

ment of Congress, whether it will give its constitutional concurrence to the conclusion of a treaty with Great Britain for the purposes already named, either in such form as is proposed by the British Plenipotentiaries, or in such other more acceptable form as the Senate may prefer.

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1874.

U. S. GRANT.

The following is the report of the Secretary of State:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, June 17, 1874.

I have the honor to inclose a copy of the draught of a treaty for the reciprocal regulations of the commerce and trade between the United States and Canada, with provisions for the enlargement of the Canadian canals, and for their use by United States vessels on terms of equality with British vessels, which the British Plenipotentiaries have proposed to this Government.

THE PRESIDENT.

HAMILTON FISH.

The following is a complete copy of the treaty:

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and the United States of America, being desirous of improving the commerce and navigation between their respective territories and people, and more especially between Her Majesty's possessions in North America and the United States, in such manner as to render the same reciprocally beneficial, have respectively named plenipotentiaries to confer and agree thereupon, that is to say:

A treaty for the reciprocal regulations of the commerce and trade between the United States and Canada, with provisions for the enlargement of the Canadian canals, and for their use by United States vessels on terms of equality with British vessels.

ARTICLE I. It is agreed by the high contracting parties that, in addition to the liberty secured to the United States fishermen by the convention between the United States and Great Britain, signed at London on the 20th day of October, 1818, of taking, curing, and drying fish on certain coasts of the British North American colonies therein defined, the inhabitants of the United States shall have in common with the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, the liberty, for the term of years mentioned in Article XIII of this treaty, to take fish of every kind, except shell-fish, on the sea-coasts and shores and in the bays, harbors, and creeks of the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, and of the several islands thereunto adjacent, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon the said coasts and shores and islands, and also upon the Magdalen Islands, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish, provided that in so doing they do not interfere with the rights of private property or with British fishermen in the peaceable use of any part of said coasts in their occupancy for the same purpose.

It is understood that the above-mentioned liberty applies solely to the sea-fishery, and that the salmon and shad fisheries, and all other fisheries in rivers and mouths of rivers, are hereby reserved exclusively for British fishermen.

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