

Campbell, the Hon. J. C. Chapais, the Hon. H. L. Langevin, the Hon. J. Cockburn. From Nova Scotia: the Hon. Charles Tupper, the Hon. William A. Henry, the Hon. Jonathan McCully, the Hon. Robert B. Dickey, Adams G. Archibald, Esquire. From New Brunswick: The Hon. Samuel L. Tilley, the Hon. W. H. Steeves, the Hon. J. M. Johnson, the Hon. P. Mitchell, the Hon. E. P. Chandler, Lt.-Col. the Hon. John H. Gray, the Hon. Charles Fisher. From Newfoundland: The Hon. F. B. T. Carter, the Hon. Ambrose Shea. From Prince Edward Island: Col. the Hon. J. H. Gray; the Hon. E. Palmer, the Hon. W. H. Pope, the Hon. A. A. Macdonald, the Hon. G. Coles, the Hon. T. H. Haviland, the Hon. E. Whelan.

Sir Etienne Taché (Prime Minister of Canada) was chosen as chairman of the conference, and Major Hewitt Bernard, of the Office of the Attorney-General of Upper Canada, executive secretary. As in Charlottetown, the proceedings were held in secret, though at Quebec certain minutes and memoranda were kept by the secretary and placed with Sir John A. Macdonald's papers, where they lay forgotten for many years. On the death of Macdonald, in 1891, these papers were discovered by me and subsequently published in a volume entitled "Confederation Documents." While incomplete, this record affords a fair insight into what took place at the conference, which continued its sittings at Quebec until October 28, and finished them at Montreal on the 29th.

At the conference questions were decided by vote, each province having one vote; Canada, for this purpose, being considered as two provinces.

One of the contemporary criticisms levelled against this gathering was that sufficient time had not been given to its labours, and there is no doubt that its proceedings were hurried towards the close. Yet in the seventeen days it sat, many important questions were fully discussed and determined. Upon one subject there was complete agreement. The delegates, one and all, affirmed their intention to maintain and perpetuate, to cement and not to weaken, the union with the mother country. The first resolution, moved by Macdonald and seconded by Tilley, unmistakably sets this forth. Macdonald, Brown, Cartier, Galt, Tupper, Tilley, and the rest, all spoke with one voice in declaring their resolve to continue unimpaired their allegiance to the British Crown. So careful were they to make this plain that when Macdonald moved the resolution enumerating the powers of the General Legislature of the United Provinces, he added the words, "saving the sovereignty of England." He also, when discussing the name to be given to the popular assembly, said, "I prefer the term 'House of Commons,' but they do not like it to be used elsewhere than in England as they have prescriptive rights," and the spirit of loyalty and deference to Great Britain, which prompted this remark, pervaded every section of the conference. Upon other points there was not the same unanimity. Macdonald and some others openly avowed their theoretical preference for a legislative as opposed to a federal union; but that, for many reasons, was felt to be impracticable. In the first place, the Canadian delegates, to use a phrase much current at the present day, had no