

sed during the Session of the Imperial Parliament.

"The following resolutions were reported and agreed to in the House of Commons, and a bill ordered :

"1 That all wheat flour (not being the produce of the British Colonies and plantations in North America) now warehoused, and which was warehoused upon the importation thereof, on or before the 13th day of May, 1822, shall be admitted to entry for home-consumption at the times and in the proportions following, that is to say:

"One third of the several quantities of such corn or flour belonging to the respective proprietors between the 15th day of June 1824, and the 15th day June, 1825.

"One third of such quantities between the said 15th day of June and the 15th day of July following.

"And the remainder of such quantities between the said 15th day of July and the 15th day of August following.

"And that upon the entry of any such corn or flour to be taken out of the warehouse for home-consumption within the respective times, and in the respective proportions hereinbefore mentioned, there be paid the duties thereafter mentioned, in lieu of all other duties thereon that is to say.

	s. d.
"For every quarter of wheat,	10 0
"For every quarter of rye, peas, and beans,	6 6
"For every quarter of barley, bear, or big,	5 0
"For every quarter of oats,	3 6
"For every cwt. of wheat flour,	2 10

"2. That all prohibitions and restrictions now in force, and that all duties now payable upon the importation of wheat, the produce of and imported from the British Colonies and plantations in North America, shall cease and determine: and that in lieu of all such duties, there be paid, on the importation of such wheat, a duty of 5s. for every quarter thereof.

FRANCE.

In the Chamber of Deputies, M. de Villelle is hard pressed on the subject of the infamous proceedings under Ouvrard's contact. M. de Villelle states that the opposition, although they attack the Ministry for not having acted with more decision at the time, dare not even allude to the particulars of the transaction. It is understood there is not an officer of rank employed in the Spanish invasion, the Duke de Angouleme excepted, who did not share with Ouvrard in the plunder of the public. The profits were known to be not less than one thousand francs a day. Some idea may be formed of the extent of these frauds, from one article: wine, the best in the world, is to be had at Castile and Lamancha for one sous the bottle; and in these same provinces was the French army supplied by M. Ouvrard's contact at a franc per bottle.

A letter dated Paris, April 29th, says—"We are all bustle here for the coronation ceremony, to which Charles X. looks for recovering his lost popularity. In the preparations for this affair, there is much of splendour mingled with meanness. The town of Rheims have petitioned the Chamber for permission to borrow 50,000 francs at 5 per cent. towards defraying the expense of the coronation. The only real splendour is by the foreign Ambassadors, who vie with each other in extravagance."

In Boulogne, the anticipated coronation has sharpened the avarice of all kinds of tradesmen; from house and lodgings to a surgeon's bill, the price is doubled.

Letters from Trieste, Leghorn, and other parts of Italy, state, that it is in contemplation to impose a quarantine of 40 days on vessels coming from England, on account of suspected goods being admitted into England from Egypt and the Levant.

The *Moniteur* contains several royal ordinances, one of which appoints a commission consisting of twenty-five members, for the liquidation of the indemnity due to the French whose estates were confiscated or sold by the revolutionary government.

A very interesting debate took place in the Chamber of Deputies on the 11th of May, as it regards the attention of the French Government in relation to South America. The debate was on the Budget, and when iteth for the foreign depart-