

Court of Appeal, he thought it was almost time we had one. There was a case in Charlotte County of the Saint Andrews Railway and the New Brunswick and Canada Land Company. They got into some difficulty, and there was an appeal to the Courts in England. First there was a 300 guinea fee to one legal gentleman and a 300 guinea fee to another, and another, that it made it rather an expensive affair to the St. Andrews Railway Company. If we had a Court of Appeal here, these cases would be brought before them, and our lawyers would be able to plead in them. But we cannot plead in any Court in England except the Court of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. From these and other causes he was opposed to the passage of the Amendment. He believed that the matter should be pushed on with all haste consistent with the interests of the people. The hon. ex-Attorney-General was opposed to the Quebec Scheme, but he had seen nothing in the objections he had raised. One of the great bugbears had been that Mr. Tilley was going to be Governor. With regard to that he did not see that that was very objectionable, keeping in mind the old Latin maxim—

"A crown to he that deserves it."

The hon. member from Westmorland seemed to have no adequate idea of the dangers by which the people on the border had been menaced. Living away from the scene of danger he could form no just conception of the anxiety felt by the people there. If he had been an eyewitness of the appearance and evident designs of the Fenian scoundrels, he would not speak so lightly of the matter as he had done. He (Mr. Chandler) had seen them in their midst with faces scarred, eyes too large for their sockets, distilling tears, with low receding foreheads and looking the foul-fiends they were. He had seen them landing with six shot, breach loading Spencer Rifles in one hand, and sixteen shot Revolvers in the other. They had an immense quantities of ammunition in Eastport, and had it not been for the timely arrival of the gallant 17th Regiment, and the ships of War, he had no doubt they would have made a descent upon the people that very night. The feeling of anxiety was now somewhat dispelled, but it became this Province to unite with the other Provinces for defence against any power that might attempt to invade our shores. He would not go further into the subject but content himself with voting for the Resolution, believing that the delegates who were sent home would agree to only such terms as would be for the honor and happiness of the people of this Province.

Mr. W. P. FLEWELLING did not intend to make a long speech. The re-

mains from the hon. member for Westmorland (Mr. Botsford) called for a reply. That hon. member had said that none of the constituencies of this Province were in favor of the Quebec Scheme, and that the measure should be submitted to the people on the return of the delegates from London. He thought so far as King's County was concerned, the people were perfectly satisfied not to wait for the Scheme to be submitted to them again before it should be consummated. They had confidence in the Government, and those delegates who may be appointed to make such alterations in the Quebec Scheme were needed. No other Scheme had ever been before the people and on that basis they had returned by large majorities the Confederate members. The hon. member for Westmorland had also said that he did not believe that Canada would advance the money to build the Inter-colonial Railroad, but he believed that Canada was assured that the road would be a great benefit to that Province and that they would use therefore every means in their power to secure its being built. He should support this Resolution.

Mr. McQUEEN did not intend to enter into a lengthy speech on this question, but as his members seemed to be desirous to have their ideas go the country, he should like his name to appear as having spoken upon it. It had been stated that the people of Westmorland were not very intelligent, and if so they could not be expected to send a very intelligent representative, but they had empowered him to speak their views, and that was that if delegates were sent home to mature a plan of Union, they should be restricted in their powers, for if this were not done, as probably all who go on the delegation will be in favor of the Quebec Scheme, and the British Government are also in favor of it, we should not be likely to get any other. He supposed the "true interests" spoken of in the Resolution was to be taken in the same sense as the pledges made in Canada were understood with regard to the improvements provided there, viz: that they might be qualified to suit the different parties interested. The question had been so ably treated on by other hon. members, that it was only necessary for him to say that he should oppose the Resolution and support the Amendment.

Mr. RYAN was in favor of the Quebec Scheme, and believed we never should get a better, because we had the best of the bargain now. At any rate he believed the delegates who would be entrusted with the interests of New Brunswick would do the best they could. When the Quebec Scheme was first brought before the notice of the people they opposed it, because they did not understand its provisions. The enemies of the mea-

sure went about the country disseminating falsehoods, and as the people had little or no information as to the nature of the Scheme, they believed what was told them. These men would button-hole one man, and tell him how dreadfully we were going to be taxed, and to another they would tell another story. They managed to feel a man's pulse before they decided on what ground to mislead him, and so the people thinking it the best and safest plan, opposed the measure. The result was, the opponents of Union obtained a large majority. But when the people had time for reflection, when they looked into the matter and became informed, they rose in their might and hurled their deceivers to the ground. One of the cries of the opponents of the Quebec Scheme was the cost of maintaining the militia, and directly they came into power they passed that very meritorious Militia Law, providing for a Camp of Instruction. And after all it was only the scraps of Mr. Tilley's Bill. The hon. member for Westmorland (Mr. Botsford) said that the framers of the Scheme thought there could be nothing like it, and then he declared himself that there was nothing like it in the heavens above, on the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth. Well, if that was the case, he did not see why they should not worship it. There could not certainly be anything wrong in that. Then the hon. ex-Attorney-General didn't like for us to buy up Newfoundland for \$150,000 a year, because they had nothing but rats or something of that kind there, and yet he said they would not come into the Union even then. The other hon. member (Mr. Botsford) had said that the people of New Brunswick were in favor of Union, but wanted modifications in the Quebec Scheme, so that if modifications were made the great majorities the Government party had been returned by would be greatly increased. He had no doubt about the Inter-colonial Railroad—he believed we should have that or nothing. With regard to the route he knew it would be a great benefit no matter where it was located, of course he had his wishes; he would like it to go by the central route. But whatever route might be chosen it must greatly benefit St. John, and what benefited St. John would be good for all the Province. But it had been raised as an objection that we did not know the route. As far as that went he thought it hardly worth while to locate the line at a great expense before we saw whether we were going to be united or not. Again it was said "we don't know that it is going to pay." Neither did a man know if it was going to pay when he planted a hill of potatoes, but he planted for all that, and hopefully looked for the result. He should oppose the amendment, and vote for the Resolution.

Mr. LEWIS was one of the noble band