SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1864. Hon. Charles Fisher on Confederation. no constitutional power to Legislate.

tute, to listen to the address of hon. C. Fisher, ex- Conference, had the happiness of beholding those planatory of the great question, Confederation of difficulties and fears dispelled, and as, surrounded government is necessary. Turn to many countries this body, that they have in England to add to the ment, retaining the remainder to themselves. The House of Pages in case of the connection of difficulties and fears dispelled, and as, surrounded government is necessary. the Provinces.

Lieut. Col. Baird was called upon to preside, and he in a very few remarks introduced Mr. Fisher. In reporting the address we shall adopt the first person, not only because we propose to make it as nearly as practicable verbatim, but also because it

is more convenient so to write and read it: Mr. Fisher said : Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, -I must in the outset set myself right with regard to the terms of the handbills in which my appearance before you this evening is announced. I am not, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, a lecturer, but quite a different sort of man. The popular lecturer seeks by the expenditure of attention of his audience. I am a grave man, rather given to serious consideration of important tomy manner, may fail to interest this auditory. I your attention. Situated as I have been since my ing from the time when, a very young man, I first other; as an event most desirable to occur, I could vinces must come up; I knew that difficulties must beset the way in the course of the deliberations, as healthful, have as much energy and determination of purpose as ever. Difficulties! how, but through difficulties, have our present constitutional sever connection with the parent state. But we have outlived those prejudices; have seen the of Responsible Government, he, among other things,

Legislature like that of England, to regulate and nada, it must, of necessity, give an extraordinary machinery, and probably render Parliamentary Governor-General, in Council, within one year whole tract of country equal to the State of New in aid of the weak.

the assembly of the first congress, in 1775, on the her rapid progress in the past.

and being a reflex of, that of Britain.

ing respect the just perogative of the Crown; and with England. individual when wanted. The Conference was a little over twenty years, in the development of bia and Vancouvers Island.

surround the attempt by one general and central vided for the vast territory lying to the west of Ca- state of things which would disorganise the whole ment. All the local laws may be disallowed by the for, by the Ashburton Treaty was assigned the of right, it were to make an issue with the strong

purely local analy, reserving to the difference with Canada, but in these days of their Constitution, arising out of what are called railroads, this mode of conveyance is not up to the vinces certain interests and rights peculiar to themselves, and over which the general Parliament has tellects and varied talents of the chosen men from tion. You will observe that the number of Legisall parts of the Confederacy. It will raise men lative Councillors is fixed at 76, including New- ty to them, it is very desirable to provide against There are several other topics to which I should

eve of the revolution, and that of the second con. We desired to lay the foundations of a good govpics and, therefore, from the apparent dryness of gress, in 1787, after twelve years of war and peace, ernment with a strong and vigorous executive. We which had proved the ineficiency of the then ex- have the sympathies of the British people, who feel ment at Mount Vernon, Franklin, Adams and which they are now passing, still wish us God speed nefit. to secure the permanance of the severance, and to framing the Constitution they had not only the ex- E. Island 5.

erals are rather disposed to pride ourselves upon which has so greatly increased in all the elements Edward Island, with a general government chargconstitutional principles, and to regard with becom- of wealth and industrial progress since her union ed with matters common to all, and local govern- dissolution. The general Parliament is empowerments with local matters, applicable to each Pro- ed to legislate on all subjects of a general nature, I hope it ever will remain one of these perogatives, to call to its assistance the services of any made by Canada in the short time since her union, constitutionally authorized. How was it appointed? her resources; the improvement of her agricultu-The Governor General, the highest executive offi- ral interest; the increase of her manufactories and following as the terms of the Constitution:—That minerals, general powers of taxation, to borrow or cer in the North American Provinces—the Queen's the extension of her commerce. She has been en- the Chief Executive authority should exist in the loan money on the credit of the Confederation; immdiate representative—with the assent and ap- abled, thereby, to complete her canals, and to Sovereign of Great Britain or her representative, relative to the postal and telegraph services, steam probation and, in all probability, by the command secure that extension of her inland navigation, for administered on well known constitutional princiof the Queen, directed the Governors of the several the transit of heavy freights to the ocean. She has ples, who shall be commander-in-chief of the army beyond the limits of any Province; navigation and Provinces to call upon a certain number of gentle- been enabled to construct over 2,000 miles of rail- and navy. The general Legislature should consist shipping, quarantine, buoys, beacons and lights, men to form a delegation to proceed to Quebec, way; has doubled her population, and given evi- of a Legislative Council and House of Commons. sea, coast and inland fisheries, ferries extending there to confer with the Canadian Ministry upon dence of a progress scarcely parallelled in the his- That for the purpose of a representation in the beyond the Province; military and naval defences, the best way of solving the problem of a Colonial tory of the world. All these are the direct results | Legislative Council, the united provinces shall form | naturalization of aliens, census, patent and copy | and these principles will be unalterable, except by | Union. Now let me ask you, it such a gentleman of her union, without which they would not have three divisions-Upper Canada, rights, weights and measures, coinage, currency, is present, who have denied the authority of the Conference, supposing any Governor had refused we desire to elevate the people from their petty be entitled to 24, Lower Canada 24, Nova Scotia to obey that mandate, where would you be 2 would and insignificant provincial individuality, to that of 10, New Brunswick 10, and P. E. Island 4, and and insolvency, marriage and divorce, emigration you be prepared to sustain him in his resistance to a nation, with national feelings, sympathies and asthe constituted authorities? most certainly not! pirations. What position does a New Brunswick- tation of four members in the Legislative Council. law, establishment of a general Court of Appeal Under the old system, the perogative of the er or a Canadian occupy abroad, in contrast with The members of the Legislative Council shall be and to rendering uniform all the laws relative to Crown was regarded as being a something mysteri- men, who are often his inferiors? How are your appointed by the Crown for life; be of the full age ous, and as peculiarly attached to Royalty; but by leading men treated in comparison with those of of 30 years, and be possessed of a continuous uninthe correct constitutional principles which are now any of the petty principalities and governments of cumbred property qualification of £1,000. Indiin operation, the perogatives of the Crown are Europe? Have they not, too often, heretolore vidually, I was opposed to any restriction of the appoint the judges and pay their salaries; until to extend from River du Loup in Canada through trusts for the good of the people, and we are as been considered as an inferior race? The Canamuch interested in maintaining the just perogatives dian statesmen in explaining the necessity and adof the Crown as in preserving the rights of the vantages of union, stated three elements as essential. The territorial, the popular, and the marition in my mind ever since the introduction of less altered by the local Legislature. The lieute-opened up. From the inter-colonial railroad ar-Then it has been said that the delegates should time. Canada has the territorial and the popular; Responsible Government has been, how, from the nant-governors of the different Provinces to be aphave been appointed entirely from members of the she possesses extensive, almost boundless territory, peculiar structure of Colonial society, where we pointed by the Governor-General in Council, for her contribution toward the construction respective governments, but this I hold to be a misembracing great rivers and extensive inland seas; have nothing analagous to the English aristocracy, five years, subject to removal for cause, and their of that work, being the proportion that her populataken idea. The Canadian Ministry, as a whole, nearly three millions of people, and rapidly increated and stay the tide salaries paid by the general government. Passing tion bears to that of Canada, she would only be reformed a part of the Conference, because there the sing, but she has no outlet to the ocean, and she of democracy, from destroying the Constitution. I by the gentlemen who now govern the Colonies, to quired to pay one tenth as much as that province; two great parties which formerly existed have, desired to be united to the Lower Provinces, bethrough recent events, become merged into one.— cause they possessed the maritime element, and Legislative Council, in Canada, has met with full be thought to apply, I may state it as a matter of agreed to pay under any former arrangement. The union of parties in the government of Canada furnished her means of access to the ocean. We favor by either party; the first elected members history, that many of our Colonial difficulties have While I have always believed that the construction was for the ostensible purpose of removing difficulting provinces have exhaustless fished are said to have been good men, but my experities, which existed between, and kept apart, the two ries, an extensive sea coast, deep bays, fine har-Provinces, and then while consulting upon the ques- bors open at all seasons of the year. We have the position, age, and political experience and inflution of a Confederation of the Canada's as a solu- fore land, the nearest point toward the old world ence, who could best discharge the duties of that tion of their difficulties social and political, it was on the Atlantic ferry; the command of the great office, would not submit to the turmoil, annoyance, the country, and giving themselves a deal of trou-

spectable gathering of ladies and gentlemen, from country as well as town, in the Hall of the Instidifficulties and lears dispensed, and as, surrounded government is necessary. The the English press has discussed the proposity gentlemen representing not only each of the where nature has lavished her favors with most by gentiemen representing not only each of the State or general Legislature, in excess of the sed Confederation with great fairness and favor, bounteous hand; where the best products of nature majority of the Convention decided otherwise, but, as well, all their important interests, bounteous hand; where the best products of nature provinces, but, as wen, an then important interests, and may and I cannot better conclude my observations than we discussed the various matters with a determination with great latriess and lavor, and went in excess of the sed confederation with great latriess and lavor, principally on the ground that it would be difficult power conferred upon it, is inoperative, and may and I cannot better conclude my observations than we discussed the various marters with a decrease, and may and I cannot better conclude my observations than the nature of the gov- to exercise that power consistent with the relative be set aside, as is often done by the Judiciary of by reading to you an extract from an able article tion to agree, prepared to lay our common Country, ernment and the character of the people, wealth ences on the common altar of our common Country, ernment and the character of the people, wealth ences on the common altar of our common Country, ernment and the character of the people, wealth ences on the common altar of our common Country, ernment and the character of the people, wealth ences on the common altar of our common Country, ernment and the character of the people, wealth ences on the common altar of our common Country, ernment and the character of the people, wealth ences on the country is a solution of the people, wealth ences on the country is a solution of the people in a late number of the Ellustrated News upon this ences on the common area of our common country, and where life and I was greatly impressed with the moral and political dare not seek an investment, and where life and Confederacy, without unduly increasing the num-I was greatly impressed with the moral and pointed and posted and investment, and where the great questions of the grandeur of the event we were laboring to consu-property are insecure. Do you want an illustration ber, though from the smallness of its numbers, it has property are insecure. Do you want an illustration ber, though from the smallness of its numbers, it has property are insecure. grandeur of the event we were laboring to const. In past will be infection and properly are insecured properly are insecured to my mind an oligarchical appearance; still, if, the language of Blackstone's commentator, it may day will be schemes of public improvement; the mate, and I felt that at last I was about to realize of what free government does, look at England, to my mind an oligarchical appearance; still, if, mate, and rich that at last I was about to realize of mark how her history has been the history of the in its working, such should be its tendency, command what ought to be done, and prohibit developement of their internal resources; the extendency of mark how her history has been the history of the the dreams of my past pointed in the foreign commerce; the advancemodern times can at all compare with this Confer- developement of agricultural, manufacturing and and it should unreasonably thwart the popuwhat ought not to be done. So in this Confedera- tension of their foreign commerce; the advancemodern times can at an compare with time connected the sole control ment of their agricultural interests, and the process. It will stand out in all future time as a political epoch in the history of the 19th century; plus of the national saving has reached a fabulous the Confederacy would be sufficiently powerful in local matters, but all the powers of legislation, gress of political economy and social reform. On and upon no event will the historian of this Country dwell with more delight. Since the long partry dwell with more delight. Since the long part of the Pilgrims, The United States, previous to the war, presents liament, no event, save the landing of the Pilgrims, The United States, previous to the war, presents lexisting Legislative Councils by the local governament, no event, save the landing of the first Congress of the uni- another illustration of the same principle, and her ment, a due regard being had to the interests of itiation of money votes as exercised in the British pect, and the highest admiration." and the assembling of the first Congress of the and the analysis and the assembling of the first Congress of the analysis and the opposition, so that all political parties may be House of Commons is to be adopted in the general wit, and repetition of anecdote, to gain the passing ble to read the narrative of events connected with of the present war is only an additional proof of fairly represented. I was opposed to this limitational local legislatures. At the time of the union,

entered political life looked upon the Union of the which the violence of the shock produced. Fresh United States were gradually drawing them to-Colonies as an event sure to occur at some time or from the rebound they turned aside to settle their gether by the strongest of ties, common interest.— over a large surface, comprising all the elements of til the last moment, that it would be impossible to new form of government. We met in times of pro- By uniting, the Provinces would feel a common in- wealth and progress, and all the varied interests reconcile the differences as affecting the finannot, when called upon by the government refuse to found peace, without any external pressure whatever, under the protection of the greatest nation connection with the parent state, would necessarily appropriated to each Province shall be as follows: ments. Upper Canada, with an admirable muni-

aware that questions of vast moment to these Pro- in her palmiest days pales. They came together gard from the British Government and people. In Scotia 19, New Brunswick 15, Newfoundland 8, P. prosperity in that country, and by whose agency provide for their new relations. We met to pro- perience of the working of the British Constitution | The representation shall be readjusted every have been constructed, the people thereby having vide for the perpetuation of our existence under the but, as well, the Federal Constitution of the United ten years on this basis of population. For the ficulties; I have had my share of such but am still old flag, and to lay the foundation of a free government in these nothern colonies, in connection with, portion of it which might seem desirable, and to always be assigned 65 members, and each of the avoid any imperfections which had been discovered other sections shall at each such re-adjustment re- in the other Provinces for all local purposes by di-Having considered the character, I now turn to in it. In adopting the British Constitution as a ceive, for the ten years then next succeeding, the principles ocen obtained: When we first sought to introduce Responsible Government were we not the objects of the Conference. Moved by a com- model, we knew that where it had been established number of members to which it will be entitled on of the principle in the abstract, it would be imposmon impulse to provide for mutual defence, we con- it had secured as great an amount of political liber- the same ratio of representation to population as sible to apply it to the condition of the maritime to move a from point to point the country, the same ratio of representation to population as the constitution of ceived that object could be best obtained by union. It is a secured as great an amount of population as the condition of the maritime to the constitution of ceived that object could be best obtained by union. It is a secured as great an amount of population as the condition of the same ratio of representation to population as the condition of the same views were entertained by the constitution of ceived that object could be best obtained by union. It is a secured as great an amount of population as the condition of the same views were entertained by the constitution of ceived that object could be best obtained by union. It is a secured as great an amount of population as the condition of the same views were entertained by the condition of the conditi taunted with wishing to change the constitution of our country, and make it like that of the United Conscious that whether by the proposed federation growth of ages, such was its elasticity, it had adapted the gentlemen from Lower Canada, as regards the profound importance, we could not feel jurtified then just taken by having 65 members. It has our country, and make it like that of the principle to that Province. We did we fail to report and publish the arguments at States; called rebels, and denounced as wishing to or in some other way such provision must be made, and that we had not hitherto contributed toward condition of things; it had made Britain the very tation. Suppose the numbers were doubled, would the first contributed toward to report and publish the arguments at stated that our people had been accustomed from the length. Carleton County has had the first expoour defence in proportion to the rights we enjoy, sanctuary of freedom; it had maintained its posi- not Upper Canada claim, that with a population of the first settlement of the Province, to receive aid and to our national obligations; we knew that at tion as a great power on the earth when the gov- one and three quarter millions, its representasought for reforms established, at the very bottom of which was accountability of the Executive; have the best our contribution must be small, and of itof which was accountability of the Executive; nave lived to see them in operation in all the other Weslived to see them in operation in all the other Western Colonies, and being introduced as well into tent of their means. We were convinced that evin- narchical principle a fair trial on this continent; in united provinces, you will perceive that the prothe bonds of affinity to the parent state; and heard to the pa pared to do all in our power, the whole strength of progress," to unite chivalry with modern utilitariany other but, apart from this, our representation would be in vain to ask them to go into the Conthe Empire would be put forth to sustain us. I anism; to bind together the Gothic characteristics in the Commons is in proportion to our population federation. After much discussion, it was agreed readers who would prefer our usual miscellany will do not anticipate any difficulty with the neighboring republic, but the unsettled condition of our boring republic, but the unsettled condition of our boring republic in the commons is in proportion to our population and I know of no other basis at present upon which it could be adjusted. I do not imagine that to have strong reenings with regard to these consideration, and conference. After due deliberation they were en-I have long struggled and, therefore, when I speak a cause of much solicitude to the British Govern- abled unanimously to agree; there were several jure another: in fact a government could not long and New Brunswick should receive an annual conof contemplated reforms I am irresistably led to ment. Moved by a common desire to extend our things in the Constitution which I should prefer to exist which dealt unjustly by any part. The rerefer to the past and to draw some moral therefrom trade and commercial relations, we felt the necesby which to be guided in the future. I claim the sity for a wider field of action for this interchange similar objections, but as a whole I considered it an federacy will not go up like so many jockeys to josof our commodities, and extension of our trade.— extraordinary result, and regarded it as a great the one another but will comprise a fair share of nonerty, not for the purpose of renecting upon those entertained by others, not with the desire of interfering with their opinions, but in order to show my tions peculiar to itself, and operating as a restraint mous approbation of the whole convention. It must good. But assume that there is any thing in unabated faith in my own. When Lord Durham upon each other,—stifling the Colonial mind, and upon each other,—stifling the Colonial mind proposed that change in the then future government cramping the Colonial energies. To New Brunsproposed that change in the ch 000,000 of new customers, with whom to trade and culiar to itself, and the other delegates supposed the numbers are most required, arises entirely from the for whom to manufacture. To Canada we offer arrangements made with regard to New Brunswick means for securing local grants and monies for lorailroad constructed, and that the Provinces should 1,000,000. Our country abounds with water pow- were so favorable as to make it less difficult in car- cal purposes. Now if the revenues of the united of our wild lands, and the necessity for providing be united, and these two grand ideas have always been provinced and these two grand ideas have always been provinced been provinced by the provinces were to be expended all over the Control of the united provinces were to be expended all over the Control of the united provinces were to be expended all over the Control of the united provinces were to be expended all over the Control of the united provinces were to be expended all over the Control of the united provinces were to be expended all over the Control of the united provinces were to be expended all over the Control of the united provinces were to be expended all over the Control of the united provinces were to be expended all over the Control of the united provinces were to be expended all over the Control of the united provinces were to be expended all over the Control of the united provinces were to be expended all over the Control of the united provinces were to be expended all over the Control of the united provinces were to be expended all over the Control of the united provinces were to be expended all over the Control of the united provinces were to be expended all over the Control of the united provinces were to be expended all over the Control of the united provinces were to be expended all over the Control of the united provinces. Our rivers afford convenient modes of access to the had been difficulties in Upper Canada, but public federacy for local works, as is the case with regard political life, and these I have always advocated; ocean and of transit through the Province, but notpolitical life, and these I have always presented to the people of this Province as withstanding that nature has made these rich provisions, from the want of a suitable market there is cles arising from the difference of races, still we bethe first section and maintenance of manufactures and as country who would be analysed to induce the most when he was in politics. I wish Level again. mot when he was in politics. I wish I could again erection and maintenance of manufactures and, as country who would be enabled to induce its adophear as I have heard his voice raised in behalf of a consequence, our raw material is carried abroad tion, and you must bear in mind that in reserving objects are secured by the constitutional act that -even our sheep pelts are continually being carto the different Provinces the control of affairs difficulty cannot arise. No reduction is to be made and local governments, and enabled the local govcountry, appeals of such thrilling eloquence as from ried out of the country—there to be manufactured, purely local, and the maintenance of their peculiar in any province unless it has decreased five per him when, in our early days of public life, he advo- giving labor and living to foreigners. Our people institutions, was a provision of peculiar import in cent. relatively in proportion to the whole union. cated a Union of the Colonies, either in the House are wanting neither in energy or enterprise, but its application to Lower Canada, whose laws, inof Assembly or while we stumped the County of their field of labor is too contracted to give proper stitutions and language are specifically retained tricts, and apportion the representation. The elec-York together. It has been said by some that the room for the exercise of either. The connection of for her local control. The Conference agreed to tions to be held under the election laws then in Conference was altogether unauthorized, I hope no a poor with a rich country must of necessity beneliberal has ever made that remark, because we lib- fit the former. As an illustration, take Scotland, Canada's, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince general Legislature; Parliament to be holden every

public property, trade, commerce, customs, im-

suggested, why not go further and bring in under oceanic telegraph; Newfoundland, the key to the trouble and expense incident to contesting an electhe same general Union the Lower Provinces;— gulf, and the half-way house on the highway, from tion, over the populous and extensive districts of of the constitution, would have enabled them to Canada's necessity thus becoming our opportunity. the old to the new world. Innumerable rivers in-Had the members of the Conference from the Low- vigorating the country, and providing facilities for for that house. The result will be, that the men Governors will be selected by the general governer Provinces been chosen from the government the navigation and manufacturing; we have an extenmatter would have to be presented to the legisla- sive coasting and foreign trade, employing a large the second branch, in consequence, be filled by ture and people as a purely party question, and fleet of ships, a nursery for seamen, and even in mere politicians. The multiplicity of elections in and territorial revenue, crown lands, lumber and petuation of British power on this continent; it ple to be enlisted on her own soil by recruiting of this was not desirable. Then, I might ask, is it to the present infant state of our mercantile marine, the States, has had the effect of inducing many cf minerals are to be retained by the local governbe supposed that the governments embrace all the we are the fourth maritime power in the world, the best men to remain in private life; is it not an ment, which shall have power to manage the same, country lying between Canada and New Bruns- guised purpose of making war upon us; she perbest-talent and genius and learning of the people? being only exceeded by Great Britain, France and admitted fact that the best qualified men cannot and with power to impose an export duty on lum-I am not disposed to refer more particularity to this be elected to the higher offices. I have another ber and minerals. Direct taxation. To borrow ces, arising from the existence of so much unsettled destination and purpose without hindrance to them point now. It is a somewhat delicate subject, but These are our elements of national wealth, giv- objection to an elective Legislative Council. As- money on the credit of the province. Education, land, is not attributed to the fact of that land being or protest to those who have charge of them; but in my opinion the plan adopted was the best, the calling to the Conference the best representatives of each of the leading interests of the leading interests of the leading interests of the country—men of each of the leading interests of the country beautiful to be defined as a party leaves Canada for the purpose of makunfit for settlement, but for a political cause, over when a party leaves Canada for the purpose of makunfit for settlement, but for a political cause, over when a party leaves Canada for the purpose of makunfit for settlement, but for a political cause, over when a party leaves Canada for the purpose of makunfit for settlement, but for a political cause, over when a party leaves Canada for the purpose of makunf of every creed, and profession, and class—to consult together upon this grand question of Federation. There are the powers and solution of the British flag and concurrent control over all mathematical powers. The metaphorically illustrating the language of the British flag and concurrent control over all mathematical powers. The metaphorically illustrating the language of the British flag and concurrent control over all mathematical powers. The metaphorically illustrating the language of the British flag and concurrent control over all mathematical powers. The metaphorically illustrating the language of the British flag and concurrent control over all mathematical powers. The metaphorically illustrating the language of the British flag and concurrent control over all mathematical powers. The metaphorically illustrating the language of the British flag and concurrent control over all mathematical powers. The metaphorical powers are all of the British flag and concurrent control over all mathematical powers. The metaphorical powers are all of the British flag and concurrent control over all mathematical powers. The metaphorical powers are all of the British flag and concurrent control over all mathematical powers. The metaphorical powers are all of the British flag and concurrent control over all mathematical powers. The metaphorical powers are all of the British flag and concurrent control over all mathematical powers. The metaphorical powers are all of the British flag and concurrent control over all mathematical powers. The metaphorical powers are all of the metaphorical powers and civil rights, and the incortant powers are all of the metaphorical powers. The metaphorical powers are all of the metaphorical powers and civil rights, and the incortant powers are all of the metaphorical powers are all of the metaphorical powers and civil rights, and the incortant powers are all of the metaphorical powers are al There are many who say they prefer a Legislative union, so do I and although this proposed union union uni non is called a Federation, it really goes far beyond manufacturers, with the almost certain prospect the Constitution. They would claim equal control and proceedure in civil cases. All local or private States, engaged in laying off the territory into play and justice from the British government. It that, and is in all the essential requisites a Legis- of extending to the Pacific. When these political in money matters, and equal influence over the matters. All the general powers not conferred lative union. Aware of the difficulties which would arrangements are made, and facilities of access pro-

control the local affairs of the separate portions of impetus to emigration and settlement. What a Government impracticable. I entertained such after they are passed, and all the laws passed by Hampshire, to the United States, including half the the Confederation, it is provided that large powers field for our lawyers and public men; it will pro-Setting the local analysis of the separate potentials of the separate poten snan be vested in the local Legislatures chaoling the mote greater competition and secure angular their will all protestations.—

You will observe that there have been great It is true there is a good carriage road connecting recognised. The appointments to the Legislative recognised. The appointments to the Legislative recognised.

tion of the perogative of the Crown. I have no the money and securities for money on hand shall doubt that in any state of things, most of the mem- belong to the general government, except the probers would be selected from the present Legisla- ceeds of lands, lumber or minerals; they shall own tive Councillors, but it appeared to me if there all the canals, railways, public harbors, rivers and ning. We had intended to notice some of the cahave yielded to the request of some of my friends isting constitution, to form the Federal government an interest and pride in our work. The intelligent here to address you, not feelings of the deepest emotion. I have without feelings of the deepest emotion. to strangers, not feeling that I had still to acquire here a position and character, either as a public man to recommend me to speaker or as a public man, to recommend me to parts of the country—Washington from his retire—anxiously await the result of that trial through tion with a debt of \$62,500,000; Nova Scotia, \$8,refurn from Canada; being here with responsible others from the North, to the meeting of Congress in our endeavors to establish a new and powerful others from the North, to the meeting of Congress in our endeavors to establish a new and powerful professional duties resting upon me, I have neither at Philadelphia. The feelings evinced by the peothe leisure or the freedom of mind to enable me to discuss this great subject as I could desire, but still discuss this great subject as I could desire, but still been graphically portrayed, but language fails to language if I may not present the facts which I have to bring depict their emotions, and we can understand betbefore you with eloquence, I may do it in such a ter than describe how intensely the heart of the adopt the British Constitution as a model. Whatmanner as shall command for them your consideration and support. Those who call upon the people was then moved. That Congress the met at Philadelphia to form a government for three the met at Philadelphia to form a government for three the members of the Conference, on other points, adopt the British Constitution as a model. What the members of the constitution as a model. What the members of the constitution as a model. What the members of the conference of opinion existed in the minds of that act. If New Brunswick and Nova Scotia whole people was then moved. That Congress that population alone was the true basis, but that of that act. If New Brunswick and Nova Scotia do not incur debts to the above amounts, they shall the members of the Conference, on other points, and the members of the Conference of the c of this country to change its constitution; to alter millions of people; we met in Conference at Cana- they were all actuated by the foregone conclusion they were all actuated by the foregone conclusion. the political structure under which they and their da to frame a constitution under which should be that British connection must be maintained. This to the Confederation, Upper Canada has all the ernment a semi-annual contribution of interest at Davis vs Raymond and McDonagh. False in ancestors have lived so long, and so happily, ought united four millions of people of the same race, question was not deemed debateable. All were of varied interests as well as population; agriculture, the rate of 5 per cent. per year for the difference. prisonment. Verdict for plaintiff \$10. to be prepared to give good reasons for proposing language and religion. They had violently severed opinion that if the Colonies remained separate they such change. I little anticipated when here in the connected them with the parent state; must necessarily ultimately fall into the resistless da has all these varied interests, as well as popula-September that I should now have been to Canada and it was long before some of their great men maw of American democracy. So long as they re- tion; the maritime Provinces the same, so that you and the average amount of the other Provinces per tiff \$36. as one of the delegates to the Conference, but hav- could reconcile themselves to the severance. They mained separate the commercial as well as social see in selecting population here as the basis, it has head, at the rate of 5 per cent. semi-annually. I endured all the poignance of feeling and bitterness relations between the several Provinces and the not been done on the purely democratic principle, now come to what appeared the most embarrassing the world ever saw, before whose greatness Rome receive a larger measure of consideration and re- Upper Canada 82, Lower Canada 65, Nova cipal system, which has induced a high degree of most of the roads bridges and other local works

tribution, forever, of 80 cents per head according day evening, at Union Hall, Upper Woodstock; to the census af 1861, which would be about equal subject, a variety of interresting matters; this was to \$200,000 per year for New Brunswick. Before the first of the course. The same gentleman speaks improvements, without adopting any new mode of taxation. If all these advantages can be attained by a small increase in our customs duties we shall ted Constitution furnished to them, for a certain tages, and I am prepared myself for that result in the new state of things; but Mr. Galt, the Finance Minister of Canada, who investigated this subject, E. Island papers. Honesty was thrown away. gave it as his decided opinion that enough revenue could be raised from all the united Provinces after the Confederation to pay the interest on the public debt, pay the expense of the administration of the fences, and such public works and objects as are required from time to time for the general benefit. What security have we that these arrangements shall be carried out? It has been agreed to embody the whole of these constitutional provisions and arrangements in an act of the Imperial Parliament, which will hereafter be our constitutional act, an act of the Imperial Parliament. So that you will see that the most ample security for the maintainance of the integrity of the Constitution is thus plying on the river. agreed upon, and for the guarrantees that have been Having agreed to all these propositions which I

people thus to have infined at the least of share province with Canada, but in these days of purely local affairs; reserving to the different pro- we shall have the representatives of millions, an

I had always entertained just fears with refer- from mere politicians to the dignity of statesmen; foundland, no power being reserved in the Crown the occurrence of such a state of things with us. gladly have adverted, but am not disposed after I nau always entertained just lears with refer- from mere pointerans to the digney of statesment, and to add to the number. I objected to this determi- By the theory of the American Constitution, all the attentive hearing you have given me now for

Circuit Court.

This court closed the most lengthy and arduous session ever held in this County, on Thursday mor-

Doe ex dem. Holmes vs Davis. Ejectment. Ver-

Smith vs Whitney. Assumpsit. Verdict for

Davis vs Leary. Trespass. Verdict for plain-

CRIMINAL CASES.

Hon. Charles Fisher Crown officer. Queen vs Bartholomew Maddox. Perjury. Guilty; in another case against the same party on a similar offence the jury did not agree. Queen vs Ring. For killing a cow the property

Queen vs John Maddox. Assault. Jury did not

of Mrs. Coyle. Verdict guilty.—Six months impris-

The case of the Queen vs R. B. Davis, in which

EXPLANATORY.—We have no apology is necessary for devoting all our available inside space

Intelligence being sent the Sheriff, one day roads and bridges, schools, and other local works this week, that Bannan was about home, he sent

The delegates when they separated in Can ada, decided to withold the publication of the prinhave no cause to complain. I would willingly sub- period. Mr. Tilley refused to let St. John papers mit to a small increase to obtain such great advan- have it, and Mr. Fisher would not allow us to copy a line; meanwhile out it comes in Canadian and P.

We have been requested to state that Professor De Launay will lecture, on Sunday evening, at 61 o'clock, in St. Andrew's Church, Upper Woodstock; subject, "The Catacombs of Rome." Collection to be taken up.

Muller the murderer has been convicted and sentenced to be hung.

The weather is still open and promises so to remain for a time. There was a small fall of snow the first of the week, sufficient to make tolerable sleighing for an hour or so. The boats are still

English news since our last has not been of any general importance.

Hon. Messrs. Tilley and Gray expounded

Some of the papers are making considerable talk as to whether cutting out the Florida from under the guns of a Brazilian fort will make trouble. We doubt if it will Brazil will accept an apology, which the United States will be quite ready to give, and none of the other powers will have any cause to interfere. We observe it stated in the New York Tribune" that among the papers captured on the "Florida" is a letter from Admiral Hope, referring to the case of the "Florida" burning an American ship that had taken out British colors. He says that British papers must in all cases protect the ship, and that he has issued orders to attack and capture any vessel hereafter guilty of the "Flori-

ENGLAND AND THE CONFEDERACY .- The Richmond