

rangement that would have to be made, we would be called upon to pay a very much larger sum into the general revenue than we pay into our own treasury. There never appeared to me to be any question on this point. The very fact that Canada has to resort to a stamp act in order to raise funds, was sufficient proof to me that they had run to the full extent they could in the imposition of duties. If there be any one mode of raising taxes that is more obnoxious to the people than another, it is a stamp duty—a stamp tax on every note, bill, receipt, or paper. We are told that there will not be a very large increase of duty, because Canada admits many articles duty free. I have been to some trouble in turning to the returns of articles imported by Canada, and I find the result of the examination to be that the whole amount of imports for 1863 amounted to \$45,964,000. Now we are told \$23,000,000, or one-half, are free goods, and that since Canada has so many free goods, the consequence is, that running the tariff over the whole, she has a lower scale than Nova Scotia. In order to arrive at the incorrectness of this assertion, you must look at the nature of her importations, and see what those free goods are made up of. I find articles under the Reciprocity treaty \$12,330,000. Of course these are free goods there as here, and would continue to be so under Confederation. Again, coin and bullion is put down, although in Nova Scotia it is never called an import; but whenever a Bank gets in a quantity of money, in Canada, it is placed among the Imports; the amount given is \$4,652,287. I find down for books \$455,941. Again, the vehicles and carriages of travellers crossing the lines to see their friends are down at \$104,586. Again, gravel and clay are among their imports; clothing and army and other stores for military and naval purposes, nearly a million more. Therefore you see that they put down among their imports articles which were never dreamed of here. The amount of these articles I have enumerated as free here, or which we do not call an import, is \$22,516,223.

There being in all their free goods only half a million which would pay duty under our tariff. Add this to the amount of goods paying duty under their own, and the whole imports of dutiable goods will only amount to \$23,448,270, being \$9.35 per head of population, from which would be collected \$2.40 by their tariff, making it over 25 per cent; whilst our imports, deducting free goods and articles re-exported, amounted to \$5,360,106—being \$16.20 to each inhabitant yielding \$2.53 per head in duty, equivalent to 15.3-5 per cent. tariff. It has been asserted on some occasions that under Confederation we will not necessarily be called upon to come under this high Canadian tariff. Now I claim that under the arrangements of this confederation the new expenses involved will necessitate an increase of tariff. We find in the report a number of new services which involve new expenses. First, there is the interest on the Intercolonial railway \$707,000 a year. Then we have the expenses of the civil government \$540,000; the legislative charges \$630,000. In 1863 Canada, with a less number of representatives than is proposed to be given in the general government, the expenses were \$627,373. At the same rate the expenses for the large government would be \$850,000; but the delegates have put the amount down at \$630,

000. Then it is proposed to give one million for militia, which would be about \$500,000 additional. The public works and buildings put down at \$400,000. Then there is an additional sum given to Canada for local purposes. She retains her local revenues, \$1,297,043, and receives a subsidy of \$2,006,121, being a total of \$3,303,164; while the average sum she has had in four years was \$2,021,979—which gives her an increase of \$1,281,185. In the same way there is an increase in local expenses to P. E. Island of \$61,712, and to Newfoundland \$124,000. Add to all these for interest on additional debt allowed Nova Scotia and New Brunswick \$215,000 and you have a total of new charges upon the confederated colonies of \$4,458,897. From this may be deducted reduction in local services in Nova Scotia \$279,000, and in New Brunswick \$71,047—together \$350,047—leaving the new expenditures \$4,108,850. Now the Canadian tariff of 25 per cent. average on all dutiable goods applied to the Maritime Provinces will realize a part of this sum. Nova Scotia, it has been ascertained by calculation, will pay additional \$468,525; New Brunswick estimated, to pay \$200,000; Newfoundland and P. E. Island \$300,000—in all \$968,525, which will still leave, after we are all placed under the Canadian tariff, \$3,140,325 to be provided by a further increase of taxation. Now suppose we only pay one-tenth of this, \$3,140,325, it will make, added what we shall pay, under the present Canadian tariff, an addition to our present annual taxation of \$782,560, for the benefit of the Ottawa Government. Whilst those who have addressed the house more particularly on the local expenses, have shown that we shall have to raise by direct taxation a large sum to meet the wants of roads, bridges, education, and other services, I may here remark that Nova Scotia has now the largest sum of any of the Colonies for local purposes per head \$1.96, but under the Quebec arrangement will have the least—\$1.124.

Present Local Expenditures.	Per head for local purposes.
Canada.....\$2,021,979	.80
Nova Scotia.... 650,000	1.96
New Brunswick 424,047	1.68
P. E. Island 124,015	1.52
Newfoundland . 250,000	1.90

UNDER CONFEDERATION.

Local Revenue.	Subsidy.	Total	Per head.
Canada \$1,297,043	2,006,121	3,303,164	\$1.374
N. Scotia 107,000	234,000	371,000	1.124
N. Bw'k 89,000	264,000	353,000	1.40
P. E. Island 32,000	153,728	185,728	2.294
Newfd. 5,000	369,000	374,000	2.844

Increase under Confederation for local services—

To Canada	1,281,285	514
To P. E. Island	61,715	764
To Newfoundland	124,000	944

11,466,897

Decrease under confederation for local services

	Total.	Per head.
From Nova Scotia	\$279,000	834
From New Brunswick	71,947	284
	\$350,947	

It must be evident to all that whilst we import \$16.20 per head of dutiable goods, and Canada only \$9.35 per head, we shall under Confederation pay into the general revenues