

those of the other provinces, they will have the right to receive an advance from the General Government in semi-annual payments, of interest at five per cent, on the difference which may exist between the amount of their respective debts, at the time of the Union and the average amount of the debt per head of the populations of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick at the same date.

"62. In consequence of the transmission of the power of taxation to the General Legislature the provinces will respectively have the right to an annual subsidy of eighty cents per head of the population, computed on the census of 1861. The population of Newfoundland is estimated for this object at 130,000 souls. The provinces will not be able in future to claim a larger amount from the General Government and this amount will be paid to them semi-annually in advance.

"63. As the position of New Brunswick is such that this Province will be obliged immediately to make considerable payments out of its local revenue, it will receive annually during ten years an additional sum of \$63,000. But as long as its obligations remain below \$7,000,000 there will be deducted from this sum of \$63,000 an amount equal to the interest of five per cent, on the difference between the real sum of its provincial debt and \$7,000,000.

"64. Newfoundland will, in consideration of giving up its rights in its mines minerals, and crown lands, which are not yet either

sold or occupied, receive \$150,000 a year in semi-annual payments, but this province reserve the right to open, construct and control roads and bridges, situated on its lands, which will, however, be under subjection to laws which the General Parliament will think it necessary to adopt in regard to them.

"65. The General Government will assume all the engagements which will be made before the Union with the Imperial Government for the defence of the provinces.

"66. The General Government shall cause to be completed without delay the Intercolonial railroad from Riviere-de-Loup to Truro, in Nova Scotia, causing it to pass through New Brunswick.

"67. The Convention regards as of the highest importance to the confederated provinces the communications with the North-west territory, and for the development of the commerce of the great west with the ocean; and it engages to realise these projects as soon as the state of the finances shall permit.

"68. The sanction of the Imperial Parliament and of the local parliaments to the union of the provinces, on the principles adopted by the Convention, is to be sought.

"69. The deliberations of the Convention shall be signed by the delegates, and submitted by each local delegation, to its government; and the President of the Convention is authorized to submit a copy of it to the Governor-General, to be transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

The whole population may be assumed to be nearly 4,000,000 of souls. If we place this aggregate in comparison with the population of European countries ranking as substantial powers—for instance, Portugal, 3,570,000; Holland, 3,500,000; Denmark, 2,480,000; Greece, 1,150,000—we are enabled to form a pretty fair idea of the position a British confederacy may ere long hold among the nations of the earth. The following tabulated statement shows the fighting material available for defensive purposes:—

Upper Canada, from	20 to 30	128,740
	30 to 40	84,178
	40 to 50	59,660
	50 to 60	36,377—308,955
Lower Canada, from	20 to 30	93,302
	30 to 40	50,507
	40 to 50	42,628
	50 to 60	39,129—225,629
Nova Scotia, from	20 to 00	— 67,367
New Brunswick, from	21 to 40	33,574
	40 to 50	10,739
	50 to 60	7,312— 51,625
Newfoundland, from	20 to 60	— 25,532
Prince Edward Island, from	20 to 45	11,144
	45 to 60	3,675— 14,819
Total males from	20 to 60	603,918

—From the Westminster Review, April, 1865, Art. "The Canadian Confederacy."

CONSOLIDATION IS STRENGTH!

CONFEDERATION IS WEAKNESS!!

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!!!