change do we now
world there are no
extravagant buyers as
when they enter the
place takes a rush
they withdraw a con-
nsues. The failure of
since the panic is felt
the Atlantic, but in
ntinuance of Paris and
rmany, Belgium, and
h this large demand,
ast extension in the
the various iron manu-
others dependent upon
es, rolling mills, ma-
ms, locomotive shops,
ch like, multiplied and
and the men employed
what wages they chose
usiness of iron-mining
gigantic proportions.
on, railway building
being pushed at a tre-
the various iron trades
till the eighteenth day
came, and with it
the toppling over of
extravagant specula-
al crisis the full effects
be developed.
fects lie in glance at
furnace stacks in the
lowest out of blast for
tween September and
re have been further
the year, we may be sure, will lose
only of its interest at a time when a
change of Government in England, be-
lieved to carry with it an important change
in Colonial policy, has taken place.
Rightly or wrongly, the belief very gene-
rally prevails that with the exit of the
late Imperial Government a certain danger
to the continuation of Home and Colonial
connection was removed, and that with
the advent of the present Government
this connection has been made safe, or
will be, shortly. The knowledge that men
with whom party tradition and personal
conviction are altogether in favour of
retaining the Colonial Empire are now at
the head of affairs in England emboldens
many a one to speak out who might,
otherwise keep silent through fear of his
speaking being all in vain. Keeping all
these considerations in view, we may see
reason for believing that we are as yet, but
on the threshold of discussion of a ques-
tion of vast importance to the British
Empire—one upon the patter of settle-
ment of which the prosperity and dura-
tion of the Empire largely depend.

There is one probable effect of the
abundant discussion of this question now
evidently at hand which it may be worth
while to point out, the more so as it is
one that may escape general observa-
tion. It is to be hoped that such full and
deliberate discussion will be likely so
largely to influence executive action as to
anticipate many important effects that it
might be sought to accomplish directly
by legislation. In all probability long
before any formal plan of Imperial Federa-
tion or Empire shall have been committed
to paper and debated upon and adopted
by Parliament, such Federation will have
been brought about in practice through
judicious executive adaptation of existing
legislation or custom to the views of a
new time. Instead of being legislated
for in one single comprehensive Act of
Parliament, Federation of the Empire may
gradually grow up, and, by the time that
we or our descendants are ready to pass
such an Act, may be found to have been
already established, without any legisla-
tive act at all. In France constitutional
changes are elaborately mapped out on
paper, and are formally voted upon by a
constituent Assembly; in England they,
to a large extent, grow up through cus-
tom, and the establishment of executive
and judicial precedents. Merely for the
purpose of bringing the two methods
more sharply into contrast, and showing
the distinguishing characteristic of the
English method, we have given an exag-
gerated view of the probable extent to
which it may be carried. What is most
likely to happen is that with some new
legislation, perhaps with very little of it,
great and important changes in colonial
relations will be brought about. These
changes will probably have this general
character, that they will tend to realize
the idea of a parent State, with
many great and powerful colonies,
in one grand alliance, satisfactory
alike to loyal and patriotic sentiment and
to the common interest of the Empire.
Looking as the rapid growth of the prinsi-
pal Colonies in wealth and population, as
well as at their vast resources yet awaiting
development, it is not too much to say
that at no very distant date this particu-
lar Empire must be by far the most
powerful on the globe, even
speaks in which some other
advance of British to-day.
but it would increase the
portation from the grain-growing States of
the West to the seaboard.

The proposed draft has many features to
commend it to our favourable consideration;
but whether it makes all the concessions
which could justly be required of Great
Britain, or whether it calls for more conces-
sions from the United States than we should
yield, I am not prepared to say.

Among its provisions are articles proper-
ing to dispense with the arbitration respec-
ing the fisheries, which was provided for by
the Treaty of Washington in the event of
the conclusion and ratification of a treaty,
and the passage of all the necessary legisla-
tion to enforce it.

These provisions, as well as other con-
siderations, make it desirable that this sub-
ject should receive attention before the close
of the present session. I therefore express
an earnest wish that the Senate may be able
to consider and determine, before the ad-
journment of Congress, whether it will give
its constitutional concurrence to the con-
clusion of a treaty with Great Britain for
the purposes already named, either in such
form as is proposed by the British plenipoten-
tiaries or in such other more acceptable form
as the Senate may prefer.

U. S. GRANT.

Washington, June 18, 1874.

The following is the report of the Secretary
of State:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 17, 1874.

I have the honour to enclose a copy of
the draft of a Treaty for the reciprocal regu-
lation of the commerce and navigation between
the United States and Canada, with pro-
visions 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.

HAMILTON FISH.

The President.

The following is a complete copy of the
Treaty:

Her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain,
and the United States of America, being de-
sirous of improving the commercial re-
lations 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:

who, after having communicated to each
other their respective full powers, found to
be in good and due form, have agreed upon the
following articles:

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
of London of 1818, the inhabitants of the
United States of America and Great
Britain, signed at London on the 20th day
of October, 1818, of the British Colonies
ing 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
shellfish, on the sea coasts and shores and in
the bays, harbours and creeks of the Pro-
vinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brun-
wick, and Prince Edward Island, and the
several islands thereunto adjacent, without
being restricted to any specific distance from the
shore, with permission to land upon the said
coasts and islands, and also upon those of
the Magdalen Islands, for the purpose of
drying their nets and curing their fish, pro-
vided 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.

ARTICLE II.

It is agreed by the high contracting parties
that British subjects shall have the liberty
with the citizens of the United States, 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 eastern
sea-coasts and shores and in the bays, harbours,
and creeks of the said sea-coasts and
shores of the United States, north of the 36th
parallel of north latitude, and to use for the
purpose of fishing in the said waters and
islands, without being restricted to any dis-
tance from the shore, with permission to
land upon the said coasts of the United
States and of the islands aforesaid, for the
purpose of drying their nets and curing
the fish; provided that in so doing they
do not interfere with the rights of private
property or with the fishermen of the
United States in the peaceable use of any
part of the said coasts in their occupancy
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liberty applies solely to the sea-fishery
that salmon and shad fisheries, and all
other fisheries in rivers and mouths of rivers,
are hereby reserved exclusively for British
fishermen.

ARTICLE III.

It is agreed that the articles enumerated
in the schedules A, B, and C, hereunto an-
nexed, being the growth, produce or manu-
factures of the British Provinces or of the
United States, shall, on their importation
from the one country into the other, from
the 1st day of July, 1875, to the 30th day of
June, 1876, (both included,) pay only two-
thirds of the duties payable at the date of
this treaty on the importations into such
country, of such articles respectively; and
from the 1st day of July, 1876, to the 30th
day of June, 1877, (both included,) shall pay
only one-third of such duties; and on and
after the 1st day of July, 1877, for the period
of years mentioned in Article XIII. of this
treaty, shall be admitted free of duty into
such country, respectively.

For the ter m mentioned in Article XIII.
no other or higher duty shall be imposed in
the United S tates upon other articles not
enumerated in said schedules the growth,
produce, or ma nufacture of Canada, or in
Canada upon such other articles the growth,
produce, or man ufacture of the United
States, than are, re spectively, imposed upon
like articles the pro wth, produce, or manu-
facture of Great B ritain, or of any other
country.

SCHEDU LE A.

Consisting of the foll owing natural pro-
ducts: Animals of all kinds; ashes, pot,
pearl and soda; bark, crude, for tanning
purposes; bath bricks, breadstuffs of
all kinds, bricks for building and fire-bricks,
broom corn, burr or grinds ones, hewed,
wrought or unwrought; butter, cheese, coal
and coke, cotton wool, cotton waste, dye
stuffs, earths, clays, ochres, sand, ground or
ungrou nd; eggs, fish of all kinds, fish pro-
ducts of, and of all other creatures living in
the water, except fish preserved in oil; flax,
hemp and tow; fodder, forest trees, and
wood, flax, unmanufactured; furs and
skins of all kinds, fruits, green, or dried;
furs, undressed; grain of all kinds; gyp-
sum, ground, unground or calcined; hay,
hemp, unmanufactured; hides, horns, lard,
lime, malt, manures, marble, stone, slate or
granite, wrought or unwrought; meats,
fresh, smoked or salted; ores of all kinds of
metals, pelts, peas, pitch, potashes or spirits; petro-
leum oil, crude or refined, or benzole; pitch,
plants, poultry of all kinds, rags of all kinds,
rice, salt, seeds, skins, skins, straw, tallow,
tallow, tar, timber and timber of all kinds,
round, hewed and sawed, manufactured in
whole or in part; tobacco, unmanufactured;
tow, unmanufactured; trees, turpentine,
vegetables, wood.

SCHEDULE B.

Consisting of the following agricultural
implements:

Axes, log-holders, box-irons, bone-crush-
ers, or parts thereof; cultivators, or parts
thereof; chaff cutters, or parts thereof; corn
brakers, or parts thereof; cheese vats,
cheese factory heaters, churns, churn dasher
parts thereof; churns, or parts thereof;
cattle feed boilers and steamers, or parts
thereof; ploughs, or parts thereof; field
rollers, or parts thereof; fanning mills, or
parts thereof; feed choppers, or parts thereof;
of farm implements, hand or horse
grain drills, or parts thereof; grain broad-
cast sowers, or parts thereof; grain cradles
or parts thereof; harrows, horse hoes
or horse, horse rakes, horse power machines,
or parts thereof; hay rakes, by hand
thereof; liquid manure carts, or parts there-
of; manure spreaders, or parts thereof;
ers, or parts thereof; pitchforks, or parts
thereof; root and seed planters, or parts
thereof; root cutters, pulpers, and washers,
or parts thereof; rakes, horse, or parts
thereof; reapers and mowers combined, or
parts thereof; spades, shovels, scythes,
snaths, threshing machines, or parts thereof.

SCHEDULE C.

Consisting of the following manufactures:
Axles, all kinds; boots and shoes of
leather; boot and shoe making machines;
buffalo robes, dressed and trimmed; cotton
grain bags; cotton domins; cotton yarns,
unbleached; cotton drillings, unbleached;
cotton ticking; cotton plaids; cottonades,
unbleached; cabinet ware and furniture, or
parts thereof; carriages, carts, wagons,
and other wheeled vehicles and sleighs, or
parts thereof; fire-engines, or parts thereof;
hub covering for boilers; gutta-percha belt-
ing and tubing; iron, bar, hoop, pig, pud-
dled, rod, sheet, or scrap; iron nails, spikes,
bolts, tacks, brads, or sprigs; iron castings;
india rubber belting and tubing; locomotives
for railways, or parts thereof; lead, sheet or
pig; leather, sole or upper; leather, har-
ness, and saddlery of; mill, or factory, or
steamboat lead engines and machines, or
parts thereof; manufactures of marble,
stone, slate, or granite; manufactures of
wood solely, or wood nailed, bound, hinged,
or locked with metal materials; mangles,
washing machines, wringing machines, and
drying machines, or parts thereof; printing
presses for newspapers; paper making ma-
chines, or parts thereof; printing type,
presses, and folders, paper cutters, ruling
machines, stereotype founders' apparatus,
stereotyping and electrotyping apparatus, or
parts thereof; refrigerators, or parts there-
of; sewing machines, or parts thereof;
parts thereof; cabinets of wool and cotton;
plaids, linsey, and other manufactures of
wrought or cast, and steel plates and rails;
tin, tinned and japanned; tweeds, of wool solely;
wagon and carriage springs, and
parts thereof.

ARTICLE V.

It is agreed that the Canadian canals on
the main route from Lake Erie to Montreal
shall be maintained in efficient condition for
the passage of the Dominion of Canada, so as to admit
the passage of vessels drawing twelve feet
of water, and the locks on the said canals
shall be made of not less than 270 feet in
length, forty-five feet in width, and not
than 12 feet depth on the mitre-sill; and
that the channel of the St. Lawrence River
shall be deepened so as to allow the free
passage of vessels drawing twelve feet of
water. And the work engaged to be done
by the Government of Canada in the year
of January, 1880.

ARTICLE VI.

It is agreed that the Government of Cana-
da shall construct, or cause to be built, on
the Canadian side, a canal to connect the St.
Lawrence River at Lake Francis with Ogdens-
burg, or near Caughnawaga, with Lake Cham-
plain. The dimensions of said canal shall
be such as to admit the passage of vessels
drawing twelve feet of water, and the lock
shall be of the same dimensions than those
named in the preceding article. If the
United States engage to urge upon the
Congress of the United States the work to
cause the existing canal from Whitehall, or
Lake Champlain, to Fitzroy to be enlarged,
and, if necessary, to be deepened, another
canal or canals to be constructed of equal
capacity with the Canadian canal, between
Canal, as hereinbefore specified, and the
navigation of the Hudson River to be im-
proved so as to admit the passage from
Lake Champlain to the lower waters of the
Hudson River of vessels drawing twelve
feet of water.

ARTICLE VII.

Citizens of the United States may, during
the term of years mentioned in Article
XIII. of this treaty, carry in their vessels
goods and merchandise from one Canadian
port to another on the great lakes or River
St. Lawrence. Reciprocally, inhabitants of
Canada may do the same in their vessels
may, during the like period, carry in their
vessels goods and merchandise from one port
of the United States on the great lakes or
River St. Lawrence to another on the said
lakes or river, provided that the goods
in their vessels, and inhabitants of Canada,
subjects or citizens of the United States in their
vessels, may, during the like term, carry
cargo and passenger from any port of the
United States or of Canada, on the St. Lawrence
River, or the waters connecting therewith,
to any port or place in the said river, or
waters connecting therewith.

ARTICLE VIII.

It is agreed, that for the term of years
mentioned in Article XIII. of this treaty,
the citizens of the United States shall enjoy
the right to take fish of every kind, except
shellfish, on the sea coasts and shores and in
the bays, harbours and creeks of the Pro-
vinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brun-
wick, and Prince Edward Island, and the
several islands thereunto adjacent, without
being restricted to any specific distance from the
shore, with permission to land upon the said
coasts and islands, and also upon those of
the Magdalen Islands, for the purpose of
drying their nets and curing their fish, pro-
vided 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.

ARTICLE IX.

It is agreed that the high contracting parties
that British subjects shall have the liberty
with the citizens of the United States, 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 eastern
sea-coasts and shores and in the bays, harbours,
and creeks of the said sea-coasts and
shores of the United States, north of the 36th
parallel of north latitude, and to use for the
purpose of fishing in the said waters and
islands, without being restricted to any dis-
tance from the shore, with permission to
land upon the said coasts of the United
States and of the islands aforesaid, for the
purpose of drying their nets and curing
the fish; provided that in so doing they
do not interfere with the rights of private
property or with the fishermen of the
United States in the peaceable use of any
part of the said coasts in their occupancy
for the same purpose.

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

ARTICLE XI.

It is agreed that the places designated by
the Commissioners appointed under the first
article of this treaty between the United
States and Great Britain concluded at
Washington on the 5th day of June, 1854,
upon the coasts of her Britannic Majesty's
dominions and the United States, as places
reserved from the common right of fishing
under that treaty, shall be regarded as in
like manner reserved from the common
right of fishing under the preceding articles.
In case any question should arise between
the Government of the United States and
that of her Britannic Majesty as to the common
right of fishing in places not thus designated
as reserved, it is agreed that a commission
shall be appointed to designate such places,
and shall be constituted in the same manner
and have the same powers, duties, and
authority, as the commission appointed
under the said first article of the treaty of
the 5th June, 1854.

ARTICLE IV.

It is agreed that the articles enumerated
in the schedules A, B, and C, hereunto an-
nexed, being the growth, produce or manu-
factures of the British Provinces or of the
United States, shall, on their importation
from the one country into the other, from
the 1st day of July, 1875, to the 30th day of
June, 1876, (both included,) pay only two-
thirds of the duties payable at the date of
this treaty on the importations into such
country, of such articles respectively; and
from the 1st day of July, 1876, to the 30th day
of June, 1877, (both included,) shall pay
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facture of Great B ritain, or of any other
country.

SCHEDU LE A.

Consisting of the foll owing natural pro-
ducts: Animals of all kinds; ashes, pot,
pearl and soda; bark, crude, for tanning
purposes; bath bricks, breadstuffs of
all kinds, bricks for building and fire-bricks,
broom corn, burr or grinds ones, hewed,
wrought or unwrought; butter, cheese, coal
and coke, cotton wool, cotton waste, dye
stuffs, earths, clays, ochres, sand, ground or
ungrou nd; eggs, fish of all kinds, fish pro-
ducts of, and of all other creatures living in
the water, except fish preserved in oil; flax,
hemp and tow; fodder, forest trees, and
wood, flax, unmanufactured; furs and
skins of all kinds, fruits, green, or dried;
furs, undressed; grain of all kinds; gyp-
sum, ground, unground or calcined; hay,
hemp, unmanufactured; hides, horns, lard,
lime, malt, manures, marble, stone, slate or
granite, wrought or unwrought; meats,
fresh, smoked or salted; ores of all kinds of
metals, pelts, peas, pitch, potashes or spirits; petro-
leum oil, crude or refined, or benzole; pitch,
plants, poultry of all kinds, rags of all kinds,
rice, salt, seeds, skins, skins, straw, tallow,
tallow, tar, timber and timber of all kinds,
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whole or in part; tobacco, unmanufactured;
tow, unmanufactured; trees, turpentine,
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Consisting of the following agricultural
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parts thereof; churns, or parts thereof;
cattle feed boilers and steamers, or parts
thereof; ploughs, or parts thereof; field
rollers, or parts thereof; fanning mills, or
parts thereof; feed choppers, or parts thereof;
of farm implements, hand or horse
grain drills, or parts thereof; grain broad-
cast sowers, or parts thereof; grain cradles
or parts thereof; harrows, horse hoes
or horse, horse rakes, horse power machines,
or parts thereof; hay rakes, by hand
thereof; liquid manure carts, or parts there-
of; manure spreaders, or parts thereof;
ers, or parts thereof; pitchforks, or parts
thereof; root and seed planters, or parts

RECIPROCITY.

Official Text of the Treaty.

The official title of the treaty is as fol-
lows:

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 the United States vessels on
terms of equality with British vessels.

The President, in transmitting the draft
of the treaty to the Senate, sent the follow-
ing message:

To the Senate of the United States.

The plenipotentiaries of her Britannic Ma-
jesty at Washington have submitted to the
Secretary of State, for my consideration, a
draft of a treaty for the reciprocal regulation
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.
transmit herewith a report from the Secre-
tary of State, with a copy of the draft
thus proposed.

I am of the opinion that a proper treaty
for such purposes would result beneficially
for the United States. It would add the
open or enlarge markets for our productions,
but it would increase the facilities of trans-
portation from the grain-growing States of
the West to the seaboard.

The proposed draft has many features to
commend it to our favourable consideration;
but whether it makes all the concessions
which could justly be required of Great
Britain, or whether it calls for more conces-
sions from the United States than we should
yield, I am not prepared to say.

Among its provisions are articles proper-
ing to dispense with the arbitration respec-
ing the fisheries, which was provided for by
the Treaty of Washington in the event of
the conclusion and ratification of a treaty,
and the passage of all the necessary legisla-
tion to enforce it.

These provisions, as well as other con-
siderations, make it desirable that this sub-
ject should receive attention before the close
of the present session. I therefore express
an earnest wish that the Senate may be able
to consider and determine, before the ad-
journment of Congress, whether it will give
its constitutional concurrence to the con-
clusion of a treaty with Great Britain for
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form as is proposed by the British plenipoten-
tiaries or in such other more acceptable form
as the Senate may prefer.

U. S. GRANT.

Washington, June 18, 1874.

The following is the report of the Secretary
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 17, 1874.

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lation of the commerce and navigation between
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HAMILTON FISH.

The President.

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lations between their respective territories
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United States of America and Great
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Britannic Majesty, the liberty, for the term
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treaty, to take fish of every kind, except
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vinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brun-
wick, and Prince Edward Island, and the
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sea-coasts and shores and in the bays, harbours,
and creeks of the said sea-coasts and
shores of the United States, north of the 36th
parallel of north latitude, and to use for the
purpose of fishing in the said waters and
islands, without being restricted to any dis-
tance from the shore, with permission to
land upon the said coasts of the United
States and of the islands aforesaid, for the
purpose of drying their nets and curing
the fish; provided that in so doing they
do not interfere with the rights of private
property or with the fishermen of the
United States in the peaceable use of any
part of the said coasts in their occupancy
for the same purpose.

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

ARTICLE III.

It is agreed that the places designated by
the Commissioners appointed under the first
article of this treaty between the United
States and Great Britain concluded at
Washington on the 5th day of June, 1854,
upon the coasts of her Britannic Majesty's
dominions and the United States, as places
reserved from the common right of fishing
under that treaty, shall be regarded as in
like manner reserved from the common
right of fishing under the preceding articles.
In case any question should arise between
the Government of the United States and
that of her Britannic Majesty as to the common
right of fishing in places not thus designated
as reserved, it is agreed that a commission
shall be appointed to designate such places,
and shall be constituted in the same manner
and have the same powers, duties, and
authority, as the commission appointed
under the said first article of the treaty of
the 5th June, 1854.

ARTICLE IV.

It is agreed that the articles enumerated
in the schedules A, B, and C, hereunto an-
nexed, being the growth, produce or manu-
factures of the British Provinces or of the
United States, shall, on their importation
from the one country into the other, from
the 1st day of July, 1875, to the 30th day of
June, 1876, (both included,) pay only two-
thirds of the duties payable at the date of
this treaty on the importations into such
country, of such articles respectively; and
from the 1st day of July, 1876, to the 30th day
of June, 1877, (both included,) shall pay
only one-third of such duties; and on and
after the 1st day of July, 1877, for the period
of years mentioned in Article XIII. of this
treaty, shall be admitted free of duty into
such country, respectively.

For the ter m mentioned in Article XIII.
no other or h igher duty shall be imposed in
the United S tates upon other articles not
enumerated in said schedules the growth,
produce, or ma nufacture of Canada, or in
Canada upon such other articles the growth,
produce, or man ufacture of the United
States, than are, re spectively, imposed upon
like articles the pro wth, produce, or manu-
facture of Great B ritain, or of any other
country.

SCHEDU LE A.

Consisting of the foll owing natural pro-
ducts: Animals of all kinds; ashes, pot,
pearl and soda; bark, crude, for tanning
purposes; bath bricks, breadstuffs of
all kinds, bricks for building and fire-bricks,
broom corn, burr or grinds ones, hewed,
wrought or unwrought; butter, cheese, coal
and coke, cotton wool, cotton waste, dye
stuffs, earths, clays, ochres, sand, ground or
ungrou nd; eggs, fish of all kinds, fish pro-
ducts of, and of all other creatures living in
the water, except fish preserved in oil; flax,
hemp and tow; fodder, forest trees, and
wood, flax, unmanufactured; furs and
skins of all kinds, fruits, green, or dried;
furs, undressed; grain of all kinds; gyp-
sum, ground, unground or calcined; hay,
hemp, unmanufactured; hides, horns, lard,
lime, malt, manures, marble, stone, slate or
granite, wrought or unwrought; meats,
fresh, smoked or salted; ores of all kinds of
metals, pelts, peas, pitch, potashes or spirits; petro-
leum oil, crude or refined, or benzole; pitch,
plants, poultry of all kinds, rags of all kinds,
rice, salt, seeds, skins, skins, straw, tallow,
tallow, tar, timber and timber of all kinds,
round, hewed and sawed, manufactured in
whole or in part; tobacco, unmanufactured;
tow, unmanufactured; trees, turpentine,
vegetables, wood.

SCHEDULE B.

Consisting of the following agricultural
implements:

Axes, log-holders, box-irons, bone-crush-
ers, or parts thereof; cultivators, or parts
thereof; chaff cutters, or parts thereof; corn
brakers, or parts thereof; cheese vats,
cheese factory heaters, churns, churn dasher
parts thereof; churns, or parts thereof;
cattle feed boilers and steamers, or parts
thereof; ploughs, or parts thereof; field
rollers, or parts thereof; fanning mills, or
parts thereof; feed choppers, or parts thereof;
of farm implements, hand or horse
grain drills, or parts thereof; grain broad-
cast sowers, or parts thereof; grain cradles
or parts thereof; harrows, horse hoes
or horse, horse rakes, horse power machines,
or parts thereof; hay rakes, by hand
thereof; liquid manure carts, or parts there-
of; manure spreaders, or parts thereof;
ers, or parts thereof; pitchforks, or parts
thereof; root and seed planters, or parts

DISCUSSIONS ON COLONIAL RELATIONS.

The subject of the relation of British
Colonies to the parent State is now in the
way of having a literature of its own.
Articles on Federation of the Empire and
other proposals having a similar general
object are frequent in influential periodi-
cals; and the subject was discussed at a
recent meeting of the Oxford Union So-
ciety. The question of colonial relations
has beyond doubt gained very much in
interest for the British public these few
years past, and the number of public
men who study it is increasing. What
has chiefly drawn renewed attention to it
in recent years appears to have been,
first, the really striking and important
event of the Confederation of the Domin-
ion; and, next, the growth of a sus-
picion in the public mind that the
GLADSTONE Government was paving the
way for the abandonment of the Colonies
altogether. The rise of the New Domi-
nion of Canada drew public attention to
the vast possibilities of its development as
a "new nationality," while the value and
extent of the Colonial Empire as a whole
loomed up before the public eye, when
probabilities of its being allowed to slip
from Britain's grasp were hinted at. And
the sense we may be sure, will lose
none of its interest at a time when a
change of Government in England, be-
lieved to carry with it an important change
in Colonial policy, has taken place.
Rightly or wrongly, the belief very gene-
rally prevails that with the exit of the
late Imperial Government a certain danger
to the continuation of Home and Colonial
connection was removed, and that with
the advent of the present Government
this connection has been made safe, or
will be, shortly. The knowledge that men
with whom party tradition and personal
conviction are altogether in favour of
retaining the Colonial Empire are now at
the head of affairs in England emboldens
many a one to speak out who might,
otherwise keep silent through fear of his
speaking being all in vain. Keeping all
these considerations in view, we may see
reason for believing that we are as yet, but
on the threshold of discussion of a ques-
tion of vast importance to the British
Empire—one upon the patter of settle-
ment of which the prosperity and dura-
tion of the Empire largely depend.

There is one probable effect of the
abundant discussion of this question now
evidently at hand which it may be worth
while to point out, the more so as it is
one that may escape general observa-
tion. It is to be hoped that such full and
deliberate discussion will be likely so
largely to influence executive action as to
anticipate many important effects that it
might be sought to accomplish directly
by legislation. In all probability long
before any formal plan of Imperial Fede-
ration or Empire shall have been committed
to paper and debated upon and adopted
by Parliament, such Federation will have
been brought about in practice through
judicious executive adaptation of existing
legislation or custom to the views of a
new time. Instead of being legislated
for in one single comprehensive Act of
Parliament, Federation of the Empire may
gradually grow up, and, by the time that
we or our descendants are ready to pass
such an Act, may be found to have been
already established, without any legisla-
tive act at all. In France constitutional
changes are elaborately mapped out on
paper, and are formally voted upon by a
constituent Assembly; in England they,
to a large extent, grow up through cus-
tom, and the establishment of executive
and judicial precedents. Merely for the
purpose of bringing the two methods
more sharply into contrast, and showing
the distinguishing characteristic of the
English method, we have given an exag-
gerated view of the probable extent to
which it may be carried. What is most
likely to happen is that with some new
legislation, perhaps with very little of it,
great and important changes in colonial
relations will be brought about. These
changes will probably have this general
character, that they will tend to realize
the idea of a parent State, with
many great and powerful colonies,
in one grand alliance, satisfactory
alike to loyal and patriotic sentiment and
to the common interest of the Empire.
Looking as the rapid growth of the prinsi-
pal Colonies in wealth and population, as
well as at their vast resources yet awaiting
development, it is not too much to say
that at no very distant date this particu-
lar Empire must be by far the most
powerful on the globe, even
speaks in which some other
advance of British to-day.
but it would increase the
portation from the grain-growing States of
the West to the seaboard.

The proposed draft has many features to
commend it to our favourable consideration;
but whether it makes all the concessions
which could justly be required of Great
Britain, or whether it calls for more conces-
sions from the United States than we should
yield, I am not prepared to say.

Among its provisions are articles proper-
ing to dispense with the arbitration respec-
ing the fisheries, which was provided for by
the Treaty of Washington in the event of
the conclusion and ratification of a treaty,
and the passage of all the necessary legisla-
tion to enforce it.

These provisions, as well as other con-
siderations, make it desirable that this sub-
ject should receive attention before the close
of the present session. I therefore express
an earnest wish that the Senate may be able
to consider and determine, before the ad-
journment of Congress, whether it will give
its constitutional concurrence to the con-
clusion of a treaty with Great Britain for
the purposes already named, either in such
form as is proposed by the British plenipoten-
tiaries or in such other more acceptable form
as the Senate may prefer.

U. S. GRANT.

Washington, June 18, 1874.

The following is the report of the Secretary
of State:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 17, 1874.

I have the honour to enclose a copy of
the draft of a Treaty for the reciprocal regu-
lation of the commerce and navigation between
the United States and Canada, with pro-
visions 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.

HAMILTON FISH.

The President.

The following is a complete copy of the
Treaty:

Her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain,
and the United States of America, being de-
sirous of improving the commercial re-
lations 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:

who, after having communicated to each
other their respective full powers, found to
be in good and due form, have agreed upon the
following articles:

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
of London of 1818, the inhabitants of the
United States of America and Great
Britain, signed at London on the 20th day
of October, 1818, of the British Colonies
ing 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
shellfish, on the sea coasts and shores and in
the bays, harbours and creeks of the Pro-
vinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brun-
wick, and Prince Edward Island, and the
several islands thereunto adjacent, without
being restricted to any specific distance from the
shore, with permission to land upon the said
coasts and islands, and also upon those of
the Magdalen Islands, for the purpose of
drying their nets and curing their fish, pro-
vided 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.

ARTICLE II.

It is agreed by the high contracting parties
that British subjects shall have the liberty
with the citizens of the United States, 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 eastern
sea-coasts and shores and in the bays, harbours,
and creeks of the said sea-coasts and
shores of the United States, north of the 36th
parallel of north latitude, and to use for the
purpose of fishing in the said waters and
islands, without being restricted to any dis-
tance from the shore, with permission to
land upon the said coasts of the United
States and of the islands aforesaid, for the
purpose of drying their nets and curing
the fish; provided that in so doing they
do not interfere with the rights of private
property or with the fishermen of the
United States in the peaceable use of any
part of the said coasts in their occupancy
for the same purpose.

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

ARTICLE III.

It is agreed that the places designated by
the Commissioners appointed under the first
article of this treaty between the United
States and Great Britain concluded at
Washington on the 5th day of June, 1854,
upon the coasts of her Britannic Majesty's
dominions and the United States, as places
reserved from the common right of fishing
under that treaty, shall be regarded as in
like manner reserved from the common
right of fishing under the preceding articles.
In case any question should arise between
the Government of the United States and
that of her Britannic Majesty as to the common
right of fishing in places not thus designated
as reserved, it is agreed that a commission
shall be appointed to designate such places,
and shall be constituted in the same manner
and have the same powers, duties, and
authority, as the commission appointed
under the said first article of the treaty of
the 5th June, 1854.

ARTICLE IV.

It is agreed that the articles enumerated
in the schedules A, B, and C, hereunto an-
nexed, being the growth, produce or manu-
factures of the British Provinces or of the
United States, shall, on their importation
from the one country into the other, from
the 1st day of July, 1875, to the 30th day of
June, 1876, (both included,) pay only two-
thirds of the duties payable at the date of
this treaty on the importations into such
country, of such articles respectively; and
from the 1st day of July, 1876, to the 30th day
of June, 1877, (both included,) shall pay
only