

This diplomatic compliment has been followed by others. I transcribe with pleasure a convivial one contained in the following lines, which an ingenious and patriotic Dutchman addressed to his excellency Mrs. Adams, on drinking to him out of a large beautiful glass, which is called a *boccale*, and had inscribed round its brim, *Aurea Libertas*:

AUREA LIBERTAS! gaude! pars altera mundi
 Vindex te requit sabare colla jugo
 Haec tibi legatum quem conlers Belga recepit
 Pastore sincera popula plena fero.
 Utraque gens nollit, mox suspiciando tyrannit,
 Quae libertati vincula sacra precor!

[An Imitation of the Verses beginning with AUREA LIBERTAS.]

Now Liberty exult! see, on thy fostering wings,
 Far from the bloody despot's yoke, Columbia springs,
 Come Favourite of the Goddess, on the Belgic shore,
 To ebb the rich libation shall her votaries pour:
 And may congenial States † in endless Bonds unite!
 Whilst the fell Tyrant trembles at the glorious Sigh!

• Mr. Adams. † Holland and America.

They who have an opportunity of knowing his Excellency Mr. Adams trace in his features the most unequivocal marks of probity and candour. He unites to that gravity, suitable to the character with which he is invested, an affability, which prejudices you in his favour. Although of a silent turn, as William the Prince of Orange was, and most great men are, who engage in important affairs, he has nevertheless a natural elegance for the discussion of matters which are the objects of his mission, and for the recommending and enforcing the truths, measures, and systems, which are dictated by sound policy. He has neither the corrupted nor corrupting principles of Lord Chesterfield, nor the qualities of Sir Joseph Yorke, but the plain and virtuous demeanour of Sir William Temple. Like him too he is simple in negotiation, where he finds candour in those who treat with him. Otherwise he has the severity of a true republican, his high idea of virtue giving him a rigidness, which makes it difficult for him to accommodate himself to those intrigues which European politics have introduced into negotiation. " Il suit que l'art de negocier n'est pas l'art d'intriguer et de tromper; qu'il ne consiste pas a corrompre, a se jouer des sermens, a semer les alarmes et les divisions; qu'un negociateur habile peut parvenir a son but sans ces expedients, qui sont la triste ressource des intriguans, sans avoir recours a des manœuvres detournees et extraordinaires. Il trouve dans la nature même des affaires qu'il négocie des incidents propres a faire réussir tous ses projets. — He is sensible the art of negotiating is not the art of intriguing and deceiving: that it does not consist in corrupting; in making a farce of oaths, and in sowing alarms and divisions. That an able negotiator can arrive at his end without those expedients, which are the miserable resource of intriguers. Without having recourse to out of the way and extraordinary manœuvres, he finds, even in nature, circumstances in which he negotiates incidents proper to make his projects succeed."

T H E E N D.