

Hon. Charles Fisher on Confederation

tion is called a Federation, it really goes far beyond that, and is in all the essential requisites a Legislative union. ¹⁸ Aware of the difficulties which would surround the attempt by one general and central Legislature like that of England, to regulate a

enterprise of our merchants and the skill of our manufacturers, with the almost certain prospect of extending to the Pacific. When these political arrangements are made, and facilities of access provided for the vast territory lying to the west of Canada, it must, of necessity, give an extraordinary

the Constitution. They would claim equal control in money matters, and equal influence over the conduct of the Executive with the lower branch, a state of things which would disorganise the whole machinery, and probably render Parliamentary

and procedure in civil cases. All local or private matters. All the general powers not conferred upon the local are to belong to the general parliament. All the local laws may be disallowed by the Governor-General, in Council, within one year.

States, engaged in laying out the territory into town-ships, disposed of much of the timber, and were filling it up with people, thus settling us out, for, by the Ashburton Treaty was assigned the whole tract of country equal to the State of New

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