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of the reciprocity treaty foreign immigration to Canada no longer stops there, but passes on to the States. If the value of the foreign labor immigration is correctly estimated by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in his recent able report, (and who doubts it, when our vast undeveloped resources, with our opportunities for their development, are considered?) there are now millions of dollars added annually to our national wealth from this source of productive industry. The very large amount of revenue, too, now not less than seven millions of dollars, annually derived from Canadian productions without diminishing their importations, deserves and must receive grave thought in any future negotiation between the United States and the new dominion. So, also, will the advanced condition of many manufactures in Canada, originating in the unfair advantage taken of the freedom accorded to her by the treaty.

Instructed by the lessons of the past, and a knowledge of our present financial requirements, a treaty so much desired by Canada might, no doubt, be made so comprehensive in all its details that neither party could be mistaken as to its results, or be capable of evading its spirit or substance; or our future intercourse might be left where it now is to reciprocal or independent legislation, to be changed from time to time as the varying interests of our domestic or international relations or the violation of reciprocal obligation might require.

ISRAEL T. HATCH.

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

APPENDIX A.

The following are the extracts from statements made by the collectors at the leading offices where the revenues are now collected on the northern frontier:

"OGDENSBURG, August 3, 1868.

"The supply and demand in the United States is so much larger than in Canada, that importations from there affect our markets but little.

The following articles are not, in my opinion, imported from Canada in sufficient quantities to affect our markets: Butter, cheese, eggs, wheat, rye, oats, barley, and beef cattle. Our importations of these articles are so small, compared with our productions and with our exportations, that we can be affected but little by the supply from Canada."

"PLATTSBURG, June 8, 1868.

"I submit the following statement as an illustration applicable very generally to all importations made into this district. This past spring large quantities of potatoes have been imported into this district, and the duty of 25 cents per bushel, gold, paid by the Canadian seller or exporter, as the sale has generally been perfected on the United States side of the boundary line, duties paid. The American speculator buying at such prices as to successfully compete with sellers in the Boston market, does the consumer of the imported potatoes pay the duty to the United States when he purchases the potatoes at the same price that another pays for the American product? If the Canadian cannot export his goods at a profit, or the speculator cannot buy in the foreign market and pay the duty at a price that he can sell at in the American market at a profit, he does not purchase. The same can be said in relation to grain, and in fact of nearly all importations into this district."