

would be paying 13 shillings per quarter. This is alone sufficient to show the great superiority of the route by the St. Lawrence; and should the new act not require any certificate of colonial origin for wheat so imported, it is easy to foresee how extensive this trade must shortly become. This aspect of the case is of the deepest importance to all the northwestern states—for these and Canada must hereafter be the granaries of England for her foreign supply of bread.

Now, my Lord, this shows no insignificant trade; and it is the more important to the United States, because it is constantly increasing; and because it constitutes what the Northern States have long wanted, viz., *exports of Northern productions*; and if not interrupted bids fair to rival some of the great Southern staples. The advantage of such a trade ought to be fully understood by the Statesmen of both countries, and I have therefore ventured to call your Lordship's attention to it.

I now my Lord proceed to the second branch of the subject, viz:—

*The advantages to be derived from introducing the MAIZE into Great Britain as a cheap article of food for the Poor and Working classes.*

A relaxation of the British Corn Laws, now happily in progress, promises a large addition to the trade of the two countries; but I have long been of opinion that it was a desideratum to throw into Great Britain *a cheaper article of food than wheat, or any of the grains now in use*. For I do not see how a man, earning eight or ten shillings a week, can feed a family of as many children with wheaten bread at the price it must necessarily be, even at the new and reduced scale of duties. Such an article is to be found in this country, and its introduction would be an important auxiliary to trade, and would prove a blessing to the poor and the labouring classes of the three Kingdoms.

The article to which I allude is the Maize or Indian Corn, which grows so abundantly in this country. As you well know, it is cheap, palatable, wholesome, and nutritious in an eminent degree; and you also know with what profusion it could be supplied from this country if there were a steady demand for it, and how easy it would be for England to pay for it, as all its growers here are lovers and consumers of British manufactures.

Cobbett attempted to introduce it into England by cultivation; but the climate of Great Britain is too cold to bring it to perfection, and therefore his experiments failed. It requires the dry