

# APPENDIX

(E.)

(See Page 10.)

## Correspondence on the subject of Conference, to discuss the expediency of a Legislative Union of the Maritime Provinces, and Despatches—with enclosures—on the subject of the Quebec Conference on the proposed Confederation of the British North American Provinces.

Prince Edward Island.

No. 31. GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
23rd April, 1864.

MY LORD DUKE ;

Referring to my Despatches No. 17 of 27th February, and No. 22 of 12th March, I have the honor to report, that the following Resolution was passed in the House of Assembly of this Island, on the 18th inst.

“ Resolved, That His Excellency the Lieut. Governor be authorized to appoint Delegates (not to exceed five) to confer with Delegates who may be appointed by the Governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, for the purpose of discussing the expediency of a Union of the three Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, under one Government and Legislature. The Report of the said Delegates to be laid before the Legislature of this Colony, before any further action shall be taken in regard to the proposed question.”

I may add that the opinion of the House of Assembly generally, appears to have been decidedly adverse to the proposed Union.

I have, &c., &c., &c.,  
(Signed) GEORGE DUNDAS,  
Lieut. Governor.

His Grace  
The Duke of Newcastle, K. G.,  
&c., &c. &c.

(COPY.)

Prince Edward Island.

DOWNING STREET,  
11th May, 1864.

No. 6.

SIR ;

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 31, of the 23d ultimo, communicating a Resolution of the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, authorizing the appointment of Delegates to discuss in conjunction with the Delegates of Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick the expediency of a Union of the three Provinces under one Government and Legislature.

I have, &c., &c., &c.,  
(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.  
Lieut. Governor Dundas,  
&c., &c.

(COPY.)

Prince Edward Island.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
3rd August, 1864.

No. 56. Miscellaneous.

SIR ;

I have the honor to enclose copy of a correspondence with the Governor General of Canada, on the subject of a proposal of the Canadian Government to send a Delegation to attend the Conference of Delegates from Nova

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Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, with the view of ascertaining whether the proposed Union of the Maritime Provinces might not be made to embrace the whole of the British North American Provinces.

I have, &c., &c., &c.,

(Signed) GEORGE DUNDAS,  
Lieut. Governor.

The Right Honorable  
Edward Cardwell, M. P.,  
&c., &c., &c.

(ENCLOSURE—COPY.)

*Governor General to Lieut. Governor Dundas.*

QUEBEC,  
30th June, 1864.

SIR;

I have the honor to inform you that it is the wish of the Canadian Government to send a Delegation to attend the Conference which it is proposed to hold this year of gentlemen representing respectively, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, with a view to the Union of those Provinces.

The object of the Canadian Government is to ascertain whether the proposed Union may not be made to embrace the whole of the British North American Provinces.

I shall feel much obliged if you will inform me of the time and place which has been fixed on for the meeting; and I trust the presence of a Canadian Delegation will be agreeable to their brethren of the Maritime Provinces.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed) MONK.

Lieut. Governor Dundas,  
&c., &c.

*Lieut. Governor Dundas to Governor General.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,  
25th July, 1864.

MY LORD;

I have the honor to acknowledge Your Lordship's Despatch of the 30th ultimo, informing me that it is the wish of the Canadian Government to send a Delegation to attend the Con-

ference, which it is proposed to hold this year of gentlemen representing respectively, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and this Island, and further stating that the object of the Canadian Government is to ascertain whether the proposed Union may not be made to embrace the whole of the British North American Provinces.

While the Government of Prince Edward Island is fully sensible of the many advantages that are likely to result from the meeting of the Representatives of Canada with those of the Maritime Provinces, and would cordially welcome their presence, a difficulty in recognizing in an official capacity Delegates from Canada at this Conference presents itself, since the local Legislature has, in the present instance, authorized the appointment of a Delegation for the specific purpose of discussing the expediency of a Legislative Union of the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

I shall have the honor to inform Your Lordship of the time and place of meeting so soon as they are decided upon, and I have only to add, that it will afford my Ministers much pleasure to learn that some of the public men of Canada will visit, at that time, the place which may be appointed for the meeting of this Conference.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed) GEORGE DUNDAS,  
Lieut. Governor.

The Right Honorable  
Viscount Monk.  
&c., &c., &c.

(COPY.)

Prince Edward Island.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
3rd August, 1864.

No. 57. EXECUTIVE.

SIR;

I have the honor to inform you that it has been mutually agreed between Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and this Island, that Charlottetown, the Capital of this Colony, be selected as the place of meeting for the forthcoming Conference, which is to discuss the expediency of a Union of these three Provinces.

The first of September has been fixed as the period of meeting.

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I have, with the advice of my Ministers, nominated five gentlemen to represent this Island at the ensuing Conference. Three of these gentlemen are members of the Government. Two are selected from the Opposition.

Their names are as follows:—

The Hon. J. H. Gray, (Leader of the Government.)

The Hon. E. Palmer, (Attorney General.)

“ W. H. Pope, (Colonial Secretary.)

“ George Coles.

“ Andrew A. McDonald.

I have the honor to be,

&c., &c., &c.,

(Signed) GEORGE DUNDAS,

Lieut. Governor.

The Right Honorable

Edward Cardwell, M. P.,

&c., &c., &c.

(COPY.)

Prince Edward Island.

DOWNING STREET,

8th September, 1864.

No. 17.

SIR;

I have the honor to acknowledge your Despatch, No. 57, of the 3rd of August, announcing the selection which you had made of gentlemen to represent Prince Edward Island in the Conference on the question of a Union of the Maritime Provinces.

I have also received your Despatch, No. 56, of the 3rd of August, communicating a correspondence between you and Lord Monk, on a suggestion, that Delegates, from Canada should be present at the time of these Conferences. I think that the view which you have taken of the subject, in your letters to Lord Monk, is quite correct and proper.

I have the honor to be,

&c., &c., &c.,

(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

Lieut. Governor Dundas,

&c., &c.

(COPY.)

Prince Edward Island.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

14th September, 1864.

No. 66. Miscellaneous.

SIR;

Referring to my Despatches, noted in the margin, [17, 27th Feb.; 31, 23d April; 56 and 57, 3rd August,] I have the honor to enclose further correspondence on the subject of the meeting of the Delegates to confer on the proposed Union of the Maritime Provinces.

In accordance with the arrangements made in the correspondence, the Delegates of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island opened the Conference at Charlottetown, the capital of this Island, on the 1st instant, and admitted a Deputation of the Canadian Government to discuss informally the extension of the Union to the whole of the British North American Provinces.

Canada was represented by Hon. Messrs. Macdonald, Cartier, Galt, MacGee, Langevin, Brown, Campbell and Macdougall.

Nova Scotia by Hon. Messrs. Tupper, Dickey, MacCully and Mr. Archibald.

New Brunswick by Hon. Messrs. Tilley, Johnson, Steeves, Chandler and J. H. Gray.

Prince Edward Island by Hon. Messrs. Gray, Palmer, W. H. Pope, Coles and A. A. Macdonald.

The Conference sat with closed doors until Wednesday, 7th instant, and then adjourned to resume its sittings at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on the 10th instant. From Nova Scotia it would, I understand, adjourn to New Brunswick.

I have, &c., &c., &c.,

(Signed) GEORGE DUNDAS,

Lieut. Governor.

The Right Honorable

Edward Cardwell, M. P.,

&c. &c. &c.

ENCLOSURES 1—10.

Sir R. G. Macdonnell to Lieutenant Governor Dundas.

(Copy.)—1.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

HALIFAX, N. S.,

11th July, 1864.

SIR;

I have the honor to inform you that His Lordship the Governor General of Canada has

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applied to me for information as to the intended time and place of meeting of the Delegates who, in accordance with Resolutions of the several Legislatures of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, are to confer on the expediency of a Union of those Provinces.

I find that, although the Resolution authorizing the appointment and meeting of these Delegates has been regularly passed by the Legislatures of all three Provinces, no further step has been taken in the matter. Lest it might be supposed that it devolves on this Province, as originating the idea, to initiate also further action, and that any delay can be fairly charged on the Executive here, I wish to inform your Excellency that having consulted my Executive Council, I am prepared to nominate five Delegates on the part of this Province, three to represent the existing Government, and two Her Majesty's Opposition.

In reference to the time and place for the meeting of the Delegates, I can only say, that whilst I and my Ministry would very cordially welcome the Representatives of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island in this capital, we prefer leaving to them the choice of such place of meeting, as may be in their opinion most appropriate, and most agreeable to themselves.

I see some advantages in the selection of Charlottetown for that purpose, but the point is one on which any determination taken by the authorities of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island will be at once acted on by myself and my Ministry.

I would therefore suggest the expediency of your conferring with His Excellency the Administrator of the Government of New Brunswick, on the early appointment of Delegates, and fixing the time and place for their meeting. Beyond a desire that no further delay, which can be avoided, should take place, neither I nor my Ministry have anything to suggest. We are prepared to acquiesce promptly and willingly in any decision in which your Government and that of New Brunswick may jointly arrive.

I have, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL.

Lieut. Governor Dundas,

&c. &c. &c.

2.

*Telegrams between Lieut. Governor Dundas and Col. Cole.*

To COL. COLE, Fredericton;

Telegraph if your Ministers approve Charlottetown, and first September for Conference, Nova Scotia and Island agree.

(Signed) GEORGE DUNDAS,  
Lieut. Governor.

*Col. Cole to Lieut. Governor Dundas.*

Letter posted yesterday to say Charlottetown, first September will answer.

COLONEL COLE,  
Administrator.

Fredericton, 26th July, 1864.

3.

*Administrator of Government of New Brunswick to Lieut. Governor Dundas.*

(COPY.)

FREDERICTON, N. B.,  
25th July, 1864.

SIR;

I have the honor to inform your Excellency, that this Government are prepared to nominate Delegates to attend the Conference on the subject of the Union of the Maritime Provinces, and that they are willing to accede to your Excellency's suggestion, that the Conference should be held at Charlottetown on Sept. 1st.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. COLE.

His Excellency

The Lieut. Governor, &c.,  
Prince Edward Island.

4.

*Lieut. Governor Dundas to Governor General.*

(COPY.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,  
28th July, 1864.

MY LORD;

I have the honor to inform your Lordship that as regards the place of meeting of the

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Conference for discussing the expediency of a Union of the three Maritime Provinces, Charlottetown, the Capital of this Colony, has been mutually agreed on by Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island. The time of meeting to be the 1st day of September.

I feel it unnecessary for me to assure Your Lordship that I shall rejoice to receive in Prince Edward Island, those gentlemen who may be delegated from Canada to attend the Conference.

I have, &c., &c.,  
(Signed) GEORGE DUNDAS,  
Lieut. Governor.

The Right Honorable  
Viscount Monck.

5.

(COPY.)

*Lieut. Governor Dundas to Sir R. G. Macdonnell.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,  
28th July, 1864.

SIR;

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 7, of date 11th July, 1864, in which you inform me that His Lordship the Governor General of Canada has applied to you for information as to the intended time and place of meeting of the Delegates who are to confer on the expediency of a Union of the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

I have also received a communication from the Governor General on the same subject.

A copy of this with my reply, I have now the honor to transmit for your Excellency's information.

I have submitted to my Ministers the suggestion made by Your Excellency, that Charlottetown be selected as the place of meeting for the intended Conference.

This arrangement is approved of by my Government, who will gladly welcome to Charlottetown, such gentlemen as may be named, to attend the Conference on the part of the neighboring Provinces.

My Ministers have suggested to me the first of September as a very suitable period for the Conference to be held.

The absence of the Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick has created some delay in ascer-

taining whether the proposed time and place were considered suitable by the Government of that Province. I have the satisfaction however, to inform your Excellency that a Despatch from the Administrator of the Government of New Brunswick, received this morning, assures me that the proposal to hold the Conference in Charlottetown, on the 1st of September next, meets the approval of the Government.

I trust that these arrangements may have your Excellency's approbation, and that of your Ministers.

I have, &c., &c., &c.,  
(Signed) GEORGE DUNDAS,  
Lieut. Governor.

His Excellency

Sir Richard G. Macdonnell, C. B.,  
&c. &c. &c.

6.

*Lieut. Governor Dundas to Administrator of Government of New Brunswick.*

(COPY.)  
GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,  
28th July, 1864.

SIR;

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, dated 25th July, informing me that the Government of New Brunswick is prepared to nominate Delegates to attend the Conference on the subject of the Union of the Maritime Provinces, and also that the Government is willing to accede to my suggestion that the Conference should be held in Charlottetown on September 1st.

I have to acknowledge the promptitude with which the Government of New Brunswick has acceded to this proposal, and assure them that my Ministers will heartily welcome to Charlottetown, the gentlemen who may represent New Brunswick at the forthcoming Conference.

I enclose for your information, copy of a correspondence with the Governor General of Canada on the subject of a proposal of the Canadian Government to send a Delegation to attend the Conference.

I have the honor to be,  
&c., &c.

(Signed) GEORGE DUNDAS,  
Lieut. Governor.

His Excellency Colonel Cole,  
&c. &c. &c.

7.

*Governor General to Lieut. Governor Dundas.*

(COPY.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
QUEBEC, 8th August, 1864.

SIR ;

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of 25th July, informing me that the meeting of the Delegates from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, to consider the propriety of a Union of these Provinces, had been fixed to take place at Charlottetown on Sept 1st.

I have the honor to inform you that the Hon. Messrs. MacDonald, Cartier, Brown and Galt have been appointed as a Deputation from the Government of Canada to attend the Conference with a view to ascertain whether Canada might not be included in that Union.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed) MONCK.

Lieut. Governor Dundas,  
&c. &c.

8.

*Governor General to Lieut. Governor Dundas.*

(COPY.)

QUEBEC, 1st September, 1864.

SIR ;

I have the honor to enclose for your information a copy of a Report of my Executive Council, approved by myself in reference to the Conference of Delegates from the Maritime Provinces at Charlottetown.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed) MONCK.

His Excellency George Dundas,  
&c. &c. &c.

*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Hon. the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 29th August, 1864.*

The Committee in Council have given their best consideration to the Despatches which have passed between your Excellency and the Lieutenant Governors of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, on the subject of the Conference proposed to be held at Charlottetown, with reference to the future Union of the Provinces with Canada.

The Committee entirely concur in the opinion expressed by the Lieutenant Governors that the proposed meeting must necessarily be of an informal character, but they consider very great advantages will flow from the opportunity that will be thus afforded of considering the practicability of uniting, under one Government, the respective Provinces ; and should it be found that a reasonable prospect exists of such a Union being practicable, the Committee consider that it will then be possible to proceed to a more formal Conference, and to place before the Imperial Government such a general outline of the policy proposed, as may enable Her Majesty's Ministers to determine whether the interests of the Empire will be promoted thereby, and of giving the sanction of the Queen to the future negotiations on the subject.

The Committee therefore respectfully recommend to your Excellency that such of your Excellency's advisers as can conveniently be spared from their official duties at Quebec, should be authorized to proceed to Charlottetown for the purpose of conferring informally with the Representatives from the Maritime Provinces.

(Certified) W. H. HEMSWORTH,  
As. C. E. C.

*Sir R. G. Macdonnell to Lieut. Governor Dundas.*

9.

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
HALIFAX, N. S.,  
27th August, 1864.

SIR ;

I have been unable, owing to various fortuitous circumstances, to supply sooner, a list of the Delegates appointed to represent this Province in the meeting of Delegates which is to assemble at Charlottetown on the 1st proximo, for the purpose of considering the expediency of a Union between the Lower Provinces.

I am now enabled to give the following names, with the proviso, however, that some further change may be necessary at the last moment.

The list as now settled is, the Hon. Charles Tupper, Provincial Secretary ; the Hon. William A. Henry, Attorney General ; the Hon. R. B. Dickey, M. L. C. ; Adams G. Archibald,

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Esquire, M. P. P.; and John Locke, Esquire,  
M. P. P.

I have, &c. &c.

(Signed)

RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL.  
His Excellency  
Lieut. Governor Dundas.

10.

Sir R. G. Macdonnell to Lieut. Governor  
Dundas.

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
HALIFAX, N. S.,  
29th August, 1864.

SIR;

In reference to my Despatch of the 27th instant, I have now the honor to inform you that Mr. Locke having resigned the post of Delegate for Nova Scotia at the meeting of Delegates for the Lower Provinces, fixed for the 1st September, I have this day appointed the Hon. J. MacCully to be a Delegate for this Province.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL.  
Lieut. Governor  
George Dundas, &c.

Right Hon. Edward Cardwell to Lieut. Governor  
Dundas.

No. 21.

(Copy.)

DOWNING STREET,  
7th October, 1864.

SIR;

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 66, of the 14th ultimo, with enclosures on the subject of the Conference which was held at Charlottetown, during the first week of September, to discuss the question of the Union of the Maritime Provinces of British North America.

I have, &c. &c.

(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

Lieut. Governor Dundas.

&c., &c., &c.

Lieut. Governor Dundas to Right Honble.  
Edward Cardwell.

No. 5, Miscellaneous.

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
9th January, 1865.

SIR;

Referring to my Despatch, No. 66, of 14th September, 1864, I have the honor to enclose copy of a Report of the proceedings of the Conference held to consider the question of a Legislative Union of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

The Report of which this is a copy, was forwarded to me by the Chairman of the Conference on the 7th instant.

I have, &c. &c.

(Signed) GEORGE DUNDAS,  
Lieut. Governor.

The Right Honble.

Edward Cardwell, M. P., &c.

*Report of proceedings of a Conference held to consider the Question of a Legislative Union of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.*

The Conference was composed of the following Delegates:

Hon. Charles Tupper, Provincial Secretary.  
Hon. W. A. Henry, Attorney General.  
Hon. Jonathan McCully, M. L. C.  
Hon. R. B. Dickey, M. L. C.  
Adams G. Archibald, Esquire, M. P. P.  
Hon. S. L. Tilley, Provincial Secretary.  
Hon. W. H. Steeves, M. L. C. and M. E. C.  
Hon. J. M. Johnston, Attorney General.  
Hon. C. B. Chandler, M. L. C.  
Hon. J. H. Gray, M. P. P.  
Hon. Col. J. H. Gray, M. E. C.  
Hon. W. H. Pope, Colonial Secretary.  
Hon. Edward Palmer, Attorney General.  
Hon. George Coles, M. P. P.  
Hon. Andrew Macdonald, M. L. C.

The Delegates met at the Colonial Building, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, on the 1st day of September, 1864, when, on motion of the Hon. Charles Tupper, seconded by the Hon. S. L. Tilley, the Hon. Colonel Gray was appointed Chairman of the Conference. The Hon. Charles Tupper and the Hon. S. L. Tilley were appointed Joint Secretaries.

After some time spent in general discussion, it was decided to receive a deputation from the Government of Canada, who had arrived for

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the purpose of explaining to the Conference the views of that Government upon the Union of British North America.

In conformity with that decision, the following members of the Canadian Government were received by the Conference on the 2nd day of September:

Hon. J. A. Macdonald, Attorney General,  
C. W.

Hon. G. E. Cartier, Attorney General, C.E.

Hon. George Brown, M. P. P., President  
Executive Council.

Hon. A. T. Galt, Minister of Finance.

Hon. T. D. McGee, Minister of Agriculture.

Hon. William Macdougall, Provincial Secretary.

Hon. Alexander Campbell, M. L. C., Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Hon. L. H. Langevin, M. P. P., Solicitor General, L. C.

The Conference met separately, and with these gentlemen daily, until Wednesday the 7th September, and full and free discussion took place between them and the members of the Conference.

Upon the 7th September, at the invitation of the Delegates from Nova Scotia, the Conference was adjourned to meet at Halifax, N. S., when, on the 10th September, it was reassembled at the Legislative Council Chamber, and the discussions continued with the members of the Canadian Government. On the 12th September, upon the invitation of the Delegates from New Brunswick, the Conference was adjourned to meet at St. John, N. B.—Previous to adjournment, the Hon. J. A. Macdonald announced to the Conference that the Executive Council of Canada would advise His Excellency the Governor General

to invite the Lieutenant Governors of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, to appoint Delegates to attend a Conference at Quebec, to take formally into consideration the subject of a Union of all the British North American Provinces.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Conference met at Stubbs' Hotel, St. John, N. B., on the 16th September, when it was decided to adjourn until after the Conference to be called at Quebec, had formally discussed the larger question in all its bearings.

An adjournment accordingly took place until again called by the Chairman, to meet at such time and place as he should think fit, of which due notice should be given by the Secretaries to the Members.

Such adjourned meeting was duly called and held at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, C. W., on the 3rd November, when it was

“Resolved,

“That in view of the resolutions passed at the Quebec Conference in favor of a Confederation of the British North American Provinces, this Conference decide to postpone the consideration of the question of a Legislative Union of the Maritime Provinces, and that the Joint Secretaries be requested to draw up a report of the proceedings of the Conference for the information of the Lieutenant Governors and of the Legislatures of the Maritime Provinces.”

A vote of thanks having been passed unanimously to the Chairman for the able manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office, the Conference was, on motion adjourned *sine die*.

(Signed) J. HAMILTON GRAY, Chairman.

“ CHARLES TUPPER, } Joint  
“ S. L. TILLEY, } Secretaries.

CORRESPONDENCE ON THE SUBJECT OF A CONTEMPLATED CONFEDERATION OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

Prince Edward Island.

No. 19. DOWNING STREET,  
1st October, 1864.

SIR;

I learn from the Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia that it is in contemplation to resume at Quebec the discussion of the question of an Intercolonial Union, which is now engaging the attention of British North America.

Lord Monck has intimated his intention of addressing me on this subject, but as I learn

that it is desired that the intended meeting shall be held early in October, I think it expedient to inform you at once, that I entertain no objection to the proposed mission of some of the members of your Government, if the meeting at Quebec should be finally resolved upon.

I have, &c. &c.

(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

Lieut. Governor Dundas,  
&c. &c. &c.

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(COPY.)

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,  
GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
8th October, 1864.

No. 69. Miscellaneous.

SIR;

I have the honor herewith to enclose a correspondence between the Governor General and myself on the subject of a Deputation from this Province to attend a Conference to be held at Quebec on the 10th instant, the proposed Conference to consider the question of a Union of Canada and the Maritime Provinces.

In compliance with the Governor General's request, that I would name a Deputation to represent Prince Edward Island at this forthcoming Conference, I appointed the following gentlemen, viz: Hon. Messrs. Gray, Palmer, W. H. Pope, Davies, Coles, Haviland, Whelan and A. A. Macdonald. All these gentlemen have proceeded to Canada to attend the Conference with the exception of Mr. Davies, who is detained by business engagements.

I have, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) GEORGE DUNDAS,  
Lieut. Governor.

The Right Honorable

Edward Cardwell, M. P.,  
&c. &c. &c.

(ENCLOSURE—COPY.)

Governor General to Lieut. Governor Dundas.

QUEBEC,

23rd September, 1864.

SIR;

I have the honor to transmit a copy of an approved minute of the Executive Council of Canada, respecting the proposal to hold a Conference of Delegates from the Colonies of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland with the Ministers of Canada, to consider the question of a Union of these Colonies, and to digest a Scheme for the practical reallocation of the idea which may be submitted as embodying the joint opinions of the Governments of the several Provinces, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with a view to obtaining his sanction for legislation on the subject.

In conformity with the request contained in this Minute, I have the honor to invite you to name a deputation to represent your Province

in the approaching Conference, which will meet at Quebec on the 10th October.

I have, &c. &c.

(Signed) MONCK.

*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 23rd September, 1864.*

The Committee of Council has the honor to inform your Excellency that the Deputation from the Executive Council who met the Delegates from the Maritime Provinces at Charlottetown, on the 1st instant, in accordance with the Order in Council of the 29th ultimo, have reported that such Conference duly met; and that the question of a Confederation of the British North American Colonies was discussed at length, and such progress made that it was thought desirable by the Conference that the subject should be resumed in a formal and official manner, under the authority of the Governments of the several Provinces.

The Committee have therefore the honor to advise and submit for your Excellency's approval, that the several Governments of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland be invited to appoint Delegates under the authority of the Despatch of the Secretary for the Colonies to the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, dated July 6th, 1862, and communicated by the Colonial Office to your Excellency in a Despatch of the same date, to confer with the Canadian Government on the subject of a Union or Federation of the British North American Provinces.

The Committee beg leave further to recommend that Quebec be selected as the place, and the 10th of October next the time for the meeting, as they have ascertained that such time and place will meet the views and convenience of the several Governments.

Certified,

WAL. H. LEE, C. E. C.

Lieut. Governor Dundas to Governor General.

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,  
6th October, 1864.

MY LORD;

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this day of your Despatch, dated 2nd September

ber, transmitting to me a copy of an approved Minute of the Executive Council of Canada, respecting a proposal to hold, at Quebec, on the 10th October, a Conference of Delegates from the Maritime Provinces with the Ministers of Canada, to consider the question of a Union of these Provinces.

Your Lordship invites me to name a Deputation to represent Prince Edward Island at this approaching Conference.

I have accordingly, with the advice of my Ministers, named the following gentlemen, who will, I understand, proceed to-day to Quebec, in order to be present there on the 10th instant:

- Hon. J. H. Gray, P. E. C.
- Hon. Edward Palmer, Attorney General.
- Hon. W. H. Pope, Colonial Secretary.
- Hon. D. Davies, M. E. C.
- Hon. A. A. Macdonald, M. L. C.
- Hon. George Coles, M. P. P.
- Hon. T. H. Haviland, M. P. P.
- Hon. Edward Whelan, M. P. P.

I have the honor to be,

&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) GEORGE DUNDAS,  
Lieutenant Governor.

The Right Honble.  
Viscount Monck,  
&c. &c.

(COPY.)

Prince Edward Island.

No. 26.

DOWNING STREET,  
1st November, 1864.

SIR;

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 69, of the 8th ultimo, reporting the selection of Delegates to represent Prince Edward Island at the Conference at Quebec, on the subject of a Union between the British North American Provinces.

I have, &c. &c.

(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

Lieut. Governor Dundas,  
&c. &c. &c.

(COPY.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, QUEBEC,  
12th November, 1864.

SIR;

Referring to my Despatch of 23d September, and to your answer of 6th October, I have the

honor to inform you that the gentlemen named by you to represent Prince Edward Island began their consultations with the Delegates from the other Provinces, and the Ministers of Canada, on the 10th October.

The Members of the Conference chose Sir E. P. Tache, Prime Minister of Canada, as their Chairman, and I have now the honor to transmit to you a copy of the Resolutions adopted by the Conference, authenticated by the signature of that gentleman.

I have also transmitted a similar copy to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to the Lieutenant Governors of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and the Governor of Newfoundland.

I have, &c. &c.

MONCK.

Lieut. Governor Dundas,  
&c. &c. &c.

(ENCLOSURE)

### REPORT

Of Resolutions adopted at the 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

APPENDIX (E.)

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 authorised.

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 Federal Provinces, composed of a Legislative Council and 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 the 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

APPENDIX (E.)

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 the House of Commons, 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 other countries.
10. Telegraphic communication and the incorporation of Telegraph Companies.

## APPENDIX (E)

11. All such works as shall, although lying wholly within any Province, be specially declared by the Acts authorising 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 Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction, but including the procedure on 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.
38. 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 in 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.

## APPENDIX (E.)

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 or 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 Legislatures 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.

## APPENDIX (E.)

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. Railway 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, Nova Scotia,

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 of 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 Upper and Lower Canada respectively, shall not exceed at the time of the Union,

\$62,500,000

Nova Scotia shall enter the Union with a debt not exceeding,

8,000,000

And New Brunswick, with a debt not exceeding,

7,000,000

62. In case Nova Scotia or New Brunswick do not incur liabilities beyond those for which their Governments are now bound, and which shall make their debts at the date of Union less than \$8,000,000 and \$7,000,000 respectively, they shall be entitled to interest at 5 per cent. on the amount not so incurred, in like manner as is hereinafter provided for Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island; the foregoing resolution being in no respect intended to limit the powers given to the respective Governments of those Provinces by Legislative authority, but only to limit the maximum amount of charge to be assumed by the General Government. Provided always, that the powers so conferred by the respective Legislatures shall be exercised within five years from this date, or the same shall then lapse.

63. Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, not having incurred Debts equal to those of the other Provinces, shall be entitled to receive by half-yearly payments in advance from the General Government, the Interest at five per cent. on the difference between the actual

APPENDIX (E)

amount of their respective Debts at the time of the Union, and the average amount of indebtedness per head of the Population of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

64. In consideration of the transfer to the General Parliament of the powers of Taxation, an annual grant in aid of each Province shall be made, equal to 80 cents per head of the Population, as established by the Census of 1861. The Population of Newfoundland being estimated at 130,000. Such aid shall be in full settlement of all future demands upon the General Government for local purposes, and shall be paid half-yearly in advance to each Province.

65. The position of New Brunswick being such as to entail large immediate charges upon her local revenues, it is agreed that for the period of ten years from the time when the Union takes effect, an additional allowance of \$63,000 per annum shall be made to that Province. But that so long as the liability of that Province remains under \$7,000,000, a deduction equal to the interest on such deficiency shall be made from the \$63,000.

66. In consideration of the surrender to the General Government by Newfoundland of all its rights in Mines and Minerals, and of all the ungranted and unoccupied Lands of the Crown. it is agreed that the sum of \$150,000 shall each year be paid to that Province, by semi-annual payments. Provided that that Colony shall retain the right of opening, constructing and controlling Roads and Bridges through any of the said Lands, subject to any Laws which the General Parliament may pass in respect of the same.

67. All engagements that may, before the Union, be entered into with the Imperial Government for the Defence of the Country, shall be assumed by the General Government.

68. The General Government shall secure, without delay, the completion of the Intercolonial Railway from Riviere-du-Loup through New Brunswick to Truro in Nova Scotia.

69. The communications with the North-Western Territory, and the improvements required for the development of the Trade of the Great West with Seaboard, are regarded by this Conference as subjects of the highest importance to the Federated Provinces, and shall be prosecuted at the earliest possible period that the state of the finances will permit.

70. The sanction of the Imperial and Local

Parliaments shall be sought for the Union of the Provinces, on the principles adopted by the Conference.

71. That Her Majesty the Queen be solicited to determine the rank and name of the Federated Provinces.

72. The proceedings of the Conference shall be authenticated by the signatures of the Delegates, and submitted by each Delegation to its own Government, and the Chairman is authorised to submit a copy to the Governor General for transmission to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I certify that the above is a true copy of the original Report of Resolutions adopted in Conference.

(Signed) E. P. TACHÉ.

(COPY)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,  
20th November 1864.

MY LORD ;

I have the honor to acknowledge with thanks, your Lordship's Despatch, of 12th instant, transmitting copy of the Resolutions which were adopted by the Conference of Quebec, as a Basis of a proposed Confederation of the British American Provinces.

I have, &c. &c.

(Signed) GEORGE DUNDAS,  
Lieut. Governot.

The Right Honorable  
Viscount Monck.

&c., &c., &c.

No. 78. (COPY.)

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,  
GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
28th November, 1864.

SIR ;

I have the honor to report that the Delegates of this Province who proceeded to Quebec to attend the Conference on the question of Colonial Union, have returned to this Island.

I have received from the Governor General of Canada a communication enclosing a copy of the Resolutions adopted by the Conference, and informing me that a similar copy has been forwarded to the Colonial Office.

Until this important question has been more

APPENDIX (E.)

fully discussed in this Island, it would, perhaps, be premature for me to express an opinion whether the people will declare for or against the proposed Union. I may, however, remark, that there is at present unmistakably a strong feeling against it in the country.

I have, &c. &c. &c.  
 (Signed) GEORGE DUNDAS,  
 Lieut. Governor.

The Right Honorable  
 Edward Cardwell, M. P.,  
 &c. &c. &c.

(COPY.)  
 Prince Edward Island.  
 DOWNING STREET,  
 8th December, 1864

No. 29.

SIR ;

I have the honor to transmit to you for your information the enclosed copy of a Despatch which I have addressed to the Governor of Canada, upon the Resolutions adopted by the Representatives of the several Provinces, who assembled at Quebec to consider the subject of Federation.

This Despatch so fully communicates the views of Her Majesty's Government on this important subject, that I need do no more than request of you to take the necessary steps for giving effect to them in the Province under your Government.

I have, &c. &c.

(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

Lieut. Governor Dundas.  
 &c., &c., &c.

(Mr Secretary Cardwell to Viscount Monck.)

(COPY OF COPY.)

Canada.  
 DOWNING STREET,  
 3rd December, 1864.

No. 93.

MY LORD ;

Her Majesty's Government have received with the most cordial satisfaction Your Lordship's Despatch of the 7th ultimo, transmitting for their consideration the Resolutions adopted

by the Representatives of the several Provinces of British North America, who were assembled at Quebec.

With the sanction of the Crown, and upon the invitation of the Governor General, men of every Province, chosen by the respective Lieutenant Governors, without distinction of party, assembled to consider questions of the utmost interest to every subject of the Queen, of whatever race or faith, resident in those Provinces, and have arrived at a conclusion destined to exercise a most important influence upon the future welfare of the whole community.

Animated by the warmest sentiments of loyalty and devotion to their sovereign, earnestly desirous to secure for their posterity throughout all future time the advantages which they enjoy as subjects of the British Crown,—steadfastly attached to the Institutions under which they live, they have conducted their deliberations with patient sagacity, and have arrived at unanimous conclusions on questions involving many difficulties, and calculated under less favorable auspices to have given rise to many differences of opinion.

Such an event is in the highest degree honorable to those who have taken part in these deliberations. It must inspire confidence in the men by whose judgment and temper this result has been attained ; and will ever remain on record as an evidence of the salutary influence exercised by the Institutions under which these qualities have been so signally developed.

Her Majesty's Government have given to your Despatch, and to the Resolutions of the Conference their most deliberate consideration. They have regarded them as a whole, and as having been designed by those who have framed them to establish as complete and perfect a Union of the whole into one Government, as the circumstances of the case, and a due consideration of existing interests, would admit. They accept them, therefore, as being in the deliberate judgment of those best qualified to decide upon the subject, the best framework of a measure to be passed by the Imperial Parliament for attaining that most desirable result.

The point of principal importance to the practical well-working of the scheme is the accurate determination of the limits between the authority of the Central, and that of the local Legislatures in their relation to each other. It has not been possible to exclude

APPENDIX (E.)

from the Resolutions some provisions which appear to be less consistent than might, perhaps, have been desired with the simplicity and unity of the system. But upon the whole it appears to Her Majesty's Government, that precautions have been taken which are obviously intended to secure to the central Government the means of effective action throughout the several Provinces, and to guard against those evils which must inevitably arise, if any doubt were permitted to exist as to the respective limits of central and local authority. They are glad to observe that, although large powers of Legislation are intended to be vested in local bodies, yet the principle of central control has been steadily kept in view. The importance of this principle cannot be overrated. Its maintenance is essential to the practical efficiency of the system; and to its harmonious operation both in the general administration and in the Governments of the several Provinces. A very important part of this subject is the expense which may attend the working of the central and the local Governments. Her Majesty's Government cannot but express the earnest hope that the arrangements which may be adopted in this respect may not be of such a nature as to increase, at least in any considerable degree, the whole expenditure, or to make any material addition to the taxation, and thereby retard the internal industry, or tend to impose new burdens on the commerce of the country.

Her Majesty's Government are anxious to lose no time in conveying to you their general approval of the proceedings of the Conference. There are, however, two provisions of great importance which seem to require revision. The first of these is the provision contained in the 44th Resolution, with respect to the exercise of the Prerogative of Pardon. It appears to Her Majesty's Government that this duty belongs to the Representative of the Sovereign, and could not with propriety be devolved upon the Lieutenant Governors, who will, under the present scheme, be appointed not directly by the Crown, but by the central Government of the United Provinces.

The second point which Her Majesty's Government desire should be reconsidered, is the Constitution of the Legislative Council. They appreciate the considerations which have influenced the Conference in determining the mode in which this Body, so important to the

Constitution of the Legislature, should be composed. But it appears to them to require further consideration, whether if the members be appointed for life, and their number be fixed, there will be any sufficient means of restoring harmony between the Legislative Council, and the popular Assembly, if it shall ever unfortunately happen that a decided difference of opinion shall arise between them.

These two points relating to the Prerogative of the Crown and to the constitution of the Upper Chamber, have appeared to require distinct, and separate notice. Questions of minor consequence, and matters of detailed arrangement, may properly be reserved for a future time, when the provisions of the Bill, intended to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament, shall come under consideration, Her Majesty's Government anticipate no serious difficulty in this part of the case, since the Resolutions will generally be found sufficiently explicit to guide those who will be entrusted with the preparation of the Bill. It appears to them, therefore, that you should now take immediate measures, in concert with the Lieutenant Governors of the several Provinces, for submitting to the respective Legislatures this project of the Conference, and if, as I hope, you are able to report that these Legislatures sanction and adopt the scheme, Her Majesty's Government will render you all the assistance in their power, for carrying it into effect.

It will probably be found to be the most convenient course that in concert with the Lieutenant Governors you should select a deputation of the persons best qualified to proceed to this country, that they may be present during the preparation of the Bill, and give to Her Majesty's Government the benefit of their counsel upon any question which may arise during the passage of the measure through the two Houses of Parliament.

I have, &c., &c.,  
 (Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL,  
 Governor Viscount MONCK,  
 &c., &c., &c.

No. 85. (COPY.)  
 PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,  
 GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
 30th December, 1864.

Sir;  
 I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 29, of 8th December,

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1864, enclosing copy of a Despatch addressed to the Governor General of Canada upon the Resolutions of the Conference, which recently assembled at Quebec to consider the subject of Federation.

In accordance with the wishes of Her Majesty's Government, I shall, in concert with the Governor General, take steps for submitting to the Provincial Legislature the project of the Conference.

I enclose a short article from the "Islander" of this day's date, a local newspaper which has up to this time strongly advocated the proposed Union. This article declares the feeling of the Colony to be decidedly opposed to the project of the Quebec Conference. I may add that from personal observation, I am convinced that such is the present state of public opinion on this subject.

I have, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) GEORGE DUNDAS,  
Lieut. Governor.

The Right Honorable

Edward Cardwell, M. P.,

&c. &c. &c.

(ENCLOSURE.)

The year 1864 will live in history as the EPOCH OF CONFEDERATION—the year in which, in our little Town, assembled the leading minds of the British North American Colonies, and entered upon the discussion of the great question of a Confederation of the several Provinces, which resulted in the Quebec Conference, and the adoption of the Resolutions which are to form the basis of a Confederation destined at no very distant day to constitute one of the greatest nations of the earth.

The expense of the Conference will be complained of by some in the Lower Provinces, especially in this Island, where the great majority of the people appear to be wholly averse to Confederation. Let our people bear in mind, that if no other benefits should result from the Conference, than those which will flow from the interchange of sentiments between the leading statesmen of the several Provinces, and the wide dissemination of information relating to the Colonies, consequent upon the publication in all parts of Europe of the speeches delivered by the delegates, they, in common with the people of the several Colonies, will be amply repaid.

For years past the statesmen of the several Provinces have been impressed with the desirability of a general meeting for the purpose of discussing matters relating to the Provinces generally. No occasion other than the Conferences of 1864 could have brought together the men who met in Charlottetown and at Quebec. They were men of very different politics—Members of Governments and Members of Oppositions—not a few of whom had for years been mutually opposed the one to the other—often in contests savoring too much of personal feeling—they met, and displaying a common spirit of conciliation, compromise and concession, and actuated by one common desire—that of advancing the general interest of their common country. Well may the Press of England express satisfaction at the unanimity and good feeling which characterised the proceedings of the Conference. The unseemly differences, which are too often witnessed in the Colonies, were unknown in the Conferences—the proceedings of which evidence ability and enlightened statesmanship, such as our transatlantic friends did not expect to find among Colonists. Prince Edward Island may not accept the offer of Confederation with her great and flourishing neighbors; the refusal to do so will injure Prince Edward Island alone, and will not at all affect the grand question. We have done our duty. We have urged Confederation—the people have declared against it; and, by-and-by, when, in Prince Edward Island, the desire for Confederation shall be as loudly expressed as to-day is expressed the desire to avoid it—and that hour, we predict, will come—we shall have our reward.

No. 4.

(COPY.)

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,  
GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
9th January, 1865.

SIR;

Referring to your Despatch, No. 29, of the 8th ultimo, I have the honor to enclose copy of a Despatch from the Governor General, respecting the proposed Federation, and my reply thereto.

I have suggested the 28th of February for the meeting of the Legislature of this Island. I have, however, informed Lord Monck that I

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am prepared to summon it sooner, if he considers it expedient.

I have, &c, &c, &c,  
**GEORGE DUNDAS,**  
 Lieut. Governor.

The Right Honble.  
 Edward Cardwell, M. P.  
 &c. &c.

(ENCLOSURE.—COPY.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, QUEBEC,  
 22nd December, 1864.

SIR ;

Referring to my Despatches to you, noted in the margin, I have the honor to transmit for your information, a copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies in reference to the Resolutions adopted by the Conference which assembled at Quebec in October last, to consider the propriety of effecting a Union of the Provinces of British North America.

In this Despatch, Mr. Cardwell desires me "to take immediate measures in concert with the Lieutenant Governors of the several Provinces for submitting to their respective Legislatures this project of the Conference."

I pursuance with these instructions, I have the honor to inform you that, I have summoned the Canadian Parliament to meet on Thursday, the 19th January, 1865, when I propose to bring before both Houses of the Legislature the important subject referred to in Mr. Cardwell's Despatch, in order that if the Legislature shall think fit an Address may be adopted to the Queen praying Her Majesty to direct, that steps may be taken for passing an Act of the Imperial Parliament to unite the Provinces of British North America on the basis laid down in the Resolutions adopted by the Quebec Conference.

I shall feel much obliged if, after consulting your advisers on the subject, you will inform me what course you intend to pursue, for the purpose of giving effect to Mr. Cardwell's instructions.

I have, &c., &c., &c.,  
 (Signed) **MONCK.**

Lieut. Governor Dundas,  
 &c., &c.

(COPY.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
 PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,  
 9th January, 1865.

MY LORD ;

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, on the 7th instant, of your Lordship's Despatch of the 23rd ultimo, transmitting copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of the Resolutions adopted by the Conference which recently assembled at Quebec, to consider the propriety of effecting a Union of the Provinces of British North America.

I have, in accordance with your request, consulted my advisers on the subject. It will be inconvenient for local reasons that I should summon the Legislature of this Province before the 28th of February ; but I am prepared to do so, if your Lordship is desirous of obtaining sooner the decision of this Legislature on this important subject.

At the opening of the Legislature, I propose to bring the project of the Conference before both Houses, and to invite them to give their calm and dispassionate consideration to a subject of such manifest interest and importance to the future welfare of the Colony.

My ministers are anxious to meet, so far as they can, the wishes of Her Majesty's Government, and of your Lordship, as to the time of submitting this matter to the Legislature. And if the 28th February appears to your Lordship to be inconveniently late, I shall be glad if you will inform me of the latest date which will meet with your Lordship's approval.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed) **GEORGE DUNDAS,**  
 Lieut. Governor.

The Right Honorable  
 Viscount Monck.

(COPY.)

Prince Edward Island.

No. 3:

DOWNING STREET,  
 4th February, 1865.

SIR ;

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 4, of the 9th January, enclosing copy of a correspondence between Viscount Monck and yourself, respecting the

APPENDIX (E.)

proposed Union of the British North American Colonies.

I have, &c. &c.  
(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.  
Lieut. Governor Dundas,  
&c. &c. &c.

(COPY.)  
QUEBEC,  
25th January, 1865

SIR ;

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, of the 9th instant, in which you inform me, that you have decided to summon the Parliament of Prince Edward Island to meet on the 28th February, but that if I desire, in connection with the intention of submitting to its consideration the proposed Union of the British North American Provinces, that it should meet on an earlier day, you are prepared to meet my views in reference to this matter.

I have the honor to say, in reply, that I do not think any advantage would be gained by assembling your Parliament at an earlier day than that which you mention.

I hope to transmit to you, by an early opportunity, the terms of the motion in which it is proposed by the Canadian ministry to bring this important subject under the consideration of the Parliament of this Province.

I have, &c. &c.  
MONCK.  
Lieut. Governor Dundas,  
&c. &c. &c.

(COPY.)  
QUEBEC,  
30th January, 1865.

SIR ;

I have the honor to transmit, for your information, a copy of the Resolution which it is proposed by my Government to move in both Houses of the Legislature of this Province, on the subject of the proposed Union of the British North American Provinces.

I also enclose, as printed by the Legislative Assembly, copies of correspondence that has been laid before both Houses of the Canadian Legislature.

I have, &c. &c.  
(Signed) MONCK.  
Lieut. Governor Dundas,  
&c. &c. &c.

1.

(ENCLOSURE.)

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she may be graciously pleased to cause a measure to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament for the purpose of uniting the Colonies of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island in one Government with provisions based on the following Resolutions which were adopted at a Conference of Delegates from the said Colonies, held at the City of Quebec, on the 10th day of October, 1864.

2.

*Lord Monck to Mr. Cardwell.*

(COPY—No. 135.)

QUEBEC,  
23rd September, 1864.

SIR ;

Referring to my Despatches, No. 124, of August 26th, and No. 129 of September 1st, I have the honor to transmit a copy of an approved Minute of the Executive Council of Canada, requesting me to invite the Governments of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, to send representatives to a Conference with the Ministers of Canada at Quebec, to be held for the purpose of considering the question of the Union of these Provinces, and to digest a practical plan for the realization of the idea, which should be submitted for your approval.

The desire for a closer union amongst these Colonies than has hitherto existed appears to be very generally felt, both in Canada and the Lower Provinces.

It appears to me that the mode of proceeding suggested in this minute is the only one in which the views entertained by the leading politicians of the British North American Colonies, on this important subject, can be brought intelligibly and in a practical form before your attention.

This course is also, I think, that which was pointed out by the Duke of Newcastle, in his Despatch to Lord Mulgrave, (Nova Scotia, No. 182) of July 6, 1862, transmitting to me for my information, on the same day, as that which ought to be pursued in the circumstances.

I have therefore had no hesitation in com-

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plying with the request of my Executive Council, and I have addressed identical communications (of which I enclose a copy) to the Lieutenant Governors of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and to the Governor of Newfoundland, inviting them to nominate deputations to represent these respective Provinces at the proposed Conference.

I have, &c. &c.

MONCK.

The Right Honorable  
Edward Cardwell,  
&c. &c.

3.

*Mr. Cardwell to Lord Monck.*

(Copy,—CANADA, No. 79.)

DOWNING STREET,  
14th Oct., 1864.

MY LORD ;

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch (No. 135) of the 23rd of September, reporting that you had invited the Lieutenant Governors of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, together with the Governor of Newfoundland, to send Delegates to Quebec to attend a Conference on the subject of the proposed Union of the British North American Provinces.

I approve of the course your Lordship has taken in the matter.

I have, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

Governor Viscount Monck.

4.

*Governor General to Mr. Cardwell.*

(Copy,—No. 168.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, QUEBEC,  
November 7, 1864.

SIR ;

Referring to my Despatch (No. 135) of the 23rd of September, in which I have informed you that I had invited the Lieutenant Governors of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and the Governor of Newfoundland, to send Representatives to confer with the members of the Canadian Government on the feasibility of effecting a Union between the Colonies of British North America, and to my

Despatches of the 14th October, (No. 151), and the 2nd November (No. 165), in which I enclosed to you the answer received to that invitation. I have the honor to report that the several gentlemen named in the communications above referred to, as representatives of those Colonies respectively, arrived at Quebec, on Monday the 10th October, the day named for the assembling of the Conference.

They immediately proceeded to the consideration of the important question, the discussion of which constituted the object of their meeting, having appointed Sir E. P. Tache, Prime Minister of Canada, as Chairman, to preside over their deliberations.

Their sittings began on the 10th October, and continued *de die in diem* until the 28th of the same month.

I have now the honor to transmit the Resolutions agreed to by the Conference, for which I would ask the favorable consideration of yourself and Her Majesty's Government.

I may state that an extended intercourse with the members of the Conference enables me to assure you that they were one and all actuated by the strongest feelings of loyalty to the Queen, the most earnest desire to maintain the connection with England, and the wish to make the proposed Union work, so as to strengthen that connection by enabling the Provinces to take upon themselves more largely the responsibilities of a self-governing community.

I do not enter into any argument to prove that a consolidation of these Provinces is desirable, if it can be effected on principles which will give guarantees for strength and durability.

The advantages of a well-considered plan of Union, whether looked at from a point of administration, commerce, or defence, appear to me so obvious that it would be a waste of time to state them, and the fact that the most eminent public men of all the Provinces concur in desiring such a Union, appears to me to go a long way in superseding the necessity for any abstract arguments in its favor.

The plan which has been adopted by the Conference, you will observe, is the Union of all the Provinces, on the monarchical principle, under one Governor to be appointed by the Crown, with Ministers responsible, as in England, to a Parliament consisting of two Houses, one to be nominated by the Crown, and the other elected by the people.

APPENDIX (E.)

To this central Government and Legislature will be committed all the general business of the United Provinces, and its authority on all such subjects will be supreme, subject, of course, to the rights of the Crown, and the Imperial Parliament.

For the purpose of local administration, it is proposed to have, in each Province, an Executive Officer, to be appointed by the Governor, and removable by him, for cause to be assigned, assisted by a Legislative body, the constitution of which it is proposed to leave to the decision of the present local Legislatures, subject to the approbation of the Imperial Parliament.

To these local bodies are to be entrusted the execution of certain specified duties of a local character, and they are to have no rights or authority beyond what is expressly delegated to them by the act of Union.

To the general Government, it is proposed, to reserve the right of disallowing the Acts passed the local Legislatures.

I think this will be found a fair general outline of the constitutional portion of the proposed scheme of Union, and I trust it will be found of such a nature as to merit the general approbation of Her Majesty's Government.

I do not allude to the proposed financial arrangements between the different Members of the proposed Union, as these relate to questions exclusively affecting the Provinces, and upon which I presume they may safely be allowed to adopt any course which they may themselves think conducive to their interests.

In transmitting these Resolutions for your consideration, I venture to state my opinion that the desire for a consolidation of British North America, has taken strong hold on the minds of the most earnest and thoughtful men in these Provinces, and I trust, whether on the plan suggested by these Resolutions, or on some modification of it, a Union may be effected which will satisfy the aspirations of so loyal and influential a portion of Her Majesty's subjects.

I have, &c., &c., &c.,

(Signed) MONCK.

The Right Honble.

Edward Cardwell, M. P.

&c. &c.

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,  
25th February, 1865.

SIR;

I have the honor to enclose for your information a printed copy of the correspondence on the subject of the Union of the British North American Colonies, which has been laid before the Legislature of this Province.

I have, &c. &c.

(Signed) RICHARD G. McDONNELL,  
Lieut. Governor.

His Excellency

Lieut. Governor Dundas, &c., &c.

(EXTRACTS FROM ENCLOSURE.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
HALIFAX, N. S.,  
9th January, 1865.

MY LORD;

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch of the 23rd December, transmitting copy of the reply of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State to your Lordship, expressing the views of the Queen's Government on the Resolutions adopted by the Quebec Conference.

2. In reference to the course which your Lordship suggests, for the purpose of giving effect to the instructions of Her Majesty's Government, viz: to submit to the respective Legislatures the project of the Conference, I am in a position to state that this Government will take similar steps to those proposed to be taken in Canada. That is to say, when the papers and correspondence connected with the subject shall have been laid before Parliament, which I have summoned to meet on the 9th February, an address to Her Majesty will be moved by the Leader of the Government, praying Her Majesty to direct steps to be taken for passing an Act of the Imperial Parliament to unite the Provinces of British North America.

The Resolutions of the Quebec Conference will be suggested as the basis of such Union to be carried out in such manner as may be judged by Her Majesty's Government most compatible with the joint interests of the Crown, and of these portions of the British Empire.

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3. It is evident from the communication of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State, that Her Majesty's Government expects to be aided in the preparation of a Bill embodying the suggestions of the Quebec Conference by deputations from the respective Provinces.

It also appears to myself and the Members of my Government that to avoid the probable multiplied divergency of opinion in each Legislature, inseparable from discussing a great variety of details in several independent Parliaments, despite of a general agreement in the main objects and principles of the general scheme, it is better for these Provinces to avail themselves of the friendly arbitrament of the Queen's Government, and send Delegates to consult with the latter during preparation of the proposed Imperial Bill. The peculiar views of each Legislature might, if necessary, find expression in instructions to the Delegates from each.

This seems the wisest and most complete mode of disposing of all questions of Prerogative, as well as of all suggested amendments of the Quebec Resolutions. On all such points I, and my Council, feel that the simplest and most effectual mode of serving these Provinces is to confide in the wisdom, discretion and friendly disposition of the Imperial Government.

Any other course appears to this Government calculated to open a door to the renewal not of one, but of as many Conferences as there are distinct Legislatures. Such a course might possibly end in the indefinite adjournment of all Union, and this Government would view with serious apprehension the grave consequences, and general embarrassment to public business which might be caused by thus holding in suspense such important questions, and protracting their discussion so late as to prevent their settlement by Imperial Legislation within the current year.

I trust the above views of myself, and of this Government coincide with those of your Lordship, and that all these Provinces may attain the early realization of their hopes of Union, by reposing a general confidence in the ability and wisdom of Her Majesty's Government to arrange satisfactorily whatever details the Quebec Conference may have left incomplete.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed) RICHARD G. McDONNELL,  
Lieutenant Governor.

Governor General

Viscount Monck, &c., &c.