

through the circumlocation office, the Bill would have passed through Parliament, and he would be told, it had arrived too late.—(Hear, hear, and a laugh.) Nothing could be more intolerable than this. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then goes on to state, that he knew of no circumstance which could lead a Colonist, exercising ordinary prudence, to reckon on the permanence of a law for retaining the differential duties on timber. But surely, plain principles of justice suggested, that if their export trade was to be cut off, some little notice ought to be given them, to enable them to withdraw their capital, and seek other sources of employment. If such expectations could not be entertained by prudent men, all he could say was, that all the inhabitants of British America were equally imprudent, for most certainly they all did entertain such expectations, and did rely on the justice and the wisdom of Parliament. The Right Honourable Gentleman went on further to say, "you describe the change as destructive of the trade and the prosperity of the Colonists, if so, it can only be because the differential duty exacts from the people of England, who provide for the Military and Naval defence of New Brunswick, at their own charge, an artificial price for its produce."—Now this would be a most ungenerous taunt if it were true, but in point of fact there was not a word of truth in it. Nothing could justify this boast,—If you do protect them, it is no more than your duty to do so. You planted the Colony, and you are