

asked the reason said that he was very near being hanged by a judge in Ireland.

In the session of January, 1839, an election bill was prepared which gave the right to vote to all who had a clear yearly value of forty shillings in agricultural produce or other values. Mr. Morton, the member for Cornwallis, who was somewhat expansive on the claims of agriculture to the exclusion of other interests, moved an amendment intended to limit votes to those only who had a clear yearly value in agricultural produce. His amendment was to strike out the words "or other" following the word agriculture. This would shut out fishermen who produced fish to that amount or over. Mr. Doyle took exception to this and twitted Mr. Morton in a humorous way on the great stress he laid on the importance of the farmers in comparison to the fishermen and other producers. The following were the remarks of Mr. Doyle, Mr. Morton and Mr. Howe:

Mr. Doyle opposed the motion. He wondered at the attempt, to limit the franchise to those who might grow a few bushels of sour crab apples while those who produced maple sugar, or valuable quantities of fish from the rivers were to be excluded. The fisheries were said to be valuable, yet the moment any benefit was to go beyond a turnip or a parsnip, or the ridges of the agriculturist—then nothing was to be privileged but vegetables. In fact, except a man produced a certain quantity of vegetables, it would appear, that he should not be thought fit to hold a seat in that house. The sense of the house would prevent any such attempt from being successful, and would put agriculturist and fisherman on equal footing. Surely the man who took fish was entitled to equal rights with the man who raised the largest turnip. As much salmon was taken from a river in Isle Madame, as was worth more than the produce of Cornwallis—at least more than some of its best agriculturists could exhibit on farms.