

the Provinces they represented, arrived at the conclusion that, if successful, similar advantages might be reasonably expected to Prince Edward Island, and therefore a further effort should be made to induce Prince Edward Island to enter the Confederation, agreed to the following proposition:

"At a Meeting of the Delegates from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, held at the Alexandra Hotel, London, on the 22nd day of September, 1866, all being present except the Honorable Mr. Wilmot, it was unanimously resolved, that inasmuch as the co-operation of Prince Edward Island, though not indispensable to a Union of the other British North American Provinces, is on many accounts very desirable, and as the settlement of the Land question, which has so long and so injuriously agitated that Colony, would be attended with great benefit, and at the same time place the Local Government of the Island, by the possession of the Proprietary lands, more on a footing with other Provinces, which have Crown Lands and Minerals as a source of local Revenue; therefore

"Resolved, That in case the Legislature of the Island should authorize the appointment of Delegates to act in conjunction with those from the other Provinces, in arranging a plan of co-operation prior to the meeting of the Imperial Parliament, the Delegates from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are hereby pledged to support the policy of providing such an amount as may be necessary for the purchase of the proprietary rights, but not to exceed eight hundred thousand dollars, (\$800,000.)"

(Signed) CHARLES TUPPER,
S. L. TILLEY.

On Monday, the 24th September, a lengthened interview took place between the Delegates and the Secretary of State for the Colonies and Sir Frederick Rogers, when the foregoing Document was handed to Lord Carnarvon, with a request that he would forward it to the Governor General of Canada, and the Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island. His Lordship was also informed that the Delegates from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, with the exception of Messrs. Chandler and MacFarlane, who were obliged to return home on account of urgent private business, would remain and await the arrival of the Canadian Delegates.

On the 18th of October, the following letter was received from Sir Frederick Rogers:

"Downing Street, 18th Oct., 1866.

"GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acquaint you that his Lordship has received a Despatch from Viscount Monck, stating that the Gentlemen selected as Canadian Delegates on the subject of Confederation, will leave Canada on the 7th November.

"They hope to assemble in this country about the 20th of that month.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) FREDERICK ROGERS.
The Hon. C. Tupper,
The Hon. S. L. Tilley."

The Delegates from Canada having arrived, the Conference, on the Union of the Colonies was duly organized at the Westminster Palace Hotel on the 4th of December. The Conference was composed as follows:

Hon. J. A. Macdonald,
" G. F. Cartier,
" W. F. Howland,
" W. M. Douglass,
" H. Langevin,
" A. T. Galt, } Canada.

Hon. Charles Tupper,
" W. A. Henry,
" J. W. Ritchie,
" J. M. Gaulty,
" A. G. Archibald, } Nova Scotia.

Hon. Peter Mitchell,
" S. L. Tilley,
" R. D. Wilmot,
" Charles Fisher,
" J. Johnson, } New Brunswick.

On motion of the Hon. C. Tupper, seconded by the Hon. S. L. Tilley, the Hon. J. A. Macdonald was appointed Chairman; H. Bernard, Esquire, was appointed Secretary.

The Conference continued in session *die in diem* until the 24th December, when the following Resolutions were finally agreed upon, and transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies:

RESOLUTIONS

Adopted at a Conference of Delegates from the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, London, December 24th, 1866.

1. The best interests and present and future prosperity of British North America will be promoted by a Federal Union under the Crown of Great Britain, provided such Union can be effected on principles just to the several Provinces.

2. In the Confederation of the British North American Provinces, the system of Government best adapted under existing circumstances to protect the diversified interests of the several Provinces, and secure efficiency, harmony and permanency in the working of the Union, is a General Government charged with matters of common interest to the whole country, and Local Governments for each of the Canadas, and for the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, charged with the control of local matters in their respective sections, provision being made for the admission into the Confederation, on equitable terms, of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, the North West Territory, and British Columbia.

3. In framing a Constitution for the General Government, the Conference, with a view to the perpetuation of the connexion with the Mother Country, and the promotion of the best interests of the people of these Provinces, desire to follow

the model of the British Constitution so far as circumstances will permit.

4. The Executive Authority of Government shall be vested in the Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and be administered according to the well understood principles of the British Constitution, by the Sovereign personally, or by the Representative of the Sovereign duly authorized.

5. The Sovereign shall be Commander in Chief of the Land and Naval Militia Forces.

6. There shall be a General Legislature or Parliament for the Confederation, composed of the Sovereign, a Legislative Council, and a House of Commons.

7. For the purpose of forming the Legislative Council, the Confederation shall be considered as consisting of three Divisions: 1st, Upper Canada; 2nd, Lower Canada; and 3rd, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; each division with an equal Representation in the Legislative Council.

8. Upper Canada shall be represented in the Legislative Council by 24 Members; Lower Canada by 24 Members; and the Maritime Provinces by 24 Members, of which Nova Scotia shall have 12 and New Brunswick 12 Members.

9. The Colony of Prince Edward Island, when admitted into the Confederation, shall be entitled to a Representation of four Members in the Legislative Council. But in such case the Members allotted to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall be diminished to 10 each, such diminution to take place in each Province as vacancies occur.

10. The Colony of Newfoundland, when admitted into the Confederation, shall be entitled to a Representation in the Legislative Council of four Members.

11. The North West Territory and British Columbia shall be admitted into the Union on such terms and conditions as the Parliament of the Confederation shall deem equitable, and as shall receive the assent of the Sovereign; and in case of the Province of British Columbia, as shall be agreed to by the Legislature of such Province.

12. The Members of the Legislative Council shall be appointed by the Crown, under the Great Seal of the General Government, from among residents of the Province for which they are severally appointed, and shall hold office during life. If any Legislative Councillor shall, for two consecutive Sessions of Parliament fail to give his attendance in the said Council, his seat shall thereby become vacant.

13. The Members of the Legislative Council shall be British subjects by birth or naturalization, of the full age of thirty years; shall each possess in the Province for which they are appointed