

There was no particular Chairman appointed for the occasion. The Contractors being the Hosts, divided amongst themselves the duties which usually fall to the lot of a Chairman. There were four tables arranged in the form of a paralellogram. At the centre of one table sat Mr. McGreevy, with the Hon. Mr. Tilley, of New Brunswick, on his right, and Hon. John A. Macdonald, on his left. At the centre of the opposite table sat Mr. Ralph Jones, with Hon. Col. Gray, of Prince Edward Island, on his right, and Mr. Rose on his left. At the third table sat Mr. Haycock, with Col. Gray, of New Brunswick, on his right, and Mr. Cauchon on his left. At the fourth table sat Mr. T. C. Clarke, with Dr. Tupper, of Nova Scotia, on his right, and Mr. Johnson, of New Brunswick, on his left.

Mr. MCGREEVY gave the first toast—"The Queen"—which was received and honored with great enthusiasm, the Ottawa Band playing the national anthem.

Mr. JONES next proposed, "The Governor General," which was received with unbounded applause.

After a short pause, Mr. HAYCOCK, one of the other Chairmen, proposed, "The Canadian Administration," coupling the toast with the remark, that they were much better able to speak for themselves than he for them.

The Hon. JOHN A. MACDONALD briefly returned thanks. [The honorable gentleman intended to have spoken at some length on the question of Confederation, but illness induced by fatigue from assiduous devotion to public affairs, compelled him to curtail his observations, which the whole company deeply regretted, as no public man in Canada was considered so well qualified by talent, experience and statesmanship to speak on the question of Confederation as the Honorable Attorney General for Canada West. His illness excited deep sympathy, and when he

resumed his seat after the brief expression of his thanks, he was applauded as if he had made the most brilliant oration ever delivered—thus manifesting the profound respect entertained for him at Ottawa.]

The Hon. Mr. GALT having expressed regret for Mr. Macdonald's illness, and having pronounced a high eulogium on the great and universally acknowledged ability of the Attorney General West —

Mr. T. C. CLARKE, one of the Chairmen, rose to propose the next toast. He said the pleasant duty devolved on him of proposing, "The Delegates from our sister Provinces and their fair wives and daughters." On behalf of the people of Ottawa and of the Contractors, their hosts on this occasion, he tendered them a cordial and sincere welcome. (Cheers.) Their only regret was that their guests would be with them for so short a time. He might mention one circumstance in respect of which this entertainment differed from the magnificent Dejeuner at Montreal. There the ladies were permitted to look down on the gentlemen from the gallery; here they sat down with the gentlemen, participating in the welcome given to the Delegates. (Cheers.)

The Honorable WILLIAM A. HENRY, Attorney General of Nova Scotia, replied on behalf of that Province, and said; "Our hosts, ladies and gentlemen—By an arrangement among the Delegates, the pleasing duty devolves upon me of responding on behalf of Nova Scotia in this city, to the toast which has been so handsomely proposed and enthusiastically received. From the time of our first landing at Quebec we have been the recipients of universal kindness and social hospitality. We have, heretofore, had the pleasure of making the personal acquaintance of many of your public men on several previous occasions, when they have visited England and the Lower Provinces on occasions of general importance; and we have recently had the pleasure of seeing many of your citizens during the excursion they made to the Maritime Colonies last summer. We, therefore, felt that we were not coming here amongst strangers, or to a *terra incognita*, but were coming among brothers, equally with us the descendants of Englishmen,

Frenchmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen. / If any thing were wanting to convince us of the hospitable intentions of you all, it would be afforded by the magnificent reception we last night received at your hands. (Cheers.) We were, indeed received like conquerors, like warriors returning from a great victory, and indeed a great victory has been achieved at the Conference, whose labors have just terminated. We have triumphed over personal jealousies and local and party considerations, having sacrificed all these to the great object we had in view. (Hear.) The reception you have given us is all the more pleasing, as it has taken place in Ottawa, a city selected by Her Majesty the Queen to be the seat of government for Canada, and in a building the corner-stone of which was laid by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. I feel the extreme difficulty of speaking upon a subject about which a dozen speeches have been already made, and borne, by the enterprising press which has reported them, to every hamlet in this Province—a difficulty arising from the fear of following in the same paths already so well trodden by others. I have, however, great pleasure in communicating for myself and my colleagues our warmest thanks to the Contractors engaged in the construction of these magnificent buildings, for the very pleasing banquet they have so liberally provided. It is matter for additional congratulation to see present so many of the leading citizens of Ottawa, for it is an earnest of their hearty sympathy with us in our labors, and of the deep interest they take in the success of the great work in which they are engaged. (Cheers.) The splendour of the entertainments we have received since we left our homes has abundantly convinced us of the hospitality of the people of Canada, and I can assure you that whenever a Canadian lands upon our shores he will at all times find the inhabitants of our Provinces ready to reciprocate these numerous acts of kindness. Were no political consequences immediately to flow from our present efforts, the intercommunication we have had with you will not be barren of results, for we shall have learned to know each other better, and have discovered the necessity and benefit of more frequent intercourse. The people of Nova Scotia entertain no mean or selfish views when they propose to enter into a Confederation with the other colonies. They know

that their position commands many advantages not equally enjoyed by the rest. They feel that their principal port, Halifax, is one of commanding importance. Situated as it is upon the most easterly peninsula of British North America, and of paramount importance to be retained by England while any portion of the West Indies remains connected with the British empire, it will be the last spot of territory on this continent to be yielded up by the Parent State, and will always receive even more than the other colonies the protection of the home government. The time, however, may come, and may not be far distant, when, with great political changes from which we cannot expect to be always exempt, the protection of the Parent State may be withdrawn, and if we wait till that unfortunate event arrives, it may be too late to form associations for our local defence. We feel that we may be likened to one of a number of rough, unhewn stones, which some political architect may (hereafter appropriate, and if no measures are taken to secure to us a proper position, to secure that important place in a grand structure which we conceive to be our right, we may by accident, or the force of events, either occupy an elevated station or form part of a mere pavement, to be walked over and trampled on. (Applause.) We know that these colonies are made of the right material; and that descendants of the countrymen of a Wellington and a Napoleon, of a Marlborough and a Clyde, possess when united elements of immense and almost invulnerable strength for their defence, and will not be found unworthy of their common ancestry. It is not improper for me in this connection, speaking on behalf of Nova Scotia, leaving the interests of the other colonies in this respect to other gentlemen, to refer to the heroes of Kars and of Lucknow, both natives of our Province. Having entertained for some time these general sentiments, the Legislature of Nova Scotia, by resolutions adopted last session, took measures for effecting a Legislative union of the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Similar resolutions having been adopted by the Legislatures of the two other Colonies, a meeting of Delegates appointed by each, took place at Charlottetown in September last. We would have gladly included your Province in our invitation to

join our Union, but were somewhat afraid of approaching and attacking the giant Canada. (Laughter.) We were induced to limit our plans for a Union among the Lower Colonies. But it having been communicated to the Canadian Government that we were about to meet for the purpose mentioned, your Government sought and obtained admission to our preliminary Conference. Without interfering with the more local object we had in view, the members of the Canadian Government who attended, presented for our consideration more extended views of Union, when the consideration of the smaller scheme was postponed, and for the time thrown aside, with a view of considering a larger measure. We were subsequently favored by an invitation from the Canadian Government to meet in Conference at Quebec, to consider how far a general Confederation was practicable. The invitation was accepted by all the Colonies, and the Delegates were chosen, not exclusively from the several governments, but were selected from the ranks of parties representing all classes and interests in the several communities, in order that all party prejudices and sectional feelings might be laid aside in the contemplation of an object of such vast importance. (Applause.) The importance of the matter was, indeed, so vast that it was not surprising my friend the Hon. John A. Macdonald, weakened as he was by indisposition, had faltered in the task, and quailed before the responsibility of addressing the public upon it. (Applause.) Public men, in addressing an audience at the present time, labored under unusual difficulties, and felt in a manner tongue-tied, as a certain reticence had to be observed, even although the desire to obtain detailed information as to the new constitution was so intense. Difficulties of a grave character had to be surmounted. Look at the sacrifices of opinion we had to make at the Conference. First, each individual forming part of the Delegation entertained his own views upon every one of the infinite number of important questions to be solved, and drawn as they were from different classes of opposing politicians in the several provinces, with the influence of party relations upon them, and the interest of each province clashing to a certain extent with those of the others, while the Delegates who represent them feel a natural obligation to conserve their

interests, it required the greatest exercise of moderation and frequent modification of personal, party and local views and interests to arrive at anything like a successful issue. (Hear, hear.) None but those who have taken part in the Conference, or have deeply weighed the importance of the considerations involved, can have any idea of the difficult task of reconciling antagonistic views and interests, and nothing but the absorbing feeling of the importance of their mission and its results could have produced anything like a satisfactory conclusion. I have, however, the gratification of being able to announce that although on minor points differences arose and were decided, each individual member of the Conference is fully satisfied with its general results, and willingly pledged to bring to a favorable termination the result of our deliberations. I have said we were received like conquerors from a great battle; when such heroes are honored by the complimentary ovations of the friends and countrymen to whom they have returned, the pleasure they enjoy is invariably alloyed by sad reminiscences of the sacrifices made by the fate of the brave comrades who have gallantly fallen beside them. The pleasure of the distinguished reception you have given us is unalloyed by any such melancholy reminiscence. None of our comrades have been left behind us on the field. Our victory has been a bloodless one, and although all are not now present, I can assure you they are all alive and in good fighting order, fully willing and prepared at any moment when necessary to buckle on their armour, and encounter any opposition that may arise to the ultimate success of the all-important object upon which we have so harmoniously deliberated and agreed. (Applause.) I will not trespass upon your time by referring to the items upon which the Conference deliberated, but there is one subject which I feel it is impossible for me to pass over. The time has now arrived when we ought to have direct communication between Halifax and Quebec by railway, on a line not subject to foreign control, so that the inhabitants of our country may be able to visit the inhabitants of yours, without the necessity of going off British territory on their way. I have, therefore, the pleasure to announce, as one of the results of the Conference, the determination to take immediate measures for the completion of the Intercolonial

Railway. It is agreed to be one of the first objects of attention in the United Parliament. (Hear, hear.) It is impossible to over-estimate the commercial and social advantages of that great intercolonial highway. Offering facilities on the one hand for the interchange of the natural productions of each province, and highly calculated to break down the barriers which perpetuate political and social distinctions, it will be a means to the great end we all have in view. It will be a glorious day when we can get into a railway car at Halifax, and in three days be at the capital in Ottawa. (Cheers.) When the means of communication are provided, our people will avail themselves of them, and I shall glory in the day when the inhabitants of my country can put their foot on Canadian soil and say, "this is my heritage," while the Canadians too can visit the Maritime Provinces and feel an interest in every inch of their soil. (Loud cheers.) In all unions there must be a compromise of feelings to a certain extent; and as in the delicate union between the sexes there must always be a yielding of individual opinion to insure happiness, so it is in all unions, and the wider the circle and the greater the object, so in proportion must concessions of opinion be made. In contemplation of this great object the people of every section must be prepared to yield a portion of their feelings and interests to the common stock, and in the contemplation as well as in the working out of the Union this sentiment must not be forgotten. Having fulfilled our mission, our work may be but half done. We must return to our constituents, and impress them as far as we are able with our own views and sentiments. They have not seen as we have done; they have not learned, reflected and deliberated as we have, and we have still before us the important duty to instruct them in our views. We all feel proudly the position we occupy in the performance of that duty, and would be glad to use our best endeavours to procure the acceptance of the measure. We hope and trust that the people to be affected by it may in their deliberations forget all old party interests, private prejudices and local affections, and that the opposite of these feelings, reacting in, and reflected by their several legislatures, a favorable issue to the appeal to be made to them will abundantly result. We hope to be able with the materials at hand

to raise a structure, which, bound together with the cement of patriotism, will be a monument of the wisdom of the present generation, and a tower of strength capable of resisting as well the minor effects of domestic broils as the attacks of the stoutest of foes from without. We will then feel we have a government as free as the world can exhibit, resting as it must for its support upon the continued love, confidence and affections of a free and enlightened people, and under the fostering care of a gracious Queen, whose name is held dear in every quarter of the globe, and upon whose kingdom the sun never sets. (Loud applause.)

The Hon. JOHN M. JOHNSON, Attorney General of New Brunswick, also responded to the toast. After thanking the company for the manner in which the toast had been received, he referred to the late meeting of the Conference, and said the public men who composed it had been forced to take such action from influences both within and without. The politicians of the Lower Provinces had been led to meet together to bring about a legislative union of those Provinces, when statesmen from Canada appeared and invited the consideration of the subject of a union of all the Provinces. Accordingly, the Conference was held, when all agreed to set aside their own peculiar opinions for the common good, and that the advantages of union were so great that all minor differences on political matters should be sunk and forgotten. This was the way he hoped the people would meet the question—either declare against it like men, if they believed the union to be without advantage, or if they believed it would prove beneficial, to lay aside all questions of mere party, in order to secure it. He then proceeded to shew what benefits the union would confer upon Canada, and alluded especially to the resources and wealth of New Brunswick, which would be enjoyed by Canada in case a union of the Provinces was effected. He desired to see it accomplished only under the British flag, and that no matter in what part of the British North American Confederation one might be, there would only be heard as a national anthem the strains of "God save the Queen." (Cheers.) He returned thanks also on behalf of the ladies whom they had so kindly toasted. The ladies of the lower Provinces had come here in love with

union, and those not in it were prepared to enter into it. (Cheers and laughter.)

The Honorable GEORGE COLES responded for Prince Edward Island. He said the reception given to the Delegates in this city, last night and to-day, went beyond his expectations. He had thought the same at Quebec, but on coming to Montreal and Ottawa his admiration of the good-feeling and hospitality of the people of Canada had been still further increased. (Cheers.) He stood here in a different position from the gentlemen from the other provinces, who had just addressed them, both of whom were members of their respective Governments, while he (Mr. Coles) happened to be one of the Opposition. They were aware that the Oppositions of all the Provinces had entered into the Delegation to assist in carrying out the views of their respective Governments. Generally, when an Opposition joined in carrying out the views of Government, they were looked upon with suspicion by their constituents. But the present case was one which stood entirely by itself, and he claimed that in going for Federation the Government of Prince Edward Island were carrying out his views—views which he had entertained for many years. (Cheers.) In former times he had found many opposed to his sentiments on this question. It was the same as in the case of a proposed matrimonial union, when the friends of the family are very apt to raise objections on the grounds of disparity in wealth, standing, &c., but in spite of these objections they had gone to work, and for the last two months—first at Charlottetown, and then at Quebec—they had been trying to draw up the marriage settlement—(cheers)—and he had to announce to them that they had succeeded in framing a marriage settlement, which, though in some respects not what some of them might have wished, he hoped would, taken as a whole, give satisfaction to the entire family. (Cheers.) The marriage ceremony had yet to be performed. When that took place he hoped the families thereby allied would not be such strangers to each other as they had been in the past, and that the people of Canada would more frequently visit the people of the Lower Provinces, who would be happy to return the Compliment. (Cheers.) Mr. Coles

went on to speak of the advantages of Prince Edward Island as a delightful summer residence, and of its various resources—particularly the inexhaustible treasury it had in the fisheries of its waters. At present hundreds of thousands of pounds worth of fish were taken from their waters by the American fishermen. He trusted that soon Canada would take that fish for the consumption of her inhabitants, and send her fishermen to catch them. (Cheers.) He thought they had reason to congratulate themselves on the result of the labors of the Conference. That thirty-three men, representing the various political opinions of six different Provinces, could have assembled and so amalgamated their opinions as to agree upon a constitution suited for that great Confederation, was something, he believed, such as the world had never seen before, and shewed that the Delegates were worthy of the position they held. (Cheers.) He said this although there was no man more disappointed than himself with respect to some parts of that constitution, but by mutual concession they had arrived at a result which they could all agree in supporting and submitting to the people, for he held that it must be submitted to the people. They could not force it on the people; they must endeavour to shew them that it was for their benefit, and thus induce them to accept it. (Cheers.)

Mayor DICKINSON then proposed, "The prosperity of British North America," and remarked that prosperity depended upon Union. (Cheers.)

The Hon. A. T. GALT, Finance Minister of Canada, then rose and replied to the toast as follows:—Mr. McGreevy, ladies and gentlemen—Before attempting to respond to this toast, I must express the pain I feel that Mr. Macdonald is unable from indisposition to make the remarks he intended. I know the loss you have sustained in not hearing from our friend the exposition he had proposed to give in reference to the inter-colonial union. I feel it a public loss, and hope his illness will be temporary, and that on an early occasion in Toronto he may be able to offer the explanations he is unable to give to-day. (Hear.) It falls to my duty to respond to both toasts at

once. I desire to thank you most cordially for the way in which you responded to the toast of the Canadian Administration. We receive it, not as representing any political party in this Province, but as representing the Government, whoever they may be, who administer affairs. But on an occasion like this, when events of the greatest importance to Canada are transpiring, it is perhaps the more important to us to know that we have, at least for the moment, the cordial support of the people of the country, as we have a very difficult task to perform and desire to feel sure that there is confidence in our desire, if not in our ability, to do our duty to our common country. We have heard from the lips of eloquent gentlemen something about the Confederation of the Provinces—about the object here had in view—which is to give to the general Government of the British North American Provinces that amount of strength necessary to attend to common interests and to reserve to the local Legislatures the power to attend to sectional matters. All know that in proposing Confederation we have not to deal with a homogeneous people, but we have within our borders two different races—races equally distinguished in war and civil attainments—and we are bound to attend to the interests of those of French as well as of English origin—both being alike to be considered and respected. I trust that in the question soon to be submitted to the people of this country, it will be found that while on the one hand all necessary powers have been given to the general Government, there has been reserved, at the same time, to the local Governments such control over their own affairs as will preclude internal agitation. (Hear.) I should have been glad to have entered into the details of Confederation, but time will not permit, even were I competent. I will, therefore, rather follow the lead of those friends who have preceded me and say a few words respecting the general benefits we hope to receive. Whatever our views about monarchial and democratic governments, all are agreed upon this—that the material prosperity of the country should be promoted. All government is designed to effect this end. It is the only means whereby intellectual and material prosperity and development may be brought about. I believe we are making a move in the right direction in Confederation, and if we give more

strength to the monarchical element on this continent it is because we think that through this form of government we can more effectually add to the peace and happiness of our people. In regard to the various interests of all the Provinces, we cannot but feel that the different circumstances in which we are all situated, the different systems of taxation, the different tariffs, must be detrimental to all. We can all appreciate the advantages that arose when the union in Canada took place. Those who can recall twenty years can remember the position in which Lower Canada then stood. They can recall the advantages which arose from the union of these provinces. It can be seen that in that short period—twenty years—this country has grown to a position in importance such as never could have been hoped for as long as she remained in a disunited state. We can feel that although there have been difficulties connected with the union of the two provinces, still the advantages that have flowed from that union have far outstripped all difficulties that have arisen from it. And in removing the difficulties of Canada, and considering the greater question of Confederation, we feel that in doing so we are not taking a step in a retrograde direction, but are taking it with a desire to an extension of the union. It is because we feel that disunited Canada was weak, united she became stronger; and now we ask the other Provinces to join us in the race of improvement and progress; and in extending through the whole of the British dominions in North America the advantages we now derive from union, which give us that essential power which is capable of controlling the various matters and maintaining our strength. At the same time we desire in this Confederation to give the internal management to the people themselves, the control of the local affairs which they are best able to manage. I feel I am trespassing on you in speaking at this late hour of the day. (Go on.) I certainly did not expect to be called upon on this occasion; at the same time, I am glad to be allowed to say a few words on this subject, because there is none who have felt more strongly than I have done the disadvantages of Englishmen in Lower Canada being in a minority. It is a source of much happiness to me to be present on an occasion when we are celebrating the advent, with the Delegates from all the

lower Provinces, of that which is to unite us in one common country. Since the union of the Canadas we have been in harmony one with another—mutual confidence has existed; and when, on an occasion like this, I see here the representatives from all the Provinces coming forward to join us, I feel that it is removing farther and farther away from us any danger that might arise; and by increasing the area in which our politics range we shall have less danger; and whilst we shall be able to go forward in the race of improvement and free government, we shall be able to go forward hand in hand with less risk of difficulty occurring among ourselves. (Cheers.) With regard to the question of the commercial prosperity of these colonies, I have already said that there can be no doubt whatever that the union of these Provinces will tend to promote our prosperity. We have seen the effects of union in regard to matters of free trade in the United States. I know perfectly well that if one thing more than another has tended to promote the prosperity of that great country, it has been the free trade that has existed between its various parts. Now we desire to bring about that same free trade in our own colonies. It is almost a disgrace to us, if I may use the term, that under the British flag, in the dominions of our Sovereign in British North America, there should be no less than five or six tariffs and systems of taxation; and we cannot have trade between one Province and another without being subjected to all the inconveniences which occur in a foreign country. Surely it is our business to remove these difficulties, and we ought as subjects of the Crown, whose interests are identical, to be united. I am confident this great Union will tend to the promotion of all our interests; but whilst we own that the commerce of our respective countries will be benefited by it, we must remember that the vitality and life of the matter is confidence. It is confidence that is the life of our commerce. If we remain as we are now we are certainly comparatively weak. Let us combine our strength, and bring together all the elements of colonial power which we possess, and for national defence as well as as for national improvement, let us be a united people. (Cheers.) I had intended, ladies and gentlemen, to have said a few words more with reference to matters connected with

the proposed Confederation, but perhaps I had better not do so ; but at the same time there is a subject on which I feel that I may be excused if I say a few words, and that is the arrangements proposed with regard to the government of the country. (Hear.) The newspapers, which are very generally correctly informed on all these points, have given the public to understand, in general terms, what the Conference or Delegates, to a certain extent, may be said to have decided to recommend to their respective legislatures. It is, therefore, quite well known to all that the form of government is one which is intended to be of a Federal character. A Legislative Union, it is perfectly true, would in many respects, perhaps, have been that which we in Canada, having been accustomed to it in the past, would have desired ourselves. But at the same time, considering that we had not merely to consult the interests, but even the feelings of the people of the several Provinces, it becomes very evident that it is not practicable to carry out a Legislative Union, and therefore it is proposed that the Union of the Provinces should partake of the federal rather than the legislative character. In that view a question has suggested itself to the minds of the people of Ottawa, that in reference to the buildings in which we are now so pleasantly occupied, there might perhaps be some change of policy. (Hear.) I think I may be forgiven if I say a word on that subject. I think that you and those who with us have to-day been permitted an opportunity of seeing the magnificent buildings erected in Ottawa must be gratified to know that in the decision the Conference has come to, that Ottawa is to be the Seat of Government, we are only doing that which every preparation was made for. (Cheers.) Ottawa, it is well known, has been selected by Her Majesty the Queen as the seat of Government for Canada, and one that can readily understand that when the other Provinces join with Canada, if it is our good fortune to have the measure carried, the question would arise as to where the future seat of Government would be ; and in regard to that matter, I have the satisfaction of repeating this afternoon the statement which my friend Attorney General Macdonald made last night, and referred to also by my friend Dr. Tupper, that Ottawa has been selected by the Conference as the seat of Government for the Con-

federation. (Loud cheers.) That selection has not been made without some reference to the future. It is true that Confederation has at this moment in view the annexation, if I may use such a term, of the Maritime Provinces, but we cannot fail to see that in the great West there is a vast territory which must, at some time hereafter, be united to these Provinces; and in view of this extension to the West, we cannot fail to perceive that Ottawa, while it possesses all the elements for the seat of Government that made it to be chosen by our Sovereign the capital of Canada, possesses also that security and accommodation necessary to make it the capital of British North America. (Loud cheers.) Therefore, while our friends in Ottawa are most anxious to have us here, I am quite certain our reception this afternoon by our respected hosts must increase our anxiety to come up. (Cheers.) Still, I can only say this—that it depends entirely upon yourselves when we shall get here. You have here in Mr. McGreevy and his co-contractors the gentlemen who are in the way. If you can only get them to finish the buildings we will come here to-morrow. (Cheers.) I know there is reason for delay in this respect, and one can see for himself there are a great many difficulties. There are heating apparatus, ventilating apparatus, roofing, and things of that kind yet to be done, but I think that within a very short period my friend Mr. McGreevy ought to be ready to allow us to come here. We would be only too glad to come; and I am quite sure from the hospitality we have received we need not have the least hesitation in placing ourselves in the hands of the people of Ottawa. (Cheers.) With your permission, Sir, I would like to propose a toast. When we cease to enjoy the hospitality we are now receiving, I believe we are going to receive that of the city of Ottawa. I therefore hope you will allow me to propose the health of the Mayor and Corporation of Ottawa.

The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm.

Mayor DICKINSON responded. He begged on behalf of the citizens of Ottawa to return his most sincere thanks for the manner in which the toast had been proposed by the Finance Minister, and responded to by the company present. The occasion which had brought them together

was one of no little importance, not merely to those within the sound of his voice, but to their children's children, whose interests were deeply involved in the result of the deliberations of the delegates who were now with them. In his official position it was, perhaps, out of his province to enter into political matters, but he might say, in his individual capacity, and he believed he might also say on behalf of his constituents in the city of Ottawa, that should the final result of the proposed amalgamation of these Provinces be as pleasurable to all concerned as this first opportunity of social association with their brothers and fair sisters of the other Provinces had been to the citizens of Ottawa, it would, indeed, be most satisfactory in its character. (Cheers.)

Colonel GRAY, of Prince Edward Island, asked the company to fill their glasses. It was not his intention to detain them with a speech, as he saw that their fair companions were already looking forward with agreeable anticipation to a more congenial task—one better suited to their capacities, although he would not say to their understandings. (Cheers.) The delegates had come to this city as strangers, and it was now his duty, as Chairman of the Convention of the Maritime Provinces, to ask them to join in drinking a bumper to the health of their hospitable entertainers. (Cheers.) They had been much delighted to-day with what they had seen. Nature and art had combined to render this fair city peculiarly attractive, and as regarded this superb structure in which they were now assembled, and which not only rivalled the Tuileries of Paris, but in his opinion, even the Houses of Parliament on the Thames—(cheers)—they all agreed that it was but a fit and proper building for the purpose to which it was to be devoted—one in which should sit the representatives of a free people, who soon would have their territory washed by the Atlantic at Halifax and by the Pacific at Vancouver Island. (Cheers.) It needed no prophet to foretell that the day was coming when they would take their places among the first nations of the world. (Cheers.) He asked them to join in drinking the health of their worthy hosts the Contractors for these public buildings. (Cheers.)

Mr. CLARKE briefly responded.

The party then separated, it being about half-past five o'clock, to prepare for the festivities of the evening.

BALL AT OTTAWA.

On the evening of the same day a Ball was given to the Delegates, under the auspices of the City Authorities, at the British Hotel. The assemblage was not so large as were the like *reunions* in Quebec and Montreal; but all the appointments were of the most elegant description, evincing unbounded liberality on the part of the promoters of the entertainment; while the decorations of the Ball Room surpassed those witnessed at the other places. Mr. Dickinson, the worthy and popular Mayor of the City, together with the whole Committee of Management, were most assiduous in their attentions to their guests, and succeeded in making the entertainment one that will be long remembered with feelings of the liveliest gratitude and pleasure.

DEPARTURE FOR TORONTO.

RECEPTION AT KINGSTON, BELLEVILLE AND COBURG.

The Delegation party having engaged to be in Toronto on the evening of the 2d November, left Ottawa on that morning at nine o'clock, by a special train of the Ottawa and Prescott Railway. A rapid and agreeable drive of two hours brought the party to Prescott, where they were transferred to a special train of the Grand Trunk Railway, then in readiness for them. After a warm hearted farewell to some of their friends from Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa, who had accompanied them thus far, the special train hurried the delegation party on their way to Kingston,

without waiting to stop at most of the intermediate stations.

The train arrived at the Kingston station at two o'clock. There an excellent dinner was prepared for the party by direction of Mr. Brydges, the Managing Director of the Grand Trunk Railway. The party were precluded by their engagements from spending much time over the sumptuous festivity; but the Delegates from the Maritime Provinces felt that they were deeply indebted to Mr. Brydges, not only for his hospitable entertainment then, but for the many other manifestations of his generous spirit while travelling with him on the Grand Trunk Railway, and the Hon. Dr. Tupper, of Nova Scotia, became the exponent of the feelings of his co-delegates, by proposing Mr. Brydges' health at the Kingston dinner. He said:

Since we left the shores of the Atlantic Provinces we have had the pleasure of drinking many toasts, but I am sure that on no occasion of the kind has any toast been offered which could be drunk with greater pleasure or enthusiasm than that which I am now about to propose for your acceptance. I give you "The health of Mr. Brydges." (Cheers.) No one in Canada has had an opportunity of contributing more to our enjoyment. Madame de Stael used to class travelling among the evils of life, but I am sure that if she had the opportunity of travelling with our friend she would have classed it among the pleasures. (Cheers.) I see I have but to mention the name of Mr. Brydges to secure a cordial response. The great company of which he is the representative in this country, has accomplished to a great extent that which it has been the object of the Maritime Provinces to bring about—that is, union, and I trust the iron band which connects Upper and Lower Canada, and contributes so much to the prosperity of both, will be extended at an early day to Halifax, on the Atlantic coast, so that with the same speed and comfort with which we have travelled to-day, we may travel all the way from the Atlantic Provinces to the great

lakes. (Cheers.) I can only hope that the gentleman to whom, at no distant day, will be entrusted the Government of all British America, will exhibit the same administrative ability that Mr. Brydges displays in his management of the Grand Trunk Railway, for he would then raise the condition of the whole country to that which it must be our, and our sons', ambition to see it occupy. I propose the health of Mr. Brydges, who has so handsomely contributed to our enjoyment. (Cheers.)

Mr. BRYDGES, on rising to respond, was received with renewed cheers. He said—I assure you, I have been taken entirely by surprise, but I beg sincerely to thank Dr. Tupper for the very handsome manner in which he has been pleased to propose my health, and you, ladies and gentlemen, for the kindness with which you have received the toast. In anything I have been able to do to promote the comfort and convenience of the ladies and gentlemen who have visited Canada from the Lower Provinces, I have simply discharged a duty, and I assure you it has been an exceedingly pleasant one. There is no question which has more engaged my attention, connected as I am with one of the leading institutions of the country, or elicited a more zealous disposition to promote it, than to see these great Provinces united into one consolidated whole, and a means of closer intercommunication established between them, so that in future days there may be many and various opportunities of meeting each other afforded the inhabitants of the different Provinces. (Cheers.) I am sure you will not expect me to make a speech to-day, especially as the time has nearly arrived when we must depart. But I assure you I shall ever appreciate, to the highest possible extent, the warmth with which you have been pleased to acknowledge any little kindness I have been able to shew you. I can only regret that it has not been in my power to make you more comfortable. I would only further say that I trust the day is not far distant when I shall be able to realize the hope which I formed when first connected with the Grand Trunk Railway, and that is, that I may start some morning from Sarnia on the western confines of our Province, and find my way without change of cars to the shores of the Atlantic at Halifax. (Cheers.)

The party then returned to the cars and were soon again in motion westward.

The train arrived at Belleville at a quarter to five o'clock. The Delegates had been apprised by telegraph that an address would be presented to them by the Mayor of the town, Dr. Holden, on behalf of his constituents; and they therefore expected that there would be a gathering at the station. They did not, however, anticipate such a hearty reception as they received. A large number of the inhabitants, ladies and gentlemen, were assembled upon the platform to greet the Delegates, and the 15th battalion Hastings Militia and Belleville Rifle Company, No. 1, were present as a guard of honor to receive them. As the train approached, it was hailed with loud cheers and waving of handkerchiefs by the fair ones of Belleville. The Delegates were then conducted to a dias that had been erected for the occasion, where the Mayor welcomed them in the name of the people of the town. As the Delegates walked from the dias, the Volunteers and Militia, neatly uniformed in green and red respectively, "presented arms," and the Band of the Battalion struck up a welcome strain. The Battalion was under the command of Col. Campbell, and the Rifles under command of Ensign Bowles. Upon the dias, introductions being over, the Mayor read the following address to Col. Gray of Prince Edward Island, as representing the Delegates:

To Col. the Hon. J. H. Gray, Chairman, and the Convention of Delegates from the Maritime Provinces:

Honorable Gentlemen—

On behalf of the inhabitants of the town, and in common, we believe, with the whole of the inhabitants of the Province, the Mayor and Corporation of Belleville desire most heartily ~~and cordially~~ to welcome you on the occasion of your tour, through Canada, after, we trust, the successful completion of the labors of the Conference at Quebec.

We shall hail with pride and satisfaction a union of the most intimate kind with our fellow-colonists of the noble Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, and we feel convinced that the commercial effects of such a union will contribute much to our prosperity, as it will, we trust, contribute much to the prosperity of the Lower Provinces, and at the same time afford a large field for emigration from the mother country. It is most gratifying to us to learn that the wise and patriotic counsels of the eminent statesmen of the Convention, as well as our own eminent and political leaders, assembled together at the Conference, have smoothed the difficulties that might naturally have been expected to arise in settling the preliminaries of the union.

In strengthening the relations which bind us as fellow-colonists, we are convinced that our inalienable rights as British subjects will suffer no diminution, that our fealty to our sovereign will remain without change, and that we shall ever remain an integral portion of the great British Empire, vying only with the other parts thereof in loyalty and devotion to our common Sovereign.

We regret very much that the time at your disposal prevents us from having the pleasure of receiving you in a manner more befitting the high positions you hold in your several Provinces, and more worthy of the greatness of the occasion upon which you assembled to deliberate.

We trust that the remainder of your tour may afford you much pleasure and gratification.

On behalf of the Corporation of the town of Belleville,

R. HOLDEN.

Col. GRAY replied as follows:—

Mr. MAYOR,—On behalf of the Delegates from the Maritime Provinces, I have to express to you our extreme gratification and our most hearty thanks for your handsome reception of us.

Ever since our first entry on the confines of Canada, we have been the recipients of so much that is kind that we have become habituated to the returning of thanks. I need not assure you that we firmly believe the object of our mission will tend to unite us in bonds of brotherhood which shall never be severed; and I would say, woe be to

him who shall ever attempt to rend these bonds asunder. (Cheers.) When I look around, Mr. Mayor, and see the stalwart forms of the noble looking men who stand now before us, I see the nucleus of a force which, should the hour of need arise—though I trust that hour may be far distant—will not have to look long for the strong right arms of their brethren in the Maritime Provinces to hasten to their aid, to assist in repelling any assault that may be made by any foe upon your rights and liberties. (Cheers.) Necessity impels us to travel onwards. Otherwise we should have been glad to have given, if but an hour, to walk round to see your fair town and this portion of your fine country, which is now doubly interesting to us, and will ever have our deepest sympathy and interest, particularly on account of your proximity to the great Republic on your borders. (Cheers.)

The Delegates having been invited to partake of a glass of champagne—

Col. GRAY proposed a bumper to "the Mayor and Corporation of Belleville."

The toast was drunk with all the honors.

Cheers were proposed and most heartily given for the "The Delegates," and for "the Canadian Administration," and the Delegates having again got on board, a parting salute was fired, and the train moved off amidst the cheers of the assemblage.

At the Colborne station, a number of persons were assembled, who warmly cheered the Delegates as the train slowly passed the station.

At Coburg, which was reached at half-past six o'clock, His Worship Mayor Daintry and the Town Council were present to receive the visitors. Among other gentlemen present were the Hon. A. Burnham, Hon. G. S. Boulton, Dr. Beatty, Professor Kingston, Judge Boswell, Hon. James Cockburn, Mr. Barrow, Head Master Grammar School, and the Very Rev. Archdeacon Bethune.

Mayor Daintry read the following address:—

To the Honorable the Delegates from the Maritime Provinces of British North America.

We, the Mayor and Town Councillors of the Town of Coburg, respectfully beg leave to avail ourselves of this opportunity of giving you a hearty welcome, and we regret that the demands on your valuable time will not admit of your passing a longer period amongst us.

We recur with pleasure to the recollection of the unbounded hospitalities extended to the Canadian visitors to the Maritime Provinces in August last, and had an opportunity been afforded us of reciprocating them in a more suitable manner, we should gladly have embraced it. The mission on which you are engaged has our cordial concurrence, and we trust that nothing may transpire to prevent our becoming intimately connected with you both commercially and politically. We look forward with great satisfaction to the time when a band of iron, as well as the ties of brotherhood, shall unite us in one common country, and we feel sure that should our vast territories be at any time invaded, you will stand shoulder to shoulder with us in defence of the empire of British America.

Wishing you a prosperous journey and a safe return to the bosoms of your families, and hoping that when we next meet it will be as the happy inhabitants of a united country, we beg respectfully to bid you farewell.

G. S. DAINTRY.

Col. GRAY, of Prince Edward Island, addressing the Mayor and Corporation, said—As Chairman of the Convention of Maritime Delegates, I have to return you our sincere, united and cordial thanks for this very handsome testimonial of your approbation of our work. I have to repeat to you what I said a little while ago to the Mayor and Corporation of Belleville, that, since we first entered upon the soil of Canada, the reception we have met with has been such as cannot fail to have the effect of uniting us still more closely in the ties of brotherhood. As regards our proceedings in Conference, although to a certain extent confidential, enough has been made known through the press to satisfy you that the enterprise in which we have been engaged has for its object to unite us indissolubly as a band of brothers. (Cheers.) And I need not say to you,

on behalf of the Maritime Provinces, that, should the hour of danger ever come—though we trust that it is far distant—you will find us ready to stand shoulder to shoulder with you to repel any aggressor. (Cheers.) When the Confederation is carried out, we will have a territory extending across the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and I doubt not will be able to maintain ourselves as a nation among the proudest on the face of the earth. (Cheers.) I think we must all admit that the hand of a far greater power than that of ourselves has been directing our labors. He who controls all events, I have no doubt, controlled those apparently fortuitous circumstances out of which sprung the holding of this Convention. (Hear, hear.) Who would have ventured to foretell, a twelve-month ago, that so soon thirty-three representatives of the different Provinces, then separated by so many local prejudices and interests, should have met together, and agreed with such singular unanimity on a plan of uniting these Provinces? (Cheers.) We are proud of having been received as we have been in this Province, and shall carry home to our respective peoples most grateful recollections of the kindness with which we have been treated by our Canadian brethren. (Cheers.)

The Delegates having spent an hour most agreeably under the hospitable roof of the Hon. Mr. Cockburn, the Solicitor General of Canada West, where an excellent supper was prepared for them, they returned to the train, a torchlight procession of the Coburg Firemen and a band of Music accompanying them. At the Coburg Station, the Mayor of Toronto, and several of the other civic dignitaries of that place, were in waiting to receive and welcome the Delegates on their way to Toronto.

The party arrived at the Toronto Station about half-past ten o'clock, where an immense concourse of people were assembled, including all the members of the Corporation of the City of Toronto, the Yorkville Corporation, the Corporation of the United Counties of York and Peel, and all the members of both branches of the Legislature

residing in Toronto. The Volunteers and the Fire Brigade of the City had turned out in full force, the latter body bearing torchlights, and presenting a most imposing appearance in the midst of the immense crowd by whom they were encircled.

Before leaving the Railway Station, the Mayor of the City, surrounded by his brother officers of the Corporation, came before the Delegates and read the following address:—

To the Delegates from the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland:

GENTLEMEN.—We, the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Councilmen of the City of Toronto, most cordially bid you welcome to the metropolis of Upper Canada, and beg to express our warmest sympathy with the patriotic object which brings you hither. We doubt not that the contemplated Federation of the Provinces will tend to promote their prosperity, happiness and security, and that thereby they will become a great British American brotherhood, united by the ties of nationality, mutual safety, and cordial good will.

Whilst regretting exceedingly that circumstances render your sojourn in Toronto so brief, we trust your visit may prove a pleasant one to you and to the ladies who accompany you and honor us with their presence on this occasion; that it shall be the means of fostering a more intimate acquaintance, and securing closer intercourse between Canada and the Eastern Provinces, and that all parties shall be thereby better prepared for a more permanent Union—a Union from which we anticipate a long and prosperous career under the protecting ægis of the British Crown.

F. H. MEDCALF, Mayor.

November 2, 1864.

Colonel GRAY, of Prince Edward Island, then replied as follows:—

To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of Toronto.

GENTLEMEN,—We, the Delegates from the Eastern Provinces, with much gratification accept the cordial welcome you have tendered us, and thank you sincerely for the deep interest expressed in the object of our mission.

We agree with you that the Federation of British America will largely promote the happiness and prosperity of this portion of the empire, and unite us in indissoluble ties of common brotherhood.

We regret that our visit to your city must necessarily be brief, but the acquaintances we hope to form will, we trust, tend to prepare us for that permanent union and prosperity which can but be secured by the guardianship and protection of the British Crown.

During the reading of the reply the assemblage cheered approvingly.

The Delegates were then conducted to the carriages which had been provided for them, and a move was made for the Queen's Hotel, amid a blaze of torchlight, firing of rockets and strains of music, three or four Brass Bands being in attendance.

Soon after entering the Hotel, some of the Delegates made their appearance on the balcony of the west wing accompanied by the Hon. George Brown. The large crowd beneath were then addressed by Dr. Tupper, Mr. Tilley, Mr. Whelan and Mr. Brown. Dr. Tupper spoke at some length, dwelling upon what the Conference at Quebec had done, in a general way, and pointing out the advantages of Union, commercially and financially. Mr. Tilley spoke briefly, stating what the Maritime Provinces would bring to the Confederation; and Mr. Whelan referred to the proposed Union from a national stand-point, alluding to its probable beneficial influence in moulding the character and destinies of the several communities to be embraced by it, while they enjoyed the alliance and protection of Great Britain.

The crowd shortly after dispersed in excellent order, cheering right heartily in token of welcome to their visitors

On the morning of the third November, the Delegates were invited by the Reception Committee at Toronto to visit some of the great public institutions of that city, and shortly after ten o'clock they left the Queen's Hotel for that purpose. Their first visit was to the College of Upper Canada. As they drove up the carriage way leading to this institution, the College students were ranged on each side, all having Enfield rifles, which they carried at the "present." There were not less than two hundred students thus in attendance; they were all dressed with remarkable neatness and uniformity, and had a fine healthy appearance. The Delegates were received at the entrance of the College by the Principal and Professors of the institution, and they proceeded at once to the public hall, where there was a large assemblage of the principal inhabitants of Toronto, including many of its fair daughters. The students occupied the galleries, and received the Delegates with the most enthusiastic cheering as they entered the hall. When this enthusiasm subsided, Mr. Principal Cockburn read the following address:

*To the Hon. Gentlemen and Gentlemen, Delegates from
the Maritime Provinces:*

We, the Principal and Masters of Upper Canada College, beg to hail your visit to this part of Her Majesty's dominions as an event of high importance to the empire of which we form a part, and as likely to influence the history of the world. As a College we take no direct part in politics, but we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of congratulating you on the prospect of reuniting the scattered bands of Englishmen who have settled in the different parts of British America, and who have hitherto been, to some extent, socially severed, though occupying regions not far apart. It has been our

pleasing duty and pride, as a corporation, to educate upwards of 3,000 youth, coming from the Red River and Newfoundland on the one hand, and from the far North to the West Indies on the other. Anything, therefore, that tends to unite these Provinces—and your visit cannot fail to have this effect—must at the same time extend the fame and influence of this “Ancient Seat of Learning.”

On these walls are recorded the names of those who, having won academic laurels, have gone forth to the battle of life strong in loyalty and attachment to the institutions of our father-land. Our *alumni* are wont to be found in the various fields of usefulness, in the Legislature of this country, as well as in the learned professions, and in the army and navy of the British Empire.

Gathered together from the various provinces in the proposed federation, our students cannot fail to acquire a better knowledge of each other, and thus aid in drawing closer the social tie which will render this young and prospering Empire an harmonious whole—a child not unworthy of its mighty parent.

We again give you a hearty welcome, and wish you all success and prosperity in your noble mission.

We are,

Hon. gentlemen,

G. R. R. COCKBURN, M.A., Principal.

WILLIAM WEBB, M.A.

J. BROWN, M.A.

J. CONNON, LL.D.

M. BARRETT, M.A., M.D.

J. MAITLAND, B.A.

C. J. THOMPSON.

E. SCHLUTER.

Col. GRAY, of Prince Edward Island, received the address on behalf of the Delegates, and in doing so said a few words in reply. He said it gave the Delegates great pleasure, indeed, to receive such an address from an educational institution of such long and honorable standing as the Upper Canada College. He trusted that when the proposed band of brotherhood was completed and all their Colonies were united in one, the educational institutions of the country would receive that share of prosperity

which he sincerely hoped all branches of internal progress and improvement would receive. As soon as the great scheme was carried out and fulfilled, they would see a change in the affairs of British North America which it was almost impossible at present to conceive. A tide of emigration would flow in upon us, our vast tracts of wild lands would be opened up, and the free sons of free Britain would here make homes for themselves amongst a people of whom they know so little. In looking upon the boys assembled before him, he could not help thinking, that amongst them there were some who, at a future day, would be the statesmen of the great country that is now being formed, and who would have the pleasure of reaping the great benefits of Federation long after the originators of the scheme had passed away. He would long remember this day with pleasure, and concluded by hoping that the institution would continue to meet with that prosperity which has so long marked it.

Three cheers were then given for the Queen, and three for the Delegates, after which the party returned to the carriages. On going away they again passed through the lines of the College boys, who gave them a parting cheer as they passed through the gate.

The Delegation party next visited Osgoode Hall—a very splendid edifice, not surpassed by any other in the Colonies erected for similar purposes—being chiefly occupied by the Law Courts and the various chambers connected with them. The party was received at the entrance of the building by the President and members of the Law Society, who cordially welcomed them and showed them through the numerous and splendid apartments.

The next place visited was the University, which was justly regarded as one of the most interesting institutions in Toronto. The Delegation party were here again cordially received and welcomed by the officers of the institution in their official robes, at the entrance to the main hall; and the whole party at once proceeded to the Convocation Hall, where a large concourse of the citizens of

Toronto were assembled. The students, ranged on both sides of the Hall, and dressed in their College robes, received the visitors with the most enthusiastic cheering. The Delegates having been conducted to a platform at the head of the Hall, were introduced to the several Professors, on whose behalf, and on behalf of the institution, the Reverend Dr. McCaul, the very distinguished President of the University, delivered an oral address, with a tone and dignity that added very much interest to the chaste and beautiful language which composed the address. The Toronto papers furnished a report of the speeches delivered on the occasion of the reception of the Delegates in that City, but it is to be regretted that justice was not done to the brilliant utterances of Dr. McCaul, or to the sensible and well-timed response of the Hon. Dr. Tupper, who, on this occasion, represented the Maritime Delegates. The following is, however, the only report of the addresses which we have been able to obtain:—

The Rev. Dr. McCaul said—On behalf of the professors and others connected with the University, he received and welcomed the Delegates from the Maritime Provinces and the ladies accompanying them. Under any circumstances, he said, he would be happy to receive so many talented and distinguished gentlemen, representing the several provinces to the east of Canada, but on the present occasion it was with more than ordinary pleasure that he greeted them, as in their presence there he recognised a realization of the great principle of the federation of the British North American colonies, by which those children of one great parent would be bound together for mutual advancement, prosperity, and strength. These colonies had justly been called the brightest gems in the British Crown, and in carrying out the principle of federation it was not proposed to remove those gems, but to re-set them in one brilliant cluster, which would shine with increased lustre, and add new beauties and splendour to the glorious diadem of the British Isles. (Loud cheers.)

The Hon. Dr TUPPER then stepped forward, and on behalf of the Delegates thanked the professors and students of the College for their hearty welcome. He said the President had rightly interpreted the intentions of the Delegates in saying it was not their purpose to sever these Colonies from the British Empire in joining them into one country; but that, as by that scheme they hoped to benefit this country, they also hoped to add new strength, and power, and glory to the old parent who had reared them. It was to encourage emigration, to give prosperity and importance to themselves, that they joined each other, and also to encourage and establish such institutions as the one they were then in, in which the youth of Canada have the great and inestimable privilege of receiving an education which will prepare them, not only for a professional or commercial life, but also enable them to take an active part in the political affairs of their country. He hoped that the institution would continue to prosper, and that when the federation scheme was carried out, they would have the pleasure of ranking the University of Toronto amongst the leading institutions of the united country. After again thanking them he retired amidst loud applause.

The Delegates were then conducted from the Convocation Hall, and were shown through the principal apartments of the establishment, including the extensive Library, the very splendid Museum and the Observatory, in all of which their admiration was constantly awakened by the innumerable evidences of taste, intellect and wealth.

The Normal School next claimed attention, and although the Delegation party found the buildings which are used for the Normal School not so attractive in architectural construction as the University, the interior arrangements and objects of interest were of a more diversified character, and attracted much longer observation. Dr. Ryerson, the Chief Superintendent of Education, so long and favorably known throughout America for his zeal and efficiency

in discharging the noble duties of his office, was assiduous in his efforts to shew every attention to his visitors; and in this respect he was most ably assisted by his distinguished coadjutors in the institution. No part of the great establishment was left unexamined,—the rooms used for the scientific apparatus, (which is of the most extensive and costly description, and all the fruits of Canadian skill and science)—the Museum—the Rooms dedicated to Painting and Statuary—were all noticed with admiration and delight; and the more ardent admirers of the Fine Arts were evidently reluctant to hasten their departure from the apartments dedicated to the service of those arts.

THE BANQUET AT TORONTO.

The Delegates having returned to the Queen's Hotel, prepared at once for the Banquet or *Dejeuner* which was designed in honor of them at the Music Hall. Two o'clock was the hour appointed, and punctually at that hour the party began to assemble. The Hall was splendidly decorated. Amongst the decorations was a fine portrait of the Queen—besides two or three luminous gas stars; and mottoes representing the several Provinces. The company was very large, occupying, and, indeed, crowding in some places, seven long tables. The viands and all the other accompaniments of a sumptuous repast were of the choicest kind, and formed, at the time, the subject of many compliments to the Committee of Management. His Worship the Mayor, F. H. Medcalf, Esq., presided, and discharged the duties of his important trust with little garrulousness and excellent taste.

Having given the usual loyal toasts in reference to the Royal Family and the Governor General, the Chairman proposed the "Army, Navy and Volunteers." In doing so, he said:—

If there were not a number of eloquent gentlemen to follow me, I certainly would be tempted to make a speech on the subject. It is a toast we always hear drunk on social occasions. Visions of true greatness rise before me as I stand in your presence, thinking of scenes from Cressy to Waterloo — from Blenheim to Balaklava. (Cheers.) And not only are great names associated with the military—names equally great are connected with the navy. I call to mind those of Howe, Jervis and Nelson. There is still another branch of the united service—the Volunteers of Canada, form a part of the toast. (Loud applause.) They are mentioned last, but I know they are not least; for if the occasion required it, I am sure they would be found in the foremost ranks to oppose the common foe, and prove that they are worthy sons of noble sires. Without further trenching on the time of the distinguished gentlemen who are to follow, I now give you “The Army, Navy and Volunteers.” (Cheers.)

Band—“Rule Britannia.”

General NAPIER rose to respond, and was received with much cheering. Having thanked the company for the compliment to the Army, he said:—Being myself a military man, you cannot expect me to resound the praises of the branch of the service to which I have the honor to belong. But I may say this on the authority of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Commander-in-Chief—and I can conscientiously say it—that the British army at the present moment is in a state of the greatest efficiency, and ready to do its duty whenever called upon to do so. On an occasion such as this I can only venture to address you for a brief space to make a few remarks on the Volunteers and Militia of Canada. You all know my opinions on the subject of the Volunteers. I believe them to be in deed and in truth the right arm of Canada, and should war arise—which I sincerely hope may not be the case—but should war arise, owing to the number of miles we have to defend, it would be impossible for the regular troops for a moment to make a successful resistance against a large force unless we were supported, and well supported, by an organized and effective militia. Gentlemen, I know with you, that to have

an efficient militia force you must pay for it; and it is in that point of view that I hope my hon. friend on my right (Mr Galt) will put his hand deeply into your pockets, and bring out sufficient money to keep up a good militia service. (Cheers and laughter.) Let him do that, and there will be no question about your having an efficient militia. I am not going to detain you long; but before I sit down I wish to make a few remarks on another branch of this subject. I consider that a great and most important step has been taken in the organization of the militia of this country by the establishment of military schools in Upper and Lower Canada. I think it is one of the most important measures which Lord Monck and his advisers could have brought forward, because you know as well as I do that forty or fifty thousand men could not be rendered efficient unless they had officers who were well drilled themselves and who knew how to drill others; and unless they were well drilled before hand, it would be impossible, within five or six months at all events, to get men to take the field, and in the interval we would be, I will not say what. (Hear and laughter.) There have passed these schools not less than 250 gentlemen holding first-class certificates, and some 206 or 208 holding second-class certificates. I am well aware that any gentleman who may have passed these schools and taken a first or second-class certificate, is fit to take command as an officer of a company of soldiers. But besides these there were more than a hundred who attended the schools, and who, although they took no certificates, had enough of drill to make them exceedingly good subalterns, if not good non-commissioned officers. You will thus agree with me that the establishment of those schools is a most important step towards the organization of an efficient militia.

Colonel DENISON returned thanks on behalf of the Volunteer Force. He said:—It is always a matter of the greatest satisfaction to the volunteer militia generally to be coupled in any way with Her Majesty's forces. (Hear, hear.) I hope the great measure which our guests have lately been engaged in will have the desired effect, and that we will all soon be united as one grand system; and I am sure the country will be well defended by the

volunteer force, aided by the regular troops, against any foe which might have the temerity to present himself. (Cheers.)

The Hon. Mr. ALLAN, M.L.C., who officiated as Vice Chairman, then rose to propose the health of the Maritime Delegates. He said:— We have here, Sir, gentlemen from all the Provinces in that part of North America calling itself British, and which acknowledges the sway of that gracious Lady, whose portrait behind the chair looks down approvingly on her loyal subjects now assembled. (Applause.) On all occasions we Canadians—and I think I may especially say so of my fellow-citizens of Toronto—are prepared to extend a hearty and cordial welcome to our fellow-subjects of the Maritime Provinces. And more especially is that the case when, as on this occasion, there are present those who are distinguished as public men and as statesmen. But, Mr. Mayor, the present visit of these gentlemen to Canada is invested with peculiar interest and significance to all of us. They have come here to-day as it were to hold out to us the right hand of brotherhood, and to invite us to draw closer those political ties of a common allegiance, of similiar political institutions, and of a community of interests. It is in many respects desirable that our connexion should be of a more intimate character than has hitherto existed between us. I shall not presume to trespass upon the time of this assembly with any lengthened remarks on the great subject of Confederation, inasmuch as we are called to meet those to-day who are prepared to give those explanations in reference to this important scheme, without which it would be impossible for us to form a correct judgment. And while I would preserve a becoming reticence on the details on this occasion, feeling that, with others, I shall probably have an opportunity of discussing these details elsewhere, I may at any rate go so far as to say that I heartily believe that a close, cordial and intimate union of all the Provinces of British North America is one of the most important and most desirable objects which any body of British American statesmen could set themselves to promote. (Loud and enthusiastic cheers.) Such of us as have watched with any interest

the opinions put forth from day to day by persons of all political parties in Great Britain, in regard to the colonies, must feel there is a growing feeling in England that the time has come when this country should assume a larger share in the responsibilities which are looked for on the part of all colonies aspiring to a great political status and a national existence. I heartily concur with those of our fellow British subjects who think we ought so to apply ourselves as to secure a firm stand on this continent as a British nationality; and if any would doubt that the time has come when we should set ourselves to the task of using our best exertions to place these Provinces in a different position to that they already occupy, they have only to look across our borders to the great Republic, and reflect upon the changes wrought there by a military autocracy. (Hear, hear.) If, then, we would draw closer together those social and political bonds which unite us to our fellow-subjects in the Maritime Provinces, in order to increase our strength and material prosperity, we are bound to extend a hearty welcome to those gentlemen who are come here as delegates of the respective Provinces to aid in maturing a plan for that great Confederation which has been so lately brought before us. (Applause.) All honor to those statesmen of the Maritime Provinces, and all honor to those statesmen of Canada who have originated this scheme, and who have applied themselves for many weeks past to mature it, so that it might commend itself to the hearty approval, not only of Canadians, but of the inhabitants of British North America generally. (Cheers.) Sir, I feel confident that we may look forward to a long future of happiness and prosperity, not alone to Canada, but to British America as a whole, from the visit of these gentlemen on this important occasion, and therefore I am sure that you will heartily join with me in according to them a right cordial welcome. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I ask you to join in drinking, with all the honors, not only the healths of the delegates of the Lower Provinces, but if I may be permitted to say so, (turning to the ladies' gallery,) that of the fair representatives of those Provinces also.

The toast was drank with three times three cheers.

Band—"Auld lang syne."

Hon. Mr. McCULLY, of Nova Scotia, responded. He said, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen—The reception that has been given to the Delegates from the Lower Provinces, and the enthusiastic manner in which you have responded to the toast which has just been given, quite overwhelm me. I was prepared to some extent for meeting a cordial reception in this part of Canada, and I must say that since we first set our feet upon the shores of this noble Province we have been received with one continued ovation; it has been one carnival, from the beginning until now. Indeed, language fails me to express the emotions which at this moment inspire my bosom, and you will forgive me, therefore, if I should pass by various subjects which I might speak upon, in order to address myself briefly and more immediately to the important matter which has called us together, in this the future capital of Upper Canada. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, we of the Maritime Provinces were engaged a short time ago endeavouring to make such arrangements as would enlarge the sphere of our commercial operations, accomplish a legislative union, and secure future prosperity. We had learned that while commerce knew no bounds, and our sails whiten the shores of every sea, our merchants, entering into large commercial enterprises, were cramped in their energies, and our trade encumbered with hostile tariffs. While we were so engaged there tapped at our door one fine morning a delegation from Canada,—seven of your most intelligent, active, and enterprising statesmen, whom we invited to seats in our councils. They gave us to understand that they had a more excellent way. We sat down listening to them day after day. First we had our friend from Lower Canada, Mr. Cartier—(cheers)—who in a graphic manner gave us to understand that what was required to make a great nation was the maritime element. Canada, he said, possesses the territorial and the popular element, but it requires the maritime element. (Cheers.) He invited us gentlemen of the Lower Provinces to assist him and those who were with him in preparing a larger scheme than that in which we were engaged.—Next followed your Attorney General West, Mr. Macdonald. (Loud cheers.) In that pleasing, chaste, and classic style for which he is distinguished, he spoke to us half a day on the subject of

governments and governmental institutions. He enlarged upon the failure of the institutions which had been adopted in the neighbouring republic, and advocated a system which he contended would build up a great empire of these Provinces. Close upon him came Mr. Galt, mighty in finance, great in statistics, and wonderful in political skill—(cheers)—he charmed us for another half day. Following close upon him came Mr. McGee—(cheers) with his agricultural statistics—(laughter)—charming us yet again. Last but not least, followed my honorable friend from Upper Canada, Mr. Brown—(cheers)—enlightening us, and producing sensations so overwhelming that we almost forgot where we were. (Great cheering and laughter.) I suppose you will hardly believe me when I tell you that the representatives of the Maritime Provinces, who had been convened for the purpose of securing a particular constitution for themselves, having heard your Delegates, adjourned with their work unfinished, if I may perhaps coin a word, unbegun. (Cheers.) We adjourned to Nova Scotia, and asked the gentlemen from Canada to come see our Province. They had seen the fair little Island of Prince Edward; we asked them to come and see the mines and minerals, the forests and fisheries of Nova Scotia. We first took them to Pictou, a great storehouse of the world's motive power, and we asked them to take a trip down one of the shafts with us, but we found them gentlemen of opposite proclivities, aspiring upwards, and not one of them could be induced to descend to look at our coal. We next took them to Halifax, and, while on the way, stopped the cars for half an hour to shew them our gold mines. You would have been pleased to have seen how the eyes of Mr. Galt glistened as he gazed upon the precious metal. (Great laughter.) Why, he said, there was a specific for all the commercial and financial crises that ever could befall the Confederation. (Laughter.) They were satisfied that Nova Scotia was a land that, after all, had some attractions about it. (Cheers.) Before we parted from our guests, we received an invitation to Canada, and to Canada we came. They took us to Quebec, where they kept us for sixteen mortal days. Though they treated us well, they, however, worked us well too. (Cheers and laughter.) We sat down to frame a constitution for this

great confederation. (Cheers.) There we dug deep, and laid strong and broad the foundations, as we hope, of an Empire, and it will be for you hereafter, when the proper time comes, to pass a fitting verdict upon our labors. Though circumstances render it impossible for me to give you more than you have seen already with regard to the nature of that constitution which we have been framing, I do trust in all hopefulness that it will meet your approbation. Deal kindly by it. It has been the work of men of some experience, and I am free to say it has been to a great extent with us a labor of love. Our discussions have been characterized by the most friendly intercourse. We have expended our best energies upon the scheme which we have wrought out, and when it comes to be unfolded to you, men of Canada, men of Toronto, I trust you will deal fairly with it. Let no savage, hostile criticism attack it, till it has been read, weighed and duly considered. (Cheers.) And if, after so weighing and considering it, you have anything to say against it, let it be in a spirit of moderation. (Cheers.) I ask it with the more confidence, because I, a member of the opposition of Nova Scotia, invited to take my share in this task, have been content that party feeling and party action should, for the moment, be hushed and stilled in presence of so great a question. (Cheers.) And I ask it, too, of the members of the Governments of all the Provinces, if they desire that this enterprise should be successful, that there be no attempt to make out of it any local political capital. (Hear, hear, and cheers—loud and long.) Nothing in my opinion could be more fatal to the measure. Therefore, as we of the Opposition have laid aside our feelings and prejudices to work out this scheme, then I say in all confidence, we have a right to expect of the Governments of these Provinces that they will co-operate with us, and so attempt to combine the sympathies of all the people of the Provinces in such a way as to secure from them for the measure that consideration from their hands which it merits. I suppose many of you are anxious to know all the particulars of the scheme. But it is not in my power to deal with it in other than general terms. I may say, however, that if the measure under consideration goes into operation, in the first place each of these Provinces—

Canada being divided into two—may manage its own local affairs as it likes, but that larger subjects—commerce, the post office, banks, telegraphs, ocean navigation and the great Intercolonial Railway, which has been so much talked of, currency, coins, interest, public works and kindred subjects, that these shall be fit subjects for the Federal Government and Legislature to deal with. We trust that, when the whole matter has been fairly placed before you, it will meet your approbation. Although there may be some points that may be assailable, and although we cannot expect that our scheme should come perfect from the hands of the designers, yet I humbly trust that when it is unfolded, and that when the men of Canada and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, of Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, shall properly understand it, it will command their cordial assent. (Cheers.) But let me say that if there is one thing connected with this grand scheme of Confederation which ought more than another to be kept in the minds of the public men of all these Provinces, it is this—that it shall not financially weigh too heavily on the people. (Hear, hear.) In Nova Scotia, from whence I come, we have an *ad valorem* tariff of ten per cent., and one of the greatest difficulties we shall have to contend with in that Province in inducing our people to come in to the Confederation, will be to reconcile them to the raising of that tariff to any very large extent, unless it be for the public defence of the country, or some great public improvement, advantage, or necessity. The hon. gentleman proceeded to say that he did not himself believe, as an individual member of the Delegation, that it would conduce to the happiness of this country if we were to get a great Confederation, and the result were to be a great addition to the public debt, unless that addition were contracted for public works, or in providing the means of public defence. Therefore, he did hope that the public men who might have the arrangement of these affairs will so manage them that our tariff should not bear heavily upon the people, because he was satisfied that the Confederation scheme would not be looked upon with approval abroad, much less at home, if the result were to be that the Provinces were to be confederated for objects purely selfish, and no provision secured

for our common defence. (Cheers.) It became us all to endeavour to arrange at the outset as far as possible to economise the finances of this great Confederation, and therefore he asked that the public mind should be pointed in that direction, for he believed it lay at the basis of the success of the whole scheme. (Cheers.) He (Mr. McCully) and his coadjutors had looked with pleasure and pride upon the mighty city of Montreal as it expanded year by year, its great heart pulsating with extending trade; they had passed thence to Ottawa, designed as the future capital of the empire, where art and nature seemed active in rivalry and enterprise, and all along they had met with the utmost kindness and hospitality; but when they arrived at Toronto last evening the reception they there met with, he thought, must be summed up in the single word—"Excelsior." To-day they had been carried to see the public educational institutions of this city. He regarded the youth of these institutions with deep interest. He trusted at some period not far distant, that from those halls the future rulers of British America would emerge. Some perhaps were there to-day. When he got back to his own land he should not fail to endeavor to convey to his own people some faint reflex of what he had seen in Toronto. Nova Scotians were not in all respects situated as Canadians are. Very many of them derived their living from the fisheries and by navigation. They were much upon the ocean—

"Their march is on the mountain wave,
Their home is on the deep."

Therefore it was that some portion of the population had not, perhaps, advanced in education equally with the population of Upper Canada. But they were brave seamen, and no people could be great without the sea; and Nova Scotia would offer her seamen for common defence. The last man he (Mr. McCully) saw in Nova Scotia said to him:—"Don't be afraid to cast in our lot with Canada. (Cheers.) Give us a fair deal, and I have no fears. I want to see Confederation (if there is to be any) in my own day and I am quite prepared to take my chance with the men of my profession—the mercantile profession—the wide world over." So he (Mr. McCully) said, what-

ever came of it, he desired to see Confederation, if any, in his day. (Cheers.) Canada for Canadians, if you will, but British America for us all; and all combined for mutual protection. The country that was not worth defending was not worth living in. Let all our energies be combined, not only to make it a home to be loved, but a home to be respected, and one in which we should all be safe. (Cheers.) And should the foot of the ruthless invader ever threaten Canada, he hoped he knew the people of Nova Scotia well enough to assure Canadians that they would feel as though their own Province were invaded. (Cheers.) They would be prepared to contribute their quota for purposes of common defence. No man could look upon the contest progressing in the United States without feelings of deep regret. That nation, great in prosperity, would be great even in its ruins. It was now bleeding at every pore. He (Mr. McCully) was neither for the North nor for the South. He deprecated the extreme partisanship manifested by some persons in these Provinces; he did not think it right. But he thought it our duty to prepare ourselves against any danger which might be forthcoming, and he hoped the men of Western Canada, of all Canada, and of the Maritime Provinces, would now combine their energies for the purpose of building up an American empire which should withstand all the winds and storms of the future. (Cheers.) We had already a nucleus of something like 4,000,000 of people to begin with, and if we worked together harmoniously, energetically, and heartily, we should be able to accomplish all we desired. (Cheers.) The hon. gentleman concluded by cautioning the Governments of the Provinces against attempting to make party capital of the present movement; and asked the company to accept his thanks, and the thanks of the Nova Scotia delegates, who had on the present occasion deputed him to speak for them, for the great kindness shown; and when a federation of the Provinces was an accomplished fact, he, for one, should never envy the feelings of him who could not heartily and proudly exclaim—

“This is my own, my native land.”

The hon. gentleman resumed his seat amid loud cheers.

The Honorable CHARLES FISHER, one of the New Brunswick Delegates, rose to respond on behalf of that Province. He said:—If his friend who had just sat down felt embarrassed, how must he (Mr. Fisher) feel who had to follow an orator like him. When Dr. Tupper addressed the audience in Quebec he stated somewhat of the embarrassment he felt on that occasion. How much more must his (Mr. Fisher's) be now, being called to speak upon a subject which, having been discussed meeting after meeting, was to a great extent exhausted. Desirous as he was, as an *alumnus* of an institution kindred to that whose President to-day delivered to them such weighty words within the walls of University College, that his every expression should be well guarded, he felt some embarrassment in rising to address an audience hundreds of miles away from his home; but he felt also that there were there kindred sympathies—not simply those arising from a common origin, but from other causes, whereby he, a New Brunswicker, was assured of welcome and consideration in this the Queen City of the West. He referred to the welcome given those men who early settled this portion of Canada, who alike settled that portion of New Brunswick in which he was living—those men who, in a time of trouble and revolt, strong in British feeling, left their homes, and, desirous of perpetuating British institutions in this wilderness of the West, settled various portions of this territory. Thus he could claim a common ancestry, which he felt certain, though a stranger, would assure to him a patient hearing in an assemblage like this. Himself and friends had been overwhelmed with the reception they had received. From the first hour they had set their feet in Canada, up to this moment, they had had one continued ovation. He saw fully that the public mind of Canada was stirred to its inmost depths by the great question with which they had to deal. Perhaps no event equal in importance to this country since the battle on the plains of Abraham—certainly no event in more modern times, stood forward so prominently as this, and the future historian would refer back to it as full of great results. In 1785 the Congress of the United States first met for the purpose of making arrangements to sever the colonies from the mother country. How different our

position. We assembled under the ægis of the protecting power of Great Britain, determined to provide means whereby our connection with the mother country should endure. Whatever other differences of opinion there might be, whatever were our local peculiarities, that was a foregone conclusion; that was a point about which there could be no discussion; all have agreed that the course we might adopt for the improvement of our condition should be taken under the protecting care, and as part and parcel of the greatest empire the world ever saw. * * * Men of every party, of every denomination—men from every section of the country, cognizant of their different ideas in politics and theology, met together resolved to lay their differences as an offering upon the altar of their common country. (Cheers.) No event had occurred in modern times equal to this. We had seen the kings and potentates of Europe meet together, but for what purpose? To divide nationalities, to destroy the liberties of peoples, according to their own will and for their own selfish purposes. But we had only one common desire, to build up one great country, with one free government, whose pervading element should be monarchical, combined with sufficient of the democratic element, that we might provide for all time a government adequate to the wants and interests of the whole people. (Cheers.) The Maritime Provinces would bring into this Confederation something near a million—800,000 people, and a territory of fifty or sixty thousand square miles. They offered a maritime element; they offered a large sea coast, ports open at all seasons of the year; they offered access to the ocean; they offered to come in with Canada on terms of equality. When this Confederation became a fact, if they examined the statistics published from time to time, they would find that in point of maritime influence and importance it would be the fourth power in the world. (Cheers.) In these respects England, France, and the United States would alone be superior to it. The Lower Provinces had many things which would be beneficial to Canada. They had important fisheries, native iron, coal, copper and lead; all of which would count in the future interchange of commodities between the different Provinces. They had in New Brunswick ten million acres of land still ungranted,

eight of which were fit for settlement. Let it not then be supposed that they came in as almoners, as supplicants; they came like free Englishmen to ask a place in the Confederation. (Cheers.) Great as Canadians—as manufacturers and as merchants—might be, great as was their population, great as was their resources, he would tell the audience that their equals were to be found in the Lower Provinces. (Cheers.) New Brunswick expended annually £30,000 a year for schools, £35,000 a year for roads, and small as their Province was, they had at this moment 1,500,000 miles of roads, 7,500 of which might be traversed in a carriage and four. They had besides 200 miles of railway, equal to anything of the kind on this continent. (Cheers.) Did they know why the inter-communication between these Provinces had hitherto been so limited? It did not arise from poverty of soil, or from local and political causes. Until 1845 the country between New Brunswick and Canada was locked up. And then what was done? Why, a large tract of land was taken away from little New Brunswick and Canada, and handed over to the United States. Did they think, if this Confederation had then been formed, that the interests of New Brunswick would have been sacrificed to the cotton-spinners and the tobacco dealers? The result of the differences which took place was that this part of the country long remained a wilderness, and a large portion of it, equal to the State of New Hampshire, with a large settlement of French Canadians, was handed over to the Union. They had built roads through New Brunswick, but if they were to have complete intercommunication the Intercolonial Railway must be built, and he hoped its necessity was recognized as fully in Western Canada as it was in New Brunswick. He had almost hoped against hope for its construction, but he had ever felt that what was an advantage to New Brunswick must be supplied. When built the district between the two Provinces, now almost uninhabited, would speedily be filled up, and the two countries connected. Their trade was rapidly extending in that part of the Province. So long as five years ago their lumbermen had cut lumber within hearing of the gun fired regularly at Cape Diamond. They imported annually 250,000 or 300,000 barrels of flour into the

Province. Hundreds and thousands of barrels were yearly carried up the river St. John, to within 40 or 50 miles of the banks of the St. Lawrence. They were not entirely selfish in this matter. He had been an advocate of the railway ever since it was proposed. He had always argued for it as a link in the great chain of railways which would yet connect Halifax with Vancouver Island. He had read with great interest the descriptions of that country—especially those given by the scientific men sent out by Canada to explore it, and he had always argued that communication with that country was a commercial necessity to the West. It was a peculiarity of the British territory lying on this side of the Rocky Mountains that its very formation made it the best route to the Pacific, by which a railway could be constructed on much better terms than in the United States. We possessed the best pass by which to cross the Mountains. Another singularity was that in the approach to those mountains in the United States territory, there was a large area of desert incapable of cultivation and unfit for settlement. But explorers told us that both sides of the mountains, in British territory, were fit for settlement. They enquired would such a road pay? Had the Grand Trunk Railway paid? Ask the rapid improvement of Canada if it had not paid? Ask the hundred thousand people of Montreal the result of that great instrument of progress. Ask the increase given to the value of land and to the products of the West; ask all these, and let their testimony to the great benefit derived be the reply. When the resources of the interior were brought into action, what would be required to carry these products to the ocean? Would not a railway be needed? (Cheers.) Then, was there no pride involved in the construction of an Intercolonial Railway? Were we not liable to have our means of communication stopped by the Americans any time they chose to do so? Was it not a humiliation to them, the delegates from the Lower Provinces, to have to open their trunks for examination by an American customs officer, before they could pass from one portion of British territory to another. If a railway were constructed this would not have to be undergone. (Cheers.) But, after all, possessing as they did such complete elements for the formation of a great nation,

what would they be without a free government? What would have been the trade of England, the centre of civilization and of Christianity, without her free government? The members of the Convention had met together for the purpose of framing a government adapted to these colonies, and they had endeavored to do it upon the principles of the British monarchy. (Cheers.) They had kept in view the great original of the parent state, but they had so constructed the constitution as to preserve intact the rights of each separate Province. They had felt that the social condition of the Provinces was such that there might be great difficulty in carrying out the British constitution in all its details, still its great principles they had kept and applied. They had endeavored to preserve the three leading elements which should give elasticity and power and animation to the whole. They had endeavored to preserve the monarchical, the aristocratic and democratic principles, the three elements of virtue, honor, and power, and he believed that whatever difficulties might be found in working out the details, the constitution as a whole would be found to possess the vital principles necessary to vitality and permanence. They had left to the local bodies of the Confederation local matters, and when they had found any condition of things which it was necessary to preserve, they had provided that these should be untouched forever. They had endeavored to build up a strong central power, which should have control of matters of common interest, and surely the defence of the country might be counted among them. (Cheers.) He was not one of those who had any fear, whatever might be the result of the contest in the United States, that Great Britain would throw us off; but he believed that it was a part of our duty as good subjects, who valued our privileges, to make provision for our defence to the extent of our ability. He believed further, that in Great Britain, observing this to be our determination, the whole power of the empire, should occasion require, would be put forward to defend her colonies. He was not one of those who mistrusted the people of this Province. Let the men of Canada not forget that when the alarm of war broke out in 1812, when this Province was threatened with invasion; the people of New Brunswick raised a regiment which, amid suffering and privation,

passed through the Northern snow, and fought and fell heroes by the side of the militia of Canada. Surely if any one doubted we might appeal to the memory of the immortal Brock to show that we were willing and able to defend ourselves. Separated, widely separated as we were, we might be easily destroyed; but united, we should present a formidable front. We had territory enough. The first House of Commons that was elected for these united provinces would represent 4,000,000 of people, a population equal to that of many of the states of Europe. It had been well said that if some of those states which enjoyed an independent existence were thrown into one of the Canadian lakes, they would not make a ripple on the shore. (Laughter.) As in our Confederation local questions would be left to the local legislatures, he had high hopes that in the general legislature the smaller politics would be forgotten, and that a desire for national honor would arise, without which national greatness could never be attained. Then we were to have intercolonial free trade. If the Lower Provinces could do Canada no other good in going into a Confederation with her, they could give her manufacturers a million new customers, while they themselves would open up a market with 4,000,000 of people rapidly increasing in number. He did not feel disposed to detain the audience much longer, but he could not close without a few remarks on the future that lay before this country. Just imagine, when the whole territory had become populated, when into this Confederation were thrown the colonies beyond the Rocky Mountains, that we should have one continuous flow of British blood and British feeling from ocean to ocean. Then we might anticipate that the whole trade of the world would pass through our territory to India and China and far off Japan. (Cheers.) In endeavoring to form this Confederation, in endeavoring to unite this country together, in endeavoring to promote the mutual good-will of these peoples, it appeared to him we were only carrying out the original designs of the settlers of this country. They desired to extend British freedom, British power, British institutions here, and we were now going to effect this great object, that object for which our fathers bled and died. (Cheers.)

Hon. Mr. CARTER, of Newfoundland, was then called upon, and said—Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen, I am highly pleased that my hon. friends from the other Provinces have given me a little breathing time. I intend now, with your permission, to offer a few observations for myself and co-delegate of the colony of Newfoundland. Some of you may know something of that colony, but by the majority I fear that little information is possessed as to its capabilities. We have been placed, as it were, at the sag-end of this Confederation; but in another sense our geographical position places us at the very commencement of it. We are, in truth, at the gate of entrance to the St. Lawrence, which leads on to your mighty inland waters. And without us, it is not too much to say that there would be no stability to this proposed Confederation. I have no doubt myself that when the celebrated navigator, Jacques Cartier, first touched at Newfoundland, when proceeding to the discovery of Canada, he formed an opinion that these sections of country must one day become united; and in that point of view it is a pleasing thing to know that one of his collateral descendants, the Attorney General for Lower Canada, should take such a deep interest in the matter, with his friends in the Administration, as to endeavor to carry out this union, which by many of us has been long sought for. (Cheers.) For myself, I would say, that I am not altogether unacquainted with Canada, having already paid some three or four visits to this Province, and most of our people know a little about it. There has been within the last four years a growing desire that we should have more intimate intercourse one with another—that we should, in fact, form part of a great whole. In the Conference held at Charlottetown we took no part; we were not invited; and the first invitation we had came from Canada, but a short time before our visit here. To show that we have long been alive to the advantages of union, I may mention that in 1858, when a despatch was received from the Government of Canada, requesting the Lower Provinces to co-operate in bringing about a union, Newfoundland was the only colony which responded. (Cheers.) From that time up to the present we heard nothing further on the subject, but I think that when you shall have heard from me that

scarcely a day elapsed from the time the telegram was received in our colony until we were appointed to come to Quebec and started on our journey, you will admit that it is a proof of the deep interest our people have continued to take in this matter. (Cheers.) Newfoundland, as you are aware, is a commercial place, and is not very celebrated for its agricultural capabilities. The reason of this is, that the attention of our people has been chiefly taken up by the prosecution of the fisheries, which have been most valuable to the people along the coast, furnishing inexhaustible mines of wealth, from which, from time to time, immensely large fortunes have been drawn. But unfortunately those who have amassed those fortunes have retired to spend them, not in the country, but in their mansions on the Clyde and the Thames; and we hope that when this Confederation shall have been accomplished we shall not find our men of wealth deserting us and spending their money in the old country but remaining with us, finding there homes as congenial to their wishes as the mansions of Great Britain. On the subject of our territorial area, it will not be unimportant that I should say a few words, though I do not intend to go into elaborate statistics, as these were very well gone into by my hon. friend, Mr. Shea, in Montreal. He there stated that we were ready to receive from Canada to the extent of some five or six millions a year if we had increased facilities, and particularly increased shipping. He also shewed that our public debt is only £200,000—that our exports always exceed our imports—that we are able to raise within the colony every penny which is required for public purposes, and that our five per cent. debentures are worth a premium of five per cent. (Hear, hear.) This is a good proof of the state of trade in this colony, and shews that we can come to join with you in the character, at any rate, of independence. We have mutual wants, and may be of great benefit the one to the other. You want the maritime element, and we are able to give it to you. You may by and by require seamen to man your navy, and where will you be able to get them more readily than in Newfoundland? A more hardy and enterprising people than that colony contains are not to be found. From

their earliest days they have been "rocked in the cradle of the deep." (Applause.) Great Britain has given large bounties to create a nursery for her navy; and there is no class of her subjects who stand more ready with willing hands and stout arms to come to her defence when necessary than the people of Newfoundland. (Cheers.) Sir, the area of this country, so little known in Canada, is over 40,000 square miles, and that is no little to add, if anything were wanting to be added, to your present territory. It is larger a great deal than New Brunswick; it is larger than Nova Scotia; it is larger than either of the countries taken separately, of England, Scotland, and Ireland. And its resources, when developed, cannot fail to be of the greatest value. We have valuable mines of gold—I believe silver mines will be discovered, to be worked to advantage—and we have rich mines also of lead and copper. Will not all this, I may ask, be something to bring into the proposed Confederation as the free-will offering of Newfoundland? (Cheers.) Then, too, as I said before, we have our fisheries. We are supposed, however, to be almost altogether buried in fog, and when I meet with gentlemen abroad, the first thing they say, on hearing I come from Newfoundland, is, "I believe you are notorious for fogs, and highly celebrated for fish and dogs." (Laughter.) I desire as far as possible to dispel so erroneous an idea. These fogs do not, in truth, prevail more with us than in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and I can assure you that in Newfoundland you will find as cloudless and as bright a sky, and that you can breathe there as free and dry an atmosphere, as in any part of the known world. (Cheers.) Many of you may think that this subject is becoming thread-bare from being so frequently spoken about; but my excuse for mentioning it again is that the magnitude of the question is such that it cannot be too frequently referred to, provided one does not trespass on the time of others. Now the reception—the enthusiastic reception—of last night, and magnificent entertainment to-day, are strong proofs of the deep interest taken in this question in Canada. We do not come here as distinguished men—we do not come with titles or honors—we do not come ennobled; but we come as

brother colonists on our peaceful mission, proclaiming the desire of our people to unite their destinies with yours. (Cheers.) We knew that you would receive us for the cause, and no stronger proof could be given us of the deep-rooted feeling which prevails in this Province, in favor of union, than is afforded by these receptions. We come here representing all shades of politics—my co-delegate from the Opposition and myself from the Government. We break all distinctions of party down for this occasion, and I hope for ever. (Cheers.) If you were to ask me by what differences we are kept asunder in Newfoundland, I confess I should have great difficulty in telling you; and were the same question to be put to my other friends from the other Maritime Provinces, I fancy the response would be the same. I hope sincerely if this Confederation is formed, that it will tend to do away with this petty party spirit and those prejudices, and that acerbity of feeling which at one time was characteristic of us; for we generally find that the intensity of the acerbity is proportionate to the narrowness of our limits. (Applause.) And what do we find here? Do we not find here, as everywhere else, a combination of men who, like ourselves, are of different shades of politics, but who have united together to promote the same reform? Have you not the ablest men from both sides of the House represented in the Administration, combining together to carry out this noble object? They are no longer fighting as the "ins" and the "outs," but striving to promote the good of the country. In such an arrangement as is here proposed, we must necessarily lose some of our individualism; but if we do we look forward to larger and brighter and greater prospects—we look to your glory and to our own. We know that as you advance we must advance, and that if you fall we are in danger of falling too. When we blend all our interests together, and become as one, we know that whatever honor and glory you may obtain will be reflected on us as well; and for these results, I care not for giving up what is called part of our individualism. [After thanking the Company for the toast, and making some pleasant allusions, in reference to the ladies, the honorable gentleman resumed his seat amidst great cheering.]

The Hon. EDWARD PALMER, Attorney General of Prince Edward Island, rose on behalf of that Colony to reply to the toast. He was well received on rising. He begged the company, on behalf of himself and his colleagues who there represented it, to accept his acknowledgements for the very flattering manner in which the health of the delegated gentlemen had been proposed and received by the Assembly; and proceeded to say:—The Island from which I came is but a small country, and it requires perhaps little to be said in its behalf; and it is fortunate it is so, as the task has fallen upon one so incapable of doing it. But notwithstanding I shall say a few words, and in speaking of the Island, I am at first reminded of a very facetious remark of a gentleman whom I trust you all know—and that is no other than Mr. D'Arcy McGee—when speaking of Prince Edward Island. "Now," this witty gentleman said, "don't you be too boastful about your little island; don't let us hear so much about it, or we will send down a little tug boat and draw you up into one of our lakes, where we will leave you to take care of yourselves." (Laughter.) Perhaps if this did happen—if you did bring our little island here, we would not have much reason in many respects to regret the exchange. (Hear, hear.) We are an agricultural community, as you are all aware; and although not a very great one, yet we can send away a million and a half bushels of oats in one year, still leaving enough for our own use. Now, as to the proposed union. Your friends came down, and we listened to them, and we resolved since then that there should be an Union. (Applause.) In the first place, we resolved that the Union should be, as far as the circumstances of the country would permit, in accordance with the British Constitution. (Cheers.) The Provinces were unanimous in this. We then resolved that each of the Colonies should preserve its peculiar privileges and institutions, and that there should be no higher power to interfere with them. (Applause.) We next agreed that as far as possible the debts of the colonies should be dealt with fairly and equally, and that the tariffs should be equal throughout. We next agreed that as regarded the outside world we should, between and amongst ourselves, enjoy

free trade. (Applause.) I confess that in my Province there was at first no little anxiety with regard to this proposition, because we stand at present as happy and contented a people as any of the British Provinces. Yet I hesitate not to say that from all that has been witnessed by the Delegates representing that Island, they will not hesitate to recommend to their people the great Union which I hope soon to see accomplished. (Cheers.) We have come here and been delighted with the enterprise of your people. We have become acquainted with your vast resources—the great perfection of your machinery—the great progress of arts and manufactures among you. (Applause.) Even to-day we were surprised to witness the admirable institutions of learning which you have among you, and had great pleasure in inspecting the *minutiae* of the operations. We saw your wealthy merchants, your happy enterprising men making their fortunes—all convincing us that this country is one with which we need not be afraid to throw in our lot. (Cheers.) It is not the great hospitality alone that we have met with since we entered within your borders—it is not the kindness which we have received individually or collectively from the people of this Province—that causes us to desire to come into this union; your excellent institutions of all kinds, and your progress in everything that goes to make up a great country, impel us to such a desirable consummation—to form part of the great empire or colony, or whatever you choose to call it, which is to be constructed out of these provinces of British America, sharing the glories of the mother country, which we all desire to see perpetuated and increased. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN then said he had pleasure in introducing a gentleman from the Far West, who would speak to the Red River interests. He called on Mr. James Ross. (Cheers.)

Mr. Ross rose and said:—Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I feel that I owe you an apology for intruding upon your time this evening; but seeing that you have so kindly received the toast of the North-West, I, as the only representative of that region, feel myself obliged to respond.

Mr. Mayor, the people of the country which I represent have been hitherto little heard of, but they must nevertheless be taken into account in the scheme of Confederation which has, for some time past, been under consideration. In all the meetings hitherto held a great deal has been said with reference to the resources, the progress, the character and standing of the various colonies represented in the Conference; but for the first time the Far West is formally recognised. The people of Red River cannot pretend to compete in point of numbers with any of the other members of the Confederation; but the extent and intrinsic value of that country must make up for want of population and the other symptoms of material progress. We have about 10,000 of a white population; 15,000 of a half caste; and 40,000 Indians. The government of the country is in the hands of the Hudson Bay Company, and is of an extremely primitive and patriarchal character. This government it is none of my duty, at the present time, to criticise; but I may say that it is anything but favorable to the progress of that country. To many in this vast assemblage it may be something new to state that the country of which I now speak is three millions of square miles in extent. Two-thirds of that may be too cold for ordinary agricultural purposes, but the southern portion, which embraces about one-third of the whole or one million of square miles, is eminently adapted for settlement, and I wish the fact to go far and wide as authentic and reliable. Being a native of that region, and a representative in an ethnological as well as a geographical sense, I beg to express my great pleasure in seeing this measure of Confederation likely to be consummated, for I believe it will benefit the North West. Apart from the extent of the country, its intrinsic value forms an important element. It is capable of sustaining a vast population, because extensive and fertile. For over 150 miles width along the boundary line there is as habitable a country as can be found on the surface of the globe. The climate has been represented by exploring expeditions sent from England and from this country as very similar to that of Canada. I know for a certainty that it is, on the whole, colder; it is also more uniform and reliable. The air may be cold, but it is bracing and healthy. In truth, it is a most salu-

brious climate. Apart from the fertility of the soil, a source of livelihood to immigrants would be the fish afforded by the waters of the country. There is abundance of white fish, pike, gold-eyes, perch, sturgeon, &c.—not an unimportant consideration in a new region. And the channels which contribute so much to the sustenance of an immigrant population also afford the means of internal navigation. The Red River district is thoroughly connected with all the parts of that vast region. By means of Lake Winnipeg it is connected with Nelson River, which flows into Hudson's Bay; connected with the Saskatchewan, which leads from near the Rocky Mountains; connected by the Winnipeg and Rainy rivers with Lake Winnipeg; and connected, lastly, with the interior of Minnesota near the sources of the Mississippi. There is, indeed, over the whole country a vast network of excellent water communication, well adapted for commercial purposes. And then allow me to say before this distinguished assemblage that the North-west has mineral resources of great value. Between Lake Superior and Red River there are extensive copper mines, and still more extensive ones are to be found along the Arthabasca and the Mackenzie Rivers. Coal mines, moreover, abound on the Saskatchewan, and on the branches which flow into the Assiniboine. Gold, too, has been found in the Saskatchewan region, and in such quantities elsewhere also, that there cannot be the least doubt of the auriferous character of that country. From \$5 to \$15 per day are being made, and every successive discovery only satisfies me more and more that the whole country abounds in gold, and that time alone is requisite to develop its resources in respect of minerals. In conclusion, allow me, a native of the Red River country, and its sole representative here—to express the deep gratification I feel in having that part of the country so prominently brought before the attention of the delegates from the Lower Provinces; and allow me to express the hope that in the scheme now being devised, the vast extent, the resources, the capabilities and the value of the North-west may be fully remembered. There is a country there to which the over-crowded populations of European countries may resort and find a comfortable home. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN then proposed "Her Majesty's Ministers." The toast was drank with every demonstration of enthusiasm.

Hon. GEORGE BROWN, on rising to respond, was received with enthusiastic cheering. He said—Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen, I desire to return you the hearty thanks of my colleagues and myself for the manner in which you have received this toast. It is an old saying, that England loves not coalitions—and, I am sure if the adage is true of England, it is doubly true of Canada. And I am free to say now as I have always said, that, except under the pressure of a most grave and urgent necessity, the combining of public men of opposite political sentiments to form a Government, under the British Parliamentary system, is very strongly to be deprecated. (Hear, hear.) But if ever there was a coalition that had a sufficient object to justify its formation, I do think it is that Administration which I represent here to-day. (Cheers.) The present Administration was formed for a special purpose—for a great public end—it was formed in the light of day—its whole object and end was fully and openly proclaimed to the world—and no charge of intrigue or desire for personal aggrandisement could with justice be laid at the door of any party to the compact. (Hear, hear.) But, Mr. Mayor, if any defence were required, if it were necessary to offer any justification for the formation of the coalition—I think we offer it to you abundantly here to-day, in the remarkable scene now before you, as the practical result of our three months' labors. (Great cheering.) Formed though the coalition was of very incongruous materials—this much can most truly be said of it, that so far it has realized and more than realized all the results that at its creation were anticipated from it. (Cheers.) It will be recollected that Parliament adjourned immediately after the coalition was formed, and very soon after the adjournment the Government opened communications with the Lower Provinces. It is well known that the political party with which I have the honor to be associated did not view a federation of all the Provinces with that degree of confidence with which it was regarded by a portion of our opponents. Not that any of us deemed it an objec-

tionable thing that all the British American Provinces should be united. On the contrary, I think no public man in Canada, aspiring to the position of a statesman, could have looked at the position of these great and increasing colonies without desiring in the future their association together for purposes of defence and commerce, as an inevitable and desirable event destined at some day to be accomplished. (Cheers.) But while we all saw and acknowledged this, some of us felt at the same time that we had practical difficulties, which there was an urgent necessity should be promptly and efficiently met—and we were ill content to have our hands tied up from dealing with those great evils while waiting for a scheme, dependent on so many different Provinces, and that might be postponed for many years to come. When, therefore, the Government was formed, it was upon the express understanding that the constitutional difficulties of Canada should be met immediately—that a measure for that purpose should be submitted to Parliament at its first session—and that in the meantime we should strive with all our energies to ascertain whether or not a just and satisfactory arrangement for the union of all the British American Provinces could be effected, so that we might present it at the coming session of Parliament in lieu of the lesser scheme. And, sir, the best proof that could be given of the zeal with which we have executed our work is to be found in the assemblage before you to-day of gentlemen from all sections of the British American Provinces—gentlemen representing all the different political parties of their several sections. I had proposed to enter at some length into the details of the great scheme of union which has been elaborated by the Conference, but time is passing swiftly, and it is obvious that to our friends from the Maritime Provinces belongs the speaking on such an occasion as this. My colleague, Mr. Galt, and myself, you have all the time with you, but our friends from the Lower Provinces you may not have another opportunity of hearing until the union has been consummated—an event which, let us fondly hope, is not far distant. (Cheers.) However, as briefly as I can I shall endeavor to glance at our proceedings of the last few weeks, so as to convey at least a general idea of the scheme which has been unani-

mously adopted by the Conference. Every one is aware that at the very time the present Government was formed a conference of delegates from the Maritime Provinces was about to be held, for the purpose of considering the propriety of uniting Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island under one Government. Instantly we opened communications with the Governments of these Provinces, asking to be permitted to send representatives to their Conference—and in the kindest and most prompt manner they sent us a hearty welcome to their meeting. We arrived at Charlottetown on the 1st September, and most kindly and hospitably were we received. We were invited to take seats in the Conference and to address its members, and we at once proceeded to open up to them the object of our mission. What we said to them was this—"We in Canada have had serious sectional differences; but at last we have agreed to a settlement of our troubles on a basis just and equitable to all sections of our country; we are about to frame a new constitution, which will be acceptable to the great mass of our people; and it has occurred to us, on hearing that you too were considering a change of your constitution, whether it would not be well for us all to sit down together, and consider how far it would be for the welfare and good government of our Provinces were we to unite them all under one system of government." Well, Sir, we did sit down together—we discussed the whole subject in all its bearings—we looked at it from every point of view—and after eight or ten days' deliberation we came to the unanimous conclusion that if the details could be settled upon a basis just to all, it would be for the advantage of the whole of these Provinces that we should be united. (Loud cheers.) Perhaps I should state that we from Canada were not content with mere argument in coming to this conclusion—for we passed through a large portion of the Lower Provinces, and saw with our own eyes the fairness of the land. Our first visit was to the beautiful Island of Prince Edward, and I think my friend Mr. Palmer did no more than justice in what he said of his Island home—for a more delightful spot, a spot more likely to become ere long the Isle of Wight of the American continent, it were impossible to find. (Cheers.) And assuredly these Provinces

will not be long united before the health and pleasure-seeking portion of our people will be finding their way in thousands annually to her shores. (Cheers.) From Charlottetown we proceeded by steamer to Pictou — the chief shipping-port of the great Nova Scotia coal-beds. We examined the works of one company, conducted on a very extensive scale. Under the able management of Mr. Scott, the products of that one mine had, we were assured, in the short space of five years, been increased from 150 tons per day to the vast quantity of 2,000 tons per day. (Hear, hear.) We found lying at the wharves of Pictou not fewer than from 60 to 80 vessels taking in coal; and we were told that frequently not fewer than 100 coal vessels were waiting for cargoes in the harbor. Let it be remembered that this is a trade which has only begun to be efficiently developed, and that from Pictou is shipped off the products of but a small portion of the vast coal district of Nova Scotia. From Pictou we passed on for about forty miles through a picturesque agricultural country to the town of Truro. There we found iron claimed to be equal to the best Swedish iron, and works established by an English company for the manufacture of steel, turning out, as we were assured, not less than 15,000 tons per annum of excellent steel. We were told that this valuable iron ore extends over a very large section of the country, and I believe that the geological surveys that have been made prove the accuracy of the statement. From Truro a rapid ride over the rail brought us to the gold country, and we were afforded ample opportunity of examining the working of the gold mines. The general impression of this branch of industry is that it is a species of gambling — that the gold-seekers dig up sand, pass it through a sieve, get little or nothing for their labor for many days together, but some lucky day make a hit and realize a fortune. But very different from this are the gold mines of Nova Scotia. The precious ore is obtained regularly and certainly by patient and persistent labor. We found 200 persons employed at the mines we visited, getting at that time \$8 a week, the whole weekly expenses being \$1,600, and in 14 successive weeks the product of the works had been not less than \$3000 a week, and sometimes considerably more. We were assured by the intelligent superin-

tendent that the gold bearing region extends over an immense tract of country—that he had been to many of the other gold works, and while some of them might be more and others less productive than his own, still he was satisfied that, properly worked, the whole of them might be made to give an ample return for the capital and labor invested. We thus found Nova Scotia to be a land of coal, of iron, and of gold. We saw these great sources of wealth in practical development, all within the brief space of twenty-four hours—and when we couple with these the exhaustless fishing resources of that country, and its ship-building industry, I think my friend Mr. McCully was not far astray in suggesting that if Nova Scotia comes into the union she will not by any means come in empty-handed. (Cheers.) We proceeded next to Halifax, a most thriving city, and one of the first harbors of the world, but on our doings there I need not enlarge, for who does not know the enterprise and the hospitality of the good citizens of Halifax? From Nova Scotia we proceeded to the Province of New Brunswick, and there we saw St. John, a city of which, as British Americans, we may all well be proud; a city showing marked evidences of vitality—extensive commerce, large ship-building interests, lucrative timber-trade—and a harbor filled with ships from all parts of the world. (Cheers.) From St. John we passed by the beautiful St. John River to Fredericton, the political capital of New Brunswick, and we were one and all highly delighted with what we saw of the resources of the country through which we passed. Want of time forbade our visiting the Island of Newfoundland, but I am satisfied that no one who has read anything as to the resources of that Island will say that my friend Mr. Carter has over-stated its capabilities. The fishing and the mineral resources are very great—a vast fleet of ships is constantly employed in the traffic—and the revenues of the Island are very large. But even beyond these, as arguments in favor of its coming into the proposed union, is this consideration: that Newfoundland is the key to the St. Lawrence, and in the event of war would be absolutely necessary to us for purposes of offence and defence. (Hear, hear.) You will therefore understand, Sir, that the members of the Canadian Government all returned to

this country with a most earnest desire to carry out the union of Canada with the Maritime Provinces, if it could possibly be accomplished. In this spirit we at once sought the aid of his Excellency the Governor General, in summoning a formal conference for the mature consideration of articles of union; and I cannot mention his Excellency's name without expressing my sense of the debt the country owes him for the earnestness with which he has sought to promote this measure and the hearty desire he has ever shown to give effect to the wishes of the people of this Province. (Cheers.) His Excellency, without delay, summoned a Conference of representatives from the several Governments, and the late sittings at Quebec were the result of that summons. For sixteen days we were earnestly engaged in considering all the details of the scheme; and though, of course, it was impossible that such a body of men could be without differences of opinion, looking at matters as we did from different points of view, and with different interests to protect — still it is highly questionable whether any body of thirty-three gentlemen, even if composed of men of the same country and the same party, could have sat together for so long a period discussing matters of such grave importance, with more entire harmony and more thorough good-will and respect than prevailed throughout the whole of our deliberations. (Cheers.) The various details of the Confederation scheme were brought up for consideration by the Conference in the form of resolutions. These resolutions were separately discussed, amended, and adopted; and as finally adopted by the unanimous consent of the whole Conference they now stand on record. (Cheers.) The precise course hereafter to be adopted has not yet been finally settled, but the first step in any case is to submit the results of our official deliberations to the Imperial Government. The next step that will probably be taken is to submit the scheme to the Legislatures of the different Provinces for their approval, and in the interim to address Her Majesty and the two Houses of Parliament, praying for an Act of the Imperial Legislature to give effect to the resolutions of the Conference, which Act will be and remain the foundation of our political system—the Constitution under which the new Confederation will be brought into existence. Sir, it ought

ever to be borne in mind, that when we came together to consider the details of the new constitution we were about to frame there were very many interests to be considered. In the first place, we had to consider that this country is of immense extent, presenting a vast variety of interests, great and small, for which it would be exceedingly difficult for any one body of men to legislate. And in the second place, even had it been desirable to govern so vast a country by one Executive and Legislature, it would have been impossible to carry it, as our Lower Canadian fellow-subjects would never have consented to it. As the only practicable scheme, therefore, and as in my humble opinion the best scheme, we adopted the plan of constituting a general Administration and general Legislature, to which should be committed matters common to all the Provinces, and local Governments and Legislatures for the several sections, to which should be committed matters peculiar to their several localities. I know there are those who say—"Oh! we do not like a federal union, we want a legislative union which will bring us all under one legislature and executive." But setting aside the fact that this could not have been carried had it been ever so desirable, I do think the sectional jealousies and discords that have so long distracted Canada should stand out as a warning to us, and that we should diligently steer clear in the larger federation of whatever has tended to mar the harmony of our present union. And in this view I am persuaded that, by committing all purely local matters to local control, we will secure the peace and permanence of the new Confederation much more effectually than could possibly have been hoped for from a Legislative Union. I am sure it is unnecessary to say that the Governor-General of the United Provinces is to be appointed, as heretofore, by the Crown. The duration of Parliament will be limited to five years, and of course it will be composed of two branches—a Legislative Council appointed by the Government of the day on the principle of equality of the sections, and a House of Commons, in which we are to obtain that so long desired, so long earnestly contended for reform—Representation by Population. (Great cheering.) Objections will no doubt be urged against the manner in which the Upper House is to be

constituted, especially by those who would prefer that the members of that body should be elected rather than appointed. But I do confess, Sir, that in my opinion an appointed Upper House and an elected Lower House would be much more in harmony with the spirit of the British Parliamentary system than two elected bodies. (Cheers.) I was one of those who, at the time the change was made from an appointed House to an elected House, resisted the innovation. Not because I was at all afraid of popular influence, but because I felt that while the Lower House controlled the Government of the day, and the Government of the day appointed the members of the Upper House, the people had full and efficient control over the public affairs of the country. But I am free to admit this, and I say it with the greatest pleasure—that the apprehension I and others entertained of a collision between the two elective bodies, and a dead-lock ensuing, has not been realised. I am bound to say that under the operation of the elective principle, we have had a body of men sent to the Upper House who would do honor to any Legislature in the world, and who have worked with a degree of harmony and a desire to benefit the country which have been really admirable. But we cannot forget that when a new power first passes into the hands of the people, great sensitiveness and care are exhibited in acting upon it—much more than when the new power has lost its freshness, and its exercise sinks down into a thing of every day wont. The Elective Upper House has not long existed in Canada. Besides, when the elected Councillors first took their seats, they found already in the Chamber a large number of old, appointed members, who, no doubt, exerted a certain degree of influence over their proceedings; and the question, I think, fairly presents itself whether, when the elective system had gone on for a number of years, and the appointed members had all disappeared, two elective chambers, both representing the people, and both claiming to have control over the public finances, would act together with the harmony necessary to the right working of Parliamentary Government. (Hear, hear.) And there is still another objection to elective Councillors. The electoral divisions are necessarily of enormous extent—some of them 100 miles long by 60

wide—so large that the candidates have great difficulty in obtaining personal access to the electors, and the expense of election is so great as to banish from the House all who are not able to pay very large sums for the possession of a seat. From all these considerations, it did appear to me when our friends of Lower Canada, who were most interested in the constitution of the Upper Chamber, desired to have the members appointed by the Crown, that acting in the interest of Upper Canada it was my duty to consent. The Chamber is to consist of 76 members, distributed as follows:—

Upper Canada.....	24
Lower Canada.....	24
Nova Scotia.....	10
New Brunswick.....	10
Newfoundland.....	4
Prince Edward Island.....	4
Total.....	76

I am told that there are persons who object to Lower Canada, with so much smaller a population, receiving equal representation with Upper Canada in the Upper House; but a little reflection will, I am persuaded, remove all objections on this score. I am one of those who have always stood firmly up for the rights of the Western section of the Province. But now that our rights are admitted—now that we are seeking a compromise measure for the final settlement of all our troubles—now that we are seeking to build up a new constitution that will be just to all—I for one am ready to cast aside old feelings of hostility, and to consider not only what will be abstractly just, but what will carry with it the hearty sympathy and assent of all the parties to the new compact, and lay the foundations of our new fabric deep and permanent. I could not but feel that having obtained for Upper Canada that just preponderance in the Lower Chamber for which we have so long contended, we ought to allow the gentlemen from Lower Canada, so long as no flagrant injustice was done, to frame the constitution of the other Chamber very much as they chose. In the view taken of this matter by the Lower Canadians, all our

friends from the Maritime Provinces entirely agreed. The House of Commons, as I have said, is to be constituted on the basis of Representation by Population. It is to be composed at first of 194 members, distributed as follows :—

Upper Canada.....	82
Lower Canada.....	65
Nova Scotia.....	19
New Brunswick.....	15
Newfoundland.....	8
Prince Edward Island.....	5
Total.....	194

After each decennial census the sectional representation is to be re-adjusted according to population—and for this purpose Lower Canada is always to have 65 members, and the other sections are to receive the exact number of members to which they will be severally entitled in the same ratio of representation to population as Lower Canada will enjoy by having 65 members. Thus the representation will be strictly based on population—the disparity of population between the several sections will be accurately provided for every ten years—but the number of members in the House will not be much increased.

I come now, Sir, to the powers and duties proposed to be assigned to the General Government. It is to have control over all questions of trade and commerce; all questions of currency, finance and coinage; all questions of navigation and shipping, and the fisheries; all questions of defence and militia, all matters connected with the postal service, and all questions affecting the criminal law. To it will belong the imposition of customs and excise duties, and all other modes of taxation—the construction of great public works of common benefit to all the Provinces—and the incorporation of Telegraph, Steamship, and Railway Companies. It will also have control of Banks and Savings Banks, Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, Interest and Legal Tenders, Bankruptcy and Insolvency, Copyright and Patents of Invention, Naturalization and Aliens, Marriage and Divorce, Immigration and Quarantine, Weights and Measures, Indians and Indian Lands, the Census, and generally all

matters of a general character not specially assigned to the local governments. These are the duties proposed to be assigned to the General Government.

And now one word as to the constitution and powers of the local governments. It is proposed that each Province shall be presided over by a Lieutenant Governor, who will be advised by the heads of the various public departments. As to the constitution of the local legislatures we found there was so much difference of opinion on the subject—some of the Provinces desiring to retain their present institutions while we in Canada must necessarily establish new ones, that we thought it the wisest plan to leave the constitution of the local legislatures to the existing Parliaments of the different sections. The powers and duties of the local governments have been clearly defined by the Conference. They are to have the power of imposing direct taxation—the sale and management of the public lands in their respective sections—the maintenance and management of Prisons, Hospitals, Asylums, and charitable institutions—the construction of local works—the promotion of agriculture—and the imposition of shop, saloon, tavern, and auction licenses. The control of all the National Schools and school property is to be vested in the local governments; and they are to have authority over Municipal Corporations, and all municipal matters. They are also to have power to make laws in all matters affecting property and civil rights, and for the administration of justice. And generally, while on the one hand, as we have already seen, all matters of a general character and common to all the Provinces are to be committed to the general government; so, on the other hand, all matters of a local character will be committed to the local governments. The separate powers to be exercised by each will be clearly defined in the Constitution Act to be passed by the British Parliament, so that there will be no danger of the two bodies coming into collision. In thus defining the functions of the general and local governments, it will, no doubt, be objected that we have committed certain matters of an important character to the local bodies which the people of Upper Canada would have been well content to have seen left to the general government. But if the details of the scheme are closely

examined, it will be seen that we have given nothing to the local bodies which did not necessarily belong to the localities, except education and the rights of property, and the civil law, which we were compelled to leave to the local governments, in order to afford that protection which the Lower Canadians claim for their language and their laws, and their peculiar institutions. I am sure we are all glad that they should have that security. I am sure, notwithstanding all that may have been said to the contrary, that none of us have had any desire to interfere with the mere local institutions of our fellow-subjects of Lower Canada—and that it will be held as a sufficient answer to all objectors that the arrangement has been made in a spirit of justice to Lower Canada, and with the view of securing hereafter that harmony and accord which are so desirable in the future government of the country. (Cheers.)

There is one point to which I am desirous of calling particular attention. I refer to the fact that in framing our constitution we have carefully avoided what has proved a great evil in the United States, and that is the acknowledgment of an inherent sovereign power in the separate States, causing a collision of authority between the general and State governments, which, in times of trial like the present, has been found to interfere gravely with the efficient administration of public affairs. In the government to be formed under this new constitution, I believe it will be found we have avoided that difficulty. For, while we have committed to the local governments all that necessarily and properly belongs to the localities, we have reserved for the general government all those powers which will enable the legislative and administrative proceedings of the central authority to be carried out with a firm hand. With this view we have provided that the whole of the Judges throughout the Confederation—those of the County Courts as well as of the Superior Courts—are to be appointed and paid by the general government. We have also provided that the general Parliament may constitute a General Appeal Court, to which an appeal will lie from the decisions of all the Provincial Courts. We have likewise provided that the general government shall be specially charged with the performance of all obligations of the Provinces, as part of the

British Empire, to foreign countries. I may mention also that the Lieutenant Governors of the different sections are to be appointed by the general government, and that the power of disallowing all Bills passed by the local legislatures is to be vested in the Governor General in Council. In this way we will have a complete chain of authority, extending down from Her Majesty the Queen to the basis of our political fabric. The Queen will appoint the Governor General. The Governor General in Council will appoint the Lieutenant Governors. And the Lieutenant Governors will be advised by Heads of Departments responsible to the people. Thus we will have the general government working in harmony with the local Executives and in hearty accord with popular sentiment as expressed through the people's representatives. (Cheers.) A very important subject is that relating to the finances of the Federation; but as my hon. friend, Mr. Galt, is about to address you, I will leave this branch of the subject to him. (Cries of "Go on!") I may briefly, however, say this, that all the debts and assets of the different Provinces are to be assumed by the general government. It has been found that, with the exception of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, the debts of the several Provinces are much the same in proportion to their population. Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island have, however, scarcely any debt at all, and we found a difficulty in associating Provinces which were free from debt with those that owed large public obligations. But we fell upon this plan. We struck an average of the debts of the several Provinces—and we agreed that those whose debts exceeded the average should pay interest at five per cent. annually into the public exchequer, while those whose debts were below the average should receive interest in like manner from the public chest—a basis just to all. Then it was found that while some of the Provinces could maintain their local governments without money from the public chest, there were other Provinces not accustomed to direct taxation, and in order to meet their views, we were compelled to adopt a compromise. I hope the day is not far distant when we may be able to adopt direct taxation to a much greater extent than we have yet seen in Canada—but at present it was very clear that Confe-

deration could not be carried out unless we conceded this point. We agreed to compromise. We made the Finance Minister of each section go carefully over the public expenditures of his Province, and cut down every item to the lowest point practicable, and we found that the smallest sum for which the machinery of government in the Provinces could be carried on was \$2,633,000. This sum is to be distributed, annually as a full and final settlement for local purposes in the Provinces, and I am happy to say it is to be distributed on the basis of population. As our population in Upper Canada is very large, of course we get a handsome share. The principle is so just that I do not see how any one can reasonably object to it and as the sum distributed is not to increase, a very few years of progress will make it of comparative unimportance. There is a very pleasing feature in the finance question. A Confederation of five states is about to be formed, and it is to the credit of the whole that not one of them has ever been unable to meet its obligations to the day—(cheers)—and still further, that the finances of all are now in such a satisfactory condition that every one of them has a large surplus of revenue over expenditure for the current year. (Cheers.)

I have then, Mr. Mayor, as briefly as possible traced the outlines of the new constitution which has received the approval of the delegates from the several Provinces. But I cannot exclude without referring to some other things which have received the grave attention of the Conference. And the first point to which I desire to call attention is the fact that the delegates have unanimously resolved that the United Provinces of British America shall be placed at the earliest moment in a thorough state of defence. (Cheers.) I am not one of those who conceive that Canada stands in danger of attack from our neighbors across the lake. I cannot doubt that they have plenty of work already on their hands without rushing on fresh embroilments—and I confess that, notwithstanding the fierce ebullitions of the American press, I have faith in the good sense and good feeling of our neighbors to believe that the idea of an unprovoked aggression on the soil of Canada never seriously entered the minds of any large number of the inhabitants of the Northern States.

But come war when it may, I am sure I speak the sentiments of every man in Upper Canada when I say that the first hostile foot placed upon our shores would be the signal and the summons for every man capable of bearing arms to meet the enemy—(enthusiastic cheering)—and that the people of Canada would show, in the hour of trial, that that spirit which was manifested in 1812 has not died in 1864. (Renewed cheers.) And, while on this point of defence, I have one word to say on a matter which I know has made a deep impression throughout Canada. Sir, no man in Canada appreciates more than I do the generous consideration that has ever been shown by the mother country towards this Province. But I desire to enter a firm protest against the manner in which of late our duty has been laid down for us, chapter and verse, by gentlemen three thousand miles off, who know very little of our circumstances, and yet venture to tell us the exact number of men we are to drill and the time we are to drill them. Sir, I venture to assert that the language recently used towards this Province is either just, nor yet calculated to promote a desirable end. This Province, like the other colonies of the British empire, was founded on a compact entered into between the Crown and the people; an assurance was virtually given to those who emigrated to this Province that they should be protected by all the strength of British arms. And nobly has Great Britain fulfilled that promise. Never has she hesitated for a moment to expend her blood and treasure in defending her Colonial Empire. (Cheers.) I hold that Great Britain is bound to fulfil her part the conditions on which the settlement of this and other colonies took place, and to continue to aid us until we have grown to that degree of maturity and strength which will fairly demand at our hands a reconsideration of the terms of the contract. If I am asked whether Canada, united with the Lower Provinces, is able to take upon herself a larger share of the burden of defence than she has heretofore borne, I answer without hesitation—undoubtedly “yes.” (Cheers.) It were utterly unreasonable to expect that to these colonies the people of England should much longer send armies and navies for their defence, whilst we continued developing the resources of our country, and accumu-

lating wealth untaxed for the appliances of war. But what I do say is this, that when the time arrives that a colony has outgrown the conditions of her first settlement, and when she is fairly bound to assume new and higher relations to the mother country in the matter of defence, it is only right that the whole subject should be discussed in a candid and reasonable spirit. And I am free to express my opinion that had the Canadian people been invited frankly to enter on a discussion of the changed relations in matters of defence they ought to occupy to Great Britain, the demand would have been responded to readily and heartily. (Cheers.) And it is only due to the present Colonial Minister, Mr. Cardwell, to say that this is the spirit in which he seems desirous of approaching the question; and that such is the spirit in which I believe negotiations hereafter will be carried on between these colonies and the Parent State. It is not to be concealed that we in Canada are deeply interested in this whole question of Colonial defence being thoroughly discussed and settled. We all heartily desire to perpetuate our connection with Great Britain; but it is quite evident that a feeling is growing up in England which may prove dangerous to that good feeling and attachment, unless the duties and responsibilities mutually due are clearly understood. And there is another though a much inferior motive. The attacks which have been made upon us have created the impression not only in England, Ireland and Scotland, but in the United States, and in other parts of the world, that these Provinces are in a naturally weak and feeble state—that they are, in point of fact, almost indefensible. Such an impression interferes more than any one can estimate with the permanent prosperity of our country; it stops immigration to our shores, it depreciates our public securities, and prevents the investment of capital in new enterprises, however productive they may be. If, then, we would do away with this false impression, so unjustly created, and place ourselves on a firm and secure footing in the eyes of the world, our course must be to put our country in such a position of defence that we may fearlessly look our enemies in the face. (Cheers.) Holding these views, and knowing that they are the views of the great mass of the people of this country, it is a

pleasure for me to be able to state, and I am sure it will be a pleasure to all present to be informed, that the Conference at Quebec did not separate before entering into a pledge to put the military and naval defences of the United Provinces in the most complete and satisfactory position. (Cheers.) Nor let me omit to say, that in coming to this decision, there is no Minister of the Crown sitting at these tables who would not be prepared to rise now and express his conviction, that notwithstanding all that has come and gone—notwithstanding all the thiribres of the newspaper press of England, the British Government is prepared now as ever to do its duty by these colonies, and to send us their armies and their navy at any moment to aid us in our defence. (Cheers.)

Mr. Mayor, I now approach a rather delicate question—delicate, that is to say, as regards the people of the West. We have agreed—I announce it frankly—to build the Intercolonial Railway. (Cheers and laughter.) I have not been in favor of that scheme *per se*, situated as we have been. But I have at the same time been quite willing to admit—and I repeat it heartily to-day—that without the Intercolonial Railway there could be no union of these Provinces—(cheers)—and after a careful consideration of the question in all its bearings, and after counting the full cost, I am prepared to advocate the building of that road, in order to accomplish the great objects we have in view in the scheme of Confederation. (Cheers.) It may, however, be some comfort for my friends to know that we have a prospect of getting the road built upon terms much more reasonable than we had ever hoped to obtain. I shall not tell you of the tempting offers that have been made, because I have had some experience that what is promised in such offers is not always realized in the end. (Laughter.) In agreeing to build the Intercolonial Railway, it should also be stated that due regard was had to the interests of the West. I am happy to be able to say that with the unanimous consent of the members of the Conference, we have resolved on the extension of our canal system. (Cheers.) Still further, I think it well to state that while we have sought Confederation with Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, we have not been neglectful of the

Far West, but we have made it a condition of Union that the great North-west may come into the Federation on equitable terms at any time it pleases, and that British Columbia and Vancouver Island may also be incorporated with us. (Hear, hear.) We have likewise made it a condition that so soon as the state of the finances will permit communication is to be opened up from Western Canada to the North-west territory. (Hear, hear.)

There is another little announcement which will not be without its interest to you, Mr. Mayor. The decision was unanimously arrived at by the delegates that the old and respectable city of Toronto should be the future capital of the Province of Upper Canada. (Cheers.) On the whole, Sir, when we look at the probable results of this Union, I think there is no man, from one end of the Provinces to the other, who ought not to give it his most hearty approbation. (Cheers.) But I would repeat what has been so well said by Mr. McCully, that there is one danger we have yet to fear. Let not gentlemen think we are past all danger. We have still to meet the Legislatures of the different Provinces; we have to encounter the prejudices of the people of the different Provinces; and it requires the greatest harmony of action in order to obtain a favorable result. (Hear, hear.) Therefore I would say with my hon. friend, Mr. McCully, if there is one thing more than another necessary at this moment, it is that we should banish our party discords—that we should forget for the moment that we were at one time arrayed against each other; and whatever we may do after union is accomplished, let us forget until it is obtained our feuds and differences, in securing to the country the great boon which this Confederation promises to bring about. (Cheers.) Looking at the scheme in its entirety, I cannot help feeling this, in replying to the toast you have so kindly received, that if the present Administration shall succeed in completing the great work it has begun, and of bringing into operation the political system which has been foreshadowed, under the protecting rule of the mother country, we shall all have great reason to rejoice that we had the honor of being at such a time the advisers of the Crown. [Mr. Brown resumed his seat amidst loud and long continued cheering.]

Hon. A. T. GALT, on rising, was received with loud cheers. He said—Certainly the kindness with which he had been received was quite overpowering. He had not the same claims on their consideration as his respected friend and colleague, Mr. Brown, who had addressed them in his usual and forcible way. He might be said to represent in a certain degree another portion of Canada, and in that light it was exceedingly gratifying to him to be welcomed, because though this measure of Union was, as far as Upper and Lower Canada were concerned, a measure of disunion, he trusted that the good feeling which had actuated us in the past would be carried forward into the future; and that while we might have left local matters to local legislatures, we still might feel with regard to the great common interests of all that we were a united people, that it was not Canada which was to be divided but British North America which was to become united. (Cheers.) He felt, perhaps, more than any other person present, that from other lips than his own should have come the explanations with regard to Lower Canada. He would take this opportunity of saying that there was no man in the whole length and breadth of British North America who had shown a greater degree of self-sacrifice than his friend Mr. Cartier. That gentleman had shown a degree of statesmanship, a degree of self-sacrifice, which would, he [Mr. Galt] thought, hand down his name into the future with honor equal to that of his illustrious progenitor, Jacques Cartier; that while the one was known as the discoverer of Canada, the other will be known as the one who felt that the interests of all were common, and recognized the fact. There was no doubt, so far as Lower Canada was concerned, that a good deal of feeling existed with regard to the protection of their local interests, but he thought the audience by this time understood that while provision had been made in the new constitution for the protection of those interests, they would all have desired to effect a legislative union had it been possible. They would have desired to see a central government extending its ægis over all interests. But there were difficulties which rendered this impossible, and in meeting these difficulties he trusted that the measure which would be submitted to the people, to the

Imperial Parliament, and to the Provincial Parliaments, would be found to be one which protected local interests, while national interests had been reserved for one central power, which he hoped would manage them in a way to do honor to the race from which we had sprung. (Cheers.) He would have liked, had time permitted, to say a few words with reference to those subjects to which Mr. Brown had alluded, but really he went into the matter so fully that he (Mr. Galt) felt that he would be trespassing on the patience of the audience should he venture to say more than a few words in expressing his own gratitude for the way in which they had drunk the toast of the Administration. He fully endorsed the words of Mr. Brown, that the announcements made here to-night quite justified the coalition which had been effected. He thought when they were able to present a constitution—not a small affair for the settlement of local difficulties, but a project for the union with communities of the wealth, resources and intelligence of the Lower Provinces, that they would be acquitted in the sight of all of anything they had done with regard to the formation of the Government. (Cheers.) He was glad to have heard Mr. Brown say that the Inter-colonial Railway ought to be built, because it was an announcement which, coupled with other explanations, he trusted would give them the support of the people of Canada in regard to the future measures which might flow from this. It meant not merely connection with the mother country—the measure went hand in hand with the opening up of the North-west Territory, and the one and the other were equally admitted to be the policy of the Confederate Government. He was glad we had a policy, glad that we were growing out of the littleness of colonial politics, and that we were preparing for the responsibilities which would fall upon us, whether welcome or not—the responsibilities of a national existence. He concurred with every word Mr. Brown had said with reference to the mother country. He believed that the people of Canada were prepared to do their duty, and if he did not believe it this would be the last moment he (Mr. Galt) would venture to say that he represented them. No one who desired to do his duty could fail to recognize the fact that we were in the presence of a great power,

and that we ought to unite our resources and be prepared for whatever there might be in the future in store for us. And he welcomed the declarations made by the Governments of the different Provinces, as showing their willingness to do their part in the common cause. It was certainly a most remarkable circumstance that upon this occasion they had seen the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia entrusting the advocacy of this great measure to the leaders of the Opposition. What might we not hope when personal ambition was thus laid aside, when all were ready thus to sacrifice to the common good. (Loud applause.)

The health of the Mayor having then been proposed and duly acknowledged by His Worship, three cheers were given for the Queen, and the company dispersed.

INSPECTION OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

On the evening of the 3rd of November, shortly after seven o'clock, there was a very large assemblage of the Toronto Volunteers in their new Drill Shed in that city. They assembled in honor of the Delegates, and were inspected by Mayor General Napier, K.C.B., then in Toronto. The building was brilliantly illuminated, and otherwise was well prepared for the reception of the visitors. There were, it was supposed, fully five thousand persons present on this occasion. The General and the Delegates entered the building about half-past seven o'clock, and having taken their seats on the dais erected for their accommodation, the Volunteers were commanded to "fall in," which they did in excellent military style. General Napier, accompanied by his aides-de-camp, Captain Hall and Mr. Bell, also by the Commandant, Col. G. T. Denison, Brigade Majors Denison and Dennis—marched round the force and minutely inspected the men. This duty being performed, the inspecting party returned, when the Brigade formed into open column in front, and

marched past the saluting point. The Bands of the "Queen's Own" and "10th Royals" played spirit-stirring airs during the inspection; and when the order was given for the officers and colours to "come to the front to salute the General," which was done, that gallant officer expressed his great pleasure at the military appearance of the Volunteers there assembled, and at the efficient manner in which they had gone through the various evolutions in so confined a space. He said he should have liked to have inspected them in the open plains and in broad daylight, where he was sure they would have given him great satisfaction. He thanked them for their attendance, and as it was getting late he would not detain them longer, but would entrust the commanding officers to express to their men his satisfaction at their appearance.

COLONEL GRAY, Chairman of the Convention of Maritime Delegates, having expressed a wish to address a few words to the Volunteers, they were drawn up in close order, forming three sides of a square, with the General and party in the centre.

COLONEL GRAY said that, on behalf of his colleagues the Delegates, he had been desired to address a few words to them, and in doing so he must express his great pleasure at witnessing them at drill to-night. It was, he said, very common for people to decry the volunteer movement, and even the fair sex were accustomed to look down upon the volunteers, when comparing them with their more favored brethren of the regular army; but he (Col. Gray) was a volunteer, and he did not think that those who derided the volunteers were serious in thus throwing cold water upon the movement. He was convinced that the volunteers were as much to be praised and encouraged as the members of the Royal Service. He himself had at one time belonged to that service, and he never looked slightly upon the volunteer movement. He had mingled as a civilian a great deal with the soldiers of the Royal army, and he was happy to say that no feeling of animosity or

slight was entertained by them towards the volunteers. A short time since, when there was an appearance that the services of the volunteers would have been required to assist the regulars, he was proud to learn that the volunteers of Canada sprung at once to arms to defend their hearths and homes from the attacks of the invader. (Cheers.) He did not believe that any one from his heart slighted the volunteer movement, but the cry was got up by the faint-hearted and craven to cover the disgrace of their remaining in the rear whilst their more manly companions went to the front. (Cheers.) Who is at present in command of the volunteer force in England? He was a man who had nobly fought in many a field of battle, and was son-in-law to an officer,—he was going to say next only to Wellington, but he was equal to that able commander. He alluded to Col. McMurdo, son-in-law of Sir Charles Napier, who had been placed in command of the volunteer force of England, and who had ere this proved that he could command and was not afraid to lead anywhere. This noble officer had now command of 170,000 volunteers, as fine soldiers as could be wished. He (Col. Gray) was not in the habit of speaking praise to the face of any one, but he could not let this opportunity pass without saying a few words about the able General now present. He was himself an old comrade of the General's, and he knew what stuff he was made of. He could assure the volunteers that if there had been any invasion or attempted invasion of the Canadian soil, General Napier—a name at which the enemies of England grow pale—would not have been satisfied to wait until the enemy had invaded our territory; he would have met them on the borders, and side by side with their brothers in arms, would have led the volunteers where imperishable honors would have awaited them. They might rest assured they had the right kind of leader should the day of trial come. Colonel Gray related a circumstance of which he was cognizant during the time he was serving in the same force with the General. A small party of Dragoons, about 80 or 90 men, with two or three companies of mounted Riflemen under General Napier, when on outpost duty, received intelligence that a strong body of the enemy, including 700 picked warriors, were crossing a plain close at hand—

was just at the dawn of day both parties were surprised. Was there any hesitation there, notwithstanding the odds? No! In one moment "Forward" was the word, and onward they went. The result of the day's work was seen the following day when the Commander-in-Chief rode over the field, and members of his staff counted some four hundred and fifty bodies of the slain. He alluded to the Maritime Provinces, shewing what a powerful force could be found there ready to co-operate in the defence of their territories were the Militia properly armed and organized. In one Province they could muster 50,000, in another 30,000, in a third 10,000, and what a good right or left would they not form with the aid of Upper and Lower Canada? He assured the Volunteers of Toronto that they had men of the right stamp in the Maritime Provinces. He would only mention four of the sons of Nova Scotia, Williams, Inglis, Welsford and Parker, to shew them the sort of men of which these Provinces could fairly boast, and to whom could be entrusted the sacred duty of protecting the soil on which they stood as freemen proud of their birthright. (Cheers.)

Colonel GRAY next addressed a few words to the "Naval Brigade," and said there were thirty thousand hardy fellows in Newfoundland alone well worthy of the name of the first seamen in the world, and who would be proud to give the right hand of fellowship side by side with the Naval Brigade of Toronto. He concluded by hoping that one and all would ever press forward and assist each other as brothers, in the name of "our revered and glorious Queen," and do all that was possible to maintain that Kingdom to which we owed allegiance. (Loud cheers.)

Three cheers were then given for the Queen; the bands struck up the "National Anthem;" three cheers for the General and the Delegates, when the proceedings broke up.

THE PUBLIC BALL.

A Public Ball, unsurpassed for magnificence only by that which was given in honor of the visit of the Prince of Wales, closed, on the same night as that on which the

Volunteer Review took place, the festivities of the grand reception given to the Delegates from the Maritime Provinces by the people of Toronto. The Ball was held in the same place in which the *Dejeuner* was given; and it is needless to add, that it was as brilliant an entertainment as the wealth, beauty, fashion, and high social and public positions of the people of the great cities of Western Canada could possibly make it, and indeed all the cities, great and small, of this section of the Province seemed to be fully represented at this pleasant *re-union*.

DEPARTURE FROM TORONTO.

RECEPTION OF THE DELEGATES AT HAMILTON, ST. CATHERINE'S AND CLIFTON, AND VISIT TO NIAGARA FALLS.

The Manager of the Great Western Railway, Mr. SWINYARD, having kindly placed a special train at the disposal of the Delegation party, they left Toronto on the forenoon of the 4th November for an excursion to Niagara Falls. The General Manager of the Great Western, the Hon. Mr. McMaster, Chairman of the Company; and several distinguished persons, accompanied the party. A splendid run of a little less than an hour brought the party to the Hamilton Station, where the Mayor and members of the Corporation of the City, besides many leading citizens of Hamilton, were in waiting to welcome the Delegates. The Station was very tastefully decorated with evergreens and flags, and the inner apartment was amply provided with refreshments. The Mayor read an address of welcome, in which the mission of the Delegates was warmly eulogised.

The Hon. Mr. TILLEY, of New Brunswick, responded to the address. He said he was rejoiced to know that the people of Hamilton cordially endorsed the principles of

the late Conference, and this sentiment he found to increase on proceeding westward from Lower Canada. The questions involved were of a grave and important nature, involving important advantages to the Lower Provinces, and he trusted the labors of the Conference would prove acceptable to all. The future was fraught with greatness and prosperity, such as these Provinces had never before seen. A closer union was necessary to the welfare of each and all the British North American Provinces. He expressed the thanks of the Delegates for the hearty response of Hamilton to the purposes of the Conference, for the present greeting, and their regret that it should be found necessary to omit from the list of formal visits one of the most beautiful cities of the West.

Hon. ISAAC BUCHANAN, President of the Hamilton Board of Trade, then presented an address on behalf of its members. He said, that in the contemplated Confederation great benefits were anticipated for Hamilton in a commercial point, the probabilities of a large trade being speedily opened with the Lower Provinces, and direct water communication with the sea-board. Our city enjoyed commercial advantages unsurpassed in its magnificent harbor, while the Great Western Railway provided an open way to the teeming west, with branches in all directions. It was hoped that the labors of so many eminent statesmen would ensure great blessings.

Hon. Mr. SHEA, of Newfoundland, replied in a brief address. The question of the defences had been previously alluded to, and the hon. gentleman believed that the Delegates would be obliged to adopt some system of defence, unless their visit to the Upper Provinces was speedily brought to a close. (Great laughter.) The Delegates had been charmed with this section of the country, and pleased with the characteristics of its people. There were striking evidences of the elements of wealth and commercial greatness, and direct communication with the ocean was the great requirement; therein lay mutual benefits to the Upper and Lower Provinces. He believed that on the establishment of the Confederation speedy measures would ensure the completion of the great public works in view.

Hamilton and neighboring places would shortly become seaports. Mr. Shea concluded by returning thanks for the greeting of the citizens of Hamilton, and he trusted that all her hopes of the benefits of Confederation would be realized.

Mayor McElroy proposed the health of Her Majesty the Queen, which was drunk with loud cheers, and "God save the Queen," was played by the band.

At St. Catherine's Station, which was also very tastefully decorated, the Delegates were welcomed by the leading members of this small but interesting community, and an address of welcome, similar in tone and spirit to that of the Hamilton address, was read by W. McGiverin, Esq., M.P.P. for Lincoln County.

After reading the address Mr. McGIVERIN said he regretted to state that time and circumstances had prevented the town and district of St. Catherine's from making that display which they would like, in order to show their appreciation of the question which the gentlemen from the Lower Provinces, with our Government, had been considering. But the time of the Delegates, he knew, was short, and he must, therefore, accept that as an excuse. He regretted that the Mayor was unavoidably absent, in court, at Niagara, with several of their leading townsmen, who would have been delighted to have made the acquaintance of the Delegates. He begged to convey to the Delegates the congratulations of the municipality upon the harmony which had characterized their deliberations at Quebec, and the result they have arrived at respecting one of the most important questions which had ever been discussed on this side of the Atlantic. He tendered his hearty congratulations to them at the manner in which that result had been arrived at, believing, as he did, that the successful accomplishment of the scheme would place the United Provinces in a position of prosperity that they could never otherwise hope for. He regretted that their short stay would not enable them to view one of the prettiest towns in this Province, nor that great work, the Welland Canal, (cheers,) connecting the

Western lakes with the sea, by an enlargement of which the ships of the Lower Provinces would have free access to the extreme western boundary of Canada, and be the source of further extending and enlarging the prosperity of the United Empire, even beyond their most sanguine wishes. On the part of the municipality and citizens of St. Catherine's he begged to tender the Delegates a hearty welcome, and their best wishes for the consummation of the project in hand, and hoped they might have a pleasant journey home.

Hon. Mr. POPE, of P. E. Island, who was received with much applause, said he had been deputed to return thanks on behalf of the Delegates from the Lower Provinces, for the kind manner in which they had been received, and the very hearty welcome they had met with. The circumstances under which the Convention had assembled at Quebec — the great subject of a Confederation of the British North American Provinces which had engaged their attention, and the arguments in support of the conclusions at which the Delegates had arrived, had all been very fully stated and discussed in speeches recently delivered by the able statesmen of Canada and of the other Provinces. Thanks to the noble press of Canada, those speeches had been placed in the hands of the people throughout the country almost as soon as delivered, and had been read simultaneously in Quebec and in Sarnia. It was, therefore, not his intention to attempt a recapitulation of them. He stated that the Maritime Provinces had sent their Representatives to the Convention at the request of Canada. The people of the Maritime Provinces do not seek, by entering the Confederation, to lighten their own burdens by placing a portion of them upon the people of Canada. A scale of taxation lower than that existing in Canada supplied a revenue equal to their necessities. But he believed the people of the Maritime Provinces desired those advantages which result from Union. Many among them are the descendants of American Loyalists, and are acquainted to some extent with the progress made by the old Colonies on this continent. At the time when their grandfathers were born, the British Colonies in America were insignificant; their commerce was utterly

unknown. When they left the country its export trade was greater than was that of England when they were born, in the days of Queen Ann. It should not be forgotten that the men, to whom I allude, left that country and the homes in which their children were born, and emigrated to the ports of the Lower Provinces, because they desired to live under Monarchical Institutions and the protection of the flag of old England. The hon. gentleman then referred to the great trade of the British Provinces before the separation from the mother country, and contrasted the different circumstances under which the Convention just concluded at Quebec had pursued their labors with those under which the British Provinces, which formed the nucleus of the great neighbouring Republic, discussed Confederation.

The hon. gentleman's speech was frequently cheered, and at its conclusion three hearty cheers were given for the Delegates.

After the interchange of other courtesies, the train moved off, and the party again delayed at the Clifton Station, which was decorated in a style similar to that of the others. Mr. Swinyard had here prepared a sumptuous dinner for his guests, at which speech-making was indulged as far as time permitted.

The Hon. Mr. DICKEY, of Nova Scotia, proposed the health of the General Manager of the Great Western. In the course of his brief but eloquent remarks, he said, (speaking for the Delegates)—Everywhere they had been most hospitably received, which they thought, had culminated in the noble reception they had yesterday met with at Toronto. The regret they felt at leaving that city had, however, been very greatly lessened by the kind arrangements for their comfort and accommodation which they had that day experienced at the hands of Mr. Swinyard and the Great Western Railway. He felt that since they had entered the Province of Canada the Managers of Railways had contributed in a very great degree to their pleasure, comfort and accommodation. He heartily thanked Mr. Swinyard for the kindness and forethought

which had dictated the placing of a special train at the disposal of the Delegates and the ladies of their party to visit the Niagara Falls, a sight of which they would doubtless suppose would not be the faintest remembrance they would carry away with them of their visit. They had been delighted with all that they had witnessed, and their only regret was that time would not permit of a closer acquaintance with the cities of this part of the Province and the beauties of the country.

Mr. SWINYARD, on rising to respond, was received with loud cheers. He said he was truly obliged to them for the kindness they had shown in drinking to his health, and the hearty manner in which that toast had been received, for the little service the Company had been able to render to them in enabling them to visit the great wonder of the world, the Niagara Falls. He was in hopes that they would have been able to pass with him over the whole of the Great Western line, as well as the railways of their neighbours, the Michigan Central or the Detroit and Milwaukie, in order to have seen the great signs of prosperity evident everywhere in this vast western country. He assured them that they would have been greatly delighted with such a trip, but as their time would not permit of it, the people would gladly excuse them. In seeing Toronto and Hamilton he said they had only seen the results of the products and industry of Western Canada. These places have been raised to the importance they have now attained, not as they might suppose by a small section of country immediately surrounding them, but by a vast and expansive territory beyond them, extending back to the Detroit river. They would have seen that these two cities are only the emporiums of the great Peninsula of Western Canada, which had made and is now making the most rapid strides in commercial prosperity. He knew that it would not then become him to detain them with any lengthy remarks, as their anxiety was no doubt to visit the Falls. He would only say that the object for which the Conference had met seemed to be heartily and unanimously approved by the people and press of this section of Canada, and he hoped that their labours to promote a union, which should make each and

all the Provinces an integral portion of one great country—all bound together by ties of commercial and personal relationship—would be crowned with success.

The Delegation party, having been provided with carriages, they visited the Falls; and although the rain fell heavily, they spent several hours in wandering about the grounds of Mr. Street, a gentleman of large property and high standing in that section of the country, and from which they had a splendid view of the Falls in all their dread magnificence.

At nearly night-fall the party returned to the Railway Station, where a few of them separated from the main body, taking their departure homeward *via* the United States. The others reached Toronto the same evening in perfect safety.

On the evening of the 5th November the Delegation party left Toronto for Montreal in a special train of the Grand Trunk Railway, again obligingly provided by Mr. Brydges, the Managing Director; and they arrived at Montreal on the following morning at 10 o'clock.

An informal meeting of all the Delegates then in Montreal was held at the St. Lawrence Hall, where the Minutes and Resolutions of the Quebec Conference were, for the last time, carefully read over; and the parchment copy of the Resolutions was afterwards signed by all the Delegates present.

The party left Montreal on the same evening, on their return to their several homes in the Eastern Provinces.

Nothing more remains for the Compiler of these unpretending pages than to introduce the Report of the Quebec Conference, which was the result of the deliberations so frequently referred to herein, and whose outlines were

dimly shadowed forth in several of the speeches delivered on important public occasions after the Conference had brought its labors to a close. The Report has been extensively published throughout the British Provinces, and every intelligent person is, no doubt, familiar with its details; but the Compiler feels that this little work would be unpardonably imperfect if it did not contain a copy of it. The Report of the Convention, in all its features, may not just now be deemed practicable as the basis of a constitution for a Confederacy of the British American Provinces, as a whole—owing to sectional differences which are at present apparently irreconcilable; but as the fruit of long and patient deliberation, it may, in many points, be taken as a guide for future and more successful statesmanship.

The festivities which the Canadian people so lavishly poured upon the Delegates, and the offer of which it was found necessary to decline more frequently than to accept—were not allowed to interfere with the business of the Conference, when, preliminary matters being adjusted, the details of the proposed constitution commenced to develop themselves. Early and late hours were devoted to their discussion and consideration; and if the work of the Québec Conference Chamber is not perfect—(what human work ever was?)—it will not be, however, without its advantages, inasmuch as it may serve to throw some light on the path of more skilful and sagacious adventurers, who—fearless of prejudice and suspicion—may be required to moil through the dark labyrinths of that most perplexing of all sciences—the framing of a Nation's Constitution.

A P P E N D I X .

R E P O R T

Of Resolutions adopted at a Conference of Delegates from the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the Colonies of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, held at the City of Quebec, 10th October, 1864, as the Basis of a proposed Confederation of those Provinces and Colonies.

1. The best interests and present and future prosperity of British North America will be promoted by a Federal Union under the Crown of Great Britain, provided such Union can be effected on principles just to the several Provinces

2. In the Federation of the British North American Provinces the system of Government best adapted under existing circumstances to protect the diversified interests of the several Provinces and secure efficiency, harmony and permanency in the working of the Union, would be a general Government charged with matters of common interest to the whole Country, and Local Governments for each of the Canadas and for the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, charged with the control of local matters in their respective sections— provision being made for the admission into the Union on equitable terms of Newfoundland, the North-West Territory, British Columbia and Vancouver:

3. In framing a Constitution for the General Government, the Conference, with a view to the perpetuation of our connection with the Mother Country, and to the promotion of the best interests of the people of these Provinces, desire to follow the model of the British Constitution, so far as our circumstances will permit.

4. The Executive Authority or Government shall be vested in the Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and be administered according to the

well understood principles of the British Constitution by the Sovereign personally, or by the Representative of the Sovereign duly authorized.

5. The Sovereign or Representative of the Sovereign shall be Commander in Chief of the Land and Naval Militia Forces.

6. There shall be a General Legislature or Parliament for the Federated Provinces, composed of a Legislative Council and a House of Commons.

7. For the purpose of forming the Legislative Council the Federated Provinces shall be considered as consisting of three divisions, 1st. Upper Canada; 2nd. Lower Canada; 3rd. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, each division with an equal representation in the Legislative Council.

8. Upper Canada shall be represented in the Legislative Council by 24 Members, Lower Canada by 24 Members, and the three Maritime Provinces by 24 Members, of which Nova Scotia shall have Ten, New Brunswick, Ten, and Prince Edward Island, Four Members.

9. The Colony of Newfoundland shall be entitled to enter the proposed Union with a representation in the Legislative Council of Four Members.

10. The North-West Territory, British Columbia and Vancouver shall be admitted into the Union on such terms and conditions as the Parliament of the Federated Provinces shall deem equitable, and as shall receive the assent of Her Majesty; and in the case of the Province of British Columbia or Vancouver, as shall be agreed to by the Legislature of such Province.

11. The Members of the Legislative Council shall be appointed by the Crown under the Great Seal of the General Government, and shall hold Office during life. If any Legislative Councillor shall, for two consecutive sessions of Parliament, fail to give his attendance in the said Council, his seat shall thereby become vacant.

12. The Members of the Legislative Council shall be British Subjects by Birth or Naturalization, of the full age of Thirty years, shall possess a continuous real property qualification of four thousand dollars over and above all incumbrances, and shall be and continue worth that sum over and above their debts and liabilities; but in case of

Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island the property may be either real or personal.

13. If any question shall arise as to the qualification of a Legislative Councillor the same shall be determined by the Council.

14. The first selection of the Members of the Legislative Council shall be made, except as regards Prince Edward Island, from the Legislative Councils of the various Provinces, so far as a sufficient number be found qualified and willing to serve; such Members shall be appointed by the Crown at the recommendation of the General Executive Government, upon the nomination of the respective Local Governments; and in such nomination due regard shall be had to the claims of the Members of the Legislative Council of the Opposition in each Province, so that all political parties may as nearly as possible be fairly represented.

15. The Speaker of the Legislative Council (unless otherwise provided by Parliament,) shall be appointed by the Crown from among the members of the Legislative Council; and shall hold office during pleasure; and shall only be entitled to a casting vote on an equality of votes.

16. Each of the twenty-four Legislative Councillors representing Lower Canada in the Legislative Council of the General Legislature shall be appointed to represent one of the twenty-four Electoral Divisions mentioned in Schedule A of Chapter first of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, and such Councillor shall reside or possess his qualification in the Division he is appointed to represent.

17. The basis of Representation in the House of Commons shall be population, as determined by the Official Census every ten years; and the number of Members at first shall be 194, distributed as follows:

Upper Canada	82
Lower Canada	65
Nova Scotia	19
New Brunswick	15
Newfoundland	8
and Prince Edward Island	5

18. Until the Official Census of 1871 has been made up

there shall be no change in the number of Representatives from the several sections.

19. Immediately after the completion of the Census of 1871, and immediately after every Decennial Census thereafter, the Representation from each section in the House of Commons shall be re-adjusted on the basis of population.

20. For the purpose of such re-adjustments, Lower Canada shall always be assigned sixty-five members, and each of the other sections shall at each re-adjustment receive, for the ten years then next succeeding, the number of members to which it will be entitled on the same ratio of representation to population as Lower Canada will enjoy according to the Census last taken by having sixty-five members.

21. No reduction shall be made in the number of Members returned by any section, unless its population shall have decreased relatively to the population of the whole Union, to the extent of five per centum.

22. In computing at each decennial period the number of Members to which each section is entitled, no fractional parts shall be considered, unless when exceeding one half the number entitling to a Member, in which case a Member shall be given for each such fractional part.

23. The Legislature of each Province shall divide such Province into the proper number of constituencies, and define the boundaries of each of them.

24. The Local Legislature of each Province may, from time to time, alter the Electoral Districts for the purposes of Representation in such local Legislature, and distribute the representatives to which the Province is entitled in any manner such Legislature may think fit.

25. The number of Members may at any time be increased by the General Parliament—regard being had to the proportionate rights then existing.

26. Until provisions are made by the General Parliament, all the Laws which, at the date of the Proclamation constituting the Union, are in force in the Provinces respectively, relating to the qualification and disqualification of any person to be elected or to sit or vote as a member of the Assembly in the said Provinces respectively—and relating to the qualification or disqualification of

voters, and to the oaths to be taken by voters, and to Returning Officers and their powers and duties,—and relating to the proceedings at Elections,—and to the period during which such Elections may be continued,—and relating to the trial of Controverted Elections,—and the proceedings incident thereto.—and relating to the vacating of seats of Members, and to the issuing and execution of new Writs in case of any seat being vacated otherwise than by a dissolution,—shall respectively apply to Elections of Members to serve in the House of Commons for places situate in those Provinces respectively.

27. Every House of Commons shall continue for five years from the day of the return of the Writs choosing the same, and no longer, subject, nevertheless, to be sooner prorogued or dissolved by the Governor.

28. There shall be a Session of the General Parliament once at least in every year, so that a period of twelve calendar months shall not intervene between the last sitting of the General Parliament in one Session and the first sitting thereof in the next session.

29. The General Parliament shall have power to make Laws for the peace, welfare and good Government of the Federated Provinces (saving the Sovereignty of England), and especially Laws respecting the following subjects:—

1. The Public Debt and Property.
2. The Regulation of Trade and Commerce.
3. The imposition or regulation of Duties of Customs on Imports and Exports, except on Exports of Timber, Logs, Masts, Spars, Deals, and Sawn Lumber, and of Coal and other Minerals.
4. The imposition or regulation of Excise Duties.
5. The raising of money by all or any other modes or systems of Taxation.
6. The borrowing of Money on the Public Credit.
7. Postal Service.
8. Lines of Steam or other Ships, Railways, Canals, and other works, connecting any two or more of the Provinces together, or extending beyond the limits of any Province.
9. Lines of Steamships between the Federated Provinces and Countries.

10. Telegraphic Communication, and the incorporation of Telegraphic Companies.
11. All such works as shall, although lying wholly within any Province, be specially declared by the Acts authorizing them to be for the general advantage.
12. The Census.
13. Militia—Military and Naval Service and Defence.
14. Beacons, Buoys and Light Houses.
15. Navigation and Shipping.
16. Quarantine.
17. Sea Coast and Inland Fisheries.
18. Ferries between any Province and a Foreign Country, or between any two Provinces.
19. Currency and Coinage.
20. Banking, Incorporation of Banks, and the issue of paper money.
21. Savings Banks.
22. Weights and Measures.
23. Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.
24. Interest.
25. Legal Tender.
26. Bankruptcy and Insolvency.
27. Patents of Invention and Discovery.
28. Copy Rights.
29. Indians and Lands reserved for the Indians.
30. Naturalization and Aliens.
31. Marriage and Divorce.
32. The Criminal Law, excepting the Constitution of the Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction, but including the procedure in criminal matters.
33. Rendering uniform all or any of the laws relative to property and civil rights in Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, and rendering uniform the procedure of all or any of the Courts in these Provinces, but any Statute for this purpose shall have no force or authority in any Province until sanctioned by the Legislature thereof.
34. The Establishment of a General Court of Appeal for the Federated Provinces.

35. Immigration.

36. Agriculture.

37. And generally respecting all matters of a general character, not specially and exclusively reserved for the Local Governments and Legislatures.

30. The General Government and Parliament shall have all powers necessary or proper for performing the obligations of the Federated Provinces, as part of the British Empire, to Foreign Countries, arising under Treaties between Great Britain and such Countries.

31. The General Parliament may also, from time to time, establish additional Courts, and the General Government may appoint Judges and Officers thereof, when the same shall appear necessary, or for the public advantage, in order to the due execution of the laws of Parliament.

32. All Courts, Judges and Officers of the several Provinces shall aid, assist and obey the General Government in the exercise of its rights and powers, and for such purposes shall be held to be Courts, Judges and Officers of the General Government.

33. The General Government shall appoint and pay the Judges of the Superior Courts in each Province, and of the County Courts of Upper Canada, and Parliament shall fix their salaries.

34. Until the Consolidation of the Laws of Upper Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, the Judges of these Provinces appointed by the General Government shall be selected from their respective Bars.

35. The Judges of the Courts of Lower Canada shall be selected from the Bar of Lower Canada.

36. The Judges of the Court of Admiralty now receiving salaries shall be paid by the General Government.

37. The Judges of the Superior Courts shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall be removable only on the Address of both Houses of Parliament.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

38. For each of the Provinces there shall be an Executive Officer, styled the Lieutenant Governor, who shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council, under the Great Seal of the Federated Provinces, during pleasure;

such pleasure not to be exercised before the expiration of the first five years, except for cause: such cause to be communicated in writing to the Lieutenant Governor immediately after the exercise of the pleasure as aforesaid, and also by message to both Houses of Parliament, within the first week of the first Session afterwards.

39. The Lieutenant Governor of each Province shall be paid by the General Government.

40. In undertaking to pay the salaries of the Lieutenant Governors, the Conference does not desire to prejudice the claim of Prince Edward Island upon the Imperial Government for the amount now paid for the salary of the Lieutenant Governor thereof.

41. The Local Government and Legislature of each Province shall be constructed in such manner as the existing Legislature of such Province shall provide.

42. The Local Legislatures shall have power to alter or amend their constitution from time to time.

43. The Local Legislatures shall have power to make Laws respecting the following subjects:

1. Direct Taxation and the imposition of Duties on the export of Timber, Logs, Masts, Spars, Deals and Sawn Lumber and of Coals and other Minerals.
2. Borrowing Money on the credit of the Province.
3. The establishment and tenure of local Offices, and the appointment and payment of local Officers.
4. Agriculture.
5. Immigration.
6. Education; saving the rights and privileges which the Protestant or Catholic minority in both Canadas may possess as to their Denominational Schools, at the time when the Union goes into operation.
7. The sale and management of Public Lands, - excepting Lands belonging to the General Government.
8. Sea coast and Inland Fisheries.
9. The establishment, maintenance and management of Penitentiaries, and of Public and Reformatory Prisons.

10. The establishment, maintenance and management of Hospitals, Asylums, Charities and Eleemosynary Institutions.
11. Municipal Institutions.
12. Shop, Saloon, Tavern, Auctioneer and other Licenses.
13. Local Works.
14. The Incorporation of private and local Companies, except such as relate to matters assigned to the General Parliament.
15. Property and civil rights, excepting those portions thereof assigned to the General Parliament.
16. Inflicting punishment by fine, penalties, imprisonment, or otherwise for the breach of laws passed in relation to any subject within their jurisdiction.
17. The Administration of Justice, including the Constitution, maintenance and organization of the Courts—both of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction, and including also the Procedure in Civil Matters.
18. And generally all matters of a private or local nature, not assigned to the General Parliament.

44. The power of respiting, reprieving and pardoning Prisoners convicted of crimes, and of commuting and remitting of sentences, in whole or in part, which belongs of right to the Crown, shall be administered by the Lieutenant Governor of each Province in Council, subject to any instructions he may from time to time receive from the General Government, and subject to any provisions that may be made in this behalf by the General Parliament.

MISCELLANEOUS.

45. In regard to all subjects over which jurisdiction belongs to both the General and Local Legislatures, the laws of the General Parliament shall control and supersede those made by the Local Legislature, and the latter shall be void so far as they are repugnant to, or inconsistent with the former.

46. Both the English and French languages may be employed in the General Parliament and in its proceedings, and in the Local Legislature of Lower Canada, and also in the Federal Courts and in the Courts of Lower Canada.

47. No lands or property belonging to the General or Local Government shall be liable to taxation.

48. All Bills for appropriating any part of the Public Revenue, or for imposing any new Tax or Impost, shall originate in the House of Commons, or in the House of Assembly, as the case may be.

49. The House of Commons or House of Assembly shall not originate or pass any Vote, Resolution, Address or Bill, for the appropriation of any part of the Public Revenue, or of any Tax or Impost to any purpose, not first recommended by Message of the Governor General, or the Lieutenant Governor, as the case may be, during the Session in which such Vote, Resolution, Address or Bill is passed.

50. Any Bill of the General Parliament may be reserved in the usual manner for Her Majesty's Assent; and any Bill of the Local Legislatures may in like manner be reserved for the consideration of the Governor General.

51. Any Bill passed by the General Parliament shall be subject to disallowance by Her Majesty within two years, as in the case of Bills passed by the Legislatures of the said Provinces hitherto; and in like manner any Bill passed by a Local Legislature shall be subject to disallowance by the Governor General within one year after the passing thereof.

52. The Seat of Government of the Federated Provinces shall be OTTAWA, subject to the Royal Prerogative.

53. Subject to any future action of the respective Local Governments, the seat of the Local Government in Upper Canada shall be Toronto; of Lower Canada, Quebec; and the Seats of the Local Governments in the other Provinces shall be as at present.

PROPERTY AND LIABILITIES.

54. All Stocks, Cash, Bankers' Balances and Securities for money belonging to each Province, at the time of the Union, except as hereinafter mentioned, shall belong to the General Government.

55. The following Public Works and Property of each Province, shall belong to the General Government—to wit :

1. Canals ;
2. Public Harbours ;
3. Light Houses and Piers ;
4. Steamboats, Dredges and Public Vessels ;
5. River and Lake Improvements ;
6. Railways and Railway Stocks, Mortgages and other Debts due by Railway Companies ;
7. Military Roads ;
8. Custom Houses, Post Offices and other Public Buildings, except such as may be set aside by the General Government for the use of the Local Legislatures and Governments ;
9. Property transferred by the Imperial Government and known as Ordnance Property ;
10. Armories, Drill Sheds, Military Clothing and Munitions of War ; and
11. Lands set apart for public purposes.

56. All lands, mines, minerals and royalties vested in Her Majesty in the Provinces of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, for the use of such Provinces, shall belong to the Local Government of the territory in which the same are so situate ; subject to any trusts that may exist in respect to any of such lands, or to any interest of other persons in respect of the same.

57. All sums due from purchasers or lessees of such lands, mines or minerals at the time of the Union, shall also belong to the Local Governments.

58. All assets connected with such portions of the public debt of any Province as are assumed by the Local Governments shall also belong to those Governments respectively.

59. The several Provinces shall retain all other Public Property therein, subject to the right of the General Government to assume any Lands or Public Property required for Fortifications or the Defence of the Country.

60. The General Government shall assume all the Debts and Liabilities of each Province.

61. The Debt of Canada, not specially assumed by