

ed, or salted; ores
oil, crude or refined
rice; salt; seeds;
cinds, round, hewed
factured; tow, un-
parts thereof; chaff-
ts; cheese factory
cattle-feed boilers
s or parts thereof;
or hay and manure,
t, or parts thereof;
orse rakes; horse-
; Liquid manure
parts thereof; oil
and seed planters,
rakes; reapers, or
; shovels, scythes,

of all kinds; boots
robes, dressed and
shed; cotton drill-
bleached; cabinet
her wheeled vehi-
vering for boilers;
cet, or scrap; iron
rber belting and
; leather, sole or
oat fixed engines
or granite; manu-
metal materials;
; or parts thereof;
of; printing type,
g machines, and
erators, or parts
nets of wool and
d plates and rails;
and apparatus, or

rom Lake Erie to
of Canada, so as
ocks on the said
ldth, and not less
Lawrence River
or the same may
t of water. And
of January, 1880.

ART. VI. It is agreed that the government of Canada shall construct, on or before the 1st day of January, 1880, a canal to connect the Saint Lawrence River at some convenient point, at or near Caughnawaga, with Lake Champlain. The dimensions of said canal shall be such as to admit the passage of vessels drawing 12 feet of water, and the locks shall be of not less dimensions than those named in the preceding article. And the United States engage to urge upon the government of the State of New York to cause the existing canal from Whitehall, on Lake Champlain, to Albany to be enlarged, and, if necessary, extended, or another canal or canals to be constructed of equal capacity with the proposed Caughnawaga Canal, as hereinbefore specified, and the navigation of the Hudson River to be improved, so as to admit the passage from Lake Champlain to the lower waters of the Hudson River of vessels drawing 12 feet of water.

ART. VII. Citizens of the United States may, during the term of years mentioned in Article XIII, of this treaty, carry in their vessels cargo and passengers from one Canadian port to another on the great lakes or River Saint Lawrence. Reciprocally, inhabitants of Canada, subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, may, during the like period, carry in their vessels cargo and passengers from one port of the United States on the great lakes or river Saint Lawrence to another on the said lakes or river. Citizens of the United States in their vessels, and inhabitants of Canada, subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, in their vessels, may, during the like term, carry cargo and passengers from any port of the United States or of Canada on the Red River, or the waters connecting therewith, to any other port on the said river, or waters connecting therewith.

ART. VIII. It is agreed that for the term of years mentioned in Art. XIII. of this treaty, the citizens of the United States shall enjoy the use of the Welland, the Saint Lawrence, and other canals in the Dominion of Canada (including the proposed Caughnawaga Canal), on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion of Canada; and that, without interfering with the right of the Government of Canada to impose such tolls on the aforesaid Canadian canals respectively as it may think fit, the tolls shall be levied in relation to the number of the locks in each canal, without any drawback or discrimination, whatever the destination of the vessel, or whether one or more canal or canals, or part of a canal, be passed.

And it is also agreed that for the like term of years the inhabitants of Canada shall enjoy the use of the Saint Clair Flats Canal on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the United States; and that the navigation of Lake Champlain and of Lake Michigan shall be free and open for the purposes of commerce to the inhabitants of Canada, subject to any laws or regulations of the United States, or of the States bordering thereon, respectively, not inconsistent with such privileges of free navigation.

And the United States further engage to urge upon the governments of the States of New York and of Michigan to secure to the inhabitants of Canada the use of the Erie, the Whitehall, the Sault Ste. Marie Canals, and of any enlarged or extended or new canal or other improvement connecting Lake Champlain with the lower waters of the Hudson River which may be made, as contemplated in Article VI., on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the United States.

And it is mutually agreed that full power shall be given and allowed to tranship cargo from vessels into canal-boats, and from canal-boats into vessels, at either terminus of every canal.

And, further, that if the use of the Erie and Whitehall, or other canal connecting Lake Champlain with the lower waters of the Hudson River, and of Sault Ste. Marie Canal be not granted to the inhabitants of Canada on terms of equality with the citizens