

all its lights, and boldly ventured on the undertaking. The full and immediate effect of it was not expected at once. The first object was, that the nation should consider the matter thoroughly; it being evident, that the more it was ruminated on, the more obvious would be the advantages and necessity of a connection between the two countries. When therefore the Memorial was taken by the States General *ad referendum*, the first point was gained; the people thought of, and reasoned on the matter set before them; many excellent writings appeared and they made the greatest impression; a weekly paper in particular, entitled *Le Politique Hollandais*, drew the attention of all, on account of its information, the soundness of its argument, and its political judgment and patriotism. At length the time came when the work was to be completed; the generality of the people of Holland, seeing the necessity of opening a new course to their trade, which the violent aggression of England, and the commercial spirit of other nations tended to diminish, demanded an immediate connection with the United States of America, as a means of indemnifying themselves for the loss which a declared enemy had brought on them, and the rivalry of neighbouring nations might produce.

Mr. Adams seized the occasion which the public disposition afforded him, and presented his *Ultimor Address* of the 9th of January, 1782; referring therein to his Memorial of the 19th of April, 1781, and demanding a categorical answer thereto. The Towns, Cities, Quarters, and States of the several Provinces took the whole matter into immediate deliberation, and instructed their several Deputies, in the States General, to concur in the admission of Mr. Adams in quality of Minister plenipotentiary of the United States of North America. This was done by a resolution, passed by their High Mightinesses the 19 of April, 1782; and on the 22d of the same month, Mr. Adams was admitted accordingly, with all the usual ceremonies.

This event seems to have been as great a blow as any that has been given to the pride and interests of England during the war. It shewed the Dutch were no longer over-awed by the power of their enemy, for they dared to brave him to his teeth. It set an example to other nations to partake of the commerce of those countries, which England had lost by her inconsiderate conduct. It confounded at once the English partisans in Holland, and proved that Sir Joseph Yorke was not the great minister he had hitherto been supposed to be. It gave occasion to an ambassador of one of the greatest monarchs of Europe to say to Mr. Adams: *Vous avez frappé, Monsieur, le plus grand coup de tout l'Europe. C'est le plus grand coup, qui a été frappé dans la cause Américain. C'est vous qui a effrayé et terrassé les Anglomannes. C'est vous qui a rempli cette nation d'enthousiasme.*—You have struck, Sir, the greatest stroke in all Europe. It is the greatest stroke that has been given in the American Cause. It is you who have frightened, and struck to the ground the English party? It is you who have filled this nation with enthusiasm: then turning to another gentleman, he said, *Ce n'est pas pour complimenter Monsieur Adams, que je dis cela: C'est parcequ'en fait, je crois que c'est sa due.*—It is not to make a compliment to Adams that I say this: it is because truly I think it is his due.

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