

them the expediency of adopting a liberal line of policy if they themselves proposed in the very same case to keep up a prohibition in the shape of protection. He admitted that he was dealing with a point that did not strictly belong to the subject, but it was one in which he felt the greatest interest. It was one of the utmost importance to this country, and one which he sincerely trusted, if there was any intention whatever to admit the produce of foreign markets and to proceed in a course of liberal policy, the house would feel that they ought not to delay and postpone until they had lost the markets of the world [cheers] and had nothing left but to give way with regret and despair. [Loud cheers]

THE BRITISH JOURNALS.

Liverpool Albion, May 8.
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS.
 The proceedings in Parliament have been interesting and important. The Irish Registration Bill of Ministers engrossed the attention of the House of Commons during three out of the five days of the parliamentary week. The debates to which it gave rise in committee were extremely long and extremely dull. The subject in dispute, if it were understood by the combatants inside, was scarcely intelligible to the spectators outside the walls of the house. Not one in a score would understand what all the talk about rents, and values, and leases meant: all could, however, understand 'the silent eloquence of votes.' Accordingly, when they saw, that on Monday night, on Lord Howick's amendment, which received the hearty and the unanimous support of the Tories, who seized it as an instrument for whipping the Ministers with, the Government was left in a minority of twenty one; and that, on Thursday evening, on the second clause, which embodied the principle of the bill, it was again defeated, having been left in a minority of eleven;—when they saw these things, they saw that the ministerial measure was in jeopardy, and that, whatever might be the fate of Lord Stanley's Bill, the rival bill of Lord Morpeth was doomed. It was, in fact, withdrawn as soon as the number on the division had been ascertained. Their bill having been defeated, the next question was, will Ministers resign? Many of their staunchest friends thought it extremely probable that they would, though the more judicious among them avowed, that they could not see any necessity why even two defeats in one week, on a measure which was not vitally important, should force them out of office. The Tories did not, it is evident, expect that, Ministers would resign: their only object in siding with Lord Howick was to defeat the ministerial bill and to humiliate the Ministers. In both objects they have succeeded. But, had the Government, chagrined and mortified, actually resigned, would its opponents have stepped into the vacant places? There is no saying what they might have done under the pressure of circumstances, it is quite clear, however, from their own avowals, that much as they long for the power, the patronage, and above all, the emoluments of office, the more shrewd members of the party are of opinion, that the time is not yet come when they can take office with a reasonable prospect of permanently keeping it. In short, 'the year,' which has now been five years in ripening, is 'not ripe yet.' Like Tantalus, the cup is continually in their view, but never within their grasp. The lucky Whigs are still in office, and the poor Tories still basking on the barren moors of opposition.

The Ministers, having, notwithstanding the double defeat which they have sustained, determined to remain in office, seem determined to signalize their ministry by several bold financial and economical measures. Lord John Russell announced, on Friday night, that they had made an alteration in the Corn Law a Cabinet question, and that they had resolved to substitute in the place of the present fluctuating scale a moderate duty on the importation of foreign corn. This change will not satisfy extreme men on either side: it is, however, the only change which there is a rational hope of carrying, and it will, therefore receive the support of moderate men. On the same occasion the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in bringing forward his anxiously expected Budget, announced two most important changes which he intended to propose. The first is, an alteration in the duties on foreign and colonial timber; and the second, an alteration in the imposts on colonial sugar. From these alterations, coupled with the alteration in the duties on corn, he expects to raise the amount of revenue which he wants to make the national income adequate to the national expenditure. He told the house, very plainly, that the money he must and would have, and that, if they would not allow him to raise it from corn, timber, and sugar, he might, perchance, be forced to try a property or some equally obnoxious tax. He is, no doubt, prepared for a fierce and formidable opposition from the 'class interest.' Let him be firm, however, and, backed by the country, he will carry his

alterations in spite of opposition from interested parties.

London Spectator, May 2.
THE BUDGET.

Of the two actually proposed measures, there is no doubt but the change of the Sugar duties will be a benefit to the people of this country. It will increase the supply; it will diminish the price; it will conciliate the sugar growing countries of South America, which were threatening heavy if not prohibitive duties; on British productions; and it will stimulate the existing markets for our manufactures, if it do not open up fresh. The effect upon the West Indian Colonies and the Emancipation experiment are dubious; but it evidently will entitle the West Indians, more than ever, to demand complete freedom of trade, in addition to the lately proposed decrease in their taxation—perfect freedom to buy where they please, to sell where they please, to transport their commodities in any vessels, and to manufacture their own produce in any way. If the effect of the Emancipation experiment was, however, to end in this long sought admission of slave grown sugar, common sense will think we might as well have saved our twenty millions, and not have risked throwing back our West Indian possessions into a state of nature. The change in the Timber duties is a much more questionable measure in every point of view. We think it exceedingly doubtful whether it will realize the estimated sum; and if it do, it will be to the injury of the Canadian interests at the very moment of all others when our object should be to foster their advance, and to conciliate the good feelings of the colonists. Looking at colonies as an integral part of the empire, we should wish no duty whatever to be levied upon colonial productions, except for revenue. Had it been possible, it would have been more judicious to repeal the Canadian timber duty altogether, and reduce the tax on Baltic timber to such an extent as to bring it into a fair competition with the Canadian and stimulate its use. This budget of two features—useful in one, questionable in the other—is admitted by the Whigs themselves to have been forced out for clap trap purposes in consequence of their late defeats in Irish politics: had their minorities been majorities, it would not have been so liberal. Whether any body beyond the class interests connected with Canada will engage in a struggle about the Timber duties, is very doubtful. As regards the sugar duties, the commercial Tories will uphold the change; though we fancy the disunion of the West Indian Tory interests will be much more than counterbalanced by the Whig Anti Slavery people, who will not only see in this measure a shock to their darling scheme, but be terrified by a threatened inundation of slave grown sugar. But the would-be clap trap is ignorant and narrow for any purpose of popular excitement or general utility. The crying evils of our import duties are threefold. 1—The multiplicity of taxes (about 1200 enumerated) and sometimes heavy ones, which, though oppressive to the merchant and manufacturer, yield little or no revenue, on account of the expense of collecting them. 2—The weight of the taxation, that raises the prices on some articles very greatly to the British consumer without any gain to the revenue, since the produce would be as much or more from a lighter tax; as in the case of brandy. 3—Protective or prohibitive duties, which increase the price of many commodities, and exclude others altogether; embracing, inter alia, every article of food, and everything connected with the land. There is nothing recalcitrant in these evils; they have been pointed out again and again; and they were exhibited in elaborate detail by official witnesses before the committee on the Import duties, some of whom actually framed schedules for their remedy. The principle of these evils is not merely untouched by the plan of the Finance Minister, but actually unmentioned, unglanced at in his speech. Yet there are knowing ones about town, who more than intimate, that this Budget with one good proposal had been got up to enable Ministers 'to go to the country.'

THOMAS SPRATT

Has received, per recent arrivals, the following articles, which he will dispose of cheap: Gun powder and other Teas, Sugar, Soap, Candles, Fig & Cavendish Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Molasses, Butter, Cheese, Rice, Barley, Blacking, ground Cinnamon, whole and ground Ginger, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Allspice, Pepper, Mustard, Indigo, Pickles, Salsaparilla, Arrow Root, Sago, Baker's Cocoa, Currants, Raisins, Apples, Lemons, Prunes, American Buckets, Digby Herrings, Corn Brooms, Boy's & Men's fine and coarse Grass Hats, patent glazed & covered Hats, Patchwork:—A large assortment of CONFECTIONARY, soft shell'd Almonds, Window Glass. Also—a General Assortment of DRY GOODS & CROCKERY WARE.
 He has just received from New York, a Supply of Moffatt's celebrated Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.
 Chatham, May 17, 1841.

AUCTION.
 To be Sold at Public Auction, at the premises, in Newcastle, in the county of Northumberland, on Wednesday, the 26th day of May, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon.

All the Leasehold Property,
 HOUSE and BARN, of the late CONNOR SHEEHAN, deceased, situate, lying and being in the Town of Newcastle, in the said county, consisting of Lot number 23, and part of Lot number Twenty two, in Block letter C of the Town Plot. The same is in a high state of cultivation, well fenced round, and is situate in a very pleasant part of the Town.
 Terms at Sale.
 By order of the Administrator on the said Estate.

JOHN FRASER, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID Spring Supply!

The Subscribers respectfully beg to announce that they have just received by the "John Kerr" from Glasgow, "Importer" from Liverpool, "Queen" from London, and "Alfred" from Alloa, an EXTENSIVE & ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of all kinds of MOST FASHIONABLE BRITISH DRY GOODS, purchased by Mr Johnston during last Winter, at the cheapest and choicest market in Great Britain. These, together with a large supply of West India and American Produce, will be exposed for Sale by the end of this week, at their FANCY and GROCERY STORES in Chatham, by Wholesale and Retail, at UNPARALLELED LOW RATES. The Subscribers, while they humbly tender, to their many customers, their most unfeigned and warmest thanks for past patronage, beg to solicit an unabating continuance of their custom.
 JOHNSTON & CAIE.
 N. B. A Consignment consisting of 160 coils patent Staple CORDAGE and SPUN-YARN.
 Chatham, May 18, 1841.

ALE, &c.

Just received per Brig Columbus, from Leith, Edinburgh Bottled ALE, London do. PORTER.
 In casks of 4 dozen each, and for Sale by DUNCAN & LOCH.
 Newcastle, 17th May, 1841.

MOLASSES!

Just received, ex schr "Ben"—20 puncheons Molasses, For Sale by the Subscriber.
 JAMES JOHNSON.
 Chatham, May 18, 1841.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS.

The Subscriber has received by the Queen from London, Importer from Liverpool, and John Kerr from Greenock, his Spring Supply of British Dry Goods: Also, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, & IRON MONGERY, Earthen and China WARE, &c. The whole of which comprise an elegant assortment. The Stock having been selected by himself while in Britain, on the most reasonable Terms, enable him to sell at unprecedented low prices, either for cash or approved credit.
 HENRY C. D. CARMAN.
 Chatham, May 17, 1841.
 N. B. The above Stock will be ready for inspection in a few days.

CONSIGNMENT.

On Consignment, and now offered for Sale by the Subscriber:
 20 bolts No 1 PATENT CANVAES.
 1 Ton Liverpool SOAP, in boxes of 30 & 60 lbs.
 H. C. D. CARMAN.
 May 17, 1841.

Just Received

—Per schooner Defiance, from Halifax—100 Kegs WHITE LEAD, Green, Black, and White PAINTS, 28 bls prime No 1 HERRING, Also, per Schr Dove, from P E Island—200 bushels OATS, 12 bls prime PORK, 10 cwt OAT MEAL:
 The above will be sold low for CASH.
 HENRY C. D. CARMAN.
 Chatham, May 17, 1841.

P. DONNELLY,

Begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened the House in which he now resides, in Richibucto, for the accommodation of TRAVELLERS, and hopes, by strict attention to their comfort, to merit a share of public patronage.
 Richibucto, May 15, 1841.

PASTURE.

The Subscriber will Pasture a few COWS along with Mr Morrow's and his own, on reasonable Terms, from 1st June. They will be brought daily, at 8 o'clock in the morning and at 6 in the evening, to the well at the English Church.
 A. DUNCAN.
 Chatham, May 17, 1841.

The Subscriber

Has received on Consignment, from Halifax, an Assortment of Ladies' PALMETTA BONNETTS, which he will sell low at his old stand in Chatham. He has also received by the Queen, John Kerr, and Josephine, his usual Variety of BRITISH and FOREIGN MERCHANDIZE, which he will sell low for Cash or approved credit.

MICHAEL SAMUEL.

Chatham, 24th May, 1841.

List of Engine Men for the Town of Chatham:

Daniel Keith, Capt.	Wm. Johnston 1st Lieut.
C. McCulley 2nd Lt.	George Letson
Joseph Dutton	Anthony Chambers
Robert Johnson	Benjamin Millar
John Rae	Daniel McLaughlin
James Scott	John Porteous
Joseph Spratt	James Henderson
John Parker	Pierce Butler
Jas. F. Blanchard	Henry Wye
William Lobban	Adam Kerr.

By Order of the Firewards.
 Chatham, 24th May, 1841.

DIVIDEND.

The Creditors on the Estate of the late JAMES HENDERSON, deceased, whose Claims have been approved of, will receive a Dividend of the proceeds of the said Estate, by calling at the Office of STREET & KERR.
 Chatham, 24th May, 1841.

NOTICE.—All persons having demands against the ESTATE of BRYANT HENNESSY, late of Chatham, deceased, are requested to present the same for payment to Messrs. CARMAN & WILLISTON.
 ANN HENNESSY, Administratrix.
 24th May, 1841.

The Subscriber being about to leave the Province, will be happy to dispose of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WINE, &c. &c. at private Sale. Particulars will be given on application to ROBERT CASSELS.
 Chatham, 24th May, 1841.

PAINTING, GLAZING, &c.

The Subscribers beg leave to announce to their Friends and the Public generally, that having entered into a Co-Partnership under the Firm of JOHN L. FRASER, & Co. they are ready to execute any order which may be entrusted to them in the HOUSE and FANCY PAINTING, GLAZING, VARNISHING and PAPER HANGING—and trust that by due attention, promptitude and style of execution, they will deserve a share of public patronage.
 JOHN L. FRASER,
 CHARLES BURDICK,
 SAMUEL BURDICK,
 JOHN RIGSBY.
 Chatham, 25th May, 1841.

CARD.

We the undersigned, Passengers on board the Brig DON, from Waterford, beg leave to congratulate our worthy and gallant Captain WILLIAM READ upon our safe and speedy arrival in this Port. His humane and kind attention to all of us whilst on the passage, has been so great, that we cannot find words able to express it—but it is however, so well engraven on our memory, that we can never forget it. His abilities as a Seaman and Navigator, is too well known before to need any comment of ours; however bad judges as we are, we must consider him as a first rate hand, which any person may clearly conceive by the speedy passage he has made from the above mentioned Port to this place, in 23 days; in fact he has all the abilities of the seaman and navigator combined with that of the gentleman; so any of our friends at home that may wish to come out here, or any other port that he may be sailing to, we anxiously wish and hope may take their passage with Captain Read. That he may long continue to fill his present station, or a higher one, we sincerely wish: and that he may be always and long able to make as safe and as speedy a passage as the present one, is the sincere wish and prayer of his ever affectionate and much obliged Passengers.
 Thomas Sleator Patrick Sleator
 Patrick Matier Michael Dannel
 Thomas Magrath John Givady
 Laurence Heffernan Maurice Kearny
 John Matier John Darmil
 John Callanan Patrick Ryan
 David Fitzgerald Maurice Byrns
 Thomas Halpenny Daniel Hennesly
 Edmond Connolly James Hickey
 Richard Murray Nicholas Malone,
 And 46 others.
 To Capt. Wm. Read, &c.
 Miramichi, 24th May, 1841.

NOTICE.—All persons having any just demands against the ESTATE of WILLIAM DELANY, late of Dalhousie, in the County of Restigouche, Inkeeper, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within Three Months from the date hereof, to Theophilus Des Brisay, Jun. Esq. Solicitor for said Estate—and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to him or to the Subscriber.
 MARY DELANY, Administratrix.
 Dalhousie, 8th May, 1841.