

1863, against 521,808 Canadian,(a) the figures for the other canals also shewing a fair proportion of American craft to be engaged in our trade, we have not been allowed the slightest participation in the business done on the American canals. Not the least of the benefits the lake shore cities have derived from the Treaty is, that they have been able to enter into a direct trade with European countries, where, indeed, they have found a ready market, not only for their cargoes but even for their vessels. The New York

(a) No. of vessels engaged in our carrying trade, that is the No. that passed up and down our canals in 1863—

	American.	Canadian.
Welland	3,474	3,425
St. Lawrence	258	10,987
Chambly	808	2,972
Burlington Bay	92	1,555
St. Anns	100	4,941
Ottawa and Rideau	66	6,933
	<u>4,798</u>	<u>30,813</u>

Tonnage of the above—

	American.	Canadian.
Welland	808,289	521,808
St. Lawrence	18,146	1,018,163
Chambly	52,578	220,110
Burlington Bay	13,398	227,047
St. Anns	6,798	311,475
Ottawa and Rideau	4,587	371,574
	<u>903,796</u>	<u>2,670,177</u>

Entrances and clearances at Lake Ports of the United States from and to Foreign Countries other than Canada through the St. Lawrence—

ENTRANCES.

	No.	Tons.
1858-58	3	887
1858-59	7	2401
1859-60	10	3595
1860-61	8	2736
1861-62	3	1168
1862-63	1	394

CLEARANCES.

	No.	Tons.
1856-57	1	379
1857-58	13	4354
1858-59	19	6737
1859-60	5	1436
1860-61	5	1791
1861-62
1862-63	1	394

From Secretary Chase's Report, page 35.