1865

the Island to the other, that the members of the Govern-Conference, such revolutions, the large the incommental process, with two colors and the control of generally known, Sir, that the Quebec Conference had its people, are at present disposed to adopt the resolutions of origin in the resolutions which was Seession, were passed the Conference assembled at Quebe pythe Legislatures of Nows Bootia, New Brungwick and and the important subject, for the consideration of which by the Lagislatures of Nova Scotia. New Brunwick and and the important subject, for the consideration of whither Phrees Edward Island, authorizing a companion of the leading public mean of the Perotecan Golosius half Dahyatais for the purpose of conferring spon the subject met together, was entered spon, inks spirit of particular, of a Legislature Unifor of these Provinces. When the by gentlemen deeply imprised with the merginised, and resolution, assenting so the Convention, of which I have with the difficulties of the lag before them, and the same time control of the control of the displature interests. A declared the desiring a constitution which should unife, under plated, and at the same time expressed regret that the Scotia, New Brunwrick, and the Colonies of Newfooddlands the farger schoses of Union, which should include all their distinct of the displature of the supplication of the supplication of the scotian of the supplication of the supplication of the scotian of the supplication of the scotian of t Oction of all the Provinces. In due time Delegates from that motus! concessions should be made. The maby Nora Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, difficulties with which they had to contend, could only have NOTA DOUBLE AND DESIGNATION AND THE STREET OF THE STREET O mest of Chassas and sent to this intage a deptropriate participation pressed by use Conversions were not, in compased of the leading states in this integer principal participate, in accordance with the views of the These gradience were admitted to the Acchievence shortly Representatives of each Province and Colony. Taken Step its proceedings were opened, and at this instance loggether, they mobiled a constitution which, as I conthe Conference postponed the further discussion of the sidered, received the unanimous support of the members question of the proposed Legislative Union, in order tolof the Conference. Centlemen with whom I was associated allow the Canadian Government to submit a scheme for a in the Delegation representing this Island, have, I am general Confederation of the Provinces of British North aware, since their return to the Island, denounced that America. After a tour through the Lower Provinces the which in Canada they approved. It is not my intention; Canadiana returned as Quebes. With the sarotion of the Mr. Spaaker on the present oceasion to call in question Crown, and at the request of His Cardelip the Governor the right of these geathems to change their risks: nor Gausara, the Governor maintenance of the Council of the Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, cent Delegates myself at liberty to allude to the course pursued by hon to Quebeo, for the purpose of discussing with the Goeran gentlemen at the Conference, nor to quote from their megi of Canada, the practicability of a Federal Union of specified delivered there. There is one very strong reason the Provinces of British North America under the Crown why the expressions of members, while at the Conference, the fortification and artificial actions about our curve why one expressions on memoers, wo near the congressions of first Dilliadion. The second of the control of the con of Great Britain. I have heard a great deal said against should not be quoted. It is this. It was understood that represented. I admit. Mr Speaker, that at the time of have prevented unanimous conclusions. It has been or represented. Asomit. Mr opeacer, that is the time of have prevented unanimotic conductions. It has being figual the appointment of Delegates to proceed to Queboc, Lagrains the Confederation of the Colonies, proposed in the was under the belief that should the Delegates appointed Report of the Queboc Conference, that the scheme had its maximum of the process of the confederation of the

consistence is the color. I cannot, however, discover themselves against the polver of the Griet Republic upon any force in this objection. This crisis is the pollifications berdered, should that waiths nation resolve for "gobble askirs, of Canada is all the statement of that Privince to in up." Our safety therefore, on only be sequently canadar their position, with a risw, to remody svils which the powerful presention of the Mother Country; and it was such as to reader imprecisionly his furthers govern-themselves the resolves of the Propince under, the existing constitution. It resources of Britain, great as they are; would be tared need not immensate the many reasons which induced to the other, it is not to be tared need not immensate the propose a Confederation of all the time. England well know this, and we may depend upon Provinces. They resalised, among other things, their that her statement are too view, too mindful of the applicar in which these Provinces and it relation to the actions to the other of the dependence of the properties of the properties. The provinces are the provinces are the provinces are the provinces are the provinces and the control of the applicar in which these Provinces and a relation to the actions to the first age to the change of the ch Singhebring Republic, which, which the short space officet to suffix defeat. If we neglect to discharge out day sing space, from being a purely commercial and agricult in providing for our safety, we may reasonably expect with people had become one of the greatest military and that Regiand will withdraw her military and that Regiand will withdraw her military and naval sayal, powers it of agriculture. They had also received an offices, and clear out our fate. But cout he other had not infinity in the control of delenge, as a condition of England's undertaking to co-very evident that we must choose between consolidation is to Hagiand to provide and maintain fleets and armies into the American Republic. Consolidation,—the plasting for the assurtive of their country at the coat of the taxpayers the revenues and the men of the several Provinces under of Great Switzin; and. Sir. i can see nothing unreasonable the control of a central power would, in the event of a is the people of the Colonies being at this day, tailed a post to war, be absolutely necessary in order to the efficient contribute of their shilly, to the cost of their defines. As or gastration of our colonial recourses. In Britain as we have a right as in the Colonies, the opinion is widely contrained, that we'll have the protection of the Mother Country; but if our absorption into the Great Republic is inevitable. In we'have this right, we are most certainly under the the event of war between England and the United States abilistics to contribute of our ability to the maintenance of America, the battle ground would be the British of those facts and armies which are necessary for the Provinces. It has therefore been contended by some thin defence of the Empire of which we form a part. It. Str., in order to arest as great a calamity, the connection the existence upon our borders of a vast military and naval between the Provinces and the Mother Country should be power, rendering it products for the Colonies to prepare severed by mutual consent, and that we should become manns for their defance, together with other reasons, can be an independent action. Others, Sir, consider that it would addnosd to prove that Confederation is essential to the be more to our interest to retain our connection with maintenance of our institutions, and that it will promote England, and to endure, if necessary, the horrors of warour common prosperity, is matters not what were the that we should remain a portion of the Great Emipre of possible of the project of the project of Confeders - British, continue to live under the project of Confeders - British, continue to live under the project of Confeders - British, continue to live under the project of Confeders - British, continue to live under the project of Confeders - British, continue to live under the project of Confeders - British, continue to live under the project of Confeders - British, continue to the under the project of Confeders - British, continue to the under the project of Confeders - British, continue to the under the under the project of Confeders - British, continue to the under the dissentions between Upper and Lower Coneds, or opinions There is an officential party in England who, it resulted from less important causes. The first of the believe, desire to get rid of these Colonies on the ground that they are an expense to the Empire; and because colonists do Resolutions just submitted reads as follows --

rines and Colonies.

I would willingly have advocated a Legislative Union of I would will have provinces, but such a Union was believed to the untatianable. The recolution just read, is defined with manufacturers of Sheffeld or of Manohester. I have such that the resolution of the Quebec Conference, and will, the resolution of the Quebec Conference, and will, the resolution of the Quebec Conference, and will. Sir, that as British subjects, we have our rights; but The leader of the Opposition—the Hon Mr Coles—will be the summarice that of the Area our rights; but corrected years of the Colonies are the resolution is condensed to the Colonies of th

 Measures, that the elemence or immunes annuary emportants of our instruction you continue soundry; but take
Next lorses in the neighboring Republic, remove it specially instruction for too see would be public viewed to
incombest on the people of British North Armetes to take the highest property of the United States. If we come separate
most efficient precessors are measures by which there independ from Great British, we need not depond upon England as ence against foreign aggression may be secured assistance should we ever be so unfortunate as to become

3. Resolved, That a Union, each as in times of extraordinary embroiled with our neighbours. The manner in which danger would place the Militia, the Reseauces, and the Reseauces, the English therenment recently acted towards Denmark danger would place the firms, the consequence of British general provinces, at the disposal of a General Parliament; is calcolated to teach us a valuable lesson. Under a is necessary, in order to maintain the independence of British general organization the four millions of inhabitants in necessary, in order to manage the perpetuate out the perpetuate out the provinces could supply a formidable military force, connection with the Mather County.

Without such organization—which would be the result of

To these, I apprehend, there will be no objection on the Coulederation—the Provinces separately can do little or No mess, I apprehend, there will be no algestion on the unisodration—the fromtone separately and so little or part of any hoursable member. To defend our hearth-nothing. We have recently had a discussion in the and homes is, I trust, regarded by all as a secred duty, iffcuse on the subjects four Militia. To train the Militia of I will, I secure, be generally admitted that the populphile islend sould require an annual units, nucley sould be a secred duty. of the British North American Colonies cannot defend to our entire Revenue, and were our Militia to be

they are an expense to the Empire; and because colonist do a leave that the best interests, and present and force a commodate their Unstein Furiff to unit more property of British North America, would be promised by a property of British North America, would be promised by a property of British North America, would be promised by a Unian Could be affected or promise for the Indian Could be affected or promise for t

United States of America would be the occupation of large 2. Resolved, That the existence of immonso Military and purtions of our territory by bostile soldiery; but the