

in compliance with Senate Resolution requesting "full and complete statement of the Trade and Commerce of the British North American Provinces with the United States and other parts of the world, inland and by sea for the years 1850 and 1857, with such information as can be procured of the trade of the Great States. This report constitutes Mr. Andrews' 2nd Report. It contains first, a general introduction, comprising a review of the trade of the Great Lakes, of internal commerce and also of the trade and commerce of the British North American colonies. 2nd. The sea fisheries of British North America. 3rd. The trade of the Great Lakes. 4th. Review of the Canals and Railways of the United States. 5th. The Province of Canada, with general description of its physical features and resources, intercolonial trade, foreign commerce, transit trade, internal traffic and public works. 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th. Similar statements to No. 5, respecting New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland. 10th. Intercourse between Great Britain and her North American colonies. 11th. Trade of some of the Atlantic Ports of United States with British North American Provinces.

In Appendix "B" Mr. Andrews gives a paper on the British North American Fisheries. Appendix "C" relates to mines and minerals. "D" Lighthouses; "E," "F," "G," "H," "J," "K," are statistical tables relating to trade and commerce of British North America; and "L" is miscellaneous returns.

In the paper in Appendix "B" Mr. Andrews gives a statement made by Mr. Rush upon the fishing privileges conveyed to the United States under the Treaty of 1818. "Such" said Mr. Rush, "was the article finally agreed upon. The most difficult part of our task was the question of permanence, Great Britain would not consent to an express clause that in future war was not to abrogate the rights thus secured to us. We inserted the word 'forever.' 'I drew up a paper, to be of record in the negotiation, purporting that if the convention should from any cause be vacated all anterior rights were to be revived.'"

It will be seen from the chronological tables that the trade policy of the Mother Country was protective and discriminative until 1846; that differential duties in favor of the direct trade with Great Britain existed till 1848, when they were repealed; and that the repeal of the British navigation laws took place in 1849. The policy of Canada followed that of the Mother Country during this period, and in consequence much irritation between the States and Canada resulted. While, therefore, the Congress of the United States was obtaining, through the labors of Mr. Andrews, information respecting the British North American Provinces, the Government of Canada was urging upon Congress to provide a Treaty of Reciprocity and thus end the difficulties environing the intercourse between the people of the two countries. The navigation troubles had been