

measure only extended to the transport of merchandise, it is instructive to observe the immediate and remarkable effect it had on the direct transactions between the Republic and the Colonies. The aggregate imports and exports between the countries immediately rose from \$8,074,291, in the year 1845, to the following figures:

1846.	Aggregate import and export trade.....	\$9,344,150
1847.	“ “	10,329,470
1848.	“ “	12,029,122
1849.	“ “	10,931,147
1850.	“ “	15,193,497
1851.	“ “	18,708,045
1852.	“ “	16,619,315
1853.	“ “	20,691,360

Total..... \$113,846,106

Thus, while from 1821 to 1832 the aggregate annual traffic between the countries averaged \$3,257,153, and from 1833 to 1845, \$6,313,780 per annum—under the influence of a more liberal policy the traffic rose, from 1846 to 1853, to no less an average than \$14,230,763 per annum.

And the balance of trade still preponderated enormously to the advantage of the United States. In these eight years the Republic exported to the Provinces—

Of home products.....	\$55,072,260
Of foreign products.....	22,020,254

Total United States exports (1846 to 1853)....	77,092,514
While the imports of the Republic from the Provinces were but.....	36,753,592

Leaving in favor of the United States, on eight

years' transactions, the past balance of..... \$40,338,822

But, in addition to this direct interchange of merchandise, with its great preponderance in favor of the Republic, a large amount of the import and export traffic between Great Britain and the Provinces now began to be carried in bond over the canals and railways of the United States