

as to the financial aspect of the question, and which it is desirable that the country should fully understand. The House knows that the opponents of union have argued that the revenues of this country are to be dissipated by Canada—that the hardly earned revenues of the people are to go to enrich the Canadian treasury. I undertake to tell the hon. member, and I challenge him to contradict me, by reference to the figures open to every one, and which I shall adduce to the House, that so far from the revenues of this country going to enrich the Canadas, the fact is the very reverse. The hon. member has taken the figures furnished in the estimates for the past year laid on the table by the government. I will take the figures from the same source, and will undertake to show that instead of the revenues of Nova Scotia going to pay the debts of Canada, we shall have almost the entire revenue derived from this portion of the confederacy spent within the limits of this Province, in payment of the same services to which our revenue is now applied; for it must be remembered that although the management of these departments—the revenue and post office departments for instance—is transferred to the general government, the services must still be performed by men residing and spending their income in this country. We shall receive, then, first the contribution fixed by the act of union, to be paid by the general government in aid of our local expenditure, amounting to \$324,000 in the first instance, and shall continue to receive in proportion to our population till we number 400,000. Let me see then, how the matter will stand, and I may say that I am entitled to no credit for the statement shewing this view of the matter, as I avail myself of the figures as arranged in a most satisfactory and lucid manner by a recent writer on the subject.

The estimated revenue for 1866 amounted to \$1,631,500; from that amount must be deducted the sum of \$155,000, being the amount included in the estimate as revenue derivable from the departments of mines, casual revenue, gold fields, and the Hospital of the Insane which remain under the management of the local government, and contribute to the local fund. That would leave the balance of the estimated revenue which will pass under the control of the general government at \$1,476,500—from this must be deducted the contribution as above stated to be made to our local revenues \$324,000, which will leave to be disbursed by this government \$1,152,000. We have, therefore, for general and

local revenue taking the estimate as selected by the hon. gentleman himself as a basis, the following sums

General Government	Local Government.
\$1,152,000	
	Am't received from General Government.....\$324,000
	Local sources of revenue.....755,000
	\$479,000

Now, sir, let us see how these sums are to be disbursed. I need not refer to the local revenue as that of course is distributed by the Local Government for the expenses of that Government and the maintenance of the important public services left within its jurisdiction. But where and how is the \$1,152,000 transferred to the control of the General Government paid? Is it in Canada or to Canadian people? No, sir, but in Nova Scotia and to Nova Scotians. The hon. gentleman will admit, indeed it is the basis of his argument—that the services transferred to the General Government would be sustained as now. These services then are as follows:

The General Government would pay—

The Lieut. Governor.....	\$15,000
Judges.....	17,500
Pensions.....	4,800
Governor's Secretary.....	1,250
Statistics.....	4,000
Prosecutions.....	12,000
Debt, interest on.....	480,000
Judiciary expenses.....	1,400
Militia.....	38,000
Protection of fisheries.....	40,000
Support of Light-houses.....	50,000
Post Office.....	65,000
Revenue expenses.....	70,500
Drawbacks.....	16,000
Steamers.....	10,000
Proportion of Legislative expenses.....	30,000
Miscellaneous.....	10,000
Sable Island.....	5,000
Government buildings.....	10,000
Penitentiary.....	12,800
Agriculture and Immigration.....	20,000
Total.....	\$1,103,600

leaving a balance of merely \$50,000 as the only contribution by this Province towards the construction of the Intercolonial Road—a work which the hon. gentleman and the Government of which he was a member considered so essential to the interest of this country, that they were willing to mortgage a very large proportion of the revenues or the country forever to construct not our own fair proportion of the road, but 50 or 100 miles with New Brunswick.

But if we take the actual expenditure of this year in some of the services named, instead of the estimated amount, what do we find? We find, sir, that the amount paid greatly exceeds the estimate, and that in reality, instead of a balance of \$50,000, there would be a deficiency on the side of the Ge-