

the Legislature of New York State and pressed upon Congress by a resolution of both Houses of that body. And it had its effect. In 1865 notice of the abrogation of the treaty was given by the United States, but neither Great Britain nor Canada abandoned the friendly attitude they had always taken. When the notice of the abrogation of the treaty of 1854 was given on March 17, 1855, by Mr. C. F. Adams, in London, to Lord John Russell, the British minister was disposed to think that the Government of the United States was not serious, so great a body of commercial opinion in the United States seemed favorable to the continuance of the treaty. In 1865 Sir Alex. Galt and Hon. W. P. Howland from Canada, Hon. W. A. Henry from Nova Scotia, and Hon. A. J. Smith from New Brunswick, were sent by their respective governments to Washington to co-operate with Sir F. Bruce in a friendly attempt at negotiation for a renewal of the treaty of 1854. These gentlemen found 'that no renewal or extension of that existing treaty would be made by the American authorities, but that whatever was done must be done by legislation.'

#### THE NEGOTIATIONS FAILED,

owing to the unfriendly feeling in Congress, a result which Lord Clarendon, in a despatch to Sir F. Bruce, most sincerely deplored. By the Customs Act of 1868, section 6, certain enumerated articles, the growth of the United States, were permitted to be imported into Canada from the United States, free of duty or at a less rate of duty than is provided in the said schedule upon the proclamation of the Governor-in-Council, whenever the United States shall provide for the importation of similar articles from Canada into that country 'free of duty or at a less rate of duty than is now imposed on the importation from Canada of such articles into the United States.' This was an olive branch held out by Canada to the United States in spite of the hostile experiences of previous years. In 1869 Sir John Rose was sent by the Canadian Government to Washington, and, in conjunction with Sir Edward Thornton, proposed new negotiations, with the consent and approval of the British Government of that time, for a reciprocity treaty based on the treaty of 1854, with the addition of manufactured articles to the free list, the mutual opening of the coasting trade, the protection of patents and copyrights, and a treaty of extradition. It was found impossible to make any propositions which the American Government would accept and the negotiations fell through. In 1871, during the session of the joint committee which framed the Washington Treaty, Sir John A. Macdonald, Commissioner for Canada, and his colleagues, the British Commissioners, proposed: 'That the Reciprocal Treaty of 1854 should be restored in principle.' The United States Commission replied in the negative. In 1872 the Government of Sir John Macdonald in response to a resolution of the Board of Trade of the Dominion, called attention to the fact "that both Her Majesty's Government and the Government of Canada have availed themselves of every suitable opportunity, since the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty, to press upon the Government of the United States the desirability of a renewal of reciprocal trade relations between the latter country and Canada, upon a broad and liberal basis; and submits for the favourable consideration of Your Excellency in Council that the Dominion Board of Trade be informed that