

42nd.	Bristol (England) merchants urged upon the Imperial Government the importance of the Intercolonial Railway with a view to advance the Union question. . . . .	1859
43rd.	Liberal Convention held in Toronto in November, 1859, passed a resolution against the union of the Provinces. . . . .	1859
44th.	The Halifax <i>Reporter</i> published editorials favouring Federal Union. An elaborate one appeared in the issue published on the day the Prince of Wales landed in Halifax, and elicited from His Royal Highness an expression of approval. . . . .	1860
45th.	The Canadian Legislature discussed the question of Union in connection with the question of a fixed seat of Government. . . . .	1860
46th.	Hon. Charles Tupper (now Sir Chas., Bart.) delivered a lecture in favour of Confederation, in St. John, N. B. . . . .	1860
47th.	Sir John A. Macdonald, in an address to the electors of Kingston, said "The Government will not relax its exertions to effect a Confederation of the British North American Provinces." . . . .	1861
48th.	Hon. Joseph Howe moved a resolution in the Nova Scotian Assembly requesting the Lieutenant-Governor to communicate with the Colonial Secretary, the Governor General and the several Lieutenant-Governors, in order to ascertain their views. . . . .	1861
49th.	Duke of Newcastle, then Colonial Secretary, in a despatch to the Governor General, said, "If a union, either partial or complete, should hereafter be proposed with the consent of all the provinces to be united, I am sure the matter will be weighed in this country by the public, by the Parliament and by Her Majesty's Government, with no other feeling than an anxiety to discern and promote any course most conducive to the prosperity, the strength and the harmony of the British communities in it." . . . .	1862
50th.	Hon. George Brown, from a committee of the Canadian Legislature, reported in favour of a Federal Union. . . . .	1864
51st.	Delegates from the Maritime Provinces, under authority of Mr. Howe's resolution, met at Charlottetown to consider maritime union. Hon. Mr. Tupper for Nova Scotia, Hon. Mr. Tilley for New Brunswick and Hon. Mr. Pope for Prince Edward Island were instrumental in having a resolution passed by the several legislatures, authorizing the appointment of delegates. . . . .	1864
52nd.	Delegates from the Province of Canada appeared at the Conference in Charlottetown and applied for admission. Those delegates were Messrs. John A. Macdonald, George Brown, G. E. Cartier, A. T. Galt, T. D'Arcy McGee, H. L. Langevin, Wm. McDougall and Alexander Campbell. . . . .	1864
53rd.	From the representations of the Canadian delegates came the adjournment of the discussion and the meeting of delegates at an Interprovincial Conference held in Quebec. . . . .	1864
54th.	The following are the names of delegates usually called the "fathers of Confederation":—	

## CANADA.

- Hon. Sir Etienne P. Taché, Premier.  
 " John A. Macdonald, Attorney General, West.  
 " Geo. E. Cartier, Attorney General, East.  
 " Wm. McDougall, Provincial Secretary.  
 " Geo. Brown, President of Council.  
 " A. T. Galt, Minister of Finance.  
 " Alexander Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands.  
 " Oliver Mowat, Postmaster General.  
 " H. L. Langevin, Solicitor General, East.  
 " T. D. McGee, Minister of Agriculture.  
 " J. Cockburn, Solicitor General, West.  
 " J. C. Chapais, Commissioner of Public Works.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

- Hon. Charles Tupper, Provincial Secretary.  
 " W. A. Henry, Attorney General.  
 " J. McCully.  
 " A. G. Archibald.  
 " R. B. Dickie.