

my trump,' asked Mr Croyton, 'what do you want?' 'Here's a letter,' said the boy, tossing one down upon the table. Croyton hastily broke the seal—read it, and read it again. 'That will do my boy—there's no answer,' he said after his second perusal. 'Nuffin' for bringing it?' inquired the messenger. 'Nuffin,' replied Mr Croyton with great solemnity. 'Scaly!' muttered the boy. 'What's that you said sir?' said the gentleman. 'I said scaly—that's wot I said,' replied the other, sulkily, as he descended the stairs, testifying the state of his feelings by kicking down every article of domestic use that he happened to light upon in his progress.

### THE BRITISH JOURNALS.

London Times, May 18.

#### PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

The tactics of the Ministerial party are now becoming apparent, and the feelings of disgust and contempt which their recent proceedings have inspired throughout the country, will be not a little increased by their manner of prosecuting them in detail. That a debate so barren of interest, so full of puerile contradictions and sophistries, so evasive of the real point at issue, as this on the sugar duties, should have continued for seven nights, was a subject for wonder and astonishment—a fact which did not seem accounted for by any thing which met the eye. Rumours were current early in last week of a determination on the part of Ministers to prolong the debate till Friday at the latest, for which various unsatisfactory reasons were assigned; and when Friday came it turned out that her Majesty had a ball for that evening, which made a division impossible, and then a further adjournment took place till Monday. On Monday her Majesty had a concert; and Lord John Russell was seized with a new and disinterested anxiety that all the members who represent great constituencies should have an opportunity reserved to them of expressing their sentiments, which for eight long nights it seems, they have sought in vain. So long as there remains any single member desirous of spouting out wearisome commonplaces on a subject which he does not understand, the noble secretary will certainly take no steps to hasten a division. Many and great have been the questions agitated within the walls of parliament since Lord John Russell has been a Minister of State.—Parliamentary reform, corporation reform, church reform, slave emancipation, tithe commutation, church appropriation and spoliation,—corn laws, ballot, Irish coercion, Irish registration,—questions about Canada, about Jamaica, about China—many a disappointed member there has been on all those occasions, who came down to the House with a speech in his pocket which he never found the opportunity of delivering. But we never heard on any of these questions that Lord John Russell displayed any great tenderness of consideration for would-be orators, albeit representing great constituencies; the Whig government knew well how to secure a division, when they wished to have one; and until now, a discussion of more than four or five evenings at the most has always appeared to them sufficient for every constitutional or reasonable purpose. And yet, on some of these questions the fate of the Ministry, and what is more, the fate of the country has been known to depend.

What, then, are we to judge on the present occasion? Plainly, that Ministers and their partisans are speaking against time; every man of straw whose voice they can command is set up to prolong the debate, and all the arts and appliances which court favour places at their disposal are put in requisition to facilitate the tedious manoeuvre. To drag on their official existence till the day appointed for the consideration of the corn law question (the first business day after Whitsuntide), to employ the intermediate time in getting up as much agitation as possible, and after their defeat on that question (which they look upon as their most hopeful card) to dissolve parliament, is evidently their game. This can only be done by staying off till Whitsuntide the conclusion of the present debate—an attempt, which, if suggested a fortnight since, would have been scouted out of society as preposterous and impossible; but who shall say that it is impossible now? They have kept the House from Friday the 7th, to Tuesday the 18th inst., engaged in discussing the question whether the Speaker shall leave the chair, and there is yet no appearance of that discussion coming to an end. When it does come to an end, Lord John Russell threatens to avail himself of the technical formalities of parliamentary proceedings, for the purpose of moving again the principle of the Ministerial Budget, in a different form, by way of amendments to Lord Sandon's resolution, and so opening the ground for a renewed debate of a week or ten days more upon precisely the same subject. He is well aware that every argument which the subject will bear has already been iterated and reiterated usque

ad nauseam, that his threatened motion can never be so much as put from the chair, that every vote which is given against him now will be given in favor of Lord Stanley's resolution then; but he perseveres, hoping, like a second Fabius, cunctando restituere rem.

That this is the scheme of Ministers no rational man can doubt. They act as if secure of at least a week's tenure of their seats—they issue invitations for Cabinet dinners to take place on Friday next, and their organs loudly trumpet forth their determination to dissolve. Under such circumstances, the course which the Conservatives must pursue is obvious. They have no reason to fear the event of a dissolution, come when it may, or whatever may be the clap trap on which Ministers may rely for success. The ludicrous failure of the agitation hitherto attempted, and the unmitigated contempt displayed for the anti corn law humbug and its authors by the working classes throughout Britain, at Edinburgh, in London, at Nottingham, and at Sunderland, may well inspire them with unwavering confidence if they will only be true to the people and to themselves. But it is of importance that the country should understand the nature of the Whig game beyond the possibility of a mistake. Sir Robert Peel will speak this evening; after which whatever may be the multitude of Ministerial speeches either upon the present question, or upon the amendment of which Lord John Russell has given notice, we trust no single Conservative will offer to address the House. Let it be made apparent to every man, that the Whigs, and the Whigs only, desire to obstruct the course of public business for the purposes of faction—let them have both the talking and the credit of it all to themselves.

### SCHEDIASMA.

MIRAMICHI:

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1841.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

The Courier with the Southern Mail arrived on Saturday morning, at 6 o'clock.

#### EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Steamship Acadia, with the second May mail, arrived at Halifax, in the short passage of 11½ days, on the morning of yesterday week.

The papers brought by this vessel, are from London, to the 18th, and Liverpool to the 19th of the month.

The proceedings of Parliament, are of the highest importance to the Colonies, and it is a source of great gratification, that we are enabled to state, that the schemes introduced by the Ministry, for the utter destruction of the Colonial trade, are meeting with an opposition which there is every reason to hope, will prove successful.

A debate, which had consumed seven nights, and was not brought to a close at the latest date, had occurred in the House of Commons, on the proposition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to Equalize the Duties on British and Foreign Sugar imported into Britain. For more detailed particulars we refer our readers to an article under the Head of the British Journals, copied from the London Times. The Standard of the 18th, says:—

Last night witnessed the 7th adjournment of the debate on Lord Sandon's resolution. This procrastination of a debate is, we believe, without precedent; we at least remember no precedent. Neither in the discussion of the Roman Catholic Bill in 1829, nor at any stage of the Reform Bill, though both were revolutions, was so much time consumed. But ministers have, if not fairly, it must be owned, impudently confessed that the adjournments are not designed to procure a full investigation of the question before parliament, but to obtain an interval in which they may try to inflame the country up to that point when they can venture upon a dissolution with some prospect of success.

There is some news from China, but things were not progressing in a very satisfactory manner, and Ministers had recalled Captain Elliott, and appointed Sir H. Pottinger, his successor.

#### MEETINGS IN ENGLAND.

We are indebted to the kindness of Messrs. Gilmour, Rankin & Co. for copies of circulars, detailing the following particulars of meetings held in London and Liverpool. It is certainly gratifying to perceive, that in the hour of need we are not deserted by our friends at home.

A meeting of the Committee of the Liverpool Ship Owners' Association, was also held on the 5th May, but we have not room to publish particulars today; they will appear in our next.

LONDON, May 12.

At a Special Meeting of the United Com-

mittee of the General Shipowners' Society, and the British North American Colonial Association held this day, for the purpose of conference on the best means of maintaining a fair and just protection to British interests, threatened by the propositions for alteration of the duties on importation of Corn, Sugar, and Timber, now under consideration of Parliament, which was attended by the following Noblemen and Gentlemen, as deputations from the bodies of which they are respectively members, viz:—

From the Society for the protection of Agriculture—Lord Beaumont, Lord Worsley, MP, R. A. Christopher, Esq. MP, Ormsby Gore, Esq. MP. From the Colonial Society—Earl of Mountcashel, Sir Duncan McDougall, Major Hodgson Cadogan, Douglas Guest, Esq. Benjamin Hill, Esq. R. Montgomery Martin, Esq. Wm. Pemberton, Esq. Charles Edward Layard, Esq. From the West India Body—Sir H. W. Martin, Bart. William Burge, Esq. Niel Malcolm, Esq. Henry Davidson, Esq. William Alexander, Esq. Charles McGarel, Esq.; — Rainey, Esq. — Sandbach, Esq. from Liverpool.

GEORGE FREDERICK YOUNG, Esq. in the Chair.

Resolved unanimously,

That it is the opinion of this meeting that great benefit would be derived at the present crisis from cordial and active cooperation among the various associated bodies whose representatives are now present.

That it be therefore recommended to the said bodies respectively to appoint deputations to meet the United Shipping and North American Colonial Committee at its daily sittings.

GEORGE FRED. YOUNG, Chairman.  
WILLIAM OVIATT, Secretary.

LONDON, May 11.

At a meeting of the United Committee of the General Ship Owners' Society, and the British North American Colonial Association, specially convened, held this day;

It was moved by Henry Buckle, Esq. and seconded by Edward Henry Chapman, Esq. and unanimously resolved—

1 That this committee views with the utmost alarm the alterations proposed by her Majesty's government in the duties on the importation of sugar and timber, as subversive of the protective principle and calculated to produce results the most disastrous to the shipping and colonial interests of the country.

Moved by Alexander Gillespie, jun. Esq. seconded by William Tindall, Esq. and resolved unanimously—

2 That the expectation of a large increase of revenue being immediately derived from the proposed changes can only be realized by a sudden and extensive transfer of employment for capital and industry from British to foreign channels.

Moved by Henry Bliss, Esq. seconded by Thomas Forrest, Esq. and resolved unanimously—

3 That these proposals appear to the committee as ill timed as they are precipitate and extreme, being introduced at a moment when society in the West India colonies is passing through that state of complete transition which was inevitably consequent on the great measure of slave emancipation, when the effects of the equalization of the duties on East India and colonial sugars are yet but partially developed, and when the Canadas are just recovering from the fearful consequences of intestine disorders and foreign invasion, and the important experiment of the reunion into one province is on the eve of being brought to a practical test by the first assembling of a united legislature.

Moved by Robert Rankin, Esq. seconded by Robert Barry, Esq. and resolved unanimously—

4 That while in these and other objections equally cogent, this committee finds ample ground for resisting the proposed changes, the duty of opposition becomes absolutely imperative from a consideration of the principle involved in all the circumstances of their introduction.

Moved by Thomas Gillespie, Esq. and seconded by William Pemberton, Esq. and resolved unanimously—

5 That these changes being connected with a simultaneous and important alteration of the Corn Laws, for the avowed purpose of relieving the public finances from embarrassment, by directing the course of production and importation from home and colonial into foreign channels, the principle of the whole measure appears to be the arrangement of duties in reference to revenue alone, without regard to that due protection which is indispensable to the protection of every interest in this highly taxed country, under the complex and artificial state of all its relations.

Moved by Russell Ellice, Esq. seconded by Anthony Ridley, Esq. and resolved with one dissentient voice—

6 That emphatically disclaiming on the part of its members all political or party motives, this committee equally disclaim on that of the Shipowners and North American Colonists all desire for monopoly or prohibi-

tion, and recognizes consequently the propriety of readjusting the several protective duties (should any alteration of circumstances render a revision necessary) in such manner as to preserve a free and fair competition between native, colonial, and foreign productions. But considering the question at issue virtually to involve the maintenance or abrogation of the protective principle itself, and persuaded that under the pressure of foreign competition without protection every important national interest must be in succession overwhelmed, the committee feel bound publicly to declare that it will strenuously oppose every proposition for fiscal change, by whatever Administration introduced, in which the principle of extending to the products of British capital and industry a fair and adequate degree of protection is not unequivocally recognized.

Moved by Robert Carter, Esq. seconded by Robert Harrison, Esq. and resolved unanimously—

That deprecating, therefore, all attempts to place in adverse array the several great interests of the nation and repudiating the fanciful distinction attempted to be drawn between consumers and producers, in a country in which nearly all consumers are themselves producers, this committee invites the cordial co-operation of all who are favorable to the principle they avow, who desire not the advancement of class interests but the equal protection of all classes, who shrink not from a competition calculated to secure the public from monopoly, but who are anxious to preserve their own interests from destruction, and to retain to their country that agricultural, colonial and manufacturing pre-eminence which, under Providence, has been achieved by the matchless enterprise of her people, encouraged by just and fostering legislation.

GEORGE FRED. YOUNG, Chairman.  
WILLIAM OVIATT, Secretary.

At a most numerous Meeting of the British North American Association of Liverpool, held the 4th day of May, 1841,

Present,

ROBERT RANKIN, Esq. in the Chair; That part of the Speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in bringing forward the Budget, which related to the proposed alteration of the Duties on Timber, by reducing the Duty on Baltic Timber from 55s. to 50s. per load, and raising the Duty on Colonial Timber from 10s. to 20s. per load, having been taken into consideration,

It was Resolved unanimously,

That this Association views such contemplated change with feelings of the deepest alarm, as pregnant with evils of no ordinary magnitude, affecting the Commercial and Manufacturing prosperity, and especially the Maritime strength of Great Britain, and as particularly ruinous to the North American Colonies.

That those Colonies form the most secure and one of the most extensive markets for British Manufactures, increasing annually with a certainty and rapidity unequalled by any other portion of the British Possessions; that they are flourishing through the influx of British Emigrants and capital; that a reciprocity of intercourse and of advantage to the Mother Country and the Colonies is thereby created; and that to check, by a sudden change in the Tariff, the benefits so derived, must inevitably be injurious in the highest degree to both communities.

That a very large portion of the British commercial marine is employed in the North American Timber Trade, training up for the service of the State, if required, a hardy race of British seamen—that an immense capital is invested in this Shipping—that vast bodies of Artizans, at home and in the colonies, are employed in the building and fitting of these vessels,—that all these advantages, exclusively British, would be greatly diminished, if not destroyed, by the proposed measure.

That this change holds out no advantages to the commercial or manufacturing interests of the Empire—that the Continental States, whose Timber might come more into demand, will not, as has been shown by experience, take our manufactures in return; and moreover, their own vessels, navigated with advantages which under the financial burthens of this country British vessels cannot possess, will be, to a great extent, employed in the import of the Timber into this country.

That this Association will use its utmost endeavours to support the prosperity of the North American Colonies, and to protect the capital embarked by their fellow-countrymen in the Wood Trade in those possessions; and they feel fully convinced that in so doing they will best promote the commercial prosperity, and maintain the maritime strength of the British Empire.

That this Association recommends that Deputations should be sent from the different Outports to London, and that a central committee should be immediately formed there.

That the foregoing Resolutions be printed, and copies distributed amongst the members of this Association, who are requested to transmit the same to their correspondents in the Outports.

ROBERT RANKIN, Chairman.

#### PASSENGERS.

THE brig James Bales, from Sunder-

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