

| Years. | Value of goods passing thro' the U. S. in bond. |
|---------------------|--|
| 1854..... | \$ 5,347,081 |
| 1855..... | 4,463,774 |
| 1856..... | 4,926,922 |
| 1857..... | 5,582,644 |
| 1858..... | 2,057,024 |
| 1859..... | 4,546,491 |
| 1860..... | 3,041,877 |
| 1861..... | 5,688,952 |
| 1862..... | 5,508,427 |
| 1863..... | 6,172,485 |
| Half-year 1864..... | 7,925,177 |
| 1865..... | 6,511,771 |
| | <hr/> \$61,772,625 |

In twelve years the transportation of sixty-two millions of dollars worth, with all the contingent profits thereon, remained in the hands of the people of the United States. Nor does that advantage cover the whole question. In the sixteen years which elapsed between 1849 and 1865, Canada imported from the United States \$264,380,439 worth of goods, of which the sea-going and internal marine of that power transported *seven-eighths*.

Without entering more elaborately into this question, enough has been shewn to prove that the Reciprocity Treaty as a step in the direction of Free Trade, benefitted this Province by allowing our people to buy certain manufactured articles cheaply; but it by no means fulfilled the other condition of enabling them to sell in the dearest market, and therefore its abrogation, beyond unsettling existing relations, will entail no particular loss on our commercial interests. Any measures that would enable us to become our own factors, shippers and carriers, would be of infinitely greater advantage to our interests than the Reciprocity Treaty about to expire.

First amongst them would be a system of Emigration based on Public Works, which our comparatively isolated mercantile condition will render necessary, as the Inter-