

The whole subject is now submitted to the consideration of Congress, and especially whether the concession proposed by Great Britain is an equivalent for the reciprocity desired by her."

(Sgd) Z. TAYLOR.

The Message will be found in Ex. Doc. No. 64, House of Representative, 31st Congress, 1st Session, accompanied with the following papers:

Mr. Crampton to Mr. Clayton, dated March 22nd, 1849.

Memorandum by Mr. Crampton.

Mr. Crampton to Mr. Clayton (4 enclosures) June 25th, 1849.

Mr. Clayton to Mr. Crampton, June 26th, 1849.

Mr. McLane to Mr. Clayton (1 enclosure), March 25th, 1850.

Mr. Clayton to Sir H. Bulwer, March 26th, 1850.

Sir H. L. Bulwer to Mr. Clayton, March 27th, 1850.

Mr. Clayton to Mr. McLane, April 1st, 1850.

The memorandum referred to was drawn up by Honorable William Hamilton Merritt, then a member of the Canadian Government, and is as follows:—

*Memorandum.*

Mr. Merritt was requested by His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada to urge Mr. Crampton, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, to bring under the consideration of the Cabinet of the United States the present state of the commercial relations between Canada and the United States, with the view of obtaining a statement of their views on the subject.

At an interview with the United States Secretary of State, he suggested that a memorandum, entering fully into detail, should be drawn up, to which an immediate reply would be made. Consequently, Mr. Merritt has prepared a brief narrative of the proceedings heretofore had; a statement of the present position of the question, and of the mutual advantages which a satisfactory solution of it would confer.

Formerly the productions of Canada were admitted into the markets of Great Britain under a differential duty against the foreign article. The manufactures of Great Britain were admitted into the markets of Canada under similar duties in favor of the British manufacturer.

In 1845 the Government of Great Britain changed their colonial commercial policy; and in 1849 all discriminating duties on breadstuffs were removed.

In 1846 the Provincial Legislature of Canada addressed the Government of Great Britain, moving them to negotiate with the Government of the United States to admit the productions of Canada into their markets on equal terms. As the progress of that negotiation was fully recounted in Mr. Crampton's official note to the United States Secretary of State, dated the 22nd of March last, it is unnecessary to refer to it here.

The present position of the commercial relations between the United States and Canada remains unaltered. Legislation in the United States has failed to produce any result; and the feeling produced in Canada by such failure may be better understood by referring to an address to the Queen, of which the Honorable William Robinson gave