

stances it would be satisfactory to us to be furnished with instructions of the most specific kind how far His Majesty's Government would be disposed to accept of a provisional Article as to an Indian boundary, subject to the very dubious contingency of its ratification by the President of the United States. And also whether His Majesty's Government would wish the negotiations to proceed upon any and what points in the event of no provisional Article of this kind being agreed to; which latter contingency, unless specific instructions are received from the United States, appears to us by no means unlikely to happen.

On the subject of the fisheries, the American Commissioners stated nothing of the nature of a claim to take fish within the limits of British sovereignty, or to use any British territory for purposes connected with the fisheries.

As to regulations for commerce, we informed them that we had no instructions on this head; but we did not mean to preclude them from proposing regulations of that kind, which we would transmit to our Government for future consideration.

The Conference closed with mutual acknowledgments that the discussions had been opened with frankness and candour. The American Commissioners particularly requested that their sense of the conciliatory manner in which the Conferences had been hitherto conducted should be made known by us to His Majesty's Government.

We have, &c.

(Signed)

GAMBIER.

HENRY GOULBURN.

WILLIAM ADAMS.

Inclosure 1 in No. 8.

*Full Power for Mr. Gallatin to Negotiate and Conclude a Treaty of Peace with Great Britain jointly and severally with the other Commissioners.*

James Madison, President of the United States of America, to all whom these presents shall concern, greeting:

REPOSING especial trust and confidence in the integrity, prudence, and ability of Albert Gallatin, late Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, I have nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed him jointly and severally with John Quincy Adams, James A. Bayard, Henry Clay, and Jonathan Russell, Minister Plenipotentiary and Extraordinary of the United States, with authority to meet a Minister, or Ministers, having like authority from the Government of Great Britain, and with him, or them, to negotiate and conclude a settlement of the subsisting differences, and a lasting peace and friendship between the United States and that Power, transmitting the Treaty or Convention, so to be concluded, for the ratification of the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand at the city of Washington the 9th day of February, A.D. 1840, and of the independence of the United States the thirty-eighth.

(Signed)

JAMES MADISON.

By the President,

(Signed)

JAMES MONROE, *Secretary of State.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 8.

*Full Power for Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Clay, and Russell to Negotiate and Conclude a Treaty of Peace with Great Britain.*

James Madison, President of the United States of America, to all whom these presents concern, greeting

REPOSING especial trust and confidence in the integrity, prudence, and ability of John Quincy Adams, at present the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, James A. Bayard, late a Senator of the United States; Henry Clay, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States; and Jonathan Russell, one of their distinguished citizens; I have