

**JOHN HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
STUDIES: SERIES XVI; NOS. 1-4;
THE NEUTRALITY OF THE
AMERICAN LAKES AND ANGLO-
AMERICAN RELATIONS**

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NOS. 1-4

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HERBERT B. ADAMS, Editor

History is past Politics and Politics are present History.—*Freeman*.

The
Neutrality of the American Lakes
AND
Anglo-American Relations

BY

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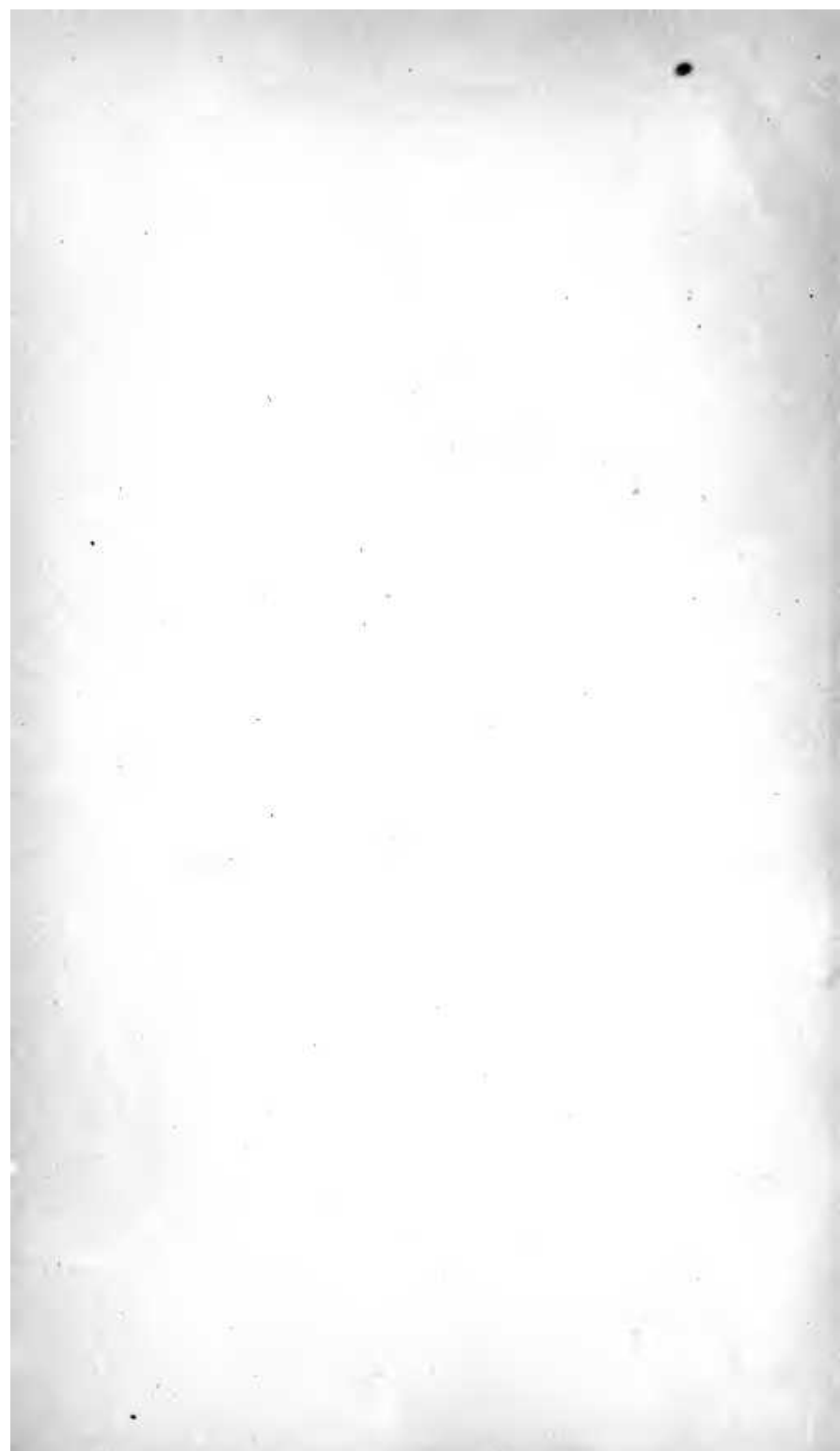
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To
PROFESSOR HERBERT B. ADAMS
Who encouraged this study

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PREFACE.

In May, 1895, I was led to begin this study of the "Neutrality of the American Lakes" by a letter of Honorable Edward Atkinson to President Daniel C. Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University, in which the subject was proposed for investigation, and by a subsequent letter from Mr. Atkinson, in which he referred to it as "one of the most suggestive events in our history." In order to obtain whatever has any bearing upon the subject and its connection with Anglo-American relations, I have carefully examined a large amount of material. Most of my work has been done at the Department of State and in the libraries of Washington, D. C., Buffalo, N. Y., Detroit, Mich., and Toronto, Canada.

The principal sources of the material upon which the study is based are: (1) The correspondence in the Bureau of Archives and Indexes at the Department of State; this includes "Notes" to and from the British Legation at Washington, "Instructions" to the American Legation at London, "Despatches" from the American Legation at London, "Domestic" and "Miscellaneous" letters, and Consular Reports; (2) The manuscript letters of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe in the Bureau of Rolls and Library; (3) Correspondence in the Record Office at London; (4) J. Q. Adams' "Memoirs" and "Castlereagh's Correspondence;" (5) Reports of Canadian Archives; (6) American State Papers; (7) Government Documents; (8) Reports of debates in Congress; (9) Parliamentary debates; (10) American and Canadian newspapers and pamphlets, and the London Times. Information has also been gathered from correspondence and talks with people along the lakes and from interviews with officials in the War, Navy, and Treasury Departments.

For valuable suggestions or information my thanks are due to Professor H. B. Adams, of Johns Hopkins Univer-

Preface.

sity; Hon. J. W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State; Mr. Alvey A. Adee, Assistant Secretary of State; Mr. Hubert Hall, of the Record Office, London; Hon. F. W. Seward, formerly Assistant Secretary of State; Mr. B. F. Stevens, of London; Professor H. P. Judson, of the University of Chicago; Mr. James Bain, Jr., Chief Librarian of the Toronto Public Library; Professor Goldwin Smith, of Toronto; ex-Congressman Geo. E. Adams, of Chicago; Governor H. S. Pin-gree, of Michigan; Mr. J. N. Larned, of the Buffalo Public Library; Miss Mary Hawley, of the Buffalo Historical Li-brary; Mr. Silas Farmer, of Detroit, Mich.; Mr. W. L. McCormick, of the Marine Record, Cleveland, Ohio; the mayors of various lake cities, and others. I especially desire to acknowledge the courtesies extended by Mr. Andrew H. Allen, Chief of the Bureau of Rolls and Library, Mr. S. M. Hamilton, Custodian of Archives, and Mr. Pendleton King, Chief of the Bureau of Archives and Indexes, in ren-dering materials accessible and in furnishing facilities for furthering my researches at the Department of State. The officials of the Foreign Office and Record Office at London have also assisted me in securing extracts from correspond-ence which could not be obtained at Washington.

J. M. CALLAHAN.

Johns Hopkins University,
Baltimore, December, 1897.

The Neutrality of the American Lakes and Anglo-American Relations.

I.

INTRODUCTION.

THE AMERICAN PEACE POLICY.

The majestic St. Lawrence—bearing its waters over rapids, by the sides of a thousand islands, and finally into the Atlantic—drains a system of lakes which has been a great determining factor in American history. Originally a barrier between Indian tribes, it later became a door to the interior of a vast continent, a highway for trade, and a boundary between two civilized nations. Along the shores of these lakes, the savagery of a new world met the civilization of an old one, struggled for a time to maintain itself, then retreated before the ever-advancing frontier of the Anglo-Saxon. Here, two powerful European peoples, hostile by long tradition, struggled for supremacy. The final conflict, which began near the present site of Pittsburg, decided that the English should occupy the land and that the French could not hold it vacant. Scarcely had the echoes of the victory of Wolfe over Montcalm at Quebec died away when the first sounds of the American Revolution came to be heard. The Anglo-Saxon had not won for England alone. A new star was about to appear in the galaxy of nations. The liberty-loving colonists who were battling with the forests and making a new life south of the lakes claimed the right to govern themselves in their new home. After eight years of opposition, England consented in 1783, and the United States began its career, with the lakes as its northern boundary. The young nation stood upon its feet,