

little fellow of some nine years was heard to say, in conversation with some other boys, "I'm in favor of Union, but opposed to the Quebec Scheme. So some of the people heard the story about the \$300,000 and believed it, but when their eyes were opened they saw the fallacy of the whole thing. The able speeches delivered in the Upper Branch by such men as the Hon. Mr. Chandler and others, whose arguments are indisputable, were printed and scattered over the country by the thousand, and the result has been that the people's minds have been enlightened. Now let us see. Our revenue in 1864

amounted to	-	-	\$971,998 85
in 1865 it was	-	-	758,661 95
this gives us	-	-	1,730,660 00
Divide this by 2, and we have			
an average of	-	-	865,330 00
Add to this the earnings of			
the Railroad	-	-	40,000 00
and we have	-	-	\$905,330 00

as the amount we received in the years 1864 and 1865 out of Union. Now let us see what our position would have been in Union in these years. Two or three years ago when the hon. ex-Attorney General went out of the Government on the Intercolonial Railway question, he said that, for the road we then had, our engagements in England were then taking £200 a day out of the country to pay interest. He also said that that road cost £5 for every passenger that passed over it, and further that it would never pay running expenses. But to-day he regards that road as good property, and about to pay a debt of six per cent. We go into the Union with a debt of \$7,000,000, not that our debt amounts to that, but \$1,300,000 of that amount is allowed us to secure Western Extension and branches, which the hon. member voted against at the time in this House, but now expresses a deep sympathy for it, and fears it will not be built, and how anxious, earnest and solicitous he is that Government should build it. Our debt is not in proportion to the debt in which Canada comes in, for while she comes in with a debt of sixty-two and a half millions, with ten times our population, we come in with only \$7,000,000. The debt of Canada is, indeed, more than this, but the balance is assumed by the respective Legislatures of Upper and Lower Canada, and this concession is made to us above the difference which really exists between our debt and the sum on which we go in. The interest on our debt this year is \$354,000, but in the Union they take this off our shoulders, and pay \$420,000 on the debt of \$7,000,000. For the Intercolonial Railroad, assuming the three and a half-twelfths of the cost as was proposed, out of the Union, we should have to pay \$175,000

a year, but in the Union, instead of this, the General Government will assume the whole cost of the line. We also have assured for us the salaries of the Judges, Governor, &c., \$23,000. The hon. member stated that it was probable our Local Legislature would be left without any powers, and dwindle down so low that its action would be a mere farce. Now, whatever may be the opinion of the hon. member with regard to this Legislature, or of Mr. Brown in reference to the Local Government of Upper Canada, I believe that our Constitution will remain just as it is. It is a fact that out of the whole number of Bills passed by this Legislature in 1864, all but seven would have come before us in Confederation, and all but three during the last Session. No, the work to be performed will not dwindle down to insignificance. Another objection raised was in reference to the Judges of the County Courts. Now in Lower Canada the arrangement is different from that in Upper Canada. In Lower Canada they have no County Courts, but in Upper Canada much of the business in done in these Courts, and it is therefore right they should be provided for, and they only receive the same as the other Provinces. The next item we get taken off our hands is the Protection and Collection of the Revenues, some \$41,000 or \$42,000; then there is the Post Office deficiency, \$22,500. But it is objected that this will amount to nothing, inasmuch as there will be a tax on newspapers, that with us now go free. The amount will be insignificant compared with our deficiency, but let that go, strike it out altogether if you like, it will make little difference with regard to the result. Then for Militia purposes, \$1,000,000 have to be provided. Our portion of that will be \$75,000; then Steamboat Communication, Improvement of Rivers, Geological Surveys and Harbors, say \$12,000. The ex-Attorney General seems to imagine that the harbors are not provided for, but there is a special arrangement for our benefit. He says there will be an enormous expenditure for improvement of Canadian rivers and lakes. Now the Saint Lawrence can hardly be improved much, for ships can now pass as far as Montreal, and for the lakes, I should like to know what improvements they can put upon them. No, this arrangement was entered into with a special regard to the interests of New Brunswick. I put down for Steam Communication and other items \$12,000, although it would doubtless be much more. Then there is the Subsidy at 80 cents a head, \$201,000. Exception has been taken to this, that the proportion will be less in ten years. True, but where do we get it? Does it not come out of the chest into

which the people of British North America contribute? And then the increase of expenditure is not, as has been put forward, in the same ratio as the increase of population. In this arrangement all the other Provinces get the same as we. Then there is our Casual and Territorial Revenue \$78,000, and beside all this, the bonus for ten years of \$63,000. The hon. ex-President said nothing about that. But he did take exception to buying up the Crown Lands, Mines and Minerals of Newfoundland, and I beg to say that it is clear in this matter he is not read up. In the Exhibition in 1862 in London, I saw specimens of minerals, chiefly copper, which came from Newfoundland, which fairly astonished me, for at that time I had no idea of the richness of that Province in this respect. Now, add the whole of these amounts together, and we have \$1,130,000 assured for us by the General Government, against \$905,000, including the earnings of our Railways out of Union, which is \$225,000 to our advantage, or \$162,000 better, leaving out the subsidy. Why, sir, it would take us twenty years to arrive at such a position as we commence the Union with. "Oh! but we shall have to give up our Railway, and get nothing for it." "Our debt is in our Railway, but the Canadian debt is for rebel losses." But, Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to prove that while our public works do not pay three quarters per cent., the works and assets of Canada pay one and a quarter per cent. on the debt with which they come in. There is another point that needs to be touched on, and that is the amount of revenue which would have been collected if the Canadian tariff had been applied to our receipts for 1864 and 1865. Col. Mr. Smith says if we had been in Union, and our revenues had been collected on their tariff, we should have paid \$480,000 more than we did. Should we? Nothing of the kind. I am not going to deny the statements of Mr. Smith. I will assume them to be correct, but I deny that the arguments based upon them are worthy of any consideration. He says we collected in those years on Spirits \$54,000, and it is said if the Canadian tariff had been applied we should have paid \$200,000. But it must be remembered that in Canada in 1863 they adopted a protective policy. Finding the grain going out of the country at a low price and the spirits manufactured from returning and paying a duty, they said: We will keep the grain, make our own whiskey, &c., and so they put on an excise duty of thirty cents per gallon, and on imported spirits a duty of one dollar per gallon and 15 per cent. ad valorem. This stopped the importation, and only 280 gallons of spirits were brought in.