

have availed themselves of an indirect and incidental power which it gives them, to impose upon our export trade to that country, new and intolerable burdens. Every year since the ratification of the treaty, they have been regularly and systematically increasing their duties upon the leading articles of American production seeking their markets, till these duties on many of them, amount to a practical prohibition. Every year the Canadian Parliament has passed a new tariff act, imposing additional burdens upon importations from this country. The following table exhibits the *ad valorem* duties that have been levied, by her successive tariff acts, since the ratification of the treaty, upon certain articles which we largely produce, and which in times past we largely exported to that country:

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Boots and Shoes.....	12½	14½	20	21	25
Harness.....	12½	17	20	21	25
Cotton Goods.....	12½	13½	15	15	20
Iron Goods.....	12½	18½	15	16	20
Wood Goods.....	12½	14	15	18	20
Molasses.....	16	11	11	18	20
Refined Sugar.....	32	28	25	26½	40
Other Sugar.....	27½	20	17½	21	30

• Mr. Chairman, you may tell me that these increased and increasing impositions upon our export trade to Canada are not the effects of the treaty. I admit, sir, that they are not legitimate and necessary effects of it; but they are, nevertheless, justly chargeable to it. If the treaty were not in existence, these burdens would not be imposed—we could prevent them from being imposed, or, at least, counteract their effects. If our hands were not tied by the treaty, we could retaliate by imposing similar duties upon the productions of Canada seeking our markets, and thus render it unprofitable for the Canadian Parliament to indulge in such legislation toward us. But having bound us by the treaty to admit all her productions free of duty, without assuming any corresponding obligation in respect to the productions of this country which seek her markets, and without even binding herself to abstain from imposing additional burdens upon them at pleasure, we are left wholly at her mercy. Sir, it is altogether incomprehensible to me, how our Government ever came to be so overreached at every point—how it ever came to yield its assent to a treaty, the legitimate workings of which are so much to our prejudice, without at least requiring some guaranty that it should not be made still more intolerable by such legislation as this. You may denounce this legislation as being a breach of good faith, and in violation of the spirit of the treaty—and it deserves to be so denounced—but that will not excuse the blind fatuity which led us into the snare.

Sir, view this treaty from whatever stand-point you may, it presents the same forbidding aspect. Its effects upon our public revenues, and the private interests of our citizens, are alike pernicious. It is prejudicial alike to the interests of our farmers and our mechanics, our manufacturers and our merchants, our lum-