

the Chamber of Commerce of St. Paul, Minnesota, (a) and refuted by Hon. Mr. Galt, (b) then, as now, Finance Minister of Canada, who pronounced it "unjustifiable," a resolution introduced into Congress, in January 1865, was carried and the President was enjoined to suspend the existing Treaty (c). Notice was accordingly given in London on the 17th March, 1865, and information thereof reached the Governor General at Quebec on the 3rd April.

(a) "We venture the further statement that all parties to this Treaty 'have hitherto observed its stipulations in good faith. The Americans 'possess and enjoy their enlarged rights in the British fisheries of the 'North-Eastern coast, and the free navigation of the St. Lawrence; neither 'Government has interrupted the exchanges of the free list prescribed by 'the third Article; while upon a subject purposely excluded from the provisions of the Treaty; viz.: the Tariffs of the United States and the adjacent Provinces in respect to articles of manufacture and foreign productions, there is no legitimate ground of complaint in any quarter. Prior 'to 1861, the duties by the Canadian Tariff were considerably enlarged 'after 1854; but recently the American scale of duties has been advanced 'in a still greater proportion. In both cases the changes have been enforced by financial necessity, and do not conflict with the Treaty of '1854.'"—Memorial of the Chamber of Commerce, St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 17th, 1862.

(b) "To allege that the policy of this Government has been avowedly 'to damage our neighbors is an injurious imputation which was scarcely 'to be expected from the representatives of a nation whose commercial 'policy is itself so exclusively national and restrictive. . . . If complaint can justly be made of the infraction of the spirit, and, it may be added, letter of the Treaty, it rests with Canada to be the complainant. . . . It is a subject of deep regret to the undersigned that the Committee on Commerce should have framed their report and recommendations in a spirit of accusation and complaint, rather than upon a correct 'appreciation of mutual advantages in the past inducing further progress 'in the same direction in the future.'"—Report of Mr. Galt, March 17th, 1862.

(c) In Congress, January 18th, 1865, Joint Resolution:—

"Whereas it is provided in the Reciprocity Treaty concluded at Washington, the 5th of June, 1854, between the United States, of the one part, 'and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, of the other part, 'that this treaty 'shall remain in force for ten years from the date at 'which it may come into operation, and further until the expiration of 'twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same,' and whereas it appears by a proclamation of the President of the United States, bearing 'date sixteenth March, 1855, that the treaty came into operation on that 'day; and whereas, further, it is no longer for the interests of the United States to continue the same in force: Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c.:—"That notice be given of the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty, according to 'the provisions therein contained for the termination of the same, and the 'President of the United States is hereby charged with the communication of such notice to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.'"—*Approved*, January 18th, 1865.