treaty will warrantee to her, naturally and in a manner the most certain, the consumption of the greatest part of her manufactures; for there exists a population of near fourteen millions, who clothe themselves in foreign manufactures, and who consume an infinity of articles of European luxury. The commerce of England would derive, moreover, considerable advantages from the precious fruits and immense productions of South America, by spreading these articles by means of their capitals and establishments in the other parts of the world. The basis of this treaty should be such, that the entry of no foreign manufactured article should be prohibited.

6. The pasage, or navigation of the Isthmus of Panama, which ought immediately to be made practicable as well as the navigation of the lake of Nicaragua, which shall be also, and without loss of time opened for the prompt and easy communication between the South sea, and the Atlantic ocean; being for England objects of the highest interest. South America will warrantee to her for a certain number of years, the navigation of the one and the other passage, upon conditions, which though they may be more favorable, shall not however be exclusive.

7. In the present circumstances, we will not establish any treaty of commerce with the allies of South America; considering that the rights of importation and exportation ought to be established for the common interest of all the people, composing the colonies of South America, and especially the countries known under the name of vice royalties of Mexico, Santa Fee Lima and Rio de la Plata, provinces of Caracas, Quito, Chili, &c. It will be necessary when the impulsion shall be given to South America to wait for the assembly of the deputies of these different countries in a representative body, to be able, in this respect to take together and at once, definitive arrangements. Those which exist at present, shall continue to subsist, upon the same footing, with regard to the nationals, as well as to all the friendly powers.

8. The intimate relations of association, which the bank of London would be in a situation, to form, hereafter, with that of Lima and of Mexico, to the end to support each other mutually would not be one of the least advantages which the independence and the alliance of South America would offer to G. Britain. By this means the monied credit of England would be placed upon foundations that could not be shaken.

9. The United States of America might be invited to acceed to a treaty of friendship and alliance. We might warrantee to them the possession of the two Floridas, and even that of Louisiana: the Mississippi being in all respects the best and most solid barrier, which can be established between the two grand nations who occupy the American continent. In return, the United States should furnish at their expence, to South America, an auxiliary body of troops of five thousand infantry and two thousand cavalry, during the war that should take place on occasion of their independence.

10. On the supposition that South America should be, at any future time, and after the conclusion of the peace, attacked by any power whatever, the U. States by an article of the treaty of defensive alliance to be concluded, should furnish the same number of land troops, stipulated in the preceding article.—The quivolent of South America should be represented by a sum of money.

11. With regard to the islands which the Spanish Americans possess in the American Archipellago, South America ought not to retain any but that of Cuba, for the sake of the port of the Havana, the possession of which, by reason of its situation on the passage of the Gulph of Mexico, is indispensable to her safety; the said port being, so to speak, the gate through which it is necessary to go out of the gulph. With regard to the islands of Porto Rico, of the Trinity, and of Margarita, South America not perceiving in their possession any direct interest, might co-operate in seeing them occupied by her allies, England and the U. States of America, who would derive from them very considerable advantages.

12. The passage of the isthmus of Panama, as well as that of the lake of Nicaragua, should be equally warranted for all the merchandizes belonging to the citizens of the U. S. of America; and the exportation of all the productions of South America should be equally encouraged in their vessels of transportation; the Americans of the North becoming accessarily for us, what the Hollanders have for a long time been in regard to the powers of the North, that is to say our carriers.

13. The military operations upon our American continent, as well as the arrangements to be made in this respect with England and the United States of America, on occasion of the succours which these powers will afford us in quality of allies. for the support of our independence, shall be confided for the whole duration of the war to the consummate experience, talents, and patriotism of our compatriot and colleague D. Francisco de Miranda, born at Caracas, in the province of Venezuda.—The important services, which during fifteen years, he has rendered to the cause of the independence of our country, give him incontestable rights to this charge. He will receive in this respect instructions in greater detail, from the moment when a body of troops shall disembark on the Spanish American continent, or when the militia of the country shall be found, in whole or in part, assembled in arms. We will confine ourselves, for the present, to the forming a desire to see commenced the military operations, by the isthmus of Panama, and on the side of Santa fi, both because of the importance of the post and by reason of the humour of the people disposed, at the first signal, to arm themselves in favor of the independence of their country. To this effect it would be still to be desired that a squadron of eight or ten ships of the line should cruise in the sea of the South; otherwise it would be to be feared that Spain, maintaining maritime forces on those coasts, might obstruct all our operations on the sea of the South.

14. D. Joseph del Pozo y. Sucre and D. Manuel Joseph de Salas, shall depart without delay and conformably with their instructions for Madrid, to the end to present themselves to the junta to render an account of their mission at Paris, and lay before them a duplicate of the present instrument; the Junta, waiting only for the return of these two commissioners, to dissolve themselves immediately and resort to the different points of the American continent, where the presence of the members who compose it, is indispensably necessary to provoke, upon the appearance of the succours of our allies, an explosion, combined and general, on the part of the people of South America.

15. D. Francisco de Miranda and D. Pablo de Olavide are authorised to name a certain number of agents, civil and military, to assist them in their mission; but the employments that they shall see fit to bestow shall only be provisioned and revocable at pleasure. until the instant of the formation of the continental, representative assembly, who along will have the right to confirm or annul these appointments, according as they shall judge convenient.

16. D. Francisco de Miranda and D. Pablo de Olavide are equally authorised to borrow, in the name of the Spanish American Colonies, above named, the sums of money which they shall believe necessary to fulfil the commission with which they are charged. They shall allow the interest, ordinary parallel cases, and shall remain responsible for the employment of this money, for which they shall render an account to the government of South America, whenever they shall be required.

17. D. Francisco de Miranda and D Pablo de Olavide are further instructed to procure, in England, with the least possible delay, the following objects, to wit:

A. A complete train of artillery for seiges composed at least of sixty pieces of iron, in good condition; and one hundred other pieces, both of light artillery for battalions, and artillery of station.

B. Complete cloathing for twenty thousand men, of infantry, and five thousand men of cavalry, with the accoutrements necessary for the horses.

C. Thirty thousand swords, in the Roman fashion, for the infantry.

D. Ten thousand sarises or pikes, in the Macedonian fashion, of thirteen feet in length.

E. Tents, of a conical figure, in the Turkish fashion, for an encampment of thirty thousand men.

F. Fifty good military telescopes.

18. If the precarious state of his health, or other causes unforeseen should place D. Pablo de Olavide in an impossibility of resorting to Paris, within twenty days to pursue his mission to London, D. Francisco de Miranda shall proceed alone. He shall enjoy in this situation, the same authority as if he were accompanied and assisted by the counsels of his colleague. If a case should occur, in which imperious circumstances should demand the support of a colleague, D. Francisco de Miranda is authorised, if he shall judge it convenient for the good of the commission with which he is entrusted, to associate with him in his important functions, his compatriot D. Pedro Caro, who is already actually employed by him in London, in a confidential mission, or any other person of probity and talents, for whom he can be responsible. And vice versa, if by any effect of the revolutionary regimen in France, or by a failure of health, D. Francisco de Miranda should be hindered from proceeding to London, D. Pablo de Olavide should equally have the right to pursue alone this impertant commission, and to associate with him a colleague if he judges it convenient.

We, D. Francisco de Miranda, D. Joseph del Pozo y Sucre, and D. Manuel Joseph de Salas, commissioners of the Junta of the deputies of the cities and provinces of South America after a mature examination of the foregoing articles, declare that the said articles ought to serve as a power and as instructions to our commissioners to London, and in case of need to Philadelphia. D. Francisco de Miranda, and D. Pablo de Olavide, willing that these presents should supply the want of any other instrument in form, which the tyrannical situation under which France groans at this day, has hindered us from transmitting them; having composed them for the facility of negociation, in the French language, and having taken a copy translated into the Spanish language, compared and signed by us, to be transmitted to the Junta at Madrid.

Such are only the measures which the actual circumstances have permitted us to take: considering that our principal agent and our compatriot D. Francisco de Miranda is obliged to live in a profound retreat, to withdraw himself from the proscription, which strikes at this day all the citizens distinguished by their virtue and their talents: a proscription which is the only cause of the infinite delays and difficulties which we have had to overcome.

Done at Paris, the 22d of Dec. 1797.

(L. S.) Joseph del Pozo y Sucre,
(L. S.) Manuel Joseph de Salas,
(L. S.) Francisco de Miranda.

LUDICO. DU PEROU, *Secretary.*

Conformable to the original,
F. DE MIRANDA.

You have now the whole of these documents, excepting an estimate in Spanish, of the population of all the Provinces, which amounts, as I understand it, to eighteen millions, and the productions, which are very great. Any gentleman who will give himself the trouble to call on me may see and copy and translate this estimate if he pleases. I have not confidence enough in my own knowledge of the Spanish language to attempt it.

I shall make no remarks upon these papers at present, whatever I may have a call to do hereafter, but these. 1.—From whom the letters to Gen. Knox and Col. Hamilton were; whether from Gen. Miranda, Mr. King, or any other I know not, having never heard or enquired. I am equally ignorant of their contents. 2—No intimation from Mr. Pitt or any other member of the British Cabinet, was ever officially communicated to me through Mr. King or Mr. Liston. If there had been, I should most certainly have attended very soberly to the subject and made a very respectful answer. 3—I thought it not only consistent with the dignity of a President of the United States, but that it would have been a violation of his sworn duty to enter into a personal correspondence with Miranda, whom I never saw, and of whom I knew nothing but that he was exciting a war with the king of Spain, a sovereign with whom the United were at peace and in friendship. 4—These papers were communicated to me after I had accepted overtures of negociation with France, & appointed ambassadors. If this negociation and the subsequent peace with France can support the charges against me of "quashing the negociations with Miranda," and of putting an end to "enterprizes of great pith and moment," I plead guilty, and shall glory in it forever.

JOHN ADAMS.

Quincy, May 10, 1810.

MARCH TERM, 1810.

ON application to the Judges of Dorchester county court by *Ann Jones* of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplementary acts thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of her property and a list of her creditors, on oath, as far as she can ascertain them as directed by said acts, being annexed to her petition, and the said court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Ann Jones has resided the two preceding years within the State of Maryland.—It is therefore adjudged and ordered by the said court that the said Ann Jones by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore, and in the Town of Easton, three months before Saturday the third day of November next, and to be continued in the said papers for six successive weeks, and also by setting up like notice at the court house door, three months before the said day, give notice to her crediors to appear before the said county court, at the court house in the said county on the said day for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for their benefit, and to answer interrogatories which her creditors may propose to her, the said Ann Jones then and there complying with the requisites of said acts of assembly.

H. DICKINSON, CLK.

June 19, 1810 6

BANK.

THE subscribers being appointed a committee to contract for the building a Banking House in Easton, give notice, that they are now ready to receive proposals for the materials and building the same.

OWEN KENNARD,
WM. MELUY,
JOSEPH HASKINS.

April 24, 1810 w

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

(BY THE JOHN ADAMS.)

WASHINGTON CITY, June 15.

London, February 19, 1810.

SIR—I received on the 12th inst. by Mr. Powel, whom I had sent some time before to France, a letter from General Armstrong, of which a copy is enclosed; and, keeping in view the instructions contained in your letter to me of the 11th of November last, I have written to Lord Wellesley, to enquire whether any, and if any, what blockades of France, instituted by Great Britain during the present war, before the first of January, 1807, are understood here to be in force. A copy of my letter to Lord Wellesley is enclosed.

It is not improbable that this official enquiry will produce a declaration, in answer to it, that none of their blockades are in force; and I should presume that such a declaration will be received in France as substantially satisfying the condition announced to me by General Armstrong.

I am not aware that this subject could have been brought before the British government in any other form than that which I have chosen. It would not, I think, have been proper to have applied for a revocation of the blockades in question, (at least before it is ascertained that they are in existence) or to have professed, in my letter to Lord Wellesley, to found upon General Armstrong's communication my enquiry as to their actual state. I have, however, supposed it to be indispensable (and have acted accordingly) that I should explain to Lord Wellesley, in conversation, the probability afforded by General Armstrong's letter, that a declaration by this government, to the effect above mentioned, would be followed by the recal of the Berlin decree.

I cannot, perhaps, expect to receive from Lord Wellesley an answer to my letter, in time to send a copy by the John Adams, now in the Downs or at Portsmouth; but I will send it by an early opportunity, and will take care that General Armstrong shall be made acquainted with it without delay.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

Wm. PINKNEY.

P. S. March 23, 1810. Since the writing of this letter Lord Wellesley has sent me the answer (of the 2d instant,) of which a copy is now enclosed. It was not satisfactory, and I pointed out its deficiencies to Lord Wellesley in conversation, and proposed to him that I should write him another letter requesting explanations. He assented to this course, and I have written him the letter of the 7th instant, of which also a copy is enclosed. His reply has been promised very frequently, but has not yet been received. I have reason to expect that it will be sufficient; but I cannot think of detaining the corvette any longer. The British packet will furnish me with an opportunity of forwarding it to you; and I will send Mr Lee with it to Paris, by the way of Morlaix.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Wm. PINKNEY.

The Hon. R Smith, &c.

(COPY.)

From General Armstrong to Mr. Pinkney.

Paris, 25th January, 1810.

SIR—A letter from Mr. Secretary Smith of the 1st. of December last, made it my duty to enquire of his Excellency the Duke of Cadore, what were the conditions on which his Majesty the Emperor would annul his decree, commonly called the Berlin decree; and whether, if Great Britain revoked her blockades of a date anterior to that decree, his Majesty would consent to revoke the said decree? To these questions I have this day received the following answer, which I hasten to convey to you by a special messenger.

ANSWER.—"The only condition required for the revocation by his Majesty the Emperor, of the decree of Berlin, will be a previous revocation by the British government of her blockades of France, or part of France, (such as that from the Elbe to Brest, &c.) of a date anterior to that of the aforesaid decree."

I have the honor to be, with very high respect, &c.

(Signed) JOHN ARMSTRONG.

(COPY.)

Great Cumberland Place, Feb. 15, 1810.

My Lord—In pursuance of the intimation which I had the honor to give to your Lordship a few days ago, I beg to trouble your Lordship with an enquiry, whether any, and if any, what blockades of France, instituted by Great Britain during the present war, before the first day of January, 1807, are understood by his Majesty's government to be in force. I am not able at present to specify more than one of the blockades to which this enquiry applies; namely, that from the Elbe to Brest, declared in May, 1806, and afterwards limited and modified; but I shall be much obliged to your Lordship for precise information as to the whole.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) Wm. PINKNEY.

The most noble
The Marquis Wellesley, &c. &c.

Foreign Office, March 2, 1810.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 15th ult. wherein you request to be informed whether any, and if any, what blockades of France, instituted by Great Britain during the present war, before the first day of January, 1807, are understood by his Majesty's government to be in force? I have now the honor to acquaint you, that the coasts, rivers and ports from the river Elbe to Brest, both inclusive, were notified to be under the restrictions of blockade, with certain modifications, on the 16th of May, 1806; and that these restrictions were afterwards comprehended in the Order of Council of the 7th of January, 1807, which order is still in force.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,—(Signed) WELLESLEY.

William Pinkney, Esq.

(COPY.)

Great Cumberland Place, March 7, 1810.

MY LORD—I have had the honor to receive your lordship's answer of the 2d instant, to my letter of the 15th of last month, concerning the blockades of France instituted by Great Britain during the present war before the 1st day of January, 1807.

I infer from that answer that the blockade notified by Great Britain, in May, 1807, from the Elbe to Brest, is not itself in force, and that the restrictions, which it established, rest together, so far as such restrictions exist at this time, upon an Order or Orders in Council issued since the first day of January, 1807.

I infer also either that no other blockade of France was instituted by G. Britain during the period above mentioned, or that, if any other was instituted during that period, it is not now in force.

May I beg your lordship to do me the honor to inform me whether these inferences are correct, and, if incorrect, in what respects they are so.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, my lord, your lordship's most obedient and humble servant,

(Signed) WM. PINKNEY.

The most noble the Marquis Wellesley, &c. &c. &c.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Pinkney to Mr. Smith, dated March 27, 1810.

"I have the honor to enclose a copy of lord Wellesly's reply to my letter of the 7th instant, respecting the British blockades of France before the Berlin decree.

"I do not think it of such a nature as to justify an expectation that General Armstrong will be able to make any use of it at Paris; but I shall nevertheless convey to him the substance of it without delay."

Foreign-Office, March 26th, 1810.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst. requesting a further explanation of my letter of the 2d, concerning the blockade of France, instituted by Great Britain during the present war, before the first day of January, 1807.

The blockade, notified by Great Britain in May, 1806, has never been formally withdrawn; it cannot therefore be accurately stated, that the restrictions, which it established, rest altogether on the Order of Council of the 7th of January, 1807; they are comprehended under the more extensive restrictions of that order. No other blockade of the ports of France was instituted by Great Britain between the 16th of May, 1806, and the 7th of January, 1807, excepting the blockade of Venice, instituted on the 27th of July, 1806, which is still in force.

I beg you to accept the assurances of high consideration, with which I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

William Pinkney, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

London, Monday, 2d April, 1810.

SIR—I had the honor to receive on Saturday last (by Dr. Logan in the British Packet) your letters of the 20th January, and 16th February.

I have only time to add that I am to see lord Wellesley to-morrow.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

WM. PINKNEY.

The hon. Robert Smith, &c. &c. &c.

Copy of a letter from Gen. Armstrong to the Duke of Cadore, dated Paris, 21st Feb. 1810.

The Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States has the honor to submit to His Excellency the Duke of Cadore the copy of a letter this instant received from Bayonne and begs from him an explanation of the circumstances mentioned in it.

"The ministerial dispatch under date of the 5th inst. is arrived at St. Sebastian, bearing an order for the immediate transportation, in small vessels, of all the sequestered American cargoes to Bayonne, to be placed in the Custom-House there. This news is public at St. Sebastion;—but what is not so as yet, is, that the same order says

"1st. That these cargoes are to be sent to Bayonne, whether the commodities of which they are composed may have come from English commerce or from the *produce of the soil of the United States.*

"2dly That they should be sent to the Custom-House of that place to be sold there."

The Minister Plenipotentiary offers to His Excellency the assurances of his high consideration.

(Signed) JOHN ARMSTRONG.

General Armstrong to Mr. Smith.

PARIS, 18th FEB. 1810.

SIR—I wrote a few lines to you yesterday announcing the receipt and transmission of a copy of the Duke of Cadore's note to me of the 14th instant.

After much serious reflection I have thought it best to forbear all notice at present of the errors, as well of fact as of argument, which may be found in the introductory part of that note; to take the Minister at his word; to enter at once upon the proposed negociation, and, for this purpose, to offer to him a project for renewing the convention of 1800.

This mode will have the advantage of trying the sincerity of the overtures made by him, and perhaps of drawing from him the precise terms on which his master will accommodate. If these be such as we ought to accept, we shall have a Treaty, in which neither our rights nor our wrongs will be forgotten; if otherwise, there will be enough, both of time and occasion, to do justice to their policy and our own, by a free examination of each.