

for the increase of our revenue, or for the protection of American industry and enterprise, becomes an inquiry of great practical importance. You will find, sir, that so long as this treaty remains in force, there is one considerable branch of our foreign commerce from which we can raise no revenue, and that there are some industrial interests of our citizens to which we can afford no protection as against foreign competition.

This treaty, according to its own terms, has, at least, nearly six years to run. The fifth article stipulates, that it shall continue in force ten years from the time of going into operation, and for the further term of twelve months after either party shall give notice of a desire to terminate it: this notice may be given at the end of said ten years, or at any time thereafter. It went into operation in March, 1855, and so must remain in force until March, 1866, unless it can be sooner abrogated or annulled. One object which I have in desiring to call the attention of Congress and of the country to this subject, is, to awaken inquiry, as to the mode, if any there be, by which it can be abrogated or annulled, or its pernicious effects counteracted and obviated.

Sir, this treaty was commended to us under the alluring guise of a free trade measure. It was christened by the name of "Reciprocity," to delude us with the idea that it was to confer mutual and reciprocal privileges upon the people of both countries. The advocates of that Utopian theory, universal free trade, were led to believe that it was at least an important step in that direction, and that the mutual benefits and blessings to flow from it would vindicate the practical wisdom of that theory.

To what extent the hopes and expectations thus awakened have been realized by the people of this country, we shall be enabled to judge, when we come to examine the operations of the treaty, in the light of practical experience.

The important feature of this treaty, and that which gives it the title of "Reciprocity," is the third article, which provides that certain enumerated articles, being the growth or produce of the British Colonies of North America or of the United States, shall be admitted into each country, respectively, free of duty. The schedule of these enumerated articles is as follows:

Grain, flour, and breadstuffs of all kinds; animals of all kinds; fish, smoked and salted meats; cotton-wool, seeds, and vegetables; undried fruits, dried fruits; fish of all kinds; products of fish and of all other creatures living in the water; poultry, eggs; hides, furs, skins or tails, undressed; stone or marble, in its crude or unwrought state; slate; butter, cheese, tallow; lard, hams, manures; ores of metals of all kinds; coal; pitch, tar, turpentine, ashes; timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part; fire-wood; plants, shrubs and trees; felts, wool; fish oil; rice, broom corn and bark; gypsum, ground or unground; hewn or wrought or unwrought iron or grindstones; dye-stuffs; flax, hemp and tow, unmanufactured; unmanufactured tobacco; Rags.

Sir, you have but to glance your eye over this schedule, to perceive, that there can be no "reciprocity" in the arrangement, which admits a free interchange between the two countries of the articles embraced in it, and of those articles only. It appears to have been prepared with special reference to including every