

ORDER.	ACTION.	DATE.
	Provinces, Newfoundland included, united under a central colonial government and represented in a common legislature, each, however, retaining its own Assembly for local purposes. It would have the effect of nationalizing England in the new world as distinct from 'America.'	1846
21st.	Major Robinson and Captain Henderson in their report on the Intercolonial Railway advocated Union on military grounds.	1848
22nd.	Lord Elgin discussed Union in a dispatch in connection with the Intercolonial Railway project.	1848
23rd.	The Legislative Council of Canada in an address advocated Union.	1849
24th.	The British North American League adopted Confederation as a plank in their platform in convention assembled. (Hon. Mr. Morris states that "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 on which 'the sun never sets'—a Confederation the greatest that the world ever saw"— <i>The Confederation of the British Empire</i> .)	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.	Hon. J. W. Johnston and Hon. A. G. Archibald brought the subject before the Colonial Secretary in London, under authority of the Provincial Government of Nova Scotia.	1857
34th.	J. C. Taché wrote in support of Union. Mr. Taché wrote a series of articles in the " <i>Courrier du Canada</i> " in 1857, and these were reproduced in 1858 in a pamphlet in French and English.	1857
35th.	Hon. A. T. Galt advocated Federal Union in speeches delivered in Toronto and Sherbrooke	1859
36th.	Hon. A. T. Galt advocated Federal Union in the Canadian Legislature.	1858
37th.	Hon. T. D. McGee supported Mr. Galt in favour of a Federal Union, in the legislature of Canada.	1858
38th.	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
39th.	Messrs. Cartier, Ross and Galt were sent to England as a delegation to urge the home government to appoint delegates from all the provinces to discuss the Union	1858
40th.	Hon. Alexander Morris delivered a lecture in Montreal in advocacy of a Federal Union. It was published under the title " <i>Nova Britannia or British</i> "	