

fiency of \$827,512, which he provides for by adding a supposed increase for 1864 of \$100,000 for each of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and of \$1,500,000 for Canada. (Hear, hear.) And this leaves a surplus of just \$872,488. (Hear, hear.) Well, even granting that on the 31st of December he had a surplus of a million, if at the end of the present financial year it is not diminished to half a million by his militia and other expenditure, I shall be very agreeably surprised. (Hear.) This, then, is the inducement he offers to the country to adopt this scheme. I have a million more than I want, he exclaims, and I will reduce the duties to 15 per cent. But the honorable gentleman forgets that he has the Intercolonial Railway to provide for, as well as that military and naval defensive force which we are going to raise. (Hear, hear.) He forgets all this, but the promise is there; and just as he held out to the expected shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway the 11 per cent. dividends upon their investments, he now tells the people of these several colonies that the customs duties will be reduced to 15 per cent. (Hear, hear.) I do not desire to go over the figures the honorable gentleman has laid before the House, for I have not the talent of grouping them together, so as to present an attractive, but deceptive, whole, that he possesses in such an eminent degree. I find in the resolutions now proposed a few propositions to which I would call the attention of the House. The first thing that the Confederation will have to provide for is the Intercolonial Railway, which will certainly cost twenty millions of dollars, the interest upon which, at 5 per cent., will amount to one million of dollars annually. (Hear, hear.) Then to Newfoundland we are bound to pay \$150,000 a year, for all time to come, to purchase the mineral lands of that colony; while, as regards the other provinces, all the public lands are given up to the local governments. But that is not all, for, in order to manage these "valuable lands" in Newfoundland, we shall have to establish a Crown Lands department under the General Government; and if honorable gentlemen desire to learn something of the probable expense of such an establishment, they need only refer to a return brought down last night, by which they will see that there are no less than sixty or seventy officers in the Crown Lands department, and that some eight or ten new appointments have been made since March last, when the present Government was formed.

(Hear, hear.) This return is a highly instructive one in other respects. It shows that within that period there is not a department of the Government that has not increased its force of employes, except that of the Attorney General East, who is satisfied with the three officers it contained before he returned to the Government. (Hear, hear.) I may state, however, that in the return there is an omission which ought to be supplied. The honorable gentleman has made a large number of appointments connected with the administration of justice in Lower Canada that are not mentioned. This return is, however, instructive as showing the additional number of appointments that have been made within the past year in all the departments—several of whom have been taken from their seats in this House and appointed to offices to make room for others here.

HON. MR. HOLTON—Oh! there are only four of them—that's all. (Laughter.)

HON. MR. DORION—Then New Brunswick is to get a special subsidy of \$63,000 a year for ten years. It is evident this sum is voted to that province to enable it to avoid the necessity of direct taxation.

HON. MR. HOLTON—Of course it could not impose direct taxation, for it has no municipal machinery. (Laughter.)

HON. MR. DORION—Now, I find from a speech delivered by Hon. Mr. TILLEY, the head of the New Brunswick Government, that this grant of \$63,000 a year, beyond the subsidy of 80 cents per head of the population for the purposes of local government, will give New Brunswick \$34,000 a-year over and above all its necessities. (Hear, hear.) Under these circumstances, there need be no direct taxation in that province. The whole speech of Hon. Mr. TILLEY, to which I refer, would be found very instructive if I could read it all, but I am afraid of wearying the House. (Cries of "go on.") Well, after reciting the various advantages that will be conferred on New Brunswick by Confederation, Hon. Mr. TILLEY says:—

Over and above all these advantages, we get for ten years a subsidy of \$63,000 per annum; our local expenditures, summed up, amount to \$320,630; and we get from the General Government, without increased taxation, \$90,000 in lieu of our export duty (it should be "import duty,") and casual territorial revenue, making \$201,637, and a special subsidy of \$63,000 a year for ten years, making in all \$354,637, being \$34,000 over and above our present necessities. These are the principal points looked to. (Hear, hear.) But, honorable gentlemen will remember, Hon.