NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, BULLEN & MAGNE.
At No. 57 Charters street.

TRUTH IS OMNIPOTENT AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN.

NEW-ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

CORN LAWS OF GREAT BRITAIN

To the Editors of the New-Orleans Bee:—

Gentlemen:—If my memory be not in error, it was about 1810 that these laws were first moved, and finally adopted about the year 1812, but whether I be correct or not as to the precise period, it matters not, as I refer not for any purpose in this point but the cause of their origin, the objects they were intended to achieve, and their actual operations.

Previous to their being adopted, the agricultural classes of Great Britain, comprising the farmers and rich land proprietors, were heard to complain that in those seasons when full average crops of grain were produced, the foreign supplies, thus imported at a moderate duty, created an injurious competition against their own raising, and as the amount of capital annually employed therein was at that time computed at more than £60,000,000, since swelled up to the present period to about double that sum, the object was naturally deemed to be of sufficient importance to claim and have the anxious attention of the government. The consequence was the promulgation of those laws, which are the subject of my present strictures, their substance being "that in proportion as grain and flour rise in value, the duty imposed on foreign production is reduced; and vice versa, in the ratio of their decline, so the duty increases," a complicated system to determine and exemplify which, as well as to point out, though a task of supererogation, commissioners were appointed for the several agricultural districts, who were required to make periodical returns of the average prices of grain, &c. &c. &c.