

the treaty of peace, be entirely open to both parties; and it is further agreed, that all the ports and places on the eastern side, to whichever of the parties belonging, may freely be resorted to and used by both parties in as ample a manner as any of the Atlantic ports or places of the United States, or any of the ports or places of His Majesty in Great Britain."

"All goods and merchandise whose importation into His Majesty's said territories in America shall not be entirely prohibited, may freely, for the purposes of commerce, be carried into the same in the manner aforesaid, by the citizens of the United States, and such goods and merchandise shall be subject to no higher or other duties than would be payable by His Majesty's subjects on the importation of the same from Europe into the said territories. And in like manner all goods and merchandise whose importation into the United States shall not be wholly prohibited, may freely, for the purposes of commerce, be carried into the same, in the manner aforesaid, by His Majesty's subjects, and such goods and merchandise shall be subject to no higher or other duty than would be payable by the citizens of the United States on the importation of the same in American vessels into the Atlantic ports of the said States. And all goods not prohibited to be exported from the said territories, respectively, may in like manner be carried out of the same by the two parties, respectively, paying duty as aforesaid."

"No duty of entry shall ever be levied by either party on peltries brought by land or inland navigation into the said territories respectively." Indians passing with their *bona fide* effects were also exempt from any impost or duty. Discriminating tolls or rates of ferriage were not to be allowed, nor duties on goods carried over portages or carrying places, if re-embarked and not sold or exchanged during their passage.

The concluding paragraph of the Article says:—

"As this article is intended to render in a great degree the local advantages of each party common to both, and thereby promote a disposition favourable to friendship and good neighbourhood, it is agreed that the respective governments will mutually promote this amicable intercourse, by causing speedy and impartial justice to be done, and necessary protection to be extended to all who may be concerned therein." (1)

Articles IV. and V. make arrangements for determining the boundaries at Lake of the Woods and Ste. Croix River.

Article IX. provides that the people of either country might hold and devise land in the other.

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(1.) In the Convention of Commerce, 1815, Art. II. provided (*inter alia*) that "the intercourse between the United States and His Britannic Majesty's possessions in the West Indies and on the continent of North America shall not be affected by any of the provisions of this article, but each party shall remain in the complete possession of their rights with respect to such intercourse." This convention was binding for four years; in 1818 it was extended indefinitely, but terminable at one year's notice after 1823. In 1830, Congress passed an Act enabling the President, whenever he had evidence that Great Britain would open to United States vessels the ports of her possessions in the West Indies, South America, the Caicos, the Bahamas, and the Bermudas, to make a proclamation opening the ports of the United States to British vessels from those possessions and also from the islands, provinces or colonies of Great Britain on or near the North American continent and north or east of the United States. On October 5, 1830, the President made this proclamation, and on November 5, the British Government, by order in council, revoked previous orders excluding United States vessels and allowed them to import from the United States into the British possessions abroad goods the produce of those States and to export goods from the British possessions abroad to foreign countries. It is under this arrangement of 1830 that United States vessels are allowed entry into Canadian and West Indian ports, and reciprocally.