

which the yearly Report was received and ordered to be printed, and the following resolutions adopted :—

Moved by SAMUEL HOWELL, Esq., seconded by ALEX. SCOTT, Esq., and unanimously adopted.

1. *Resolved*,—That while we regret the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty and the failure of negotiations for a renewal thereof on fair and equitable terms, we cannot approve of the concessions offered by the Provincial Delegates, as exhibited in their memorandum marked A, for a merely legislative arrangement, subject to the caprice of political parizanship and incapable of the stability necessary to international commercial arrangements.

2. That the contrary propositions of the "Committee of Ways and Means" of the United States Congress are unjust and absurd as submitted in the memorandum marked B. We are, therefore, of opinion that the true interests of the British American Provinces have been materially served by the termination of negotiations where such humiliating and mischievous propositions were entertained, and that the true interest of Provincial commerce demands absolute freedom from foreign control or dictation of any kind.

3. That under no consideration should any assimilation of the excise or other duties levied by these Provinces for the maintenance of Civil Government or social order be made or regulated by any treaty or stipulation at Washington, nor should any treaty be entered into, there or elsewhere, that would discriminate in favor of the United States or any other nation, as against Great Britain.

4. That the question of the enlargement of the Provincial canals is one alone affecting our own interests, and must be governed by the prudential considerations and the amount of traffic which would seek those channels, and not by our neighbours' assumed exigencies, and that it will be ample time to take measures for such enlargement when satisfactory treaty arrangements are entered into and perfected, by which the abrogation of the United States coasting laws will be secured, the admission of British built vessels to registry on equal terms effected, the navigation of the internal waters of the United States thrown open, and a fair and reciprocal trade established between both countries.

5. That we deprecate a war of tariffs, and therefore all merchandise which enters largely into the lists of the necessities of life consumed by our people, should be duty free, no matter where imported from, and as the Bonding system has hitherto enabled the people of the United States to acquire a large proportion of our export and import freight business, it is therefore advisable that a discriminating duty in favor of the St. Lawrence be levied on all goods passing through the United States in bond.

6. That it is the interest of these Provinces to reduce materially the import duty on British manufactured goods and on all other foreign productions which may enter largely into the consumption of our people.

7. That the navigation of the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals be secured to United States vessels under present conditions, provided the navigation of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal is opened to British vessels, and in the event of any doubt about the treaty of 1818, the navigation of Lake Michigan, which was secured to British vessels, be still continued.

8. That nearly all the corn and leaf tobacco at present used in our distilleries and factories are imported from the United States duty free,