

different premises, we naturally arrive at different conclusions. This difference has arisen principally I think from the member for Halifax basing his calculations upon the whole amount of this year's expenditure, without taking into consideration the balance in the Receiver General's hands at the end of the year. Now, Sir, I assume the civil list is to be paid by the General Government; and I am in doubt as to one item—the pensions for the Judges. I should like to ask the Prov. Secretary, whether, by the Constitution, that is to be borne by the General or Local Government. I assumed in my calculation that they would be paid by the General Government.

Hon. PROV. SEC., after referring to the Constitution, said that by clause 60 that service was to be paid by the General Government.

MR. LEVESCONTE.—I presumed so. Then the General Government under this scheme will have to pay Civil List, after deducting amounts to be paid by the Local Governments.

Criminal Prosecutions.....	\$41,325
Revenue Expenses.....	1,600
Judiciary Expenses.....	61,190
Rations to Troops.....	1,400
Steamboats, &c.....	100
Debt.....	6,700
Militia.....	277,540
Post Communication.....	\$81,000
Return Duties.....	58,750
Railway Expenses.....	16,000
Navigation Securities.....	120,000
Light House Service.....	49,040
Sable Island.....	38,890
Schr. Daring.....	4,370
New Light Houses and Fog Houses.....	4,500

\$772,205

Total for services paid by Gen'l Gov't.....772,205

Subvention.....264,548

\$1,036,753

In exchange for which we would give up

Revenue Customs and Excise.....	\$920,000
Light Duty.....	35,000
Canada, New Brunswick, &c.....	4,500
Great Britain for Sable Island.....	2,000
Railway Revenue.....	170,000
Post Office Revenue.....	50,000
Board of Revenue.....	1,427

Amount given up.....\$1,182,927

Received in return.....1,036,753

Direct loss to Nova Scotia.....\$146,174

Now, Sir, here are the figures; and I defy the hon. Fin. Sec. to take the papers and show any thing more favorable to the Province. But, separate and apart altogether from this financial view of the subject, there are other considerations which should have some effect upon our action in this matter. It is well known that our public works are progressing, and that our revenue is increasing year by year; but it must be remembered that under this scheme, no matter how prosperous we might become, no matter how largely our resources might increase, it would not be for the benefit of Nova Scotia, but the General Government at Ottawa. It is true that we might become a large manufacturing country, and the great seaport of all the Colonies; yet, still, all the benefit we would derive from the general prosperity would be the 80 cents per head

which the Constitution gives us. When I look at the position of affairs as between Canada and the United States—when I consider that the Reciprocity Treaty is about to expire, and that the Canadians, feeling themselves aggrieved, will seek to retaliate upon the United States, while at the same time they will put money in their own pockets, I am driven to the conviction that they will accomplish their object at the expense of the Maritime Provinces—that they will impose a duty upon flour, which we now import from the United States—a duty of at least a dollar a barrel,—and that we will have no other option than to submit. That will be the time when the effects of this Union will be brought home to us in a practical shape, and when it is too late, the people of this Province will begin to realize the force of the objections we now raise against it.

I maintain if we go into this union with Canada, we will be treated, as all small provinces ever have been treated—which have been annexed to large countries. Our interests will be respected just so far as it is to the advantage of the larger province to do so. I need not assure the house, Mr. Speaker, that I have no interest to serve in this matter. I have no other object than to advance the welfare of the Province of Nova Scotia; but I must candidly say that if this union is effected I believe that the people of Canada will use the people of these lower provinces for the purpose of passing off on them their surplus agricultural products, which we will be compelled to receive at a higher rate than we can now import them from the United States. We have been pointed, sir, to Cape Breton as an instance of the benefit of union, and have been told that under it she has received more than her rights. Sir, I deny it; and I have only to refer to the universal feeling of execration, which even now, after a lapse of twenty years, exists over the whole Island for the act which deprived them of their rights and privileges to prove the truth of my statement. That same feeling, I believe, before many years will be widespread throughout Nova Scotia, for the men who have endeavored to wrench from them their dearest rights without giving them a single iota in return.

Sir, I feel deeply on this subject, and, as I said before, I regret that Nova Scotia's most gifted sons could not have found a better subject to coalesce upon than in this attempt to barter away our rights and liberties. But, sir, it has been said that we are too insignificant in our present position—that we ought to become a great country. Well, sir, I for one am content to remain under that great and glorious flag that waves over us to-day—and poor and insignificant as we Nova Scotians may be, we have the consolation of knowing that we have always been loyal and true to that flag, which is more than can be said of that great country to which some gentlemen are so anxious to be united. It has also been urged that the United States is prepared to gobble us up, if we remain dis-united from Canada. Now, sir, I cannot see in what better position for defence we will be in by the Union. Will we be able to number a man more, or to shoulder an additional musket? I think not. But now, under the ægis of Old England, we are secure. She has promised to defend us, so long as we manifest a disposition to defend ourselves. When we