

their statements. As manager of one of the City papers, I had to follow them day after day, and it was a very onerous duty, in all their wanderings and contradictory statements. They told the people that all the benefit was to be ours, and Canada was going to confer the greatest boons upon us. But it so happened that about that time Mr. Galt, the Finance Minister of Canada, addressed some of his people on the subject, and it was published in pamphlet form. By mere accident I obtained a copy, and there I found Mr. Galt making the very same statement, namely, that Canada was to get all the benefit, and he was right, whilst our delegates were wrong. Our tariffs were to be assimilated, and we were to become one great nation with liberty to trade from the Atlantic to Lake Huron. I will now go into a short statement which, altho' I have not the exact figures before me, are sufficiently near to prove the inaccuracies of the statement made by the hon. member from Restigouche. In 1863 Canada had a debt of over a million of dollars. We were to have a great Legislature of 194 members, and all its operations were to be carried on without any more expense than at present. The number of members increased from 41 to 194—a hovel exchanged for a palace—a great British North American Nationality—and all at the same expense as now. Then there was the eighty cents a head. Now this is a paltry sum to us, but I find that to the Canadians it would be more than their expenditure by about a million of dollars. This added to the debt makes \$2,000,000. This amount would have to be made up in excess of our own revenues. In addition to this there was to be a largely increased expense for militia. The whole Provinces were to be armed and put in a complete state of defence at a cost of \$1,000,000. This was the sum put forth in Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick as the cost of putting us in a complete state to defend ourselves against the United States, and it only met with deserved ridicule. Then there was our revenue another million, and that makes \$1,000,000, without providing for their extended works, canals, &c., which were as much a part of the Scheme as anything else. And yet in view of all this we had gentlemen who came before the public and stated that our expenditure was to be reduced. The taxation was to be lowered from \$3 to \$2 75; I am happy to say that our people refused to be humbugged by such a statement. This was one of the misrepresentations. Mr. Galt took the same ground, and it was doubtless prepared by him. He told the Canadians that the Canadian tariff would be enough to meet all the expenses, that we should have to bear 2½ per cent more, and Nova Scotia 7½ per cent more. There the Canadian tariff was to be lowered to 17½ per cent, and thus all was to be assimilated. The hon. ex-Surveyor General did not take into consideration what the effect of the increase of our tariff would be. Why it would give us an increase of duty on tea, excise duties, and the stamp act. Applying the tariff of Canada to ours we should have to pay \$50,000. The hon. Mr. Tilley tried to controvert my statement when I made it, and he stated that it was only \$211,000. With a tariff of twenty per cent in Canada they pay less per head than we do. We went into an account of the dutiable articles, and it was said that we use more than they do. It was said, why look here, the people of Canada use less sugar than we do; but if they had gone a little further they would have

seen that in molasses we use nine gallons to their one. This was the style of the misrepresentations. Since 1863 the Canadians have had to impose a much higher tariff, and yet in spite of all, their deficit is larger than ever before. This was the people we were asked to unite with to become prosperous. The hon. member says that they were to assume the interest of our debt, but then they were also to take our revenues except our Crown Lands. All our revenues were to take the liability of all our Railway works under the Facility Bill, and well they might, for they never imagined it would amount to anything, and knew that nothing would ever have been paid. With regard to the eighty cents a head, it is well known that increase as we may, we could never get any more. The hon. gentleman argues that we can't have the Railway without Confederation, when I have shown that we should have had about \$80,000 more for public works without it than we could get in it.

Mr. McMILLAN.—Did not Mr. Tilley show that the difference in duty on spirits, and the duty on ship's materials, would equal the amount he named?

Hon. Mr. ANGLIN.—He did try to cut it down in his own peculiar way. He tried to show that we would gain some \$100,000 by assimilating our tariff to the Canadian free list.

Mr. McMILLAN.—Taking the importation of 1863 in each Province, the average in Canada is 11 per cent., and here it is a little over 10 per cent.

Hon. Mr. ANGLIN.—But the right way is to take up the separate articles, and show that even \$1,000 will be saved. The hon. member, in speaking of the Post Office savings, said nothing about the tax on papers and stamps on newspapers. The statement that we should not have the Canadian tariff is perfectly absurd, and I could show it in half an hour if it were necessary. We were told that we were to be relieved from a number of things, as if we were some pauper on bended knees supplicating the assistance of some wealthy neighbor. But first they were to relieve us of our revenue, and then to pay these various sums, while they made a nice little commission out of the operation. Then one of the prettiest little dodges of the Scheme was, that Canada would very obligingly and kindly give us \$63,000 for ten years, PRO-VIDED that we spent a certain sum on Western Extension, which they very angrily and wisely believed would never be paid. Even in their own statements the \$63,000 soon faded out, and was not put forward again. The Upper Canadians have strong proclivities towards annexation, because they do their business with the United States, and would rather send their produce to their markets than to England. Politically, we should have to start in this Scheme with fifteen members in a House of 194. Our increase is somewhat greater than in Lower Canada, but so little that many years must elapse before we should get any increase of members. Nova Scotia does not increase quite as fast as Lower Canada; and so she would gradually lose, while Prince Edward Island would soon dwindle down to one, while Canada West would increase so rapidly that in twenty-five years the number would be equal, if not superior, to all the rest. The interest of what is now called Central Canada—and which it is probable will become a province of itself—is identical with that of Canada West, and would go with them in any matter affecting them. Montreal is the natural

centre of trade, and that is in direct communication with Portland. Then, conflicting with that port on the one hand and with Halifax on the other, what a contemptible position we should be in. Talk about our fifteen members being able to do anything; they could do just nothing at all. See how it is in Canada now. The difficulties existing there were no doubt the bottom of the whole Scheme, they hoping that these difficulties would be forgotten in a larger Union; and when Mr. Brown crossed the floors of the House and joined with Mr. Cartier, he did it to bring about a great political change, and that was to crush out the spirit of Lower Canada. This much for the financial and political points; now for the commercial aspect. I know that one of the greatest difficulties we had to combat in St. John was the argument that the markets of all Canada would be open to our manufacturers. The parties who were manipulating this affair got up a manifesto of the manufacturers, which was not prepared by a manufacturer, and by dint of getting it sent round by some dry goods clerks in the rain, they managed to get ninety-one names to it. Of those on the list some were bakers, who it was presumed, would be able to get their wheat down from Canada, manufacture into hot rolls, and send them back to Canada for sale,—tomatoe makers, (a rather equivocal interest,)—house carpenters, one was a lumber dealer, who saw-ys and looks after logs on the river St. John; one was a mason, and one whose name was down twice, in all ninety-one men. So this argument did not avail much. Mr. Lawrence delivered one of the most able lectures on the subject, and quite clearly showed the absurdity of people imagining that the Canadians were such fools and dols that they could neither make anything, nor imitate anything. I think many of the people have seen their delusion, and I am not willing to admit with my hon friend that Confederation is gaining ground. Why, I am told that Canadian iron and other wares sell at Little Falls at lower prices than they can be got from St. John. My colleague (Mr. Cudlip) has handed me a comparative list of manufactures in Canada in the years 1863 and 1864:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF MANUFACTURES IN CANADA IN 1863 AND 1864.

	1863.	In 1864.	Total.
Carding and Fulling Mills,	62	8	70.
Woollen Factories,	82	45	127
Distilleries,	49	3	52
Fanneries,	264	184	448
Foundries,	105	83	138
Breweries,	69	7	76
Axe & Edge Tool Factories,	9	3	12
Cabinet Ware Factories,	131	14	145
Carriage and Wagon Factories,	165	54	219
Paint Factories,	10	7	17
Comb do.,	2		
Soap & Candle Factories,	16	1	17
Rake Factories,	4	2	6
Paper Mills,	5	3	8
Nail Factories,	1	2	3
Boot & Shoe Factories,	38	12	50
Cotton Factories,	5	1	6
Match Factories,	8	2	10
Sash Factories,	22		
Broom Factories,	7		
Rope Factories,	5		
Agricultural Implements,	38		
Harness Factories,	16		
Hay Mills,	4		