

Mechanics Subscribers kept

Woodstock Journal.

VOLUME 6. WOODSTOCK, N. B., THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1860. NUMBER 41.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

compound remedy, in which we have... it can be made. It is a concentrated...

Our Paper. The Woodstock Journal is a large eight-page weekly, devoted to the advancement of the industrial, commercial, social and moral interests of New Brunswick.

Terms of Advertising. BY THE YEAR. Single Copies. Two dollars a year, in advance.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO. LOWELL, MASS.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Is renowned for its effect on the respiratory organs.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills. For the cure of Constipation, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Students, and eminent persons, have been induced to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these pills.

OUR PAPER. The Woodstock Journal is a large eight-page weekly, devoted to the advancement of the industrial, commercial, social and moral interests of New Brunswick.

Single Copies. Two dollars a year, in advance. In advance, two dollars and a half, and when payment is delayed beyond the year, three dollars will be charged.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. BY THE YEAR. Single Copies. Two dollars a year, in advance.

TRANSPARENT ADVERTISEMENTS. Square of 12 lines or less, 1st insertion, 3c.

Another of the Sermons.—The last sermon of the "Horn of a Thousand Springs" kind of sermons we have met with is the following on "The Three Simons."

There was Simon Magus, Simon Barjona, and Simon Peter; but of all the Simons in the Scriptures, there is no Simon like unto that Simon that lived down by the sea shore, and he was a tanner.

Simon Magus takes this subject up. "I speak of many Simons, and he says that was Simon Barjona, Simon Peter, and Simon Magus; but he also mentions that of all the Simons that was no Simon like unto that Simon that lived down by the sea shore, and he was a tanner."

Parliamentary.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. MONDAY, March 10. ABOLITION OF PROPERTY QUALIFICATION.

On motion of Mr. END, the House went again into Committee of the whole upon a Bill to abolish the property qualification of members of the House of Assembly.

The SPEAKER said that the House was not prepared to pass this Bill yet. Any young man in this new country could, with industry, obtain real estate to the value of £300; if any one was not able to do so, it was the strongest possible evidence that he was not fit for a legislator.

Mr. END said that the question before the committee was not what made a man a good citizen at all; and he did not see what the Speaker's remarks upon that had to do with the Bill.

The SURVEYOR GENERAL said that he had always been in favor of the principle, and had always thought that whatever property qualification was required from electors, they should be free to choose whom they pleased for their representatives, without respect to property.

Mr. CHANDLER said that the question of universal suffrage was not before the House when it came up he would be prepared to pronounce upon it. There was no property qualification whatever in Great Britain down to the reign of Queen Anne; men were chosen for their talents and their virtues, and not for their property; and it was then adopted to prevent officers of the army from getting seats in the House.

Mr. END said that the Attorney General would find nothing about a property qualification in the black letter books; for there was no such qualification till the reign of Queen Anne, and there were no black letter books in her reign.

Governor to inquire into the property qualification of the members of the Legislative Council. It was then found that three or four of the most able and efficient men in the Council had no property qualification, and they were obliged to withdraw from it and deprive the country of their services. He should vote for the Bill.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL said that the facts were that the qualification was £200, and the Legislative Council only added £100 to it, in which the House concurred. He thought that the requiring a property qualification was a salutary principle; and without saying much about the matter, he was inclined to go against the Bill.

Mr. END said that the Attorney General would find nothing about a property qualification in the black letter books; for there was no such qualification till the reign of Queen Anne, and there were no black letter books in her reign.

Mr. END said that the Attorney General would find nothing about a property qualification in the black letter books; for there was no such qualification till the reign of Queen Anne, and there were no black letter books in her reign.

The SPEAKER said that the House was not prepared to pass this Bill yet. Any young man in this new country could, with industry, obtain real estate to the value of £300; if any one was not able to do so, it was the strongest possible evidence that he was not fit for a legislator.

Mr. END said that the Attorney General would find nothing about a property qualification in the black letter books; for there was no such qualification till the reign of Queen Anne, and there were no black letter books in her reign.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL said that the facts were that the qualification was £200, and the Legislative Council only added £100 to it, in which the House concurred. He thought that the requiring a property qualification was a salutary principle; and without saying much about the matter, he was inclined to go against the Bill.

pair of boots, or make them, and sit down, if called upon, and write a contract. In England it took seventeen or eighteen men to make a single pin. From the freedom of our institutions and the difference of education our people of the same class were much more intelligent and fitted for public life than those in the old country. He would put no clog upon their choice. He was decidedly in favor of the principle of the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER said that the arguments of Messrs. End and Chandler were in direct contradiction to each other, although they arrived at the same conclusion; for Mr. Chandler argued that because we were a new country the principles which applied in Great Britain would not apply here; while Mr. End argued that they should adopt the very principles which had been affirmed in the imperial Parliament last session. He supposed that he would open himself to the imputation of being a Tory if he opposed this Bill; but he believed that the country had never set him down as a Tory. In such matters as these, he did say, that we, having obtained from the imperial Government the principles of the British Constitution, he was inclined to conserve these principles. He was opposed to universal suffrage; he never had loved the ballot, although when the people wanted it he was willing to let them have it; and had always opposed the idea of an elective governor. Thus, though he might have been thought a Radical—

Mr. END.—"Oh, no! The hon. Speaker has been known as a Conservative all the days of his life!" (Great laughter.)

Mr. SPEAKER continued. If he had been known as a Conservative all the days of his life, the hon. member from Gloucester had never been known for anything, either Conservative or Liberal. (Great Laughter.) The hon. member had asked where was the difference in the two countries, that we should not abolish the property qualification as England had; he would tell him the difference; a man in the city of London might be a very fit person to send to Parliament, but might not be able to get sufficient landed estate; but in this country he could get it with the utmost ease if he chose. Where were the real evils which this Bill proposed to cure? If, as the hon. member from Gloucester asserted, the property qualification had not kept men without property out of the House, where was the actual necessity for this Bill? He (Mr. Speaker) saw some other Bills on the files of the House. He saw there a Bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt. He saw a Homestead exemption Bill, under which a man could transfer a few acres of land to his wife or family, put all his property on them, in the shape of buildings, and set his creditors at defiance. This same man could, if the property qualification was abolished, go into the House, and thus secure his body from his creditors, as he had secured his body under the Homestead Bill; and although the law could not lay hold of him, he would virtually be a beggar and a robber as well. They should teach young men to value property; because, however good a citizen one might be before becoming an owner of property, he was a little better after. In Great Britain men were tied down to their own localities by old ties and associations; while here men roamed round with freedom, going to the United States for a few years.— This was a strong reason why a property qualification should be exacted as the test of a status and an interest in the country. He could not for the life of him comprehend how it had passed in Great Britain; but he thought that we need not follow the example, and plunge into it at once. From those who elected was required a property qualification—would they make the delegate inferior to those who delegated? If they were going to adopt such

principles as this Bill contained, they ought to begin at the other end, and abolish the property qualification of electors. But they had now all the rights and liberties which were enjoyed under the British Constitution. It had never been said of him that he was a Conservative.

Hon. Mr. SMITH.—"I think that it might be said of you with perfect propriety."

Mr. SPEAKER.—It was what he had fought for, then, that he would conserve.—What he had fought for was that our people should have the same rights in the matter of Government as they would have had if the 3000 miles between New Brunswick and Great Britain had been taken away, and our Province had formed a part of the island.

Mr. END.—"If you would have all the rights, why not this?"

Mr. SPEAKER.—This Bill was passed only last year; and there was no necessity for us, after having secured the essentials, to jump hastily at this new step. He had been recently called jerky; but if he was jerky in manner, he was at least, not jerky in principles. Having secured the great principles, he was not inclined to rush forward without consideration in the path of change. This Bill could remedy no evil, for it could not remedy that which never existed. If it was passed he was inclined to think that they might have men in the house who possessed no qualification whatever. Property did not give brains, but brains and prudence got property, and kept it; and he would rather have a pound of prudence than twenty pounds of brains.

Mr. STEADMAN said that the acquisition and possession of property might be as much owing to selfishness as either prudence or brains. No one would be surprised to find that he was in favor of this Bill. The Speaker's remarks were certainly not very complimentary to the people of the country. He (Mr. Steadman) had no fears that any constituency would elect either a swindler or robber, or a man who had not sufficient sense to obtain clothes for his back. Property certainly ought to have its own influence; and hon. members need not be afraid but that it would have its influence, whatever might be the course of legislation; they could not prevent it. The property qualification was a real estate one; but a merchant in St. John or Fredericton might be worth £10,000, and have no real estate; was he to be told that this man was not so well qualified in respect to property as the man who owned £300 worth of wild land in the backwoods? He should support the Bill.

Mr. TIMBERS thought that Bill was one of too much importance to be brought in by a private member; if it was needed the Government should take the matter in hand. He thought it better to pitch it out at once. It was a subject which could not be discussed and disposed of so hastily; it ought to occupy weeks in the discussion. He would propose that it be postponed for three months.

Progress was then reported. THURSDAY, March 22. IMMIGRATION.

On the proposed grant of £500 for promotion of immigration, the Provincial Secretary explained that the same sum had been appropriated last year for this service, of which only £100 had been drawn and appropriated to pay the salary of the immigration officer at St. John, or 15 months office rent, and for 160 copies of the Canadian News. The salary of the immigration agent was £100 out of the Civil List, and £100 additional. The amount paid for the Canadian News was £75.

When may it be conjectured that an army has become sick of war?—When they throw up fortifications. A dull lecturer said that "Fools are not all dead yet."—"No," whispered a wag across the table, "or you wouldn't be here to say so."

Plain honesty is the very best kind of politeness, and temperance the very best of health.

Plain honesty is the very best kind of politeness, and temperance the very best of health.

Plain honesty is the very best kind of politeness, and temperance the very best of health.

Plain honesty is the very best kind of politeness, and temperance the very best of health.