

- "the league was composed for the most part of young and enthusiastic members of the Conservative party belonging to the advanced wing that rallied round the banner of John A. Macdonald.") 1849
- 25th. Meeting held in Montreal in which a resolution was passed urging union, attended by Hon. John A. Macdonald. 1851
- 26th. Henry Sherwood published a pamphlet advocating a general Government, two Chambers and a Viceroy, and for each Province a Provincial Legislature. 1851
- 27th. The Earl of Derby, in the Imperial Parliament, urged "a prompt action and a liberal course of action which would cement a closer union between our North American Colonies." 1851
- 28th. Hon. Hamilton Merritt introduced a resolution into the Canadian Legislature looking to a Convention of fifty persons from the several provinces to frame a Constitution to be submitted to the several provincial legislatures. 1851
- 29th. Colonel Rankin advocated union in the Canadian legislature 1851
- 30th. Hon. Jas. W. Johnston, leader of the Conservative party, advocated legislative union in the Nova Scotian legislature. "I wish to see such a union as would unite all the parts into one homogeneous whole, and make a people worthy of the sources from whence they sprung, and perpetuate for all time to come the character, name, honour and institutions of the country of which we are all proud to form a part." 1854
- 31st. P. S. Hamilton, Nova Scotia, wrote a pamphlet in which he advocated Legislative Union. ("The time has now arrived when British America must cease to walk in leading strings. . . . She has now attained her national majority and possesses a degree of strength and vigour which entitles her to stand beside the mother country. . . . British America may then become a member of another confederation upon the vast and widely scattered territories of which 'the sun never sets'—a Confederation the greatest that the world ever saw"—*The Confederation of the British Empire*.) 1855
- 32nd. Hon. J. H. Grey, in the New Brunswick legislature, supported federal union. ("It would become necessary to check the republicanism of the one section in the Province of Canada and the radicalism of the other by an infusion of the determined loyalty of the truly British provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia by means of a Federal Union of all the North American Provinces.") 1856
- 33rd. J. C. Taché wrote in support of Union. Mr. Taché wrote a series of articles in the "Courrier du Canada" in 1857, and these were reproduced in 1858 in a pamphlet in French and English 1857
- 34th. Hon. A. T. Galt advocated federal union in speeches delivered in Toronto and Sherbrooke. 1859
- 35th. Hon. A. T. Galt advocated federal union in the Canadian legislature. 1858
- 36th. Hon. T. D. McGee supported Mr. Galt in favour of a federal union, in the legislature of Canada 1858
- 37th. Governor General Sir Edmund Head, in closing the session of the Canadian legislature, said "I propose during the recess to communicate with Her Majesty's Government and with the Governments of the sister colonies. . . . I am desirous of inviting them to discuss with us the principles on which a bond of a federal character, uniting the Provinces of British North America, may perhaps hereafter be practical." 1858
- 38th. Messrs. Cartier, Ross and Galt sent to England as a delegation to urge the home government to appoint delegates from all the provinces to discuss the union. 1858
- 39th. Hon. Alexander Morris delivered a lecture in Montreal in advocacy of a federal union. It was published under the title *Nova Britannia or British North America*, its extent and future. The *Canadian Nature* says, "the lecturer sees in the future a fusion of races, a union of all the existing provinces with new provinces to grow up in the West, and a railway to the Pacific." 1858
- 40th. James Anderson published a letter in the *Montreal Gazette*, during 1858, under the nom de plume "Obiter dictum," urging Union of the Provinces. In it, referring to Sir John A. Macdonald, he says, "the primary mind of the Canadian Legislative Assembly was long ago prepared for the incorporation of the British American Provinces." 1853
- 41st. Nova Scotian delegates, in an interview with Mr. Labouchere, then Colonial Secretary, were informed that the Imperial Government would interpose no obstacles to the union. M. Labouchere himself thought a union of the Maritime Provinces would be highly beneficial. 1858