

I feel compelled to ask the indulgence of the House, from my strength being insufficient to bear me through. (Cheers.)

The debate was then adjourned, Mr. DUNKIN having the floor again for tomorrow.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, February 28, 1865.

HON. MR. CAMPBELL—Before the House rises, I desire to submit a statement of the revenue of the Island of Prince Edward, which has come into my hands since the close of the debate on the proposed union of Canada and the Lower Provinces. The hon. member for Niagara seemed to take exception to what I said in relation to that particular point, and I am therefore happy to be able to satisfy the hon. member that what I then stated is fully sustained by the authentic return now before me. I hold in my hand a "Report of the Comptroller of Customs and Sundry Statistics" of that colony for the year 1863, which shows that the total revenue of the island for that year was £61,688 14s. 4d., island currency, equal to £41,125 16s. 3d., sterling, an increase over the previous year of nearly 35 per cent. The hon. member seemed to think it impossible that such a sum as I had stated should have been raised, and suggested that a great part must have come from local sources. Well, the amount derived from excise and duties on imports for 1863 was £46,057 6s. 7d., island currency, from the post office £1,590, and from custom house office fees, £71 9s. 9d.; together £47,718 16s. 4d., island currency, or about £32,000, sterling, equal to \$156,000 or thereabouts. There are a good many other items of revenue, but I have selected these three, as those certain to come into the treasury of the General Government, and there may be others. But it will be seen that these alone would make up the sum I gave as the revenue of the island, which would be available for the general purposes of the Confederation.

HON. MR. CURRIE—I did not question the correctness of the figures of the Honorable Commissioner of Crown Lands, but I felt and expressed some surprise at the sum, which, when compared with former years, exhibited, as I thought, an almost incredible

increase. Will the Honorable Commissioner state what proportion of these imports was foreign, and what came from the provinces it is proposed to unite, as after the union no revenue would of course be derived from the latter?

HON. MR. CAMPBELL—There are tables shewing the imports and exports, and the imports from the following places were in 1863:—

United Kingdom.....	£122,880	5	6½
Nova Scotia.....	66,890	11	5½
New Brunswick.....	19,975	3	11
Newfoundland.....	1,865	15	3
Bermuda and West Indies....	3,969	5	7
Saint Pierre.....	292	11	3
Canada.....	6,152	8	3
Magdalene.....	302	3	0
United States.....	71,103	0	8

Total, sterling..... £293,431 4 11

Taking from the above the imports from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Canada, amounting to £94,883 18s. 10d., the balance of nearly £200,000 was all foreign, and such as would pay duty to the General Government. The exports were £209,472 9s. 6d., to which was to be added the value of 24,991 tons of shipping built in the island, which at £5 sterling per ton, was equal to £124,955, and raised the credit side of the sheet to £334,427 9s. 6d., against £293,431 4s 11d to the debit side, thus shewing a balance in favor of the colony in 1863 of £40,996 4s. 7d. (Hear, hear.)

[The honorable member here handed the report to the Hon. Mr. CURRIE, who, after having examined it, seemed to concur in the statement of the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands.]

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, February 28, 1865.

MR. DUNKIN, continuing his speech from yesterday, said—MR. SPEAKER, when the kindness of the House permitted me to resume my seat last evening, I was comparing the constitutional system of the proposed Confederacy with the Constitution of the United States primarily, and with that of Great Britain secondarily. I had gone over several leading points of comparison; and it will be in the recollection of the House, no doubt,