

them worse. Great Britain, in pursuance of her own policy, which has been introduced into this country as the true American system, restricts the importation of bread stuffs with the view of protecting her agricultural interests. Her restrictions on our exports are not greater than ours have frequently been upon her manufactures; and we have no reason to complain, as long as she admits our products on the same conditions that are imposed on those of other countries. In times of scarcity she admits our flour and grain, on the payment of merely nominal duties; and it must be recollected that her corn laws do not extend to her colonial possessions; which furnish extensive markets, not only for our agricultural produce, but also for our manufactures. In the year, ending the last of September 1840, the domestic exports from the United States to Great Britain and her dominions, exceeded sixty four millions of dollars. In that amount the following agricultural productions are included:

1,717,019 bushels of wheat, valued at	. . . . .	\$1,630,371
1,317,229 barrels of flour	. . . . .	6,925,637
386,611 bushels of corn	. . . . .	229,807
132,099 barrels of corn meal	. . . . .	446,464
49,193 " rye flour	. . . . .	156,913
Rye, oats, peas, and beans	. . . . .	76,604
74,876 barrels of ship bread	}	292,167
15,466 kegs do.		
33,122 hogsheads of tobacco,	. . . . .	3,776,770
495,366,332 pounds of cotton,		\$41,983,922
24,039 tierces of rice,		418,577
		<hr/> 42,402,499
		<hr/> \$55,937,232

The remainder of the sixty-four millions is made up of the productions of the forest and the sea, and of various articles of domestic manufactures, such as hats, saddlery, coaches and other carriages, boots and shoes, and household furniture. The manufactures of iron, and of iron and steel, amounted to nearly one hundred thousand dollars; and hence it may be seen how materially this branch of domestic industry depends on the admission of foreign iron at a low rate of duty.

While our domestic exports to Great Britain and her dominions exceeded sixty-four millions, our imports fell short of forty millions. The domestic exports to the rest of the world amounted to less than fifty millions, and our imports to sixty-eight millions; and of the amount imported, six millions were exported to the British dominions. Our exports and imports, of course, vary from year to year, but the statement now given will show, that our trade with England is of the utmost importance to the whole Union, and especially to the agricultural States. It will show too, that if we give encouragement to foreign industry, by purchasing British manufactures, Great Britain gives encouragement to that immense