

The two preceding tables were collated from the Trade and Navigation Reports of the Province, and show to how great an extent Canada has been a consumer of United States' goods.

An assertion has been made, that the effect of the Reciprocity Treaty has been to diminish the general volume of domestic exports from the United States to Canada. The importation into this Province of dutiable and free goods, the produce and manufacture of the United States, since the Treaty came into operation, was as follows:—

CALENDAR YEARS.	FREE GOODS.	DUTIABLE GOODS.	TOTAL.
	\$	\$	\$
1855	8,829,472	7,438,428	16,267,900
1856	10,190,336	7,981,284	18,171,620
1857	10,231,013	6,203,313	16,434,326
1858	6,920,239	4,524,503	11,444,742
1859	8,040,225	4,200,826	12,241,051
1860	8,197,374	4,431,315	12,628,689
1861	11,052,718	4,225,400	15,278,118
1862	15,630,701	2,967,079	18,597,780
1863	13,517,376	2,118,706	15,636,082
1864 (half-year).....	7,867,407	1,070,067	8,937,474

Any person who looks candidly into these figures cannot fail to perceive the sudden decrease in 1858, and to attribute it to its real cause—the financial crisis of 1857; this view of the matter being confirmed by the fact that in 1858 the value of dutiable goods brought into Canada in bond through the United States, showed a decrease of 63 per cent. as contrasted with the year preceding. The influence of that disastrous period was being recovered from, when civil war broke out in the United States,—after and in consequence of which, an average increase in the importation of bonded goods into Canada commenced, stimulated by high tariffs and internal revenue imposts, which had become a necessity in the United States to meet its enormous war expenditure. It would, however, be most unreasonable to expect the trade of this Province with the United States to continue to be as great as heretofore, in view of this increased taxation, which has necessarily enhanced the prices of all commodities; the natural consequence has been to constrain Canadian merchants, for a time, to seek other, because cheaper, markets. (See also table on page 35.)

The following table is compiled from Canadian Trade and Navigation Reports,* and indicates the entire volume of trade between the two countries, specifying dutiable and free goods, and including coin and bullion in 1861 to 1864, omitted in a preceding table. It may be stated also, that the exports, both

* The exports in the Provincial reports here referred to, are not separated into *free* and *dutiable*. The figures in the two columns of exports in the following table, therefore, are approximates. The aggregates,—i. e., dutiable and free exports added together,—are, however, precisely those of the Canadian official returns.

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CALENDAR YEAR

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