

the 5th of June, 1854." It went into effect in Canada on the 18th October, and was put into full operation in the States by the President's Proclamation of March 16th, 1855.

For several years afterwards, nothing but satisfaction was expressed at the working of the new arrangements; but when the fiscal necessities of Canada rendered an increase in its revenue necessary, and heavier duties were levied on manufactured goods, the frontier towns of New York State, whose exports of such articles began to decline, complained that the spirit if not the letter of the Treaty was being broken. Each successive increase in the Canadian tariff was made the pretext for renewed complaints. The American Government began to act less liberally than they were wont towards Canadian merchants. Heavy consular fees began to be exacted on imports from Canada. Proof began to be demanded that our exports of grain were "the growth and produce of Canada," and much of the carrying trade we had begun to enjoy was thus cut off. The Legislature of the State of New York reported that the action of the Canadian Government was unfair, and requested its representatives in Congress to protect the interests of the Republic from the "unjust and unequal system" said to prevail. And although this statement was ably answered by Mr. Taylor and

hewed, sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part; Firewood, plants shrubs and trees; Pelts, wool; Fish oil; Rice brooms, corn and bark; Gypsum, ground or nuground; Hewn, or wrought or unwrought burr or grindstones; Dye stuffs; Flax, hemp and tow, unmanufactured; Unmanufactured tobacco; Rags.

*Article IV* extends to the inhabitants of the United States the right to navigate the River St. Lawrence and the canals in Canada, used as the means of communicating between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean, with their vessels, boats and crafts, as freely as the subjects of Her Majesty. It also gives to British subjects the right freely to navigate Lake Michigan. By this article the Government of the United States engages to urge upon the State governments to secure to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty the use of the several State canals, on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the United States. It also stipulates that no export duties shall be levied on lumber cut on American territory, floated down the St. John and exported from New Brunswick.

*Article V* states that the treaty is to continue in force for ten years from the time of its going into effect, after which it shall terminate on either party's giving one year's notice.

*Article VI* provides for the extension of the Treaty to Newfoundland; and

*Article VII* makes the arrangements for its mutual ratification.