

ed by an independent power. All they wanted was to form a Union for the purposes of commerce and defence. If the Provinces had been going into a Legislative Union they would not have needed a Scheme, the Common Law would have sufficed as the basis, but in a Federal Union it was necessary that the Constitution should be a written one, and it requires the greatest care and deliberation in the preparation of its provisions. The hon. member for York (Dr. Dow) his fastidious friend who opposed his request, would rear up a nation in a half-an-hour as he would a wood boat. He did not like the arrangement with regard to the appointment of the Judges. For the first ten years they were to be appointed from their own respective bars. He would make it for all time. In England, Scotland, and Ireland they had their own Judges. It was well known that it took the best minds in the country to make a lawyer, and then it required years of close and careful study to become acquainted with the Common Law, and years again to know the Statute Law, and it should be provided that when Judges are appointed they should be taken from the bars of the respective Provinces where the vacancy occurs. How was it in Maine, and the other States? They all had their own Judges, men whose decisions and writings on jurisprudence are co-equal and co-equal with those of the Judges in England. He had no objection to the appointments being in the hands of the Central Government. Then the General Government had a veto power over all the acts of the Provinces. If New Brunswick or Nova Scotia were to pass a law which they found to be required and it was afterwards declared unconstitutional by the General Government, it would cause a great deal of discontent. The whole might be obviated by placing the matter in the Judiciary, for the reverence of our people for the Bench is deep and constant. See how it is; a man is in political life, deep in the turmoil and strife of an election. He is a fit mark for the wit or sarcasm of any one, but he is raised to the Bench by the party in power, and the people cease to scoff and already reverence. Yes, if the veto power were in the hands of the Judge, the people would bow to their decisions, but they would not if left with politicians. Next with regard to the eighty cents a head on the population of 1861. He would have it altered so that it should be on the population whatever it might be for all time to come. Why not let the eighty cents go on increasing with the population? But it may be said Canada will go on and get much more than we. That could not be contradicted, but how would it be now? He believed if the people thought they were going to get eighty cents ahead according to the

population they would be satisfied. He would have it so arranged that in time the local governments would get the management of the money rather than the Federal, thus giving them less to do, whilst it increased the work to be done by the Local Legislatures. Then he did not see any check by which the Constitution was secured to us provided the other Provinces wished to alter it. The Constitution of the United States provided that it could not be altered without an appeal and vote of three-fourths of the States. He thought if this were done we should be much safer. Then, if they could alter the General Constitution, why may they not after a time obtain the power to alter the local Constitution? If these things were not secured, he would have it done. He would pour the oil of good feeling upon the wheels, so that they might run smoothly and work well. He thought the delegates should be instructed but not trammelled. They would leave with his best wishes, but he thought the House should have been informed how many were to be sent, and who they would be. There were some men he would not send for his right arm, whilst there were others in whom he had every confidence. He would pick out five or seven men from the Government and from the House, or from both Houses, but they should be the best men, and the House should know who they were. On the second application to the people they had decided, as he believed, right; but he told his people that he would bring his judgment to bear upon the deliberation of the whole matter, and now by the action taken by the Government, he was in the position, that if he voted against the Resolution Confederation would be jeopardized. He hoped that all would yet turn out well, that the delegates would not act with selfish or ambitious motives. No delegation ever left these or any other Colonies with such destinies in their hands, and he trusted they would return with a good report. If they did not, the people would not be satisfied. He should vote for the Resolution.

Dr. DOW did not know that there was anything fastidious in asking the same favor of the House as the hon. member had done. All he asked for was that the mover of the amendment should close the debate as was customary. He had always looked upon this question as one that rose above party or prejudice. When was the first objection taken to the Quebec Scheme? not till the people had risen to a sense of the benefits which were to arise from a Union of these Colonies. It had been objected by the hon. member for St. John, that the power was in the hands

of the General Government, and he had referred to the United States during the late war. But did not the hon. member know that it was because there was then a great central head and controlling power that the Union was preserved? Had the power been in the separate States, where would the Union have been to-day? The delegates were going home to a country and a Government who would not do anything to the prejudice of these Provinces. In his canvass through the County he had said, if you vote for me you vote for the Quebec Scheme, and no railway to Union. He did not say the scheme was perfect; it was drawn up by men, and all are liable to err. But what were some of the objections raised. Oh! the people were going to be taxed to death. Next Fisher, Tilley and Gray had bought up the Fenians at \$50 a head, and so the people got frightened. There was an old lady up in Canterbury who was very much alarmed about them, and one day when he called she asked him how about the Fenians? He replied they were all gone now. But said she, "Don't you think they'll come back?" He thought not, unless they might turn up on the fishery question. "There," she said, "I know it was some of that Fisher's work. He is all ways doing some mischief or other." And so it is, the impression was made that the Fenians, the Fishery business, and Fisher were all mixed up together. He did not say the scheme was perfect, but he had full faith in the men who would go home that they would labor for the best interests of the country. He had seen 45,000 acres of land bought up by one man for a mere nominal sum, because it was in such a position that roads would not likely be made through it for many years. But 16,000 acres of that land was as pretty farming land as the eye could desire to look on, and if a railroad were run through it, it would be of immense value. Our young men were leaving our country because there were no improvements going on to open our country and develop its resources. This would only be changed by uniting the interests of all the Provinces. He was prepared to vote for the Resolution.

Mr. SMITH, in closing the debate, said—I do not complain of the tone adopted during this debate, except to the remarks made by the Provincial Secretary, and I think the House, on calm reflection, will say that his speech lacked that dignity which was due to the subject and to the House. I stand in a very different position to the Provincial Secretary, for while his feeling of the House is concurrent with his views, I am aware that I address an unwilling audience, but