

some respectable individuals, indiscreetly pledged on this single question, have the most benevolent provisions of the Corn Bill been defeated. In future, therefore, the country must look to the tried humanity of the Executive, should any relaxation of the present prohibitory system be found necessary. But the nation is fully aware, that it has no occasion either to tax its own representatives or His Majesty's Ministers with the want of due consideration of its circumstances. It may, perhaps, be worth the while to recall to the recollection of our readers, that the argument insisted on by Lords Goderich and Holland against the inflicting clauses, was one which had occurred to us previously, viz. that the clause ingrafted "a new principle on the Bill, directly subversive of that on which the bill itself was founded, by the revival of the prohibitory system, which it was avowedly the object of the bill to abolish."

(From the Edinburgh Observer.)

The Amendment of the Duke of Wellington...to the effect that Foreign Corn shall not be taken out of bond till the average at home reaches sixty six shillings a quarter...seems to have taken the world, as it certainly did the House, a good deal by surprise. This clause, of course, can no way affect such Corn as shall be sent from shipboard at once into the market; but it will affect...and to a degree that must put an almost absolute negative upon the whole safety of the measure...the storing up of produce in the bonded warehouse.

The absolute idiocy of this Amendment seems to us incalculable. Yet if we were asked, decidedly, whether...supposing it to be adopted—this amendment would be worst for the native grower or for the foreign importer, we should certainly say, for the native grower. For the privilege of bonding, is not merely for the profit of the foreign merchant, but also for the benefit of the country. If bonding saves the trade from an immediate expense of duties—and the necessity consequent upon that expense, of bringing his corn into the market at almost any price whatever—it protects the market itself, and of course the farmers who supply it, from any very rash or sudden influx of commodity. Take away the power or benefit of bonding and you take away with it all chance of security or discretion. Off goes the produce at once from the ship into the market. No matter what necessity exists, or what price may be obtained. The importer, if he imports at all, must sell upon the spot. His produce cannot be sent back from whence it came, without an injury to himself; and certainly, it cannot always be brought forth into the market, without some injury to the country. It is not very likely, perhaps, that the dealer will do this long; but he may be compelled to do it quite long enough to ruin both the market and himself.

That the object of this Amendment was, and is, to defeat the importation altogether, is a fact, we imagine, not likely to be denied. If there be any benefit whatever in the Bill, this, we have seen, is a measure which must destroy it. And if instead of benefit there be danger, this is a measure which will multiply that danger ten thousand fold. But in what sort of situation does this amendment place the Peers? One day, it would seem, these individuals think proper to adopt the principle of a measure; and the very next day they clap on an exception which must defeat it altogether! Yet in how much worse situation does this amendment place the Duke of Wellington himself? Here we have his Grace coming forward...not with any candid or counter-statements...but by what we cannot but call intrigue and surprise, to stultify the absolute votes and adoptions of his House.

Here we have his first endeavour, as a factious Oppositionist, and that too, in the way of making idiots of his party and himself! The Bill for importing Corn was not the measure of the existing Cabinet, but of the last one. It is the child of that Cabinet of which his Grace himself was a lamented member...and in which Cabinet, as we are bound to believe, he once solemnly approved of that very principle which he has now chosen to defeat. Surprised and sorry must we be to see, along with his Grace, the names of so much more important politicians...persons by whom a similar support must at one time have been given, and from whom, in all fairness and consistency, that support ought still to have been expected.

JUNE 19.—Mr. Canning last night gave a full explanation of the views of Ministers, now that the corn bill has failed. To prevent, as far as may be, the evils likely to be experienced in the coming year, he gave notice that he would submit a motion to the House this day, if Mr. Western thought proper to postpone that of which he had given notice, for the repeal of so much of the Act of 1822 as permits the importation of Foreign Grain when Wheat is at 70s. the quarter. Mr. Western thought it right to go on; and Mr. Canning accordingly resisted the motion, and formally pointed out the various evils which might result, both to the landed interest and to the Public in general, from excluding foreign grain till home grown corn should reach the enormous price of 80s. As a temporary measure he proposed an amendment, declaring that any sort of corn, grain, meal, or flour, the produce of any British possession in North America, or elsewhere, out of Europe, now in warehouse in the United Kingdom, or which may be entered at any port thereof before the 1st day of May, 1828, shall be admissible for home consumption, upon payment of the duties provided by the Bill at present in the Lords. In the course of his speech, the Right Honourable Gentlemen stated it to be his intention, as at present informed, to favour, in the ensuing Session, the introduction of a Bill, founded on the same principles as the one which has just failed. Mr. Huskisson clearly shewed, by producing the correspondence which had taken place between him and the Duke of Wellington, that he never approved of the provision which his Grace thought it right to connect with the Bill. On a division Mr. Western's motion was negatived by an overwhelming majority, the numbers being—In favour of Mr. Canning's amendment, 238; against it, 52—Majority, 186.

FRANCE.

PARIS JUNE 10.—The arrival of the French ship Astrolabe at Sidney, New South Wales, produced a great sensation there. They believed generally that this vessel had been despatched by the French Govt. to establish a Colony near the British Lines.

PARIS, JUNE 14.—They write from Lyons, that the weather, far from moderating, had become colder, it is even said that snow has fallen. If this severity continues, the grape blossoms must fall, and the crop fail.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman now in Paris, to a gentleman in Providence.

"France has turned her genius and industry into new channels; and it is said that commerce, manufactures, and agriculture have made immense progress since the peace. In many branches of manufactures she is already beginning to excite the jealousy of England, and doubtless, ere long, will essen-

tially interfere with the interests of that nation. Her silks and cambrics of Lyons have long been celebrated; Rouen, and others of her manufacturing towns, furnish broadcloths equal to the English; and in china, glass, jewelry, and fancy articles of every description, her trade is very great.—Nothing, in fact, can furnish a stronger illustration of her internal resources, than the speed with which she recovered from the ruinous wars of Napoleon, and the still more ruinous peace which terminated them. Notwithstanding all this, she is already the richest and most flourishing nation of Europe, with the exception of England. Should another war unfortunately occur in Europe, France will figure as conspicuously as in the days of Napoleon. Her population, as her history has shown, is essentially warlike; her spirit and excitable sons prefer martial to other sources of renown; and the bare enumeration of her distinguished military captains during the last thirty years, (Napoleon being the head of a host,) would place her chivalrous ardour and martial genius in the most conspicuous point of view."

FROM HAYTI.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, July 3.

For several days we have been alarmed by the detection of a band of conspirators against our President. The information was derived through one of the guards. The name of the chief promoter of this wicked conspiracy is Belgrade. He was formerly a domestic under President Petion, and recently under Boyer, who had such confidence in him that he elevated him to the rank of Lieutenant of horse guards. He has made his escape. Yesterday the President addressed the troops publicly, and all the officers afterwards in private. He boldly depicted the evil designs of the conspirators, as well as the futility of their machinations. His address, I am told, was very energetic; and the officers were deeply affected, some of them unto tears. No officer of high rank, I am happy to say, has yet been found engaged in the plot.

July 4th. Belgrade is not yet taken, and is pronounced an outlaw. Yesterday four of the conspirators were shot. The President is determined that the laws shall be rigidly enforced."

HAYTI.—Papers and letters from Hayti furnish intelligence of a conspiracy against the President. The conspirators intended to shoot the President on his way from the city to his country seat, which he visits daily. After the discovery of the plot, he observed to his guards as they were passing along, through a thick wood, that he did not doubt that some of the villains were concealed there. One of those who were shot confessed, on his trial, that several of them were at that moment so near that they heard the President's remarks. It is probable that the were deterred by this circumstance from making the diabolical attempt. It is said that those engaged in this plot assign as a reason for it, that the money sent to France to indemnify the old colonists for the loss of their estates, ought to be appropriated to other uses. Four persons were executed, a captain, a lieutenant, a sergeant and a private. Four others have been arrested, and were expected to be soon put to death. One of them is a commandant. The prime mover of the difficulty, Belgrade, still eluded pursuit; but all was quiet, and not a single high officer, either civil or military, had been implicated.—*Bost. Courier.*

The President has issued the following Proclamation.
Haytiens!—Divine Providence, which watches over the destinies of Hayti, has just given a new proof of his protection, in

disclosing a plot which threatened to plunge the country in all the horrors of anarchy.

Some ill disposed persons, the enemies of peace and public tranquillity, influenced by ambition and avarice, imagined that there was no other mode of promoting their own advancement than by conspiring against the chief of the State. But it was not at my life only that they aimed; it was to pillage and destroy your property, and to massacre your families! Yes! it was on the general sorrow that they founded the hope of their elevation. But heaven has not permitted them to accomplish the horrible crime; the conspirators were arrested and delivered into the hands of the law.

Citizens—It has rather grieved you to learn the atrociousness of this plot against the safety of the state. Be assured, that you may confide in the energy of the Government, and that this odious attempt is well calculated to excite you to greater vigilance. Your interest requiring you to maintain order, you may defy the attempts of wicked men; from whom nothing is sacred, and whose designs will always be unmasked, no matter under what cunning they hide their ambition.

Soldiers—Although among your ranks some traitors have been found who wished to wound the bosom of their country, I have the satisfaction of knowing, that there are some brave men, who will lay open their perfidious machinations. The crime of a few officers and subalterns, unworthy of marching by your side, ought not to tarnish the honour of an army which deserves the gratitude of the nation, and which possesses my entire confidence. Faithful in your duty you will continue to sustain, in the opinion of the world, the immortal glory which you have acquired.

BOYER.

COLONIAL.

BARBADOS, June 22.

The administration of the government of this Island by His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Warde, K. C. B. terminated yesterday. His Excellency's health being, we understand, much impaired, he requested his Majesty's permission to retire from the government; and leave being granted him, he embarked on board the ship Mercy, on Friday last—no vessel of war being at his Excellency's service—a neglect this, on the part of the government, which, we think, by no means consistent with the respect due to the King's Representative.—Immediately on the departure of the Governor, the Hon. John Braithwaite Skeete, who accompanied his Excellency to the place of embarkation, repaired to Government House, when his Honor was sworn into the administration of the government of the Island, before the Honorable Board of Council.

(From the Quebec Gaz., 13th Aug.)

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THE ENSUING PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.	
(Those in Italics are new Members.)	
Lower Town of Quebec,	J. Belanger and T. A. Young.
Borough of Three Rivers,	P. B. Dumoulin, (in place of Mr. Bethelot) and C. R. Ogden, Solicitor-General.
Borough of Sorel,	Wolfred Nelson, (in place of J. Stewart, Attorney-General.)
County of Warwick,	Jacques Deligny & Alexis Mousseau, (Member of a former Parliament, in place of Dr. Barbier.)
County of Devon,	J. B. Fortin and Z. Lournau, (in place of Mr. Despres.)
County of Quebec,	J. Nelson and M. Clouet.
County of Richeleu,	J. Dessaulles and R. De St Ours.
County of Orleans,	Frs Quirouet.