 00	2 79	17 61	1 69	18 93
Canada,	8.40	3 51	3 86	21 69	16 51	1 85	15 63
Average,	8.32	3 45	3 68	19 83	19 18	2 04	18 42
Canada, 1861,	8.69	3 79	3 67	20 93	18 23	2 30	13 42

My object in making use of these figures is to lay a fair statement before the country, and I believe in reviewing these figures it shows that if we connect ourselves with Canada, we go with a country that has resources that we have not. We are circumscribed, circumscribed and fenced round. We are told that our market is the United States; that argument is put forth in favor of Western Extension. Of course it is very desirable that we should be able to buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest, but this is not all. We should look at the position to which we should arrive under a Union with Canada that we cannot attain without it. These are some of my ideas on Confederation and why we should not send a delegation to England to tell the people what they already know. Very great stress has been laid on the 14th Section of the Resolutions adopted by the delegates at Quebec, and although it has been said in this connection that no movement dare to be made towards the carrying out of the Scheme in Nova Scotia; yet I have no doubt that the whole proposition will be laid before that people and they be allowed to express an opinion upon it. The 14th Section reads thus: "The first selection of the members of the Legislative Council, shall be made, except as regards Prince Edward Island, from the Legislative Council of the various Provinces, so far as a sufficient number be found qualified and willing to serve; such members shall be appointed by the Crown at the recommendation of the General Executive Government, upon the nomination of the respective local Governments, and in such nomination due regard shall be had to the claims of the members of the Legislative Council of the opposition in each Province, so that all political parties may, as nearly as possible, be fairly represented." In fixing the appointment of the Legislative Council thus, and in making them permanent, the delegates had the best interests of the Colonies before them. I look upon this as a safeguard against any encroachments that might be made. I would not go into Confederation unless the building of the Intercolonial Railway was guaranteed and prosecuted, and what an advantage it would be to this country to have \$16,000,000 laid out on this work; the majority of which would be spent here. A few days ago the Militia Bill passed, and we granted \$30,000 to form a Camp of Instruction, and now in such great haste are we to show our loyalty that I find an announcement in the *Royal Gazette* calls the Militia out in July, when the whole country will be in

the midst of haying, withdrawing the labor from farms and increasing the rates of wages, and injuring other Agricultural products. Perhaps this is done that the delegates, who I suppose are also to be sent in like haste, may convey to the English people a report of what we are doing to show our loyalty. The Hon. President of the Council brought in a Resolution with regard to a Maritime Union, but there was no debate upon it. I think that subject should have been thoroughly discussed, so that it might have some weight on the delegates who are now to be sent home, and that it might be explained for the benefit of the country; but that did not suit their purpose. But why need the Government come down to this House to ask us to appoint delegates? Why not appoint them themselves? they have the power. I want to know if, when delegations have been appointed before, the Government has pursued such a course? When Messrs. Howe, Tilley, and others, went to Canada, did the Government then bring down a measure to relieve them of all responsibility in the matter? And the same will apply to our Railway delegates; the President of the Council being then a member of the Government. Oh, but things have changed now. Yes, a change has taken place, but once I think that does not add to the dignity of the Executive. They are expected to initiate measures and bring them before this House for an expression of an opinion, but now they strive to get the opinion of the House without committing themselves to any measures, as is evident by these Resolutions, and by those that are to be brought in by the hon. member for St. John (Mr. Cudihy) with regard to Western Extension. The hon. President of the Council says the delegates to the Quebec Conference had no authority to meet. I say they had.

Hon. Mr. SMITH.—I said they had no authority from the people.

Mr. CONNELL.—The delegates who are now to be appointed will have no authority from the people either. The matter of Confederation was brought before the people, and the decision for the present is adverse to it.

Hon. Mr. SMITH.—They were invited by the Governor General to meet, but they bound themselves to the provisions of the Scheme.

Mr. CONNELL.—Yes, they bound themselves; they did not shrink from the responsibility, and what is the result? They have gone out and others have taken their places. The hon. President of the Council, and the hon. Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works differ on the question

of authority, and I take sides with the Board of Works on that point. That hon. gentleman made up his mind that he would not hold office unless it was submitted to the people. This was done, and the Government suffered by it. The hon. Chief Commissioner took grounds against the Scheme as early as the first of November; but he does not tell us what took place between that time and the 19th January, when he resigned his office. He does not say why he did not resign before, although I believe he acted conscientiously in the matter. It is not a matter of any great importance, however. He complains that a despatch was received in 1864 that he did not see till a long time after, although he was a member of the Government. He was busy, no doubt, about his office duties when it was received, and it was known that he was not opposed to any action with regard to Railways; but I will not go into this, as the hon. member opposite (Mr. McMillan) will doubtless take it up and explain it satisfactorily. Some observations have been made by the hon. member from Victoria, (Mr. Costigan) and the hon. member from the County of St. John, (Hon. Mr. Anglin), with regard to the hardware and stores in Canada. It is well known that the iron of this Province is not fit for the manufacture of hollow ware and stoves; but that of Canada, from the Marmora Mines, is just suited for that purpose. But this fact is no argument at all, as those who know anything about the subject, are aware that the iron for farm implements, and most other purposes, is now imported from Scotland at considerable cost, whilst in Canada the iron for hollow-ware is found on their own soil and manufactured. In this respect, therefore, they have the advantage of us. But it is no argument against Confederation that we have to import iron. The hon. member for St. John, (Mr. Anglin), says the delegates were not sanctioned; and it is well known that they were sanctioned, both by the Governor General and the Home Government. He says, also, that scheming measures were employed to force it through the Legislature. There might have been scheming, but I think if such were the case, it was carried on by those of whom he seems to have the most knowledge. With regard to the conference being conducted with closed doors, I think, although such is the usual course, that it would have been better to have made it public. It is said that Confederation would have had an injurious influence on our finances; but the opening up of our country, the introduction of foreign capital, the cultivation of our soil,