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REPORT

Of Resolutions adopted at a Conference of Delegates oaths to be taken by voters, and to Returning Offi- muting and remitting of sentences in whole or in 69. The communications with the North-Western

prosperity of British North America will be promo- vacated otherwise than by a dissolution, -shall re-

efficiency, harmony and permanency in the working ernor. of the union,-would be a General Government with the control of local matters in their respective session. sections, -provision being made for the admission the North-West Territory, British Columbia, and

3. In framing a Constitution for the General ing the following subjects: Government, the Conference, with a view to the perpetuation of our connection with the mother country, and to the promotion of the best interests 3 The imposition or regulation of Duties of Customs on of the people of these provinces, desire to follow the Imports and Exports, except on Exports of Timber, Logs, of the people of these provinces, desire to follow the imports and Exports, except on Exports of Thioer, Logs, as the case may be, during the Session in which New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and the Session in Which New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and the

4. The Executive authority or 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 author-

5. The Sovereign or representative of the Sover- and other countries.

6. There shall be a general legislature or parliament for the Federated Provinces, composed of a them to be for the general advantage. Legislative Council and a House of Commons.

7. For the purpose of forming the Legislative Council the Federated provinces shall be considered as consisting of three divisions, 1st. Upper Canada, 2nd. Lower Canada, 3rd. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, 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 three maritime provinces by 24 members, of which Nova Scotia shall have ten members, New Brunswick ten, and Prince Edward Island four.

9. The Colony of Newfoundland shall be entitled to enter the proposed union, with a representation in the Legislative Council of four members.

10. The north-west territory. British Columbia 30 Naturalization and aliens. and Vancouver shall be admitted into the union, on | 31 Marriage and divorce. such terms and conditions as the parliament of the | 32 The criminal law, excepting the constitution of courts Federated provinces shall deem equitable, and as of criminal jurisdiction, but including the procedure in shall receive the assent of Her Majesty; and in the criminal matters. case of the province of British Columbia or Vancouver, as shall be agreed to by the Legislature of New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island,

11. The members of the Legislative Council courts in these Provinces; but any statute for this purpose shall be appointed by the Crown under the Great tioned by the legislature thereof. Seal of the General Government, and shall hold of- 34 The establishment of a general court of appeal for fice during life; if any Legislative Councillor shall the Federated Provinces. . for two consecutive sessions of parliament, fail to 35 Immigration. give his attendance in the said Council, his scat. 37 And generally respecting all matters of a general shall thereby become vacant.

12. The members of the Legislative Council local governments and legislatures. shall be British subjects by birth or naturalization, 30 The General Government and Parliamentshall 56 All lands, mines, minerals and royalties vestof the full age of thirty years, shall possess a con- have all powers necessary or proper for performing ed in Her Majesty in the Provinces of Upper Candebts and liabilities, but in the case of Newfound- tries.

13. If any question shall arise as to the qualifi- Government may appoint judges and officers thereof, spect of the same. cation of a Legislative Councillor, the same shall when the same shall appear necessary or for the 57 All sums due from purchasers or lessees of Imperial Parliament.

be determined by the Council. 14. The first selection of the members of the the laws of Parliament. number be found qualified and willing to serve ;- ers. and for such purposes shall be held to be courts, ernments respectively. such members shall be appointed by the Crown at judges and officers of the General Government. gard shall be had to the claims of the members of and Parliament shall fix their salaries.

as possible be fairly represented. less otherwise provided by parliament) shall be apment, shall be selected from their respective bars. exceed at the time of the Union pointed by the Crown from among the members of 35 The judges of the courts of Lower Canada Nova Scotia shall enter the Union the Legislative Council, and shall hold office during shall be selected from the bar of Lower Canada. | with a debt not exceeding pleasure, and shall only be entitled to a casting 36 The judges of the Court of Admiralty now vote on an equality of votes.

16. Each of the twenty forr . Legislative Coun-ernment. toral Divisions mentioned in schedule A of chapter liament. first of the consolidated statues of Canada, and such Councillor shall reside or possess his qualification in the Division he is appointed to represent.

17. The basis of representation in the House of Commons. shall be population, as determined by land, 8; and Prince Edward Island, 5.

18. Until the official census of 1871 has been made up, there shall be no change in the number of

representatives from the several sections. 19. Immediately after the completion of the census of 1871, and immediately after every decennial census thereafter, the representation from each section in the House of Commons shall be re-adjusted

on the basis of population. 20. For the purpose of such re-adjustments, Lower Canada shall always be assigned sixty five members, and each of the other sections shall at it will be entitled on the same ratio of representation to population as Lower Canada will enjoy ac. or amend their constitution from time to time. cording to the census last taken by having sixty five

21. No reduction shall be made in the numbe- 1 Direct faxation and the imposition of duties on the of members returned by any section, unless its popur export of timber, logs, masts, spars, deals and sawn lumlation shall have decreased relatively to the population of the whole union, to the extent of five per

22. In computing at each decennial period, the 4 Agriculture. number of members to which each section is entitled no fractional parts shall be considered, unless when ber, in which case a member shall be given for each the Union goes into operation. such fractional part.

23. The Legislature of each province. shall di- lands belonging to the General Government. vide such province into the proper number of constituencies, and define the boundaries of each of

24. The local Legislature of each province, may from time to time, alter the electoral districts for the purposes of representation in the House of Commons, and distribute the representatives to which

ing had to the proportionate rights then existing. or otherwise for the breach of laws passed in relation to 26. Until provisions are made by the General any subject within their jurisdiction. Parliament, all the laws which, at the date of the 17 The administration of justice, including the constituin the Provinces respectively, relating to the qualification and disqualification of any person to be elected or to sit or vote as a member of the Assembly in

qualification or disqualification of voters, and to the doning prisoners convicted of crimes, and of com- to Truro in Nova Scotia.

1 .- The best interests and present and future and execution of new writs in case of any seat being

ican Provinces the system of Government best adap- five years from the day of the return of the writs ted under existing circumstances to protect the di- choosing the same, and no longer, subject nevertheversified interests of the several provinces and secure less, to be sooner prorogued or dissolved by the Gov-

28. There shall be a session of the General Parcharged with matters of common interest to the liament once at least in every year, so that a period Courts of Lower Canada. whole country, and Local Governments for each of of twelve calendar months shall not intervene bethe Canadas and for the Provinces of Nova Scotia, tween the last sitting of the General Parliament in New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, charged one session and the first sitling thereof in the next

29. The General Parliament shall have power Impost, shall originate in the House of Commons into the union on equitable terms of Newfoundland, to make laws for the peace, welfare and good gov- or the House of Assembly, as the case may be. ernment of the Federated Provinces (saving the Sovereignty of England) and especially laws resgect- bly shall not originate or pass any Vote, Resolution.

1 The Public Debt and Property-2 The Regulation of Trade and Commerce

4 The imposition or regulation of Excise Duties. 5 The raising of money by all or any other modes or systems of Taxation.

6 The borrowing of money on the Public Credit. 7 Postal service. 8 Lines of steam or other ships, railways, canals and Governor General. other works, connecting any two or more of the Provinces 51 Any Bill passed by the General Parliament

together or extending beyond the limits of any Province. shall be subject to disallowance by her Majesty 9 Lines of steamships between the Federated Provinces within two years, as in the case of Bills passed by eign shall be commander in chief of the land and in like manner any Kill passed by a Local Legisla-

any Province, be specially declared by the acts authorizing nor General within one year after the passing discussion of which constituted the object of their

13 Militia-military and naval service and defence. 14 Beacons, buoys and light houses. 15 Navigation and shipping.

17 Sea coast and inland fisheries. 18 Ferries between any Province and a foreign country, Local Governments, the Seat of the Local Governor between any two Provinces. 19 Currency and coinage.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

shall be paid by the General Government.

make laws respecting the following subjects:-

2 Borrowing money on the credit of the Province.

Penitentiaries, and of public and reformatory prisons.

12 Shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer and other licenses.

14 The incorporation of private or local companies, ex-

ber, and of coals and other minerals.

8 Sea coast and inland fisheries.

11 Municipal institutions.

13 Local works.

appointment and payment of local officers.

Canada, Quebec; and the Seats of the Local Gov-20 Banking, incorporation of banks, and the issue 21 Savings banks. 22 Weights and measures.

PROPERTY AND LIABILITIES. 54 All Stocks, Cash, Bankers' Balances and Se-23 Bills of exchange and promissory notes. carities for money belonging to each Province, at 24 Interest. 25 Legal Tender the time of the Union, except as hereinafter men-26 Bankruptcy and insolvency. tioned, shall belong to the General Government. 27 Patents of invention and discovery. 55 The following Public Works and Property of

each Province, shall belong to the General Govern-29 Indians and lands reserved for the Indians. 1 Canals;

Prerogative.

3 Light Houses and Piers; 4 Steamboats, Dredges and Public Vessels; 33 Rendering uniform all or any of the laws relative to property and civil rights in Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, 6 Railway and Railway Stocks, Mortgages and other Debts due by Railway Companies; and rendering uniform the procedure of all or any of the

ral or Local Government shall be liable to taxation.

Public Revenue, or for imposing any new Tax or

49 The House of Commons or House of Assem-

Address or Bill for the appropriation of any part of

the Public Revenue, or of any Tax or Impost to

any purpose, not first recommended by Message of

such Vote, Resolution, Address or Bill is passed.

like manner be reserved for the consideration of the

Provinces shall be Ottawa, subject to the Royal

ment in Upper Canada shall be Toronto; of Lower

48 All Bills for appropriating any part of the

Custom Houses, Post Offices and other Public Build shall have no force or authority in any Province until sancral Government for the use of the Local Legislatures 9 Property transferred by the Imperial Government and

known as Ordnance Property: 10 Armories, Drill Sheds, Military Clothing and Muni- in its favor. tions of War; and character, not specially and exclusively reserved for the 11 Lands set apart for Public Purposes.

tinuous real property qualification of four thousand the obligations of the Federated Provinces, as part ada, Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, sible as in England to a Parliament consisting of two dollars over and above all incumbrances. and shall of the British Empire, to foreign countries, arising and Prince Edward Island, for the use of such Probe and continue worth that sum over and above their under treaties between Great Britain and such coun- vinces, shall belong to the Local Government of the other elected by the people. To this central governterritory in which the same are so situate; subject ment and legislature will be committed all the genland and Prince Edward Island, the property may 31 The General Parliament may also, from time to any trusts that may exist in respect to any of eral business of the united Provinces, and its auto time, establish additional courts, and the General such lands or to any interest of other persons in re- thority, on all such subjects will be supreme, sub-

Union, shall also belong to the Local Governments. posed to have in each Province an executive officer Bull solidity and strength, durability and grandear; Legislative Council shall be made, except as regards | 58 All assets connected with such portions of the bim for council shall be made, except as regards | 58 All assets connected with such portions of the bim for council shall be made, except as regards | 58 All assets connected with such portions of the bim for council shall be made, except as regards | 58 All assets connected with such portions of the bim for council shall be made, except as regards | 58 All assets connected with such portions of the bim for council shall be made, except as regards | 58 All assets connected with such portions of the bim for council shall be made, except as regards | 58 All assets connected with such portions of the bim for council shall be made, except as regards | 58 All assets connected with such portions of the bim for council shall be made, except as regards | 58 All assets connected with such portions of the bim for council shall be made, except as regards | 58 All assets connected with such portions of the bim for council shall be made, except as regards | 58 All assets connected with such portions of the bim for council shall be made, except as regards | 58 All assets connected with such portions of the bim for council shall be made, except as regards | 58 All assets connected with such portions of the bim for council shall be made, except as regards | 58 All assets connected with such portions of the bim for council shall be made, except as regards | 58 All assets connected with such portions of the bim for council shall be made, except as regards | 58 All assets connected with such portions of the bim for council shall be made, except as regards | 58 All assets connected with such portions of the bim for council shall be made, except as regards | 58 All assets connected with such portions of the bim for connected with such portions of the bim Prince Edward Island, from the Legislative Country and obey the General public debt of any Provinces shall aid, assist and obey the General public debt of any Province as are assumed by the bedy the continential works, we are informed, simplicity and to the necils of the various provinces, so far as a sufficient Governments, shall also belong to those Gov-

the Legislative Council of the opposition in each the loss of interest upon the first heavy outlay: there we suffer our trade any longer to be thus embarrasprovince, so that all political parties may as nearly Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia. Newfound- Debts and Liabilities of each Province.

And New Brunswick, with a debt

receiving salaries shall be paid by the General Gov- not exceeding 62. In case Nova Scotia or New Brunswick do appointed to represent one of the twenty four Elec- movable only on the address of both Houses of Par- their debts at the date of Union less than \$8,000,- interests. 000 and \$7,000,000 respectively, they shall be enti-38 For each of the Provinces there shall be an incurred, in like manner as is hereinafter provided sideration, I venture to state my opinion that the If we consider the longer line as representing a first been bestowed on it. Only by it can our business

lows: Upper Canada, 82; Lower Canada, 65; Nowas Copper Canada, 02; Lower Canada, 05; No Confederation of the General Government. Provided at least the State of the General Government. Provided at least the State of the General Government. Provided at least the State of the General Government. Provided at least the State of the General Government. Provided at least the State of the General Government. Provided at least the State of the General Government. Provided at least the General Government of the General Government of the General Government. Provided at least the General Government of t in writing to the Lieutenant Governor immediately ways, that the powers so conferred by the respective loyal and influential a portion of Her Majesty's where there is no necessity for competition in works the control of Canadian politicians in the Legislaafter the exercise of the pleasure as aforesaid, and Legislatures shall be exercised within five years from subjects. also by message to both Houses of Parliament, this date or the same shall then lapse. within the first week of the first session afterwards. 63. Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, not (Signed) 39 The Lieutenant Governor of each Province having incurred Debts equal to those of the other 40 In undertaking to pay the salaries of the payments in advance from the General Government ton Post has the following special despatch from Province, and by confining the cost of our roads an unprincipled one, and one most reprehensible in

41 The local government and legislature of each Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

42 The local legislatures shall have power to alter grant in aid of each Province shall be made, equal over the shoulders of northern members :- Company; sufficient precedents exist for all common Railroad, which does us no earthly good. Under to 80 cents per head of the population, as establish- Washington, Jan. 21.—The scene in the House emergencies in the collective operations of the var- Confederation it will be given up to the General 43 The local legislatures shall have power to ed by the census of 1861, the population of New- of representatives this afternoon on the passage of lous states of Europe and America. foundland being estimated at 130,000. Such aid the amendment abolishing slavery, was unexampled At the time when railways were being intro- the interior of New Brunswick. I, with a very shall be in full settlement of all future demands up- for its wild. unparliamentary excitement. Members duced and were assuming a degree of importance large number in the country, use \$100 worth of on the General Government for local purposes, and on the floor joined in loud huzzahs with their requirements, we learn those articles subject to the above impost and, shall be paid half-yearly in advance to each Provin- spectators in the galleries. The Republicans fell that the European communities possessed a fixed therefore, I am paying \$2.50 per annum for that

6 Education; saving the rights and ppivileges which the from the time when the Union takes effect, an ad- was impossible to bring either the members or spec- came approximately certain and correct; capital next into the General Government for the privilege of Protestant or Catholic minority in both Canadas may pos- ditional allowance of \$63,000 per annum shall be tators to order. Up to a late hour leading Repub- became speculatively available for construction, and participating in the benefits of the public works of exceeding one half the number entitling to a mem- sess as to their denominational schools, at the time when made to that Province. But that so long as the licans had doubted the success of the measure. Se- tolerably complete lines were constructed: In Amer- that Government, rather than continue to be sub-7 The sale and management of public lands, excepting shall be made from the \$63,000.

9 The establishment, maintenance and management of 66. In consideration of the surrender to the Gen-16 Inflicting punishment by fine, penalties, imprisonment same.

be entered into with the Imperial Government for hurrying to their relief.

out delay, the completion of the Intercolonial Rail- the lease of it for ten years.

the said provinces respectively-and relating to the 44 The power of respiting, reprieving and par- way from Riviere-du-Loup through New Brunswick

from the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and cers and their powers and duties and the relating part, which belongs of right to the Crown, shall be Territory, and the improvements required for the New Brunswick, and the Colonies of Newfound- to the period administered by the Lieutenant Governor of each development of the Trade of the Great West with land and Prince Edward Island, held at the City during which such election may be continued, and Province in Council, subject to any instructions he the seaboard, are regarded by this Conference as sub-

45 In regard to all subjects over which jurisdic- liaments shall be sought for the Union of the Prolature, and the latter shall be void so far as they vinces.

46 Both the English and French languages may authenticated by the signatures of the Delegates, in this respect; those by whom these great national per mile. These two are "high level" lines, conbe employed in the General Parliament and in its and submitted by each Delegation to its own Gov- undertakings were executed, were men of the first structed upon viaduets for their entire length. surproceedings, and in the Local Legislature of Lower canada, and also in the Federal Courts and in the Courts are courts and in the Courts and in the Courts are courts and in the Courts and in the Courts are courts are courts and in the Courts are courts are courts and in the Courts are courts a the Secretary of State for the Colonies. 47 No lands or 'property belonging to the Gene-

E. P. TACHE, Chairman. DESPATCH OF LORD MONCK TO THE

COLONIAL SECRETARY.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Quebec, Nov. 7, 1864. Sir.-Referring to my despatch of the 23d of September, in which I have informed you that I had the Governor General, or the Lieutenant Governor, invited the Lieutenant Governors of Nova Scotia, Governor of Newfoundland to send representatives 50 Any Bill of the General Parliament may be to confer with members of the Canadian Government reserved in the usual manner for Her Majesty's as- upon the feasibility of effecting an union between sent, and any Bill of the Local Legislatures may in the colonies of British North America, and 2d Novceived to that invitation. I have the honour to re- pear to us nowadays, we are informed that the ember, in which I enclosed to you their answers report that the several gentlemen named in the communication above referred to, as representatives of these colonies respectively, arrived at Quebec on in like manner any Bill passed by a Local Legisla- bling of the Conference. They immediately proceeded 11 All such works as shall, although lying wholly within ture shall be subject to disallowance by the Gover- to the consideration of the important question, the meeting, having appointed Sir E. P. Tache, Prime 52. The Seat of Government of the Federated Minister of Canada, as Chairman to preside over their deliberations. Their sittings began on the

> 10th of October and continued de dei in diem until 53 Subject to any future action of the respective the 28th of the same month. I have now the honour to transmit the resolutions agreed to by the Conference, for which I would ask the favorable consideration of yourself and Her Maernments in the other Provinces shall be as at pre- jesty's Government.

I may state that an extended intercourse with desire to maintain the connection with England, and strengthen that connection by enabling the Provin- or wood; but more than all these were then accomsibilities of a self-governing community.

I do not enter into any argument to prove that a be effected on principles which will give guarantees from the point of administration, commerce or de- display, -the day for the grand opening came, but fence, appear to me so obvious that it would be a what a day it proved to be-one of mingled joy and ings, except such as may be set aside by the Gene- waste of time to state them, and the fact that the most eminent men of all the Provinces concur in de- for the death of Huskisson! siring such a union appears to go a long way in su-

perceding the necessity for any abstract arguments The plan which has been adopted by the confer-

ect of course to the rights of the Crown and of the public advantage, in order to the due execution of such lands, mines or minerals at the time of the For the purpose of local administration, it is proto leave to the decision of the present local legislathe recommendation of the General Executive Gov. 33 The General Government and public property therein, subject to the right of the government and parliament. To these local bodies

land, and Prince Edward Islagd, the judges of 61 The Debt of Canada not specially assumed by disallowing acts passed by the local legislatures. 15. The Speaker of the Legislative Council (un- these Provinces appointed by the General Govern- Upper and Lower Canada respectively, shall not these Provinces appointed by the General Govern- Upper and Lower Canada respectively, shall not the constitutional respectively. \$62,500,000 of the constitutional portion of the proposed scheme if the solidity of the former were combined with the ed railway only, which it is understood we cannot of union, and I trust it will be found of such nature simplicity of the latter, avoiding all defects in both, have except by Confederation, can we expect to 8,000,000 as to merit the general approbation of Her Majesty's such a line would be the means of securing the great- have these restrictions to trade removed. Only by government. I do not allude to proposed financial est amount of permanent benefit at the least possible it can we have an equivalent to increased capital 7,000,000 grrangements between different members of the pro- cost . There are at present in this Province two in- within ourselves by the opportunities it will afford posed union, as those relate to questions exclusively stances, the only two as yet, of railroad constructions active and energetic business men of turning over affecting the Provinces, and upon which I presume tion, the one line 108 miles in length, the other 88 their little capital ten times in the course of a year,

acting to-night.

For the Sentinel. History of Railways.

COMPILED FROM AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

I certify that the above is a true copy of the ori- great instructor having been experience! (Vide, The railways in the United States have been conginal Report of Resolutions adopted in Confer- Smiles "Self taught Men.") As one of these men, structed under various arrangements, such as by a and probably best known to provincialists as "the State, by an unassisted private Company, by private great railroad Constructor' we may mention the Companies to whom land is granted as in the inname of Sir Morton Peto of the world-famed firm of stance of the St. Andrews railway in this Province, Peto Brassey Betts & Jackson-this gentleman is -- and by companies assisted by the State, with reeven a practical member of Parliament, and we were presentative power; while on the other hand the informed but recently, through the public print, that | English lines are and have been constructed solely he has had in his constant employment for some by private Companies, and with private capital. tounding fact if public print be true.

> tion, and requirements were fast outgrowing public tion of the mechanical powers. accomodation as offered by canals and turnpike roads, and as a proof of this, strange as it may apwharves of Liverpool and Manchester (now but forty minutes journey apart!) were then lined, the one advantages I thought the people of our County with raw cotton, and the other with the manufac- would enjoy from connection with the market of tured article, in consequence of which the mills St. John by railway-I shall now state some of the were of necessity closed, and the poor operatives benefits that must be derived from a connection unemployed; the introduction of the Railway how- with Canada, must surely build the road for it to run upon, and deep regret-joy for Stephenson's success-regret

The Railway system in general is now firmly established upon a secure and solid basis, with clear and defined general principles, and still in course of rapid and universal extension. Railroads may well ence, you will observe, is union of all the Provinces be considered and expressed as-"the great modern on a monarchial principle, under one governor, to instrument of civilization, and the detached link of be appointed by the Crown, with ministers respon- that extended chain which at no distant date will connect the remotest parts of the world and exercise upon the whole family of man a humanising and irresistable influence' --

The entire burthen of the costly experiment of construction and working such roads has been chiefhaps prudently awaited the results, and undoubtedly have lost no time in profiting by them. The genof district, with the smallest possible amount of maremment it is proposed to reserve the right of can be no doubt however that there exists a mean sed and rendered inactive by these enervating inbetween the extravigant cost of an English railway fluences when greater facilities for doing business

Executive Officer, styled the Lieutenant Governor, for Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island; the desire for a consolidation of British North America class English road, and the shorter, as partaleing men in the country be relieved from the depressed who shall be appointed by the Governor General in foregoing resolution being in no respect intended to has taken strong hold of the minds of most earnest more of the American character of work, we are condition of asking very large amounts of credit, or Council, under the great scal of the Federated Pro- limit the powers given to the respective Governments and thoughtful men in these Provinces, and I trust still inclined to think that in a country like this from the humiliating position of binding every thing of members at first shall be 194, distributed as folof art) When therefore any proposed line is estima- ture, and to largely increased taxes. In all politiment surveys, as not exceeding \$30,000 a mile, we always has been an opposition party, either for lehave sufficient faith in its being quite ample for the. gitimate political reasons or from private interests, Provinces, shall be entitled to receive by half-yearly | Scene In the Representatives' Hall.—The Bos- purpose of railroad construction throughout this and although opposition from the latter motive is Lieutenant Governors, the Conference does not desire the Interest at 5 per cent. on the difference between Washington, in relation to the passage of the Conto prejudice the claim of Prince Edward Island upon the actual amount of their respective Debts at the stitutional amendment. It is doubtless overdrawn, nent benefit at the least possible cost: in countries litical bodies as it would be to extract selfishness the Imperial Government for the amount now paid time of the Union, and the average amount of in but if literally true, even to the whiskey amendment, therefore where railways are now only being intro- from an animal. I have, therefore, no fear of such for the salary of the Lieutenant Governor thereof. debtedness per head of the population of Canada, it shows a great improvement on some of the scenes duced, past experience should be regarded as a war- combinations, as the opponents to the scheme would enacted in that chamber under the old regime, when ning beacon, no plea should exist for experimentali- have me believe. As to taxes, in our present po-Province shall be constructed in such manner as the 64. In consideration of the transfer to the Gener rum and slavery combined for a row, and when the zing, or tampering and trifling with either the trea- sition we are paying 21 per cent. impost on almost next succeeding, the number of members to which existing legislature of such Province shall provide. all Parliament of the powers of taxation, an annual slaveholders' whip was accustomed to be cracked sury chest of a Province, or the capital of a private all articles we use for the St. John and Shediac

> upon the necks of proselyte Democrats and kissed population, fair means of internal communication which I get no advantage from. Under these cir-3 The establishment and tenure of local offices, and the | 65. The position of New Brunswick being such | them and embraced each other crazily in the exube- with a considerable trade, so that the elements for cumstances, I am prepared to go hand in hand with as to entail large immediate charges upon her local rance of their joy. Ladies waved their handker- calculating upon the probable traffic in a certain my Canadian friends, and suffer myself to be taxed revenues, it is agreed that for the period of ten years cheifs and screamed their plaudits, and for a time it route, and the probable profit that would accrue be equally with them, paying, if necessary, my \$2.50 liability of that Province remains under \$7,000,000, veral members constitutionally opposed to drinking ica it was somewhat different. for we are informed ject from year to year to the same tax that I am a deduction equal to the interest on such deficiency whiskey voted an amendment on which they are that although large cities were situated upon the now paying for railroad accommodation 200 miles sea-coast, or inland on the rivers, which then form- away from me. ed the chief highways, the rest of the country was eral Government by Newfoundland of all its rights | WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA. From the New York sparsely settled, or inhabited except by Indians; the Gordon, Victoria Co., Feb. 8th 1865. 10 The establishment, maintenance and management of hospitals, asylums, charities and eleemosynary institutions. In Mines and minerals, and of all the ungranted and hospitals, asylums, charities and eleemosynary institutions. I back as 1839 the total aggregate cost was so low as 'igine left in Australia,

\$10,000 per mile, including all equipments. But in comparison with the cost of English railways it must be borne in mind that whilst in England heavy. sums were paid for land and parliamentary expenses, the American railways were projected through land of little or no value, and acts of incorporation, in There can be no greater proof-it is said-of the most instances, were obtained without opposition, a proposed Confederation of these Provinces and Colonics.

There can be no greater proof—it is said—of the fighest importance to the federated Proposition, and subject to any provisions that may vinces, and shall be prosecuted at the earliest postable proceedings incident thereto, and relating to the English people for the truly practical, and at a small expense; nevertheless the railways the proceedings incident thereto, and relating to the English people for the truly practical, and at a small expense; nevertheless the railways than the fact that the works of greatest magnitude. the proceedings incident thereto, and relating to be made in this behalf by the General Parliament. sible period that the state of the Finances will per-70. The sanction of the Imperial and Local Par- ship, have been designed and executed, in a major- compared with \$175,000 per mile for British railted 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 Federation of the British North American Superior of the British North American Superior of the Union o 72. The proceedings of the Conference shall be ly brief period they have outvied all other nations wich line, 31 miles in length, which cost \$1,330,000 perseverance so necessary towards success, their has since been superseded by the locomotive engine.

years past upwards of 80,000 persons, this is an as- It is universally admitted that great wealth has been amassed and created since the period of the in-To return again to this eventful period, and upon troduction of railways and that the old and the new inquiring into the state of the commercial world, worlds have reaped the benefits of the extraordinary we find that mannfactures, trade and commerce had improvements that have taken place in light, heat, expanded with unexpected rapidity in every directelectricity, locomotion and the wonderful combina-

(To be continued.)

MR. EDITOR,-Not long since I wrote you the

ever soon dispelled the commercial gloom, and gave | Economy is as important an auxilliary to the proan everlasting impetus to trade: he who introduced gress of large communities as it is to the success of that railroad, George Stephenson the Engineer, - and individuals. Cheap food is one of the greatest bleslong be his name remembered as one of the self edu- sings that a nation can possess, particularly if it be cated and most practically eminent men of his day, dependent on another for its supply. All classes -he soon marked out the line upon the ground be- in England acknowledge the truth of this assertion tween the two great cities; then, as now, high from the benefits they have received by the repeal grounds were cut down to level planes, embankments of the Corn Laws; and in France when the price of earth or rock filled up the intervening valley : of flour, from speculation or other causes, is beyond where a cutting from its extreme depth was deemed the ability of the working classes to pay, the Govimpracticable to open out, the more accessible but ernment interpose and render relief by establishing more wonderful tunnel was driven through; and, a standard price within their reach. On observing members of the Conference enables me to assure you that they were one and all actuated by the strongest feelings of loyalty to the Queen, the most earnest long and massive embankment, the light and ariel long and massive embankment, the light and ariel long and massive embankment the ground with viaduct was introduced spanning the ground with river Tobique, and for this purpose I repaired to the wish to make the proposed union work so as to lengthened strides, arched upon lofty piers of stone the nearest Shingle Exchange to ascertain correct ces to take upon themselves more largely the respon-sublities of a self-governing community or wood; but more than all these were then accom-quotations. I found flour \$10.50, Molasses 80 cts., blished, the man who built the best Locomotive tea 80 cts., tobacco 80 cts., codfish 7 cts. per lb, pork 20 cts. per lb. I confess I was not astonished that too over the great unfathomable "Chatness" at these high rates, having been accustomed to pay consolidation of these Provinces is desirable if it can bog, this was done, and considered as the greatest them myself, and having formed an inexpressible engineering achievement of the time; at length the distaste for the figures. When I was at boarding for strength and durability. The advantages of a work of construction was completed, and the Line school, during a season when butter was scarce I well considered plan of union, whether looked at was to be opened with great exultation and civic remember when I pitched into it with the other boys as usual, my master took the occasion to impress upon our minds that butter was now a quarter of a dollar per lb., and this fact was so pertinaciously hammered into my sensitive feelings that for a long time after I imagined when helping myself that I tasted the quarter in my mouth. There are

hundreds of the working classes about here now who are constantly contemplating these high prices when Mey rest from their labors, and imagine they are chewing these figures at their meals. What a hardship for the poor to contemplate! and what a mouthful to swallow! If the state of the stomach, then, has any influence upon the mind, it is easy to discover what part our people will take in Confederation. One very important advantage they will ly borne by England, and foreign states have per- gain by it is the benefit of cheap food. Our country is impoverished by the high prices the people have to pay for food, without a corresponding aderal characterestics of the English works are of John | vance in the price of labor; the cause of this state of things in both instances, may justly be ascribed sources of the country; -and of the American works supply at one time. This imperative necessity is a 59 The several Provinces shall retain all other tures, subject to the approbation of the Imperial rigid economy, extending over the greatest length very objectionable feature in our trade, as it absorbs all the limited capital we have, and this mode of ernment, upon the nomination of the respective Lo- pay the judges of the superior courts in each Pro- General Government to assume any lands or public are to be entrusted the execution of certain specified terial, with a desire to a speedy opening of an inecal Governments, and in such nomination, due re- vince, and of the county courts of Upper Capada. property required for ficient opening, on the principle that the cost of rerights or authority beyond what is expressly delenewal and maintenance is less in the long run than banks to loan money under such a system. Shall pany in England, the former cost between £10,000 our real estate in the country be raised from its tled to interest at 5 per cent. on the amount not so In transmitting these resolutions for your con- & £12,000 per mile, the latter about £5000 per mile sunken condition to the value of the labor that has

> ted for by the Engineer, under the recent Govern- cal bodies, under Responsible Government, there Government, an unexpected relief to the people in

unoccupied Lands of the Crown, it is agreed that Paraguay as an ally of Uraguay, has declared war was consequently undeveloped, but the immigration The last living Tasmanians, an old man and three the sum of \$150,000 shall each year be paid to that against Brazil. who has as allies the Uraguayan re- which was continually flowing westward required old women, attended the Government ball at Hobart Province, by semi-annual payments. Provided that bels and the revolutionists Flores. Eight thousand extensive facilities for transport; another great Town. The entire race, supposed to have been from that Colony shall retain the right of opening, con- Brazilians and an equal number of Paraguayans had drawback was that capital was scarce, therefore 5,000 to 7.000 in number, has been destroyed, part-25. The number of members may at any time be increased by the General Parliament—regard be
15 Property and civil rights, excepting those portions thereof assigned to the General Parliament may pass in respect of the reduced to a heap of ruins by a Brazilian naval force vest more in the construction was a matter of necessity, ly by disease, partly by drink, partly by the loss of the reduced to any Laws which thereof assigned to the General Parliament may pass in respect of the reduced to a heap of ruins by a Brazilian naval force vest more in the construction was a matter of necessity, ly by disease, partly by drink, partly by the loss of the reduced to any Laws which thereof assigned to the General Parliament may pass in respect of the reduced to a heap of ruins by a Brazilian naval force vest more in the construction and a railway than the history of the reduced to a heap of ruins by a Brazilian naval force vest more in the construction and rule of the reduced to a heap of ruins by a Brazilian naval force vest more in the construction and rule of the reduced to a heap of ruins by a Brazilian naval force vest more in the construction was a matter of necessity, ly by disease, partly by drink, partly by the loss of the reduced to any large vest more in the construction was a matter of necessity, ly by disease, partly by drink, partly by the loss of the reduced to any large vest more in the construction was a matter of necessity, ly by disease, partly by drink, structing and controlling Roads and Bridges through marched into the territory of Uraguay, and fighting economy in construction was a matter of necessity, ly by disease, partly by drink, partly by the loss of and the rebels under Flores, but at last accounts its would render it necessary for the work immediately to excite a profound hatred and fear among the set-67. All engagements that may, before the Union, brave garrison held out, and reinforcements were before it; a further expenditure being incurred as tlers, and were hunted down without mercy. About the requirements of the traffic became gradually 1829 the last survivors were taken to Flinders 1sproclamation constituting the union, are in force real country shall be assumed by the proclamation constituting the union, are in force real country shall be assumed by the real country shall be commands the town of Mouterador, had been seized out the United States at the end of the year 1851 with astounding rapidity. It seems probable that 68. The General Government shall secure, with- by the forces of the King of Italy, under claim of was stated to be about \$30,000 per mile, and as far in half a century more there will not be one abor-