

ished Prov. Works which  
will yield an interest, ... 124,352—186,580

*Class No. 2.* £471,580

Annuity to Indians, for the  
purchase of Public Lands, £6,655  
Appropriation for C. Schools, 50,000  
Local Literary Institutions, 12,700—69,355

*Class No. 3.*

Salaries and contingencies for  
the several departments of  
the Civil Government, ... 40,402  
Legislature, ... 49,310  
Administration of Justice, ... 95,317  
Charities and local grants, ... 20,000  
Pensions, (Militia, £9,965) 12,021  
Other miscellaneous items, 120,809—337,859

Total expenditure, ... £878,794

Less received from Toll, ... £70,000

“ “ Land, ... 20,000—90,000

£788,794

Leaving an excess of £137,169 to be made up  
from taxes, by a loan.

This table shews that the taxes in New York, for the payment of common schools, district libraries, general education, public works, and the support of the state government, only amount to £118,157, which, for a population of 3,000,000 of people, averages only 9½d. per head, while the inhabitants of Canada averaged for the same objects £651,625, averaging, for a population of 1,500,000, 8s. 9d. per head.

Attention to the classification will explain the cause, and shew the superiority of one system over the other. It will be observed that the United States under No. 1 is no tax, inasmuch as it has cheapened transportation, and is sustained by the productions of other states and Canada, as an equivalent for using their canals.

Neither are the proceeds under No. 2; it is the only capital a new country possesses, which they providentially appropriated at an early date for education. One system makes the public works pay the entire cost for the construction, and derives support for education from the public lands, while the other system meets the expense of both by a tax.

It may be said that the inhabitants of New York pay their proportion of customs duties as well as ourselves. True, they paid during the same year a tax precisely 7s. 7½d. per head; but for what object was it expended? Not any of those enumerated above, (which appertain wholly to a state or provincial government, under whichever name it may be called,) but for the support of an army and navy, building fortifications and ships of war, foreign embassies, and such other duties as belong to an independent government.

Our independent government in London performs the same duties for us, not a farthing for which is expended by the provincial government of Canada, from customs or any other source. This fact ought to convince any person that we can and ought to dispense with customs duties altogether. It is a revenue that all colonies may dispense with, and is the only equivalent they have for their dependent position. The different duties of independent and dependent governments only require to be understood to lead to the abolition of the latter. Then, and not till then, shall we realize the advantage of our colonial position.

No sound reason ever has or can be assigned, why the expenditure for the support of one government since the Union, cannot be reduced to the same amount

and District Libraries.  
Proceeds of State Lands, ... 75,000  
do. U. S. do. ... 41,250

116,250

Literary Institutions.

Proc's of State Lands, 40,000

do. U. S. do. 5,375—45,375

161,625

*Class No. 3—Salaries, &c.* £11,250

Legislature, ... 24,250

Administration of Justice, ... 25,625

Deaf, dumb, blind, insane, 25,091

Pensions, ...

Militia, ... 3,875

Unproductive Improvem'ts, ... 32

Other miscellaneous items, 4,188—150,611

Total Expenditures, ... £1,162,236

Less received from Toll, £850,000

do. Lands, 161,625—1,011,625

To be made up from taxes, ... £150,611

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