

musical instruments, \$639,027; leather and its manufactures, \$789,428; tobacco and its manufactures, \$1,673,366; refined sugar and molasses, \$1,988,733; manufactures of iron and steel, \$6,833,649, besides other manufactures to the value of many millions. Our imports during the same year from all parts of the Dominion of her staple productions of wheat and flour amounted only in value to \$363,317.

If we can export our manufactures in such large quantities to Canada when impeded by her present tariff, it cannot be disputed that we should increase our sales of them if they were admitted at lower rates of duty, and yet more if they were admitted free of all duty whatever.

THE FORMER TREATY.

The treaty of 1854 provided for a reciprocal trade between the United States and the British North American possessions in certain articles, consisting mainly of the unmanufactured productions of the farm, forest, mines, and fisheries. It was for several years mutually satisfactory, but under the pressure of debt and the need of increased revenue the Canadians raised the duties on manufactured goods to such an extent as to destroy its natural effects in promoting many branches of the industry of our people.

The Legislature of the State of New York passed concurrent resolutions complaining of the tariff thus exacted by Canada and demanding a revision of the treaty, but expressing approval of the principle of reciprocity and a desire for an extension of its application. It was seen that unrestricted trade between the United States and Canada must be mutually beneficial for the same reasons as make it desirable between New York and Pennsylvania or any of the other States in the Union.

The resolutions of the State of New York asserted that "free commercial intercourse between the United States and the British North American possessions, developing the natural, geographical, and other advantages of each for the good of all, is conducive to the present interests of each, and is the only proper basis of our intercourse for all time to come;" and, in pursuance of the request of the State of New York, that its Senators and Representatives in Congress should take such steps as would regulate the commerce and navigation between the two countries in such manner as to render the same reciprocally beneficial and satisfactory, I moved in the House of Representatives that the President of the United States should be authorized and required to give notice to the British government that the treaty of commerce then existing, as to the British North American colonies, would be terminated at the earliest date legally permitted, but that the President should be authorized to appoint three commissioners for the revision of said treaty, and to confer with other commissioners duly authorized therefor, whenever it should appear to be the wish of