" mandate " to agree to anything but a federal union.[1] Then, Cartier and his followers were unalterably opposed to a legislative union, and without Cartier, Confederation could not have been carried. Brown also favoured the federal principle. The Maritime Provinces likewise were bent upon preserving their individuality, and so the idea of a legislative union never amounted to more than a pious aspiration on the part of a few.

There was, at the same time, a general desire to create a strong central government, and to assign to the provincial legislatures a distinctly minor rôle. In Brown's opinion the local governments " should not be expensive, and should not take up political matters." One legislative chamber, elected for three years with no power of dissolution, was his idea, vigorously opposed by Cartier.[2] This preference for simplicity of local administration is further indicated by the fact that, in the first draft of the British North America Bill, the heads of the provincial governments, who in the Quebec resolutions were called lieutenant-governors, are styled " superintendents."

Questions relative to the nature and composition of the Upper Chamber provoked much discussion. Macdonald and Brown, though differing on many points, agreed in preferring a nominative to an elective Senate, and their views prevailed.

The financial questions proved most difficult of adjustment. Sharp differences of opinion existed which appeared irreconcilable, and very nearly resulted in breaking up the conference. But wiser counsels ultimately prevailed, and at length an agreement was arrived at. The result of the deliberations was embodied in seventy-two resolutions, which were laid before the Parliament of Canada at the following session, and approved by a vote of 91 to 33 on March 11, 1865, the minority being chiefly composed of the Lower Canadian Rouges under Mr. (afterwards Sir) A. A. Dorion, in conjunction with Mr. John Sandfield Macdonald and his Upper Canadian friends.

The Canadian Government shortly afterwards despatched a mission, consisting of Messrs. Macdonald, Cartier, Brown and Galt, to England with the object of conferring with Her Majesty's Government upon certain subjects of public concern, at the head of which

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[1]The Confederation compact, though loosely styled a 'federal' union, even in the British North America Act itself, is not really a federal union, which is the result of an arrangement by which a group of sovereign, or self-governing communities, retain certain existing powers, and relinquish others towards the formation of a central authority, as in the case of the United States and also of Australia. Nothing of this kind happened in Canada where the colonies, in effect, surrendered all the powers which they had hitherto enjoyed, to the Sovereign, who redistributed them anew between the Dominion and the newly-formed Province.

Lord Chancellor Haldane, in an Australian appeal before the Privy Council, (Law Reports, Appeal Cases, 1914, *Attorney General for the Commonwealth of Australia V. Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Limited, page A.C. 253,*) lays this down. See also report of this case in the *Montreal Star* of December 3, 1913. That it was also Sir John Macdonald's view may be inferred from the fact that he would never use the word 'federal' in relation to the Government of Canada if he could help it. He preferred to say 'Canadian Government.' If he wanted an alternative phrase, he would use 'Dominion Government,' but 'Federal Government' he avoided as far as possible.

[2] "Consider how insignificant are the matters agreed at Charlottetown, to be left to the Local Governments."

From remarks of Hon. George Brown, delivered at the session of the Quebec Conference, 20th October, 1864. Pope's 'Confederation Documents,' page 77.