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and easily be persuaded to the treachery against him, when it could be a punishment.

It would not only relieve the poor dependent from the practices of the control of employers, but it would relieve all classes of voters from the undue influence of friendship in matters political. I believe the public mind is convinced that the ballot is advantageous, and that it will be had. We saw its admirable effect in the election of council in the city of Fredericton, and no one could be quiet and orderly conduct of notwithstanding the excitement of the contest can doubt that it will soon be in our general elections. The decision against it now but a post-mortem question and the decision will be considered.

To argue that we cannot have a fair election or the ballot voting, because of the expense of registration can be desired, we want no cheaper or better than is furnished in our rate rolls. It will serve equally well whatever be the method. Some column in the Bill will be added to the suffrage be confined to Freeholders and to all rate-payers. No better than the assessment lists need be more complicated or expensive than permitted.

appropriations of the 19th of April, which were all passed with the exception of a School grant which originated since the period of the Board of Education taking the control of that class of appropriations. The hon. Mr. Chandler in opposing the grant, stated that he did so entirely for the sake of sustaining the law, and that as a member of the Board he would promise the applicant full justice in another quarter.

The grant for the erection of a Bridge across the Nerepis was afterwards discussed and adjourned to another day.

A grant to enable an old Waterloo soldier to pay for a piece of land on which he resides was afterwards agreed to—the hon. Mr. Steves observing that at the present period when land may be obtained for an almost nominal amount of labour on the roads, the principle of giving Grants from the Revenue for such purposes was not a correct one.

Hon. Mr. Gilbert supported this Grant warmly. A large Grant for the Fisheries, of the same class with the appropriations to the Agricultural Societies, elicited some remarks from the hon. Mr. Chaandler in reference to the abuse of the latter, some of which he observed, was appropriated by certain societies, to their own private benefit, and he did not wish to see the evil extended. The hon. Col. Hatch returned a warm answer in vindication of those Societies—and received one equally warm in return.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

DEBATE ON THE ELECTION BILL.

MR. JOHNSON'S SPEECH—Continued.

WEDNESDAY, April 6.

A great deal has been said, sir, of this fine old English principle, "all of the olden time"—this honest manly British principle of open voting, but we are told nothing of the fine old English rotten boroughs—of a led peasantry—of a blind and compulsory obedience to pastors and masters, and of the forced support of the Landlord or his nominee. O, no, we hear nothing of these fine old English practices, or of the expulsion and starvation which so quickly follows, when the dependent voter dares to assert his independence. It is all very fine to say that an honest man must vote right when he votes openly, but sir, it is a difficult thing to be honest when it puts in peril the food and raiment of one's family. The ballot will raise the poor man to independence of this influence and though it is not to be expected that it will wholly exclude corruption and bribery from our elections, it will most assuredly diminish them. No man would be so foolish as to waste his money in bribes if this mode of voting were established, it would require but little knowledge of human nature to teach him that the voter who would be vile enough to receive

returns to which I have alluded, which I believe to be required and desired by the country are not to be found in this Bill, and I believe cannot be engrafted on it, I shall therefore oppose it altogether. I have no wish or object to defeat the Government at this time, and have no personal or political interest to serve by any result unfavorable to this Bill. I oppose it simply in obedience to my sense of public duty.

Mr. Boyd.—The Bill as it is will not satisfy the country, but I think it is capable of amendment. It will be easily believed that I am quite ready to assist in new legislation on the subject of scrutinies. I think almost any speculation safe, and that any change would be improvement. The chief necessity that is lacking in this Bill is a registration based on the assessment lists.

Mr. Gilbert.—The House is so thin, (18 members in their place) and this question so important, I think we had better report progress.

Mr. Cutler.—I am prepared with the election Bill I promised to the House, and in due time I shall present it. It has been withheld solely in consequence of the announcement by the Government that they were engaged in legislation on this subject. Sir, I will confess I did not court competition with the Government in this matter, I naturally looked for something very valuable and superior, when I learned that the measure was to be designed by the learned Attorney General, the leader of so truly liberal an administration, and that it was to be wrought out by a professional gentleman from a distant city, whose invaluable services are only invoked on great occasions, and for great purposes. All I intend to say now, sir, is that the Bill scarcely satisfies these expectations.

Mr. English.—This Bill cannot be amended it must be accepted or rejected in gross, and I cannot accept it, because it does not include an extended franchise, the ballot and registration.

I have observed the operation of the ballot in other countries, and have seen its effects in my own County. I do not recommend it as a sovereign cure for all the evil practices of elections, but I do recommend it as lessening these. Nine in ten of my constituents are determined in favor of the ballot. I like the old law better than this Bill.

To be Continued.

"Ma," said a young lady to her mother, the other day, "what is emigrating?"

"Emigrating, is a young lady going to Australia."

"What is colonizing, ma?"

"Colonizing, dear is marrying there and having a family."

"Ma, I should like to go to Australia."

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

A PRECOCIOUS YOUTH.—We were rusticated a few days since at a farm house, says a western editor, and invited a young lady to favor us with a tune on the piano. Her music book being in an adjoining room, her brother, a young gent. of some fourteen summers, was requested to go for it.

After the lapse of a few moments he returned and placed an egg on the music-stand. On being asked what that was for, he replied that it was the "lay of the last minstrel," and that the composer was singing in honor of her production in the fowl-house. The next train brought us home.

HOW HE MADE HIS MONEY.—There is a rich editor in New Hampshire! He made his money by practising the strictest economy. He always writes his editorials on a slate. Of course the slate was a borrowed one, as he had no money to buy one.

A down east editor acknowledges the receipt of a bundle of MSS, in prose and poetry, of which the following is a specimen:

"To milk her cows in cowpens
The milkmaid brushed the lingering dew,
And little caring for feet wet through,
Stoned the hens."

A Model Hotel.—The proprietors of the American hotel, in Columbia, S. C., ask the editors of the North to stop with them as their guests, not as boarders. They say, "Register your name as an Editor, as we make no charge against that useful class of fellow citizens.—This rule is not adopted as payment for our advertisements, but as one of the standing rules of the house." We feel warranted in saying they will do a great business.

A MUSICIAN "SOLD."—Mr. Gardiner, the celebrated musical amateur, gave £10 for a tooth of Shakspeare. After it had been in his possession about fourteen years, exhibited it one evening to a celebrated surgeon, who discovered it was the tooth of a calf!

APRIL FOOL.—The daily papers relate a good story of a countryman who accidentally dropped his pocketbook in the street, on the 1st inst., containing the snug little sum of \$500. Passing along, he soon had occasion to use it when he discovered that it was lost. Turning directly around and retracing his steps, he was surprised to see it lying on the sidewalk, guarded by about a dozen loafers, whom he said, he would not trust with three cents, each intent on enjoying a joke, as they supposed, upon the man who picked it up. Several had passed and kicked it, supposing it to be a trick.

I hate to hear people talk behind one's back as the pickpocket said, when the constable called stop thief!

"Wonderful things are done now-a-days," said Mr. Timmins; "the doctor has given Flack's boy a new lip, from his cheek."

"Ah," said his lady, "many's the time I have known a par taken from mine, and no very painful operation either."

The Quarterly Review, in answer to the question,

"What is man?" says—"Chemically speaking a man is forty-five pounds of carbon and nitrogen diffused through five and a half pailfuls of water."

Our Jim in answer to the question, "What is woman?" says—"Mechanically speaking, a woman is one hundred pounds of flesh and blood two pounds of silk, ten pounds of cotton, one pound of whalebone, with an indefinite amount of "fuss and feathers." Jim is a good lawyer, but no judge of women.—[Boston Post.

A despatch announcing the death of Haynan is headed thus: "Marshal Haynan gone to the Devil."

Mrs. Meager, the wife of the Irish exile has left Melbourne for London as appears by an Australian letter of Jan. 31.

The fare on the railroad from Waterville to Portland has been reduced to \$1.75 to the latter city, and \$3 to Boston.

THE Boston Mail says "The Legislature of Maine has adjourned. Ours is too lazy to rise."

VALUE OF CARROTS.—L. Cooke, of Wendall, Mass., says: "I have always believed them worth as much as oats, by the bushel, to feed horses which are the only animals I keep. Four or five tons of them I sold at from \$12 to \$15 per ton: at \$12 I could sell them all any day, and the sum would amount to \$192. Add to this four dollars a sum for which I sold the tops as they lay in the field, and four more dollars which I hope to get as a premium, and the sum would then amount to \$200. Deduct from this \$75 paid for labor and \$25 more for the cost of seed and my own care and skill—the last being a charge I make from habit—and it will leave \$100 as the net income from three-fourths of an acre."

In the United States there is one church for every 557 free inhabitants. This is indeed a land of churches.

This may be true but how are the Preachers paid? Read the following:

SHADOWS OF MINISTERIAL LIFE.—A Minister in Indiana writes thus to the Central Christian Herald:

"We live on less than \$200 per annum including horse keeping and travelling expenses; and my traveling in a year is not less than three thousand miles. I have to go to a neighboring wood and fell down the trees, chop them into ten or twelve feet logs, hitch my horse to them drag them to the house, chop, saw, and split them for stove fuel, and then, after preaching two sermons a week, riding most weeks fifty or sixty miles, teaching Sabbath school, riding three miles to post office and store, &c. Even then I am accused by my brethren of 'doing nothing but riding and reading my books,' and told that I 'might work a little and earn a part of my living!'"

MORE OF THE RAPPINGS.—Ebenezer Pope, a respectable citizen of Eilton, hung himself in his barn on Thursday. He leaves a family. Insanity, resulting from the rapping delusion, caused the mournful act. He was one of the selectmen of the town.—Rome (N. Y.) Sentinel, April 5.

Willis says he saw, in the streets of Augusta, Georgia, a novelty which told of climate and usage different from the north. "A very common dirty looking man, strolling along leisurely in his shirt-sleeves and gazing in the shop windows, but with a negro behind, carrying his coat!"

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Five shilling notes of the Bank of New Brunswick, ingeniously altered into one pound notes are in circulation in this City. The figure "1" (on both corners of the pound note) is cut off and placed on each corner of the 5s. note, and in such way that it is difficult for any one to detect the fraud.—St. John News.

Within the radius of fifteen miles from London there are two hundred thousand acres of land in the hands of the market gardeners, all laboring for the London market.

Within twenty miles of Buenos Ayres, a farmer bought, last year, eight thousand fat sheep, at eighteen pence per dozen. Indeed, mutton is so plentiful in that country that hogs are fattened upon it.

Hon. Pierre Soule has been confirmed as Minister to Spain. His appointment to this post looks as though the administration meant to try to induce Spain to give up Cuba.

The Siamese twins are on exhibition in Boston. A doctor there says they can be divorced—not from their wives—but from themselves.

On the first of May Dr. Kane will set out on his perilous journey, in quest of Sir John Franklin. He will go to the polar sea with the aid of dogs, sledges, and Esquimaux, and expects to be absent about 18 months.

It was stated in Syracuse the other day, that one of the candidates for office had employed a man three days, up in the cemetery, copying names off the tombstones on his petitions.

\$20,000 in gold dust were stolen from boxes on board the steamship Unicorn, during her last trip.

In Detroit a man was recently arrested for stealing \$2000 from his slave!