

an elaborate argument, on the part of the British and Canadian Commissioners, in favor of a renewal of the but-lately-so-universally-condemned commercial policy, unaccompanied by even a single word from the State Department to the effect that an absolute refutation of most of what was therein presented would be found in a document furnished to the Senate in January, 1871; and that so conclusive had been regarded the Report then made that the question had, as I believe, never even been brought before the Congress by which the Washington Treaty had been negotiated.

Marked "confidential," and thus prevented from appearance before the public eye, this plausible argument was meant to remain unanswered, and it may well be doubted if even a dozen copies have ever been seen outside of the senatorial body. With much difficulty, and after weeks of effort, I myself succeeded in obtaining one, to a single passage from which I shall, Mr. President, invite your attention in another letter, with a view to enabling you to form an idea of its general character, giving, however, in advance a brief statement of real facts derived from authorities that cannot at all be questioned; meanwhile remaining,

Very truly and respectfully yours,
HENRY C. CAREY.

November 18, 1874.

LETTER SECOND.

MR. PRESIDENT:—

The subject-matter of the passage above referred to is that of the communication of the Canadas with the outside world throughout the many months when the St. Lawrence is closed by ice or fog, or by both combined. For nearly thirty years past they have been allowed the privilege of free passage for men and things through the territory of the Union, and to how serious an extent their very existence has been dependent upon continuance of that grant will now be shown, as follows:—

By the census of 1839, Upper Canada, now Ontario, was shown to have a population but slightly exceeding 400,000 souls. Six years later Congress granted to it, and to its sister colonies, the free right of way above referred to, and from that time forward—further aided by reciprocity, so called, granted in 1854—the growth of numbers was so rapid that in 1861 the population amounted to almost 1,400,000, or nearly three and a half times more than it had been twenty-two years before.

With the slightest possible exception, from the date of the grant above referred to, the British free-trade policy had been that of the American Union, and with such effect, as regarded immigration,