

Majesty's commands to express the pleasure with which his majesty had received the intelligence; and to add, that his majesty regarded the care which had been taken so to frame the treaty as not to infringe any right of Great Britain in the navigation of the river Mississippi, as the most *satisfactory evidence* of a disposition on the part of the Government of the United States, correspondent with that which his majesty entertained, to promote and improve that harmony, which so happily subsisted between the two countries, and which was so conducive to their mutual benefit."

Notwithstanding this unequivocal avowal of the British government, of its entire satisfaction at the purchase, it subsequently intrigued with Spain to induce her to oppose the transfer of Louisiana from France to the United States; and no doubt would have succeeded, but for the potent *influence* of France.

In the declaration of the Prince Regent, (of Jan. 10, 1813,) the purchase of the territory was censured as "the ungenerous conduct of the United States towards Spain;" and the British negotiators at Ghent, in their note of September 4, 1814, attribute the acquisition of Louisiana, by the United States to a spirit of aggrandizement, not necessary to their own security. They affirmed besides, that "the purchase was made against the known conditions on which it had been ceded by Spain to France," that in case of the protestation of the Minister of his catholic majesty at Washington, the President of the United States ratified the treaty of purchase; and that "there was good reason to believe, that many circumstances attending the transaction, were industriously concealed." Yet these aspersions were