

The Grain Trade with Canada from Michigan and various other states, has been increasing with great rapidity. Nor is it confined to grain—provisions of all kinds enter into it largely. We cannot, of course, give any accurate estimate of its present amount, but in 1840, the total value of the exports to Canada, from the United States, was \$4,296,405. Among the articles were wheat, 1,066,604 bushels—flour, 432,356 barrels—Indian corn, 130,747 bushels—pork, 38,863 barrels—hams, 138,611 lbs—lard, 102,711 lbs., in all which, Michigan is directly interested. The amount exported in 1841, is estimated to have been three times as much, and we know that in Michigan, at least, there will be an immense increase the present year. The ware houses in this city are loaded down with meat and flour stored for the Canadian market, and the same we understand to be true at all the principal grain points in the state. Purchases have been making all winter on Canadian account, and this outlet for the coming crop has been confidently looked to by our Michigan farmers, as one of the main inducements to an extensive cultivation. Within a week or two, we saw a communication in an interior paper, in which the writer sought to revive the spirits of the wheat growers by dwelling upon this new market.

Now, my Lord, what stronger evidence or further proofs do we require of the vast benefits to be derived from this great and growing intercourse? It is a trade that does not require high duties and bounties for its protection—it does not require even the fostering hand of Government—it only requires to be left to itself. It has created itself by the force of circumstances, and, if unmolested, will go on increasing and multiplying to an indefinite extent, to the inconceivable advantage of the American producer and the British consumer. If unmolested, we say, we know not where to fix limits to its magnitude. The entire lake frontier for a thousand miles will teem with the golden fields of harvest, the produce of which, the hungry but industrious artizan of Manchester and Birmingham will readily purchase when brought to his door, and pay for it in the articles of his own skill and industry. If England can be supplied with food from Canada and the North-Western States of the American Union at a cheap rate, to an indefinite extent, and can pay for it in the products of her labour—her increasing population is no longer formidable, for additional millions may yet be retained on her surface without the dangers that have been apprehended from a redundant and surcharged population.

That America should supply England with food is natural enough, because one abounds in fertile soil and the other with population; but we give the preference to the supply passing through Canada for the following reasons:—

1st. Because the St. Lawrence is the natural outlet for all bulky articles from that part of the North American Continent.

2nd. Because from the rates of duty on the frontier and in England, wheat enters the ports of Great Britain by this route under very superior advantages.

3rd. Because when the Welland Canal becomes enlarged, and: