HON, SIR ALEX, CAMPBELL—They were transferred in various ways; so that if Mr. Scott was a U. E. Lovalist and he or his children assigned the right to me I got the patent.

HON. MR. SCOTT-There was no substitution of scrip.

HON. SIR ALEX. CAMPBELL -- As to the period during which the holders of this scrip are to bring it in and get land for it, the Bill limits it to August, 1886. The period was prolonged for six months in the other House, at the instance of some one who takes the same view as my hon. friend. At all events there is this to be said: there will be another sitting of Parliament before August, 1886, so that if any wrong is done it can be remedied. The object is to prevent frauds, and that can be done by making persons bring in their scrip. I agree with my hon. friend that those volunteers should get the land and every advantage.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT-My desire was to call the attention of the Government to this matter. I am quite sure they recognize the valuable services which the volunteers have rendered.

HON. MR. DEBOUCHERVILLE-The scrip issued after 1837-38 was not to the volunteers; it was to indemnify those who had lost property in the rebellion.

HON. SIR ALEX. CAMPBELL-That is another matter.

HON. MR. DEBOUCHERVILLE-That scrip was speculated in, I know, in a very shameful manner.

Hon. Mr. FLINT-I happened to have something to do with the troubles of 1837-38. I was called upon by the magistrates of Hastings to supply some 800 volunteers brought into Belleville. did so, I think, to their perfect satisfaction. After the troubles were over I was elected in 1848 to Parliament, and I know that many parties who had volunteered and who were out on duty for a long time opened the eyes of leading men of Great

ment refused entirely to give anything in connection with it. They said that they could not do so; that if anything was to be done it must be by the Home Government. I know that the scrip which was issued was for lands to the veterans of the war of 1812-15. My hon, friend from Ottawa says he bought scrip; so did I, though not much. I bought two £40 scrip for 100 acres of land each, and I paid £2 10s. for them. I know that no volunteer who served in the rebellion of 1837-38 got any land whatever, or any scrip. The hon. gentleman is in error.

With reference to the rebellion losses. there were many parties paid under the Bill of 1849, and I had a long political battle on that subject. It was shown plainly by the report which was got up and adopted by Conservative members, not those connected with the Baldwin-Lafontaine Government, that no one had received anything—that is, none but those who deserved to receive anything-those who had lost their property in consequence of acts which ought not to have been committed. That is the position in which matters stand as far as the volunteers are concerned—they got nothing. As far as this Bill is concerned we are not doing anything too much for the volunteers. I should like to see more done for I think they are deserving of great praise for the course they pursued in turning out, as they did, at an inclement season, going, not through fire and water, but through snow and water—not through whiskey, because they had none, it was not allowed up there. They endured great hardships, much more than people would suppose it possible for young men, brought up as they were, to stand, and I think they have done the country a vast amount of good, not only in quelling the disturbance, but in placing us in a better position towards the United States. has shown that country that we have some of the backbone in Canada that we had in the war of 1812-15. Therefore, I think it has done us good in many ways. It will show foreign nations that the immigrating masses need have no fear tocome and settle in this country. It has applied to me by letter to try and see if it Britain to see that Canada is a valuable were possible to get them some land for adjunct to the British Crown, and they their services. I know that the Govern- will not be so much set against us here-