

though it was circulated confidentially in Washington during the last session of the Senate, I have but recently, after much effort in many directions, been able to obtain a copy. It is dated at Washington, 27th of April, 1874, and is signed Edward Thornton and George Brown. It purports to be an impartial examination of the commercial relations that have existed between the United States and the British North American Provinces for the last fifty years. It says: "An impartial examination of the commercial relations that have existed between the United States and the British North American Provinces for the last fifty years cannot fail to establish, we have ventured to think, beyond all doubt, that the traffic between them has been exceedingly valuable to both countries, but that the United States have, from first to last, reaped greatly the largest advantage from it." Time will not permit me to bring to your notice the briefest abstract of this statement, but I may remark, in passing, that if it be full, fair, and frank, Sir Edward Thornton and Mr. George Brown must feel that the injunction, "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you," is inadequate to express the Christian duty the British and Canadian governments owe to this Republic; for if they wish to revive reciprocity at such a cost to Canada as this pamphlet discloses—if the treaty of 1854 was as infinitely profitable to the United States as they represent, and they still wish to revive it—they must believe that the scriptural injunction should read, "Do unto others a great deal more than you would hope or expect anybody to do unto you." So surprised was I when first permitted to read this argument addressed directly by British plenipotentiaries to the American Senate, that, remembering Mr. Larned's report on the same subject, I determined to compare the statements of the British diplomats with the facts as found by the American agent. Mr. Larned is not hostile to reciprocity. His report points out many advantages that would flow to both countries from actual reciprocity, but he does not find that it had been attained under the treaty of 1854, and it is apparent that he would find still graver objections in the unfairness and want of reciprocity in the proposed treaty of 1874. Speaking of the trade under the former treaty Mr. Larned says: "The actual trade, therefore, which occurred between the two countries during the existence of the covenant of 1854 shows an inequality of exchanges very nearly in the proportion of two to one. Two hundred and thirty-nine millions of dollars' worth of Canadian products found a free market in the United States under the provisions of the treaty, against one hundred and twenty-four millions of American products for which the treaty opened a free