

terest of the city is concerned, the treaty, as it now stands, is satisfactory. They were not in favor of abrogating the treaty; they were not in favor of a new treaty, and were not aware of any disadvantage that the United States labor under in regard to it.

No other replies have been received from the other Boards of Trade, to whom the circulars were transmitted.

The consideration of this subject is not a novelty with this Chamber. As long ago as 1852, it memorialized Congress in favor of a Reciprocity Treaty, and after it had gone into operation, again did so, January 3d, 1856, in order to "remove *all* commercial restrictions on the commerce and navigation of the Canadas and the United States;" and this they proposed to effect by admitting into the respective countries the natural productions and manufactures of both, and to open to their vessels the coasting trade on the intervening waters of the two countries, with "all the advantages that now exist between adjoining States." The Chamber, through that committee, then expressed the opinion that the trade with Canada might be greatly extended, enlarging the sphere of our manufactures and productions, "now chargeable with duty in Canada," and facilitating the navigation of the lakes, by extending to the vessels of both like advantages in the coasting trade on the intervening waters of the two countries. This report was signed by J. PHILLIPS PHENIX, ROBERT KELLY and MOSES H. GRINNELL.

Again, in February, 1859, it memorialized Congress, in the same liberal spirit which had always characterized its action.