

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 the 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;—Legislative charges \$630,000. In 1863 in Canada, with a less number of representatives than is proposed to be given in the General Government, the expenses were \$627,378. At the same rate the expenses of 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 are 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 for local services 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 N. B. \$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, \$3,140,335 to be provided by a further increase of taxation. Now suppose we only pay one-tenth of this \$3,140,335, it will make, added to 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	\$0.80
Nova Scotia,	650,000	1.96
New Brunswick,	424,047	1.68
Prince E. Island,	124,015	1.53
Newfoundland,	250,000	1.90

#### Under Confederation.

	Local revenue.	Subsidy.	Total for local purposes.	Per head.
Canada,	\$1,297,043	\$2,006,121	\$3,303,164	\$1.314
Nova Scotia,	107,000	264,000	371,000	1.124
N. Brunswick,	89,000	264,000	353,000	1.40
P. E. Island,	32,000	153,723	185,723	2.294
Newfoundland,	5,000	369,000	374,000	2.844

#### Increase under Confederation for Local Services.

		Per head.
To Canada,	\$1,281,185	\$0.514
“ P. E. Island,	61,712	0.764
“ Newfoundland,	124,000	0.944
	\$1,465,897	

#### Decrease under Confederation for Local Services.

	Total.	Per head.
From Nova Scotia,	\$249,000	\$0.834
“ N. Brunswick,	71,047	0.28
	\$350,047	

It must be evident to all that whilst we import \$16.20 per head of dutiable goods, and Canada only \$9.35 per head, that we shall, under Confederation, pay into the general revenues nearly double the amount paid by the same population in Canada. We are larger importers, not only because our pursuits require it, but because we have the means of paying for more goods. Our delegates have attempted to dazzle us with the great wealth of Canada. True, there is a larger aggregate of wealth, but divide it among the larger population and you find it falling far below our own little Province. I have taken the five principal branches of industry to find the individual income, and the census returns of 1861 for the year previous show our income to be nearly double theirs.