

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

FROM THE SIGNING OF THE

DEFINITIVE TREATY OF PEACE.

10TH SEPTEMBER, 1783,

TO THE

ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION, MARCH 4, 1789.

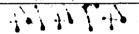
BEING

THE LETTERS OF THE PRESIDENTS OF CONGRESS, THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS-AMERICAN MINISTERS AT FOREIGN COURTS, FOREIGN MINISTERS NEAR CONGRESS—REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS, AND REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS ON VARIOUS LETTERS AND COMMUNICATIONS:

TOGETHER WITH

LETTERS FROM INDIVIDUALS ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

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Consigns to Mr. Jay a box of officers' muskets. Statement of ships fitted out by the English for the whale fishery in 1788 and 1789. The General of the order of Mathurins authorized to redeem the captives at Algiers. In case of danger of bankruptcy has directed Mr. Short to withdraw United States funds from the hands of M. Grand and to pay them to the Government. Conduct of M. Marbois in St. Domingo. Improvement of American credit at Amsterdam. Transfer of the domestic debt to Europe. Unsuccessful issue of the French loan. Proceedings of the National Assembly. Parties in France. Course of the Marquis de la Fayette. Speculations upon European affairs.

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Proceeds to Cowes, and thence to Norfolk, in Virginia. Will go directly to his own house, and thence to New York. Proceedings of the National Assembly. State of the French finances. Consumption of bread in France. Writes to M. Necker on the importation of salted provisions into France. Improvement of our commerce at Havre. Arrangement for lading with salt at Honfleur.

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The Honorable John Adams, Minister Plenipotentiary, to his Excellency the President of Congress. London, November 9, 1783...335

In September dangerously ill at Paris. On the 20th October quitted Auteuil, neighborhood of Passy, for London. Arrived in London the 26th October. Mr. Jay met in London. In a private capacity; will continue so unless authorized to negotiate on commerce. Commission and instructions expected; upon the reception of which Mr. Hartley is empowered to finish business. Thinks the negotiation would succeed better here than at Paris.

From the same to the same. London, November 13, 1783...336

Opinion of the British Ministry. The King's recommendation of the navigation act. The coalition count a great majority of members of the House of Commons; intend to strengthen themselves; in what manner; causes for

apprehension to the ruling Ministry. Demands of Ireland; policy pursued towards that country. Difficulties of the East Indian system. Public credit. A deficit of £4,000,000. A loan difficult, but popular. The United States another object of debate; probable friendly course of an opposition. Difficulty of dissuading the Administration from the policy their proclamations exhibit. London the only suitable place for negotiating. Mode of awing the Ministry. Better treating in London than Paris, even if Dr. Franklin be associated. Letter from Mr. Hartley. Interview requested. Request a matter of mere form. Importance of the real friendship of America. Present Ministers affecting to believe otherwise. Another war the fatal consequence.
Extract from the Secret Journal of Foreign Affairs, January 31, 1785339
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Election of John Adams to be Minister Plenipotentary to the Court of Great Britain, February 24, 1785340
Report of Secretary Jay of February 5, 1785340
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Report of Secretary Jay, February 10, 1785341
Case of Blair McClenachan.
Extract from the Secret Journal of Foreign Affairs, March 7,
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Congress permit the return of Dr. Benjamin Franklin.
John Jay to John Adams. New York, March 15, 1785343
Encloses extracts from the Journals of Congress, which give information of
his appointment, &c. From the same to the same. March 18, 1785344
Delay of the packet in sailing. Commission, instructions, &c., prepared. Commissions to John Adams and W. Smith. Extract from the Secret Journals of Congress, March 14, 1785, p. 344.
John Adams to John Jay. Bath Hotel, Westminster, May 29,
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Arrival at Westminster, May 25, 1785. Meets Colonel Smith, and visits Lord
Caermarthen, who gives his advice with regard to the presentation of credentials and introduction to their Majesties. Correspondence with the Secretary of State transmitted, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
John Jay to John Adams. March 31, 1785348
Transmits a certified copy of an act of Congress of the 21st instant, p. 348.
From the same to the same. New York, April 13, 1785349
Refers to former letters committed to Paul Randall, Esq.; letters also written
by Captain Lamb. Encloses copies of papers respecting the deportation of negroes and debts due British merchants. On these subjects instructions
partly turn: the papers are therefore transmitted. Papers transmitted: Ex-
tract of a letter from Sir Guy Carleton to General Washington, May 12,
April 15, 1783, p. 351. Copy of a Resolution of Congress of 26th May,
1763, p. 350. Extract from the General Order of General Washington, April 15, 1763, p. 351. Copy of a Resolution of Congress of 26th May, 1763, p. 352. General Washington to Sir Guy Carleton, June 2, 1783, p. 353. Extract of a letter from Sir Guy Carleton, in answer, p. 353. Extract of a letter from the Commissioners to General Washington, June 14, 1763,
353. Extract of a letter from Sir Guy Carleton, in answer, p. 353. Extract
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Carleton, p. 354. Copy of a Remonstrance to Sir Guy Carleton, June 9, 1783, p. 354. General Washington to the President of Congress, June 28, 1783, p. 356. Copy of a letter from Sir Guy Carleton to Robert R. Livingston, April 14, 1783, p. 357. Copy of a letter from General Washington to the President of Congress, May 8, 1783, p. 358. Copy of a letter from General Washington to Sir Guy Carleton, May 6, 1783, p. 359. Conference between General Washington and Sir Guy Carleton, p. 361. Copy of the Appointment and Instructions of the Commissioners, p. 363.
John Adams to John Jay. London, May 30, 1785365
Acknowledges the receipt of Mr. Jay's letter of the 31st March, with a resolution of Congress of the 21st March. Will obey the spirit of the resolution. The course of his Danish Majesty has produced a more liberal decision in England in conferring holy orders. Letters of the 13th April received. No news of Captain Lamb. Opinion of the French Court that Congress should send a Consul with full powers. Receipt of various communications from Mr. Jay. Ministers write monthly, but possess no certain evidence of their letters being received. Visits of English gentlemen; their conversation. Will be received in all respects as other foreign Ministers. It does not follow they will do what their honor and public faith require, either with regard to the posts, negroes, or debtors. Can ascertain nothing until publicly acknowledged, and time has been had to discuss these questions. P. S. Informed by Sir Clement C. Dormer that an audience will be granted on Wednesday.
From the same to the same. Bath Hotel, Westminster, June 1,
.1785
Audience of his Majesty. Usual ceremony and all necessary formalities, with some marks of attention. Hopes soon to be able to give some opinion of the disposition of the King and Ministers.
From the same to the same. Bath Hotel, Westminster, June 2,
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Advice of Lord Caermarthen and others to make speeches to their Majesties, being in accordance with form and custom. Invited by Lord Caermarthen to accompany him in his coach to Court. Detailed account of the interview with the King. The speech of Mr. Adams and reply of the King, manners of the King, who appeared deeply affected. Conversation which ensued, and departure. Other ceremonies to go through. Visit to the Queen, &c.
From the same to the same. Bath Hotel, Westminster, June 6,
1785371
Movements of Scotch merchants who had debts in America to petition Parliament. Interview with the persons delegated; their expectations. Reply and opinions of Mr. Adams upon the necessity of allowing time to the debtors. Pleasant and fortunate termination of the business. Delay in negotiation on account of the illness of Lord Caermarthen.
John Jay to John Adams. Office of Foreign Affairs, August 3,
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Acknowledges the receipt of letters to the 1st June. Replies to the various subjects of those letters.
John Adams to John Jay. Bath Hotel, Westminster, June 10,
1785376
Introduction to the Queen. Speech to her Majesty. Queen's reply. Reasons for sending an account of these formalities home. Compliments will not relax navigation acts. Have it in our power to enact the same. Scarcely possible to calculate their naval advantages.
From the same to the same. Westminster, June 17, 1785378
Visit to the Secretary of State by appointment. His Lordship expresses his good disposition towards America. Reciprocated on the part of the American people; but some causes of uneasiness existing, six principal points to

war with the United States. Their poverty a restraint. Attachment to their navigation act. Determination to consider us foreigners, to draw away our seamen; therefore despairs of any treaty until they feel the necessity for it. Recommends that the States should give the same power which has been granted by the State of New York. No hopes of a treaty without the unanimous concurrence of all the States in vigorous measures.
From the same to the same. Grosvenor Square, Westminster, July 29, 1785
Encloses copies of letters to Lord Caermarthen, with the project of a commercial treaty. Reasons assigned for this procedure which will embarrass the English Ministry. Expects no counter project nor any answer for a long time. No arrangement will be made unless the Congress should have delegated to them suprems power in matters of foreign commerce, and after a firm exercise of that supremacy.
John Adams to Lord Caermarthen. Grosvenor Square, July 14
1785401
Quotes the twenty-second article of the preliminary treaty. The same stipulations with Spain. Vessels captured and condemned in violation of the article. Improper translation of "Juqu'aux Isles Canaries." Gives the original. Intention of the contracting parties. Proposes to change, by convention, the phrascology, so as to read Juqu'a la latitude des Isles Canaries. From the same to the same. Grosyenor Square, July 27, 1785403
Informs his Lordship of the judgment rendered in New York under a mistaken interpretation of the armistice. Similar decrees in Connecticut and Rhode Island. Appeal lies from the States' admiralty courts to a court appointed by Congress. Parties should have appealed. Decisions of Massachusetts and all the other States, with those of the court of Halifax, conformable to the true intention of the armistice. In order to reader the decisions of courts conformable to each other, proposes a declaration in the form enclosed.
Form of Declaration proposed in the preceding letter404
John Adams to Lord Caermarthen. Grosvenor Square, July 29, 1785
Statement of the difficulties in commerce between the United States and Great Britain. No political arrangements existing, it was supposed trade would resume its former course. Debtors unable to make remittances in consequence of impediments. Submits to his Lordship the policy of persevering in their restrictive system, and thereby alienating American commerce, or forcing them to find substitutes with other nations, or in manufactures at home. With a view to a candid discussion, proposes to his Majesty's Ministers the project of a fair and equitable treaty of commerce. Submits the question whether the negotiation shall be conducted with his Lordship or any other person.
Draft of a Commercial Treaty submitted to Lord Caermarthen, con-
taining twenty-six articles
Report of Secretary Jay on the draft of a commercial treaty, February 2, 1786, p. 417.
John Jay to John Adams. Office of Foreign Affairs, August 3, 1785
Transmits his report of the 9th June, 1785, with the letter of John Carter, on the detention of American prisoners, p. 418.
From the same to the same. New York, October 14, 1785419
Acknowledges the receipt of letters to the 29th July, with their enclosures. Agrees with Mr. Adams in opinion as to the conduct and policy of the United States. Character of the present Congress. Letters of Mr. Adams Vol. II.—B

useful. Remarks upon his silence touching the posts. Will communicate the acts of the State Legislatures. War with Algiers may lay the foundation for a navy. Doctor Franklin at Philadelphia; hopes he will reconcile parties. Congratulations on the issue of the discussions with the Netherlands.

John Adams to John Jay. Grosvenor Square, Westminster, August 6, 1785......421

Change of the spirit of the times since December, 1783; favorable disposition at that period to America. The national system not then settled. Since, commerce has reverted to its old channel. The English boast that it can flow in no other. Opinions decided in favor of navigation acts; causes of this opinion. The course of the United States. Refers to discussions in Congress in 1774. Great Britain has commenced commercial hostilities, originating in jealousy. They consider us as dangerous rivals, and are fearful of their manufacturers, merchants, and seamen passing over to us. If a commercial war is to be waged, advises temperance and circumspection. Would not advise the struggle if there was any prospect of justice without it. No answer from Lord Caermarthen; will not press one.

From the same to the same. Grosvenor Square, Westminster, August 8, 1785......423

Suspects Ministers of a design to impose the shackles of the navigation acts upon Ireland, that the three kingdoms may act in concert against America. Hints of a union with Ireland thrown out in Parliament. Ministerial publications. Extract from the bill grounded on the twenty propositions of Mr. Fitt. The extract proves the design of drawing Ireland into the combination. Jealousy of the United States not confined to England. France or England would rather serve the other than the United States. Statute of 5 Ric. 2 C. 3 quoted. If the United States were able and willing to imitate the statute, what would be its consequences. Character of the people. Are they capable of the exertion? What would foreign nations say? Such an act would lay the axe at the root of British commerce, revenue, and naval power. Suggests a heavy duty on foreign ships. Speculations upon prohibitory acts of the United States. Foreigners should not participate in the coasting trade. Vast increase of American naval power will be the consequence in a few years. France and England equally infatuated with regard to America.

From the same to the same. Grosvenor Square, Westminster, August 10, 1785......428

Arrêt of the King of France worthy of consideration. First avowal by any sovereign of commercial principles so generous and noble. The United States have propagated the sentiment, and have more cause of complaint that liberty is not universally admitted. Selfish policy of England. Fearful that we shall be obliged to imitate her practice. Would venture upon monopolies and exclusions if found to be the only arms of defence. Future course and policy of the United States. Wishes no distinction between the ships and mariners of different States: should have greater privileges than foreigners.

John Jay to John Adams. New York, November 1, 1785....430

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From the same to the same. New York, November 1, 1785...431

Transmits an act of Congress of 13th October, 1785, on British claims and encroachments upon the northeast boundary. Encloses copies of papers, Nos. 1 to 14, inclusive, pp. 431-454.

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Encloses the copy of an act of Congress compensating the services of Monsieur Dumas.

John Jay to John Adams. New York, November 2, 1785454
Introduces Mr. Houdon, the celebrated sculptor of Paris. Employed to make a statue of General Washington.
John Adams to John Jay. Grosvenor Square, Westminster, August 25, 1785455
Long conference with Mr. Pitt. Minute detail of what passed at the conference. Difficulty of eliciting opinions. Reasons for their silence. Mr. Pitt more open than was expected. Would be pleased at receiving answers to communications, but does not expect them. Thinks the navigation acts will be suffered to go into operation experimentally.
From the same to the same. Grosvenor Square, Westminster, August 28, 1785
Encloses for Congress the statute 25 Geo. 3, c. 81, with 25 Geo. 3, c. 67, prohibiting the exportation of certain tools, and the seducing artificers and workmen to go into parts beyond the seas; enumerates the prohibiting tools, as going to shew the spirit of that country towards the United States This statute is a volume of politics for us. Facility of obtaining the same tools in France, with printed descriptions.
From the same to the same. Grosvenor Square, Westminster, August
29, 1785
Liberal system of commerce of the United States. France an artful appearance of it. By our liberality England and France make a greater advantage of their monopolies. A sketch of the commercial conflict between England and France during the reigns of the Stuarts. The effect of the policy of England upon the United States. Can only be counteracted by navigation acts. Prohibitions protecting duties and bounties.
From the same to the same. Grosvenor Square, Westminster, August 30, 1785467
Necessity of the United States imposing restrictions. Would exclude British ships from "coming and dealing in" our exportations. Other nations might be permitted, unless the English found means to manage our exportations through them. A retaliation for the exclusion of American ships from the British dominions. How long will Americans consent to pay four to five hundred per cent. upon articles of their produce, while British subjects pay but ten per cent. upon any of their commodities in our ports? Refers to the stipulation of the 18th article of the definitive treaty of peace, concerning new arrangements of commerce; also to the 9th article of the treaty between Spain and Great Britain. Mr. Crawford sent to France to treat under the above article. Nothing will be effected. Fixed intention of the English Ministers to preserve peace with France and Spain. If the expectations and hypothesis of Mr. Pitt are justified in 1786, which he declared at the opening the budget in 1785, they will persevere in their course towards America in spite of remonstrances, prohibitions, and retaliation, wage a new war, and keep possession of the western posts. America no party in her favor. Patience will do no good under the unequal burthens. Nothing but retaliation. How England may farther injure us. Our only resource to export our own produce, and encourage manufactures. System of the Ministers not yet digested; dependent upon contingencies.
From the same to the same. Grosvenor Square, Westminster, August 31, 1785471
Anecdote of an Italian Ambassador. His mode of obtaining intelligence. Ministerial mode of sounding the English people. The method put in practice upon the admission of American ships and oil. Unanimous voice against it. Remarks made to Mr. Pitt upon the political writers; their theories, opinions; corrects their errors. Present subjects of discussion by the English press. Caution of the Ministers; yet supposes, from some manifested anxiety, that propositions have been made to the Courts of France and Spain in relation to pending negotiations.

John Adams to John Jay. Grosvenor Square, Westminster, Sep tember 2, 1785
Mr. Temple has gone to America as Consul General. No proposition has ye been made to send a Minister Plenipotentiary to America. Recommends the step, but waits the instructions of Congress. Advantage of there being Minister near the Government of the United States. Thinks the appointment of Mr. Temple should be met by corresponding appointments. Consul and Vice Consuls beneficial to Ministers. Recommends the appointment of Consuls in Holland, Sweden, Prussia. Wherefore.
From the same to the same. Grosvenor Square, September 3
Introduces Mr. John Wingrove. His knowledge of the East Indies.
From the same to the same. Grosvenor Square, Westminster, Sep tember 6, 1785
Acknowledges the receipt of letters of the 3d August. Letters of credence Omission to the Queen explained to Lord Caermarthen. Expects no answe concerning the posts until the meeting of Parliament. Silence of the Ministers. People discontented, and danger of mobs. The lower order favorably disposed to America, hence the efforts of the press to counteract this tendency and prevent emigration. The Danish Minister informed of the resolution of the 21st March.
From the same to the same. Grosvenor Square, Westminster, Sep tember 15, 1785
Transmits by Mr. Charles Storer the ratification of the treaty and convention between the United States and the States General of the United Netherlands Wishes the receipt may be noted in the Journals of Congress.
John Jay to John Adams. New York, November 26, 178547
Meeting of Congress and election of Mr. Hancock. President has receive letters to the 15th September, with their enclosures—laid before Congress Encloses a copy of the proceedings of the Commissioners respecting th deportation of negroes. Mr. Temple arrived. Acts of Rhode Island regulating trade. Partial acts may produce a general system. The Federa Government alone competent to the task.
John Adams to John Jay. Grosvenor Square, October 15, 178547
Mr. Jay's letter of the 6th September, with the act of Congress of the 18t August, received. Agrees with Mr. Jay in the sentiment that it is the interest of England and America to be well with each other. But such is now the opinion of no party. The reply to the demand for the surrender of the posts only certain hints about the debts. No formal requisition yet made be memorial. Will do it at the proper time, if so instructed; but would be glas of the orders of Congress. Different modes of affecting England and cour tervailing her restrictions. Mr. Barclay appointed to go to Morocco; other appointments. Can obtain no answer from the Ministry. Other foreig Ministers in the same predicament. The idea of a treaty with America ha raised the value of stocks; but entertains no sanguine hopes.
From the same to the same. Grosvenor Square, October 17 1785
Neutral policy of the United States. Jealousy of France and England. Recons for diminishing the power of the United States. An alliance courte by England, and wherefore rejected. Something expected which Americ cannot concede. Importance of the question now before the Ministry Whether to yield to the demands of the United States or force them into other and closer connexions of alliance and commerce with France, Spain and Holland. Treaty with Portugal; commercial stipulations; their vai influence. The United States may form a new commercial treaty with France upon the same principles. Its fatal effect upon England. Whe should form the basis of a commercial treaty. The United States believe

incapable of acting with energy. Embarrassed with treating; how far prudent to go. Despair of the Ministry.

Visit to Lord Caermarthen by appointment. Delivers a memorial for the discharge of Americans. The correspondence of Governor Bowdoin and Captain Stanhope, and a letter concerning the questions agitated at Paris by the Duke of Dorset. Details a long conversation with the Minister on commerce and navigation. Unsatisfactory result. Sayings of persons hostile to the United States. Indecision of the Ministry owing to their not knowing how to act. Fearful of attempting what they ought to do. The commerce of America will have no relief until she has retaliated. Navigation acts will avail in treating with France and Holland as well as England. Situation of England. Union of all parties against America. The remedies which Congress and the States have it in their power to apply. Money in Amsterdam nearly exhausted. Extravagance of a party in England which would force Mr. Pitt into a war with America. Rise of the stocks. National pride and vanity increased in a greater proportion. His only hope in the resolution and unanimity of his fellow-citizens.

Attempt of the Crown to relax the navigation act in the treaty with Portugal. Parliament and the nation would not admit it. Consequent restraint upon the Ministers, and fear of venturing upon a treaty with America, notwithe standing the sense of Parliament. Expiration of the American intercourse act, and the Newfoundland act. The revival of those statutes will bring on debate. Sketch of a debate which ensued upon Mr. Pitt's moving to bring in a bill for confining, for a time to be limited, the trade between the United States and his Majesty's subjects in the Island of Newfoundland, to bread, flour, and live-stock, to be imported in none but British-built ships, belonging to British subjects. Reasons for giving this abridgment of the debate. The United States may learn from it their duty. A plain induction, viz: that no man of any party had the courage to declare himself for a free trade between the United States and any of the British dominions in America. Mr. Pitt against a total prohibition, but would confine the intercourse to so few articles that the United States must reject the narrow intercourse. A settled plan to dupe us out of our carrying trade. If the United States submit, they deserve the contempt of the world. The honorable stand of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Hopes Congress will not be lulled by any fair expressions of Mr. Temple. No reasonable relief can be obtained for our commerce from England. The question submitted, what shall America do? Advises retaliations and prohibitions. National prejudice in favor of the navigation act, from the opinion the United States cannot unite in laws and measures which would make one.

Papers relative to Captain Stanhope to be sent to Lord Howe by the Marquis of Caermarthen. His Lordship's opinion of the letter. The Court will probably disapprove of them.

John Jay to John Adams. New York, December 5, 1785....501

Transmits an act of Congress respecting Mr. Temple, which is believed to be just and liberal. Extract from the Scoret Journals, December 22, 1785, p. 502.

Encloses a copy of a letter of the 21st December from Mr. Temple. Direction of Congress to communicate it to his Britannic Majesty, with the determination of Congress thereupon. The office of Consul General does not extend

to matters of this kind; may intimate that Congress expect a Minister. The British Court would receive more accurate information than they at present obtain. Letters acknowledged to the 27th October, 1785. Report of Secretary Jay, January 31, 1786, p. 503. Report of Secretary Jay, March 22, 1786, p. 505.
John Jay to John Adams. New York, February 3, 1786510
Letters from Mr. Adams to the 27th October, with their enclosures, under the consideration of Congress. Transmits two reports of Secretary Thomson Vessels about to sail for Canton. Indications of jealousy with the Dutch. A rich cargo direct from India. Consequences important. Advance of the public paper of New York.
Report of the Secretary of Congress, January 4, 1786511
John Jay to John Adams. New York, February 22, 1786515
Transmits papers relative to Massachusetts. Nine States not yet represented Growth of Federal opinions; greater progress in the North than South Copies of papers referred to, with the report of Mr. Jay thereon, pp. 516-525
John Adams to John Jay. Grosvenor Square, Westminster, Novem-
ber 4, 1785
Arrêt of the King of France granting a bounty of ten livres per quintal upor fish of the French fisheries, and an impost upon all foreign fish. Commu nicates the fact to Lord Caermarthen. His Lordship's character. Mr. Pitt change of sentiments towards America. Doubts his return to first principles unless forced by American navigation acts. Proceedings at Charlestoi encouraging. Trade with America must come under the consideration of Parliament. Their deliberations only to be influenced by American navigation acts. English nation blinded by prejudice and passion. State of the British press.
John Jay to John Adams. Office of Foreign Affairs, May 1 1786
Informs of the pleasure of Congress to protract negotiations.
John Adams to John Jay. Grosvenor Square, Westminster, November 5, 1785
Return to London of the Chevalier Pinto. Communicates the desire of the Court of Portugal to form a treaty with the United States. Detail of a conversation upon the commerce of the two countries, and preliminary measures Observations of the Chevalier upon the British navigation act. Inquires into the views of the United States with regard to a Minister and Consul. American ships will be admitted at Macao. General contest for the carrying trade Commercial treaties become fashionable. Attempts to retard the progress of the United States.
From the same to the same. Grosvenor Square, November 11
1785
Trade to India, and advice to merchants. The direct trade to be promoted be imposing heavy duties upon Indian goods via Europe. The intercours worthy of attention. Propriety of Americans conducting themselves we towards the natives.
Mr. Jay's Report on the preceding letter53
John Adams to John Jay. Grosvenor Square, November 24 1785
Acknowledges receipt of letters of the 14th of October. Defensive alliance between France and Holland signed at Paris the 10th instant. English attempt to defeat the measure. Thinks the power of England endangered and that America should join the defensive alliance. Nothing can be effected in London.

of the posts. Believes they will not comply nor return an answer. Distrust of leading politicians in England; their total want of patriotism. Fox an his friends ruined by expenses of the last elections. North and his friend afraid of popular vengeance. Therefore sees nothing to prevent Americ passing navigation acts, or even forming a new alliance with France. Russi as well as Portugal piqued with the Court of Great Britain. Inquiry latel made why the United States did not make advances to the Empress of Russia?
John Adams to John Jay. Grosvenor Square, November 24 178553
Petition of Shelburne. England in danger of convulsions. Ill effects of the States splitting up into small communities; demonstrated from history Propositions to that effect do harm abroad, being considered indicative crestlessness of disposition. Thinks this spirit should be checked. Ha heard of Dr. Franklin's arrival in Philadelphia. Hopes he will reconcile the Pennsylvanians to certain alterations in their constitution.
From the same to the same. Grosvenor Square, Westminster December 2, 1785
Encloses copies of letters to and from Lord Caermarthen, on the appointmen of Mr. Anstey, to prevent imposition upon the Commissioners in ascertainin the claims of the Royalists.
Lord Caermarthen to John Adams. St. James's, November 30 1785540
On the subject of the appointment of Mr. Anstey. John Adams to Lord Caermarthen. Grosvenor Square, Decembe 2, 1785
Replies to his Lordship, and expresses his satisfaction at the appointment. John Adams to John Jay. Grosvenor Square, December 6 1785
Important considerations sacrificed in Great Britain to a momentary tranquillity and credit. Expected fate of the enclosed memorial. Thinks if no answer is given it should be demanded, and that he should take leave and return home. It now remains with the States to determine whether there is or is not a union in America. With union they may be respected. Advises that all the great sea-port towns should think of the means of defence, and the militia be placed on the best possible footing. African affairs. Happy sit uation of the people of America; their future power. Propensity to the se compared to that of the water-fowl. Practical statesmen will act accordingly Memorial respecting the evacuation of the posts, addressed to the Ministry of his Britannic Majestv, dated at Westminster, the 30th November, 1785 p. 542.
From the same to the same. Grosvenor Square, Westminster December 9, 178554
Interview with Lord Caermarthen, who states that he is about to reply officially to the communications of Mr. Adams. Presents to his Lordship the memorial of the 30th November. Reasons for the presentation.
From the same to the same. Grosvenor Square, December 12
Announces an official answer from the Marquis of Caermarthen, with a letter from the Lords of the Admiralty. The answer concerning the sailors more favorable than was expected. That respecting Captain Stanhope as much so. General complaints of the foreign Ministers at not receiving an answer to their memorials respecting seamen.

Lord 178		to John	Adams.	St. James's,	December 9
	the King, with t	he memorial	concerning t	t of Captain Star he detention of A by the King's con ships on these st y, dated Decemb Captain Stanhope	merican seamen
John	Adams to	John Jay.	Grosver	ior Square, I	December 15
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with merchants; their inability if desirous of effecting an equitable settlement. Congress and the States must not relax their measures. Discriminating duties recommended. Report of Mr. Jay upon preceding letter dated March 30, 1786, p. 559.
dated March 30, 1786, p. 559.
John Adams to John Jay. Grosvenor Square, January 21, 1786
Interview with the Chevalier del Pinto. Question of sending a Portuguese Ambassador to America. Lord Caermarthen had stated he was about to answer the memorial concerning the posts; delayed for further information concerning the debts. Mr. Eden believes there will be a treaty of commerce with America in a year or two. One with France not probable. Reasons for the appointment of Eden to the Court of Versailles.
From the same to the same. Grosvenor Square, January 26 1786
Introduces John Anstey, barrister at law and member of Parliament, being vested with authority to verify the claims of loyalists. Transmits debates and the King's speech. Singular forgetfulness of the King and every member of both Houses. Both parties in the State agreed to a confederation with Prussia and Denmark. They likewise agree that the resources of the country are inexhaustible. A confederation with Russia and Denmark would be beneficial to America; in what manner. A friendly settlement with Spair desirable. A Minister should be sent to Holland, whose inhabitants are the most cordial friends we have in Europe. Conversation with the Marquis of Landsdowne and Lord Abingdon. Opinions deduced therefrom.
John Jay to John Adams, May 4, 1786
Acknowledges receipt of letters to the 26th January, 1786; have all been laid before Congress. No instructions from Congress to say anything on the subjects of them. States not represented. Prussian treaty received and ratification reported. Printed papers transmitted; will give some idea of affairs. Proposed imposts gaining ground. Mr. Anstey arrived. Mr. Hancock absent from Congress. Thinks the President of Congress should absent himself as little as possible.
John Adams to John Jay. Grosvenor Square, February 9, 1786563 Recommends and eulogizes in a particular manner Colonel Humphreys, who
From the same to the same. Grosvenor Square, February 14, 1786
Remarks on two pamphlets transmitted by Mr. Jay.
From the same to the same. Grosvenor Square, February 16, 1786
On African affairs. An envoy from Tripoli in London.
From the same to the same. Grosvenor Square, February 17,
The Tripoline Ambassador; the object of his mission. Interview with him:
From the same to the same. Grosvenor Square, February 20, 1786
Second interview with the Tripolitan Minister; relation of the conference. Mr. Jefferson requested to come over to London. If the sum limited by Congress should be insufficient for the treaty, thinks a million of guilders might be borrowed in Holland.
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John Adams to John Jay. Grosvenor Square, May 25, 1786..659 No memorial has been presented concerning the negroes. Reasons for the delay. Lord Caermarthen's justification of the detention of the posts in the memorial of the 30th November. The same answer, or a reference to that answer, would be given to other memorials. Advises all laws in contravention of the treaty to be repealed, and the debtors left to settle their disputes at law. Thinks no jury would give interest. Various suggestions respecting the debts; but believes it a sounder policy and nobler spirit to repeal at once every law inconsistent with the treaty. Credit and commerce would be

increased.

- From the same to the same. Grosvenor Square, May 28, 1786..661 South American affairs. An agent arrested at Rouen. Another in London applying to Government for aid. Persons might be found to undertake an office similar to that of M. Beaumarchais. An opinion prevailing that a revolution would be agreeable to the United States. Reasons why France and Portugal should assist Spain. England would reap the greatest benefit. European policy. Alliances probable to liberate South America. The consequences. Refers to a pamphlet, written in 1783, "La Crise de l'Europe." Extracts from the work. England preparing to strike a blow at the house of Rourbon. Bourbon.
- From the same to the same. Grosvenor Square, June 6, 1786...667 When taxes are laid money may be borrowed. If they are not laid the public servants had better return home. The system of England settled. Choice of the United States.
- From the same to the same. Grosvenor Square, June 6, 1786..666 Encloses papers relative to African affairs.
- John Jay to John Adams. New York, August 19, 1786......667 Acknowledges the receipt of letters to the 6th June. Delays in Congress for want of adequate representation. It is therefore letters are unanswered and instructions not given on essential points. Treaty expected from Portugal. Has advised new commissions for Messrs. Adams and Jefferson. Regrets his letters do not convey more important matter. Would be at no loss to form a judgment, but might not coincide with Congress.
- John Adams to John Jay. Grosvenor Square, June 16, 1786..668 Mr. Jay's letter of the 4th May received. Lord Caermarthen has spoken of the civil reception which Mr. Anstey writes he received. His Lordship says that a Minister will certainly be sent to America. The difficulty was to find a suitable person. Long conversation with his Lordship. Posts, debts, &c. Recommends that Congress should require the States to repeal all laws irreconcilable to the treaty, with a declaration that interest is no part of the bona fide debts. The question to be then left to the judges and juries. The opinion of Mr. Adams is, that interest is no part of the bona fide debt.
- From the same to the same. London, June 27, 1786......670 Mr. Jay's letter of the 1st May received, with the orders of Congress. The vessel which was the bearer of the reply to the memorial of the 30th November having sprung aleak and put into Lisbon, encloses duplicate copies.
- From the same to the same. London, July 15, 1786......670 Conduct of Captain Stanhope at Boston reprehensible. His justification considered by the Lords of the Admiralty a further provocation. A rap over the knuckles. Instructions to be given to Sir Guy Carleton concerning the eastern boundary. A Minister to the United States not yet appointed.
- London, July 30, 1786......671 From the same to the same. Mr. Jay's letter of the 6th June received, with the ratification of the treaty with Prussia. Mr. Penn, a British Senator and friend to America, the bearer of this communication. Laments the lust for paper money in some parts of

the United States. Its evil consequences. Has learned with great satisfaction that Mr. Jay has received his letter of the 4th March, containing the answer of the British Court to the memorial respecting the posts. Wishe Mr. Jay's sentiments upon it, that being the most important despatch ye transmitted. Desires instructions of Congress concerning the negroes.
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From the same to the same. New York, February 6, 178768
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John Adams to John Jay. Grosvenor Square, November 30
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John Jay to John Adams. New York, February 21, 178768
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