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Report 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, October 10, 1864, as the Basis of a proposed Confederation of those Provinces and Colonies.

Resolutions adopted at a Conference of Delegates from the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, London, December 4, 1866.

[N.B.—The passages in each series of Resolutions which do not occur in the other, or in which there is any variation, are printed in *Italics*.]

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

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 *Confederation* 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, *is* a General Government charged with matters of common interests to the whole country, and Local Governments for each of the Canadas, and for the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, charged with the control of local matters in their respective sections, provision being made for the admission into the *Confederation*, on equitable terms, of Newfoundland, *Prince Edward Island*, the North-west Territory, and British Columbia.

3. In framing a Constitution for the General Government, the Conference, with a view to the perpetuation of *the* connection with the mother country, and the promotion of the best interests of the people of these provinces, desire to follow the model of the British Constitution so far as 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 10, New Brunswick 10, and *Prince Edward Island* 4 members.

9. The Colony of Newfoundland shall be entitled to enter the proposed Union, with a representation in the Legislative Council of 4 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 30 years, shall possess a continuous real property qualification of 4,000 dollars over and above all incumbrances, and shall be and continue

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.

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7. For the purpose of forming the Legislative Council, the *Confederation* shall be considered as consisting of three divisions:—1st, Upper Canada; 2nd, Lower Canada; and 3rd, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; 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 Maritime Provinces by 24 members, of which Nova Scotia shall have 12, and New Brunswick 12 members.

9. The Colony of *Prince Edward Island* when admitted into the *Confederation* shall be entitled to a representation of 4 members in the Legislative Council. But in such case the members allotted to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall be diminished to 10 each, such diminution to take place in each Province as vacancies occur.

10. The Colony of Newfoundland, when admitted into the *Confederation*, shall be entitled to a representation in the Legislative Council of 4 members.

11. The North-west Territory and British Columbia shall be admitted into the Union on such terms and conditions as the Parliament of the *Confederation* shall deem equitable, and as shall receive the assent of the Sovereign; and in case of the Province of British Columbia, as shall be agreed to by the Legislature of such Province.

12. The Members of the Legislative Council shall be appointed by the Crown under the Great Seal of the General Government, from among residents of the Province for which they are severally appointed, 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.

13. The Members of the Legislative Council shall be British subjects by birth or naturalization, of the full age of 30 years, shall each possess in the Province for which they are appointed, a continuous real property qualification of 4,000 dollars, over and

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 I 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 the representation in the House of Commons shall be population, as determined by the official census every 10 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
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 repre-

above all incumbrances, and shall be and continue worth that sum over and above their debts and liabilities, *and shall possess a continuous residence in the Province for which they are appointed, except in the case of persons holding positions which require their attendance at the seat of Government pending their tenure of office.*

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

15. *The members of the Legislative Council for the Confederation shall in the first instance be appointed upon the nomination of the Executive Governments of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick respectively, and the number allotted to each Province shall be nominated from the Legislative Councils of the different Provinces, due regard being had to the fair representation of both political parties; but in case any member of the Local Council, so nominated, shall decline to accept it, it shall be competent for the Executive Government in any Province to nominate in his place a person who is not a member of the Local Council.*

16. 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.

17. 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 I of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, and such Councillor shall reside or possess his qualification in the Division he is appointed to represent.

18. 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 181, distributed as follows:—

Upper Canada	..	..	82
Lower Canada	..	..	65
Nova Scotia	..	..	19
New Brunswick	..	..	15

19. Until *the first general election after* the official census of 1871 has been made up there shall be no change in the number of representatives from the several sections.

20. Immediately after the completion of the census of 1871, and immediately after every decennial census thereafter, the repre-

sentation 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 65 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 65 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 5 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 the issuing and execution of new writs in case of any seat being vacated otherwise than by a dissolution, shall respectively apply to elections

sentation from each *Province* in the House of Commons shall be re-adjusted on the basis of population, *such re-adjustment to take effect upon the termination of the then existing Parliament.*

21. For the purpose of such re-adjustments, Lower Canada shall always be assigned 65 Members, and each of the other *Provinces* 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 *then* last taken by having 65 Members.

22. No reduction shall be made in the number of Members returned by any *Province* unless its population shall have decreased relatively to the population of the whole Union, to the extent of 5 per centum.

23. In computing at each decennial period the number of Members to which each *province* 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.

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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 and 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 steam-ships between the Federated Provinces and other countries.
10. Telegraphic communication and the incorporation of Telegraph 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 lighthouses.
15. Navigation and shipping.
16. Quarantine.
17. Sea-coast and inland fisheries.
18. Ferries between any Province and a

serve in the House of Commons, for places situate in those Provinces respectively.

26. 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-General.

27. 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.

28. The General Parliament shall have power to make laws for the peace, welfare, and good government of the *Confederation* (saving the sovereignty of England), and especially laws respecting to the following subjects:—

1. The public debt and property.
2. The regulation of trade and commerce.
3. *The raising of money by all or any mode or system of taxation.*
4. The borrowing of money on the public credit.
5. Postal service.
6. 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.
7. Lines of steam-ships between the Confederated Provinces and other countries.
8. Telegraphic communication and the incorporation of Telegraph Companies.
9. 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.
10. The census *and statistics.*
11. Militia, military and naval service and defence.
12. Beacons, buoys, lighthouses, *and Sable Island.*
13. Navigation and shipping.
14. Quarantine.
15. Sea coast and inland fisheries.
16. Ferries between any province and

- 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. Copyrights.
 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 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 Government 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,
- a foreign country, or between any two provinces.
17. Currency and coinage.
 18. Banking, incorporation of banks, and the issue of paper money.
 19. Savings banks.
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 22. Interest.
 23. Legal tender.
 24. Bankruptcy and insolvency.
 25. Patents of invention and discovery.
 26. Copyrights.
 27. Indians, and lands reserved for the Indians.
 28. Naturalization and aliens.
 29. Marriage and divorce.
 30. The criminal law, excepting the constitution of Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction, but including the procedure in criminal matters.
 31. *The establishment, maintenance and management of penitentiaries.*
 32. Rendering uniform all or any of the laws relative to property and civil rights in Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, 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; and the power of repealing, amending, or altering such laws shall thenceforward remain with the General Parliament only.
 33. The establishment of a General Court of Appeal for the *Confederation*.
 34. Immigration.
 35. Agriculture.
 36. And generally respecting all matters of a general character not specially and exclusively reserved for the Local Legislature.
29. The General Government and Parliament shall have all powers necessary or proper for performing the obligations of the *Confederation*, as part of the British Empire, to foreign countries arising under Treaties between Great Britain and such countries.
30. *The powers and privileges of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland shall be held to appertain to the House of Commons of the Confederation, and the powers and privileges appertaining to the House of Lords in its Legislative capacity shall be held to appertain to the Legislative Council.*
31. The General Parliament may from

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 Messages 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.

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 *such* 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 salaries* of the Judges of the Superior *and District and County* Courts in each Province, and Parliament shall fix their salaries.

34. Until the consolidation of the laws of Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, 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 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 on the Address of both Houses of Parliament.

38. For each of the Provinces there shall be an Executive officer styled the Governor, who shall be appointed by the Governor-General in Council, under the Great Seal of the *Confederation*, 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 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, *but the appointment of the first Governors shall be provisional and they shall hold office strictly during pleasure.*

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

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

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

[See Col. 2, par. 41 (1).]

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 licences.
13. Local works.
14. The incorporation of private or local Companies, except such as relate to matters assigned to the General Parliament.

41. The Local Legislatures shall have power to make laws respecting the following subjects :—

1. *The altering or amending their Constitution from time to time.*

[See Col. 1, par. 42.]

2. Direct taxation, and in the case of New Brunswick the right of levying timber dues by the mode and to the extent now established by law, provided such timber be not the produce of the other Provinces.
3. Borrowing money on the credit of the Province.
4. The establishment and tenure of Local Offices, and the appointment and payment of Local Officers.
5. Agriculture.
6. Immigration.
7. Education, saving the rights and privileges which the Protestant or Catholic minority in any Province may have by law as to denominational schools at the time when the Union goes into operation. *And in any Province where a system of separate or dissentient schools by law obtains, or where the Local Legislation may hereafter adopt a system of separate or dissentient schools, an appeal shall lie to the Governor-General in Council of the General Government from the acts and decisions of the Local authorities, which may affect the rights or privileges of the Protestant or Catholic minority in the matter of Education. And the General Parliament shall have power in the last resort to legislate on the subject.*
8. The sale and management of public lands, excepting lands belonging to the General Government.
9. The establishment, maintenance and management of public and reformatory prisons.
10. The establishment, maintenance, and management of hospitals, asylums, charities, and eleemosynary institutions, *except marine hospitals.*
11. Municipal institutions.
12. Shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer, and other licences, *for local revenue.*
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.
15. Property and civil rights (*including the solemnization of marriage*), excepting 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 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 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

42. *All the powers, privileges, and duties conferred and imposed upon Catholic Separate Schools and School Trustees in Upper Canada shall be extended to the Protestant and Catholic Dissident Schools in Lower Canada.*

43. 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, *except in capital cases*, be administered by the 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.

44. 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.

45. 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.

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47. All Bills for appropriating any part of the public revenue, or for imposing any tax or impost, shall originate in the House of Commons or House of Assembly, as the case may be.

48. 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

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. Lighthouses and piers.
4. Steam-boats, 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. Armouries, drill-sheds, military clothing, and munitions of war; and
11. Lands set apart for public purposes.

first recommended by Message of the Governor-General or the Governor, as the case may be, during the Session in which such vote, resolution, address or bill is passed.

49. 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.

50. 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.

51. The seat of Government of the *Confederation* shall be Ottawa, subject to the Royal Prerogative.

52. Subject to any future action of the respective Local Governments, the seat of the Local Governments 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.

53. 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.

54. The following public works and property of each Province shall belong to the General Government, to wit:—

1. Canals.
2. Public harbours.
3. Lighthouses and piers, *and Sable Island.*
4. Steam-boats, dredges, and public vessels.
5. Rivers 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 *all* 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. Armouries, drill-sheds, military clothing, and munitions of war; and lands set apart for general 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 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 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 dollars 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

55. All lands, mines, minerals, and royalties vested in Her Majesty in the Provinces of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, 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.

56. 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 Government.

57. 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.

58. 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.

59. The General Government shall assume the debts and liabilities of each Province.

60. 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 dollars, Nova Scotia shall enter the Union with a debt not exceeding 8,000,000 dollars, and New Brunswick with a debt not exceeding 7,000,000 dollars. *But this stipulation is in no respect intended to limit the powers given to the respective Governments of those Provinces by legislative authority, but only to determine the maximum amount of charge to be assumed by the General Government.*

61. In case Nova Scotia or New Brunswick should not have contracted debts at the date of union equal to the amount with which they are respectively entitled to enter the Confederation, they shall receive by half-yearly payment, in advance from the General Government the interest at 5 per cent. on the difference between the actual amount of their respective debts and such stipulated amounts.

advance from the General Government the interest at 5 per cent. on the difference between the actual 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 dollars per annum shall be made to that province. But that so long as the liability of that province remains under 7,000,000 dollars, a deduction equal to the interest on such deficiency shall be made from the 63,000 dollars.

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 dollars 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.

62. In consideration of the transfer to the General Parliament of the powers of taxation, the following sums shall be paid by the General Government to each Province for the support of their Local Governments and Legislatures:—

		\$
Upper Canada ..	..	80,000
Lower Canada ..	..	70,000
Nova Scotia ..	..	60,000
New Brunswick..	..	50,000
		260,000

And 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, and in the case of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick by each subsequent decennial census, until the population of each of those Provinces shall amount to 400,000 souls, at which rate it shall thereafter remain. 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; but the General Government shall deduct from such subsidy all sums paid as interest on the public debt of any Province in excess of the amount provided under the 60th Resolution.

63. 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 dollars per annum shall be made to that Province: but that so long as the liability of that Province remains under 7,000,000 dollars, a deduction equal to the interest on such deficiency shall be made from the 63,000 dollars.

64. 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 Inter-colonial Railway from Rivière - 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 the 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 authorized to submit a copy to the Governor-General for transmission to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.*

65. *The construction of the Intercolonial Railway being essential to the consolidation of the Union of British North America, and to the assent of the Maritime Provinces thereto, it is agreed that provision be made for its immediate construction by the General Government, and that the Imperial guarantee for 3,000,000l. sterling pledged for this work be applied thereto, so soon as the necessary authority has been obtained from the Imperial Parliament.*

66. The communication with the North-Western Territory, and the improvements required for the development of the trade of the great west with the seaboard, are regarded by this Conference as subjects of the highest importance to the *Confederation*, and shall be prosecuted at the earliest possible period that the state of the finances will permit.

67. The sanction of the Imperial Parliament shall be sought for the Union of the Provinces on the principles adopted by this Conference.

68. That Her Majesty the Queen be solicited to determine the rank and name of the *Confederation*.

69. *That a copy of these Resolutions, signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the Conference, be transmitted to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.*

(Signed) JOHN A. MACDONALD,
Chairman.
H. BERNARD,
Secretary.
