

## QUEBEC CONFERENCE.

The Delegates to the Intercolonial Conference at Quebec met in the Parliament Buildings on Monday, the 10th of October; the whole of the members, thirty three in number, being present. There were seven Delegates from New Brunswick; five from Nova Scotia; seven from Prince Edward Island; two from Newfoundland; and twelve, comprising the whole Canadian Ministry, representing Canada. The votes were taken not by persons present, but by Provinces. The following is a list of all the gentlemen who sat in conference:—

*Canada.*

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| Hon. Sir Etienne P. Taché, Premier.   | Hon. A. Campbell, Com. of Crown Lands, |
| “ J. A. Macdonald, Atty. Gen. West.   | “ Oliver Mowat, Postmaster General.    |
| “ G. E. Cartier, Atty. Gen. East.     | “ H. L. Langevin, Sol. Gen. East.      |
| “ W. McDougall, Provincial Secretary. | “ T. D'Arcy McGee, Min. of Agr.        |
| “ George Brown, Pres. of the Council. | “ J. Cockburn, Sol. Gen. West.         |
| “ A. T. Galt, Minister of Finance.    | “ J. C. Chapais, Com. of Public Works, |

*New Brunswick.*

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| Hon. S. L. Tilley, Provincial Secretary. | Hon. E. Chandler. |
| “ J. M. Johnston, Attorney General.      | “ W. H. Steeves.  |
| “ P. Mitchell.                           | “ J. H. Gray.     |
| “ C. Fisher.                             |                   |

*Nova Scotia.*

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| Hon. C. Tupper, Provincial Secretary. | Hon. J. McCully.   |
| “ W. A. Henry, Attorney General.      | “ A. G. Archibald. |
| “ R. B. Dickie.                       |                    |

*Prince Edward Island.*

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| Hon. Col. Gray, President of the Council. | Hon. T. H. Haviland. |
| “ E. Palmer, Attorney General.            | “ E. Whelan.         |
| “ W. H. Pope, Provincial Secretary.       | “ A. A. Macdonald.   |
| “ G. Coles.                               |                      |

*Newfoundland.*

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| Hon. F. B. S. Carter, Speaker House Assem. | Hon. Ambrose Shea. |
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Sir Etienne P. Taché was elected chairman by the unanimous vote of the Conference. The Provincial Secretaries of the several Provinces were elected Honorary Secretaries to the Conference, and Col. Hewitt Bernard was appointed Executive Secretary. The Conference sat some 18 days in Quebec, and the result of their deliberations was the famous “Seventy-two Resolutions” which, in accordance with the final resolution, were authenticated by the signatures of the Delegates, and were ordered to be submitted by each delegation to its own government; the chairman submitting a copy to the Governor General for transmission to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. After a tour through Canada, during which the Delegates from the Maritime Provinces were *fêted* in princely style, they separated: each delegation being pledged to use every legitimate means to ensure the adoption of the scheme by their several legislatures, and by the Imperial Government.

## PROCEEDINGS IN CANADA.

The Canadian Legislature met in January, 1865. On the 3rd of February, Sir E. P. Taché in the Legislative Council, and Hon. J. A. Macdonald, in the House of Assembly, simultaneously moved:—“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 certain Resolutions which were adopted at a conference of Delegates from the said Colonies, held at the City of Quebec, on the 10th October, 1864.” After a debate of over a fortnight's duration, the Resolutions were adopted in the Council on the 20th of February, by a vote of 45 to 15; and in the Assembly, after a most exhaustive and exhausting five weeks' debate, they were agreed to on the 10th of March, by a vote of 91 to 33. The ninety-one who voted for the Resolutions were composed of 54 from Upper Canada and 37 from Lower Canada; while 25 from Lower Canada and 8 from Upper Canada made up the 33 who opposed them. After the close of the session in April, 1865, the Hon. Messrs. Brown, Cartier, J. A. Macdonald and Galt, proceeded to England, in order to confer with the Imperial authorities upon the subject of confederation and other matters connected therewith of Colonial and national importance. The Imperial Government again renewed their assurances of their approval of the confederation scheme, and their desire to promote its adoption by every legitimate means.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

In New Brunswick the Quebec scheme was brought before the people at the general election, in March 1865, and a House of Assembly, hostile to that scheme, was chosen. An anti-confederation ministry came into power, and things looked ill for a speedy success of the union cause. However, after events proved that the real sentiments of the people of New Brunswick upon the subject of confederation had not been obtained, and that the elections of 1865 had been carried in a great measure by side issues. In the session of 1866, the Hon. A. E. Botsford moved the following Resolution in the Legislative Council, on the 9th of April:—

We Your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council of New Brunswick, in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly approach Your Majesty with the conviction that a union of all Your Majesty's British North American Colonies, based on the Resolutions adopted at the Conference of Delegates from the several colonies held at Quebec on the 10th day of October, 1864, is an object highly to be desired, essential to their future prosperity and influence, and calculated alike to strengthen and perpetuate the ties which bind them to Your Gracious Majesty's Throne and Government, and humbly pray that Your Majesty may be graciously pleased to cause a measure to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament for the purpose of thus uniting the Colonies of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island into one government.

His Excellency's reply was highly favorable to the confederation scheme, and in consequence thereof, the ministry resigned office on the 10th April; their resignation was accepted, and a new ministry formed, which was composed chiefly of gentlemen who had taken an