DON

ON THE PRESS. an be met with readi-

Fire Insurance T, NEW YORK.

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GABEL. ission Salesman WILLIAM STREET.

rious thickness s and Talmas, oats, s and Blankets,

ON AND WEIR TWINE

Wool Hats. FFALO RORES THOMAS R. JONES. HISKEY.

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runswick":is and French WILLS, very fine makes; easonable rates, at the VICTORIA HOUSE.

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VICTORIA HOUSE. kly Freeman" ings : contains the lates

our Cents. T. W ANGLIN.

The State of the Court of the C

Saint John, New-Brunswick, December 2, 1864

Great Scheme.

Val. XIV.

tun to the consideration of the figures which are palpable realitimates which may be moulded to to suit any purpose and produce

d result. the figures of 1863 for two reasons use we have the official returns of and New Brunswick for that year; ord, because the revenue for 1863 was as it is reasonable to suppose the averr some years to come can be. That our rs may judge of this for themselves, we

	Controll	OI .		'8,909	
185			-		
185	4, -		- 4	219	
185	5, -	470	-10	105	
185	6, -			-	
	THE DESIGNATION		COCOL TO STORY	U-4,200	ä
Šu.	/33			545,431	
185				773,524	
186			0.5	833,324	
186			1	706,395	
186				692,230	
186		130,000		844,894	

fluctuating our revenue is, and when ber that the Tariff has been repeat ased during those years; that even in the increase of the Tariff in 1861, the for the year following s towed a dethat the revenue of 1863 was the od, and that after the grear increase in d'4, and after the similar increase of

the Tariff became what it is, yet every their expenditure exceeded their income The memora dum does not state exactly their expenditure exceeded their income The memora dum does not state exactly their expenditure exceeded their income The memora dum does not state exactly the even Mr. Tilley's own estimate, and

1857,	\$6,981,062	\$11,846,690
1858,	8,072,536	11,163,939
1859,	8,157,346	9,630,592
1860.	9,014,331	12,585,652
1861,	9,738,288	11,962.652
1862,	10,629,204	11,395,923
A glance	at these figures	shows that in Ca
ada also ti	he revenue flucti	nates, although to
		n it are not always
the same as	those that incre	ease or lessen ours
will be s	seen also at a gl	ance that whatever
te revenue	was. Canada	invariably went in
		er expenditure or
debt every	year, and mae in	

acDonald-Dorion Government, which debt is as Mr. Dorion states 75 millions, and the vast sum required for additional expendiseded, set to work vigorously to cut down that the 62% millions, which the general Go- ture must all be provided for eeded, set to work vigorously to cut down expenditure and lessen the extravagance. In the extravagance which rependiture and lessen the extravagance. It would expenditure and lessen the extravagance. It would expenditure and lessen the extravagance. It would be believe there are few, if any, who imagine, notwithstanding all Mr. Tilley's assertions, that we will really have to pay less, or the target of office. In their report to Mr. It would be provided for the selection of the that a Tariff lower than the Canadian can be diandty is 30 per cent., which would amount adopted by the General Government. Mr. I adopted by the General Government. Mr. I that a debt, out of the amount allowed them, I illey may repudiate the idea that the Cana-Canada report upon the accounts, state that although all Canada and therefore the general dian or some similar Tariff must be adopted P revenue increased in the aggregate \$1,351,- Government will still be liable for the debt just as often as he pleases, but people know that as compared with 1862—so that in Cana- to the Debenture holders. The interest on the money must be raised; and when it is said

ar was unprecedentedly large. They a so From this deduct the amount ate that there had been a diminution of exnditure to the extent of \$228,837, and yet result, as stated by them, was:-Expenditure, less redemption

\$10,742,807 of debt, - - \$10,742,807
Receipts, less sale of Debentures and Sinking Fund - - 9,760,316

Very nearly a million of dollars!!! Now is this the sort of concern with which

ch premises, can deduce such results. Give Provinces, and the total is - \$1,654,330 im his own data—allow him to estimate as pleases and he will prove what you please; ut test his estimates and assumptions by the inquestionable facts which the official accounts

And deficiency of 1863, - 982,491
And the Totalis - \$2,198,585
We have shown that the withdrawal under of the Zeformanum—which, if rooms a deed of partnership—of our sea deed of partnership—of our thands Revenues out of the general in the partnership—of the Zeformanum—which, if rooms a deed of partnership—of our thands Revenues out of the general in the partnership—of our it is, because Canade and the other Provinces also take out their Casual and Termical Revenues; that the payment of the Sama merely control is the partnership—in consequent on the change, and besides any increase of expendiative and the form the construction of the general in a set of the general in the partnership of the consumption never to provide y transition of all the people for \$2,198,585
Supernment of Mills and the Totalis - \$2,198,585
Supernment of Mills and the Constance of the general in the partnership of the consumption never to provide y transition of all the people for \$2,198,585
Supernment of Mills and the Totalis - \$2,198,585
Supernment of Mills and the Constance of the general in the partnership of the partnership of the consumption never to provide y transition of all the people for \$2,198,585
Supernment of Mills and the Constance of the general in the partnership of the partners

brag so much is a positive disadvantage to us, and for this reason; that while the Revenues we put it where the control of the resent programme is possible, altogether insufficient to satisfy his enormous increase would be \$31,231.

The Canadian duty is 2 cents per pound and fication of the present programme is possible, increase would yield \$71,408. The increase would be \$31,231.

roads and bridges, and therefore under the new arrangement the grants to the two Provinces will be a great burden on the General

To make this plain, we will show how much Canada is to get out of the general fund, and how much of what was the general expenditure the Canadian Provinces are now to as-

The two Provinces will get-80 cents per head on 2% millions, -Territorial Revenue, 682,795

Mr. Gray, in his calculation, claims the Suthe general Government is to take the adminis- raised by customs duties and excise than was ley, exercising all his ingenuity tration of justice in charge, this amount would raised in 1863. If you can persuade yourself ing so erroneously that we pay of go to them. But if we keep that the Canathat Mr. Tilley's estimate is correct, and that head now, and taking into account

diture to this extent :-Penitentiaries, Reformatories West, Do. Tospitals and Charities, Roads and Bridges, Cost of collection of Territo

d for. Mr. Tilley says that much of the ex- raised by the Lower Provinces in 1863 should taking the returns of 1863 as the basis Penditure on public buildings will be borne by be deducted. calculations, we are mole correct than the two Canadian Provinces, and the General We do not intend in this article to deal in rould be in taking the returns of 1864, Revenue will thus be relieved to a great extent. estimates, but we want to satisfy you beyond They will keep the Court Houses and Gaols all doubt that, however the Tariff may be in repair, but the expenditure on this account modified, the Tariff of the General Govern-ar to our own. They increased the duties in 1863 was not large, and it was in great part

received by the Government in 1863 on account of the interest, 354,754

Balance, - - - - - :\$403,352 This amount, supposing the Municipalities

While the amount taken out 2 870 650 Lost by this arrangement, \$1,216,347

that so much would be added to the general burden. We showed also that the Canadian deficiency in 1863, a year of unprecedented financial prosperity, was \$982,491, which, added to the increased expenditure, gave a total of \$2,198,838 to be provided in some way or

In all this we used figures which are the official record and representation of facts, and not merely estimates or surmises.

To this deficiency you must add the increaspreme Court Fees of this Province as a fund to ed expenditure consequent on the change in be left at our disposal. We thought that as order to determine how much more is to be

> cost of the Interest on the best erroneous, but even if it were correct the vears, Purchase of crown lands and mines of the cost of the enlargement of the excess of duties we would pay even under the Newfoundland, and bye-but let that pass for the present) must be added to the deficiency of \$2,198,838. vast amount the small sutplus of revenues

ely, and they continually sank deeper into what the debt of Canada, is, and what portion, yet it is apparent that a large amount more To enable our readers to judge for them- if any, is to be borne by the two Povinces. We than we all pay now must be raised. The Cas of the state of Canadian finance during have seen mention made of their bearing sone nadian people will pay no more on the average clared value would yield but \$12,236. On past, we take the following statement from Munroe's little work, page 219:—

past, we take the following statement from lation as favorable as it can be made for the they paid in 1868. How then is the wast adadvocates of the scheme, we will assume that ditional sum required to be obtained? There is returns. Of these articles we imported 116,each Province is to bear that portion of the only one answer to that question. The tariff 074 gallons, worth \$60,933. Our duty is 60 debt incurred on account of the advances to the several Municipalities. M. Dorion, in a letter to his constituents lately published, says sent Canadian tariff than they do now; but the debt of Canada is at least 75 millions.—
This the Canadian Government papers say is untrue. Mr. Holton, in his report, shows the is debt to be \$77,918,763, and the available sufficient to meet the wants of the general go- increase or diminution of the duty on these

n against the Bank of Upper Canada, small A million of dollars per annum in addition

We are inclined to beliave that the total subsidy and the balance on that account, and

in New Brunswick, the revenue of that this amount at six per cent. is \$758,106 that the Tariff may be so modified as to relieve New Brunswick to a great extent, people natnrally ask what modification of that kind is

same as our chief imports-breadstuffs, &c., do not in future pay better than they have which pay no duty only excepted; what redone, the two Provinces would have to pay- duces our taxation must therefore reduce the if we are correct in supposing they assume the whole taxation and create a deficit to be met by other taxes. The only tax we bear which tability.

Dy other taxes. The only tax we bear which saving on wine—the rich mam's bever and on Brandy is outweighed by \$3,712. haps, will be in charge of the two Canadas, rials. This, if Mr. Tilley's own doctrine be Add this to what we have shown we must we ought to go into partnership—a partnerhip too that can never be dissolved—without
what is called the Municipalities Trust Fund on
stances, much less remove, without a gross

Perhaps it would be but fair to allow for what is called the Municipalities Trust Fund on stances, much less remove, without a gross

Perhaps it would be but fair to allow for drawbacks on this amount, although in some

15 per cent. ad valorem, and it this rate the duty on what we imported would have amounted to \$80,783. So that on tea alone we would pay \$33,864 more than we ple of this Province will have to pay so much the duty in Canada is 4 cents per 15. and of Tariff is made. If the Tariff of the new following the Tariff is made. If the Tariff of the new following the new to be raised than the Canadian, as it must be if more money is so be raised than can be got from the Lower Provinces by the assimilation of Tariff, then of course the people of this Province will have to pay so much buyer paying insurance about £600 and take

boots and shoes, which is \$4,819; on leather, which is \$2,414; on spices, which is 14% per cent.; on copper brass and iron in bars, rods, rolled plate, &c., which is 6 per cent., local expenditure by \$1,216,347, and therefore lance the sums saved on rubber goods and canada cloths, let us see the total of the increase on the principal imports which we have nimed.

Increase on Tea, - - - \$31,864
" Coffee, - - 1,412
" Refined Sugar, - 12,285 Molasses,
Haberdashery
Other articles paying This is truly an enormous sum worst of it is this would not be a

law fees also, and these amount to \$171,790, work of Confederation is said to be but a prewhich in that case should be added to the
above amount.

Canada will take that amount of the General
Revenue, and it will lessen the general expen.

The first colonial Railway 12,000,000

The Intercolonial Railway 12,000,000

The Intercolonial

present Canadian Tariff would be more by Judges, \$25,000, than the amount, he alleges, we Civil Government, would gain. But Mr. Tilley said the duties on Wine and Geological survey,

Brandy would be much less in case of assimilation. True, but the duty on rum, alcohol, and tobacco would be much greater. Let us dintenance of public buildings & reps. 1 The whole quantity of wine imported in Fisheries (concurrent), 1863 was 27,368 gallons worth \$30,429. The Post office deficiency and micellaneous, nadian duty is 20 per cent ad valorem, and would vield but \$6,085. So on this account we would pay \$11,645 less than we do now.

and vielded \$23,088. The Canadian Tariff imposes an ad valoren duty of 30 per cent, which on \$40.788 the de-Gin and Whiskey are classed together in our

ed. In that report The Consolidated Mu- to what the people of the maritime Provinces it does, then the duty would be about the same. But say we would pay \$10,000 less. P.E.I. and Newfoundland, entitled

would pay \$751 more. Rum, worth \$10,567, paid \$8,431. It would

av.				
Now tabulate t	hese	result	s.	30.4
(3.2)				Duty saved.
On Wine,				\$11,645
Brandy,	45		4	10'852
Gin and	Whi	skey,	1-	10,000
Tota	al.	_	1-	\$32,497
			In	crease of duty
. On Alcohol,			1.	\$6,450
Cordials,		1.4		651
Rum,		-	4-	2,136
Tobacco,	-	•		26,872

So that if we take tobacco into account the saving on wine—the rich mam's beverage— This sum will make per head, of what is cattled the Multiplantes That of the Province, and we wast something more to depend upon than estimates that can be altered at will, and flights that will not stop short of Lake liuron? Is it at at all events the partnership of much premises account of which the Government. The force cost some \$16,000 more than it paid in 1863, and a Police Fund which, as we presume, it is for the support of a harbour police, may still remain under control of the General Government. The force cost some \$16,000 more than was paid into the fund. If all these be taken into account the result will not be materially altered, bow much more New Brunswick would have to pay under the Canadian Tariff than she now to pay, on the principal importations.

But if Mr. Tilley is right in estimating an interease of population we should add twelve per cent to this for the four years from 1863 to 1867, when he count the result will not be materially altered. But if Mr. Tilley is right in estimating an interease in proportion to the force for back of the faith of the Province, and we shall show that even if it were abolished the shallness that even if it were abolished the shall show that even if it were abolished the shall show that even if it were abolished the shall show that even if it were abolished the shall show that even if it were abolished the shall show that even if it were abolished the shall show that even if it were abolished the shall show that even if it were abolished the shall show that even if it were abolished the shall show that even if it were abolished the shall show that even if it were abolished the shall show that even if it were abolished the shall show that even if it were abolished the shall show that even if it were abolished the shall show that even if it were abolished the shall show that even if it were abolished the shall show that even if it were abolished the shall show that even if it were abolished the shall show that even if it were abolished the shall show that even if it were abolished the shall sho

A min has just diedin Paris of insatists hungs in min's a positive disadvantage to use of the control of the present proposed in the positive disadvantage to use of the control of the present proposed in the present proposed in the control of the present proposed in the present proposed in the present proposed in the control of the present proposed in the present proposed in the present proposed in the control of the present proposed in the present proposed in

We have not yet begun to show the absurdity of Mr. Tilley's estimates. Mr. A. J. wade through masses of figures, or to ascer-Smith, we find, has also made an estimate of tain how far they are reliable, will, we trust, of supporting him—even in this great scheme the cost of governing and protecting the new read carefully this short article, and from one if possible. He believes that the applause of together to-day that our reders may judge Tilley's great pile of estimates. for themselves which approximates most nearly Mr. Tilley, in order to make the taxation to the truth. Mr. Smith's sincerity and purity under Confederation as small as possible, post-that their hisses and yellings are proof of unof purpose are entirely above suspicion, and poned the consummation of the Union to 1867, although party spirit might at one time have that he may be able to number amongst the influenced him to a great extent, he has sha- payers of taxes some hundreds of thousands ken himself free of such influences and become of children yet unborn. By this and other independent of all parties. His ability to deal means he reduced the taxation under the new with this question the supporters of the Go- system to \$2.75 per head.

vernment can hardly be the men to deny.

present Canadian Tariff would be more by \$25,000, than the amount he live the amount he live the live

Of brandy we imported 22,464 gallons, which paid 80 cents per gallon, and 3 per cent, Nova Scotia, - New Brunswick, Newfoundland, (estimated), Prince Edward Island, Average increase past 10 years, 3 per If Union be established Jan'y. 1, 1867,

S6,450 more.

Cordials were worth \$2,037, and paid \$1,286.

At the Canadian rate of 100 per cent they would pay \$751 more.

The about does not include anything communication to be opened up from the West of Canada into the great Territorie West. [Sed extract above referred to.]

g	ANNUAL REQUIREMENTS.
d	Interest or above sum at 5% per cent. \$6,202,428
ij	Management sav 62,024
9	Subside of Local Governments, 80
á	cents per head 2,040,412.80
	Additional Subsidy for New Bruns-
i	wick 63,000
ì	Crown Lands, &c., &c., of Newfound-
	land, 100,000
d	Salaries of Governors and Judges, - 280,000
ij	Civil Government, 450,000
d	General Legislature, 600,000
3	Geological Survey, 28,000
Ŋ	Militia, 1,000,090
	Army & Navy, authorized by scheme, 2,500,000
H	Arts and Agriculture, &c., - 12,000
	Emigration, - 25,000
	Ocean and Interestation
	Fisheries, occ.
	Post Office and Miscellaneous, - 150,000
	15,357,864.8
	Less the amount for production Pub-
	Less the amount for production I do

\$14,757,864.80 ration, putting the population at 275,000.

gained ground. Perhaps it has, but we have Having accomplished this, apparently to his ATE. own satisfaction, his next tast was to persuade \$62,500,000 his audience that with an increase tart the - \$62,500,000 his audience that with a should be less, nitude and significance, that i than it now is, and that they would pay no its or demerits should not be more than their fair share. He talked for a conced upon. These cor-

would have.

All this did not quite satisfy him. He want-

and he resolved to do it at all hazards. 28,000 with this happy idea he went farther. He ad- be hard greatly to reduce the expenses of

for the three years would be \$2.75.

We were astounded to hear him calmly and coolly tell so many mercantile men that the drawbacks were equal to 25 cents per head, or one-twelfth of the whole Revenue; still more astonished to find that in the estimates he handed to the Reporters he had made calculations based upon this statement. This showed that the statement was made deliberately, and tary impulse, or at hazard.

ing a fact was wholly and absolutely incorrect we employ the mildest word we can find-

Mr. Smith's statement (see his Report, page stitutional, and felt it strange to see the pe

"New Brunswick population at the last Census 252,047; Customs, Import Revenue, \$768,353, or about \$3 per head." ings, on a matter involving an entire change in the constitution and political relations of New Brunswick. Mr. Gray and Mr. Tilley had \$768,353, or about \$3 per head."

If you multiply the number of the po-If you multiply the number of the po-culation by \$3, you will find that the re-ing the week. On Monday night Mr. Tilley

31st. The trade and revenue increased to- this is no doubt, partly his own fault, but it wards the end of 1863, and therefore, although who worship at the shrine of the greater politiexportation must almost wholly cease after cal deities. The former are not content to hear Dec. 1st, we will suppose that the drawbacks and refute Mr. Anglin or the Freeman, as the in the months of November and December, Colonial Presbyterian is in the habit of doing when it finds occasion, but they use denuncia-1863, exceeded those of he corresponding tion and physical force. This spirit was manimonths of the previous year by fully two fested in a striking manner at the dinner given thousand dollars. Thi would give \$30,000 to the Canadian delegates, when Mr. Anglin, as the whole of the dawbacks for the year who spoke at a point near where we sat, was interrupted by hisses in the utterance of an

unobjectionable sentiment. The same spirit is So much is very plain. Now take the Cus- constantly manifested towards the press toms revenue, as sated by Mr. Smith, subtract could consent to advocate measures without from it the \$30,000 for drawbacke, and alicided conviction, in the true style of the "organs" of from it the \$30,000 for drawbacks, and divide and you find exactly what the rate per sead is.

Customs Import Revenue. Customs Import Revenue, - \$768,153 means of inflicting loss and damage on those - 30.000

And the result is as nearly as possible \$2,93. Now what do you think of the statements chuce of a fair hearing on the proposed debate. and estimates of Mr. Tilley, who in this mat- By then again even if he had, he ter, so easily examined, made so great a realiness and aptness of financial illustration and argument, cope for a singule moment with mis-take, (?) and that so deliberately.

that we would receive out of it, and see how

The difference between these sums is \$75,228, which, if Mr. Tilley's statements were correct, which, if Mr. Tilley's statements were correct, weight of conviction under which it labored! Mr. Tilley also got off something in the same yein. Pshaw! the judgments of public gawhich, if Mr. Tilley's statements were correct,

So that in this one item Mr. Tilley was over tering unction by which the oracular politicians console themselves.

If after reading all this, and reflecting that If, after reading all this, and reflecting that Mr. Tilley made the statement del iberately;

Of the first night's meeting he said :-

150,000 troller, in his calculation, had not taken into account the amount paid for drawbacks, and that if this were deducted it would appear that in reality we paid only 40.75 in the cooling that the Constitute of the Federal Government with the ordinary expenditure of Canada for several years past; looking at the sources from which Canada derives a portion of her revenue while we do not, and to the fact that the tariff must be a uniform that in reality we paid only 40.75 in the cooling to the c 280,000 that if this were deducted it would appear must be a uniform one; looking at the proba-450,000 that in reality we paid only \$2.75 in 1863, and bility of an increase of expense correspondent to the dignity of the new nation, while it might 12,000 mitted that in 1864 we paid about \$3.10 per 15,000 head, but Shipbuilding is now dull, and business is falling off, and the Revenue in 1866 will probably be no larger than that of 1863. He concluded from this—by what arithmetical process we can not imagine—that the average estimates, while we have not studied the sub-

after due reflection, and not under any momen- that the Government would if they could atary impulse, or at hazard.

If we show you that this statement regardto the people, as the leaders in Ganada are dewhat can you think of those estimates in which Mr. Tilley roamed for the expenditure of the proposed Federation, he had not dealt with income; that while he had dealt with outlay, he had not dealt with revenue, all these circumstances militated against not pretend in this to minute accuracy, might have a regular at reast part accuracy, might drawbacks.

But we do want to be accurate, quite accurate, in this matter, and we will show exactly how it stands.

Mr. Tilley (see Journals of 1864, page 65) estimated the drawbacks for the year 1863 at \$18,000. The amount actually paid was much more, viz., \$28,000.58, not one-twelfth, scarcely one twenty-fourth of the whole revenue from imports. The year with which the accounts published in the Journals dal, ends on Oct. 31st. Mr. Smith, the Controller, on the other hand, makes his accounts up to Dec. 31st. The trade and revenue increased to form the interest of the public interest of the public in the matter was being worked up. Tuesday morning's Freeman conveyed to the public the intimation that its editor, though prepared to discuss the subject in his paper, was not disposed to do so on the platform of the Mechanics' Institute. Here Mr. Anglin was right. The challenge to discuss on the platform, with a member of the Government, a great constitutional question, which had never been submitted to the Legislature of New Brunswick, was one of doubtful propriety. It might result in a spectacle that would minister to vulgar curiosity or partizan gratification, but it could hardly advance the public interest. Then Mr. Anglin is not popular; this is no doubt, partly his own fault, but it

Apply this to his estimate of the sum we are to receive in Conf deration, compared with This 18 cents per head seems a small matter—all our revenues seem small when estimated per capita; but twenty cents a head on the population of the new nation would real though he are head by the andience, even although he are head of the new nation would real though he are head of the new nation would real though he are head of the new nation would real though he are head of the new nation would real though he are head of the new nation would real though he are head of the new nation would real though he are head of the new nation would real though he are head of the new nation would real though he are head of the new nation would real though he are head of the new nation would real though he are head of the new nation would real though he are head of the new nation would real though the new nation would real though the new nation would real the new nation would real the new nation to the new nation would real the new nation when the new nation would real the new nation when the new nation would real the new nation when the new n was excellent. I undoubtedly raised "Gray built at Miramichi in 1864, A 7, £8600, the buy, r paying insurance, about £600, and taking the population of the new nation would realing all risk. There is a dispute about the title. ize about a million dollars. the population of the new nation would realize about a million dollars.

Look at it in another way.

252,047 at \$2.75 each would be \$6.93,125.

The revenue on imports was \$768,35 \$. would be the amount of the drawbacks.

But the real amount, as we have seen, could not have exceeded \$30,000.

The property when they have the audacity to differ from our oracular politicians? So much the worse for the people and the press is the flat-worse for the people and the press is the flat-

who stand as obstacles in their path; so great

After Mr. Jeremiah Travis had put some of making such statement was all his own. Mr. Gray would have acted wisely for himself and that he could easily have ascertained the precise facts, you are still of opinion that Mr. so? Mr. Tilley commenced his speech.

Tilley merely made a mistake, we shall not say He then gives an outline of Mr. Tilley's speech of Tuesday, which he praises greatly,