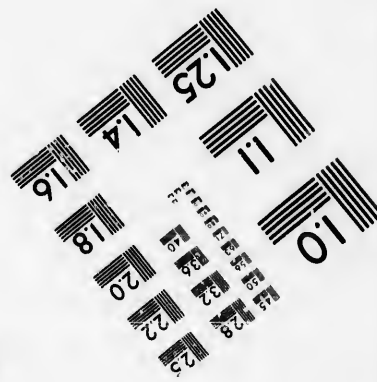
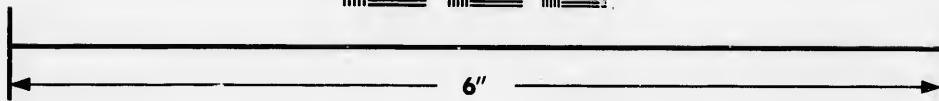
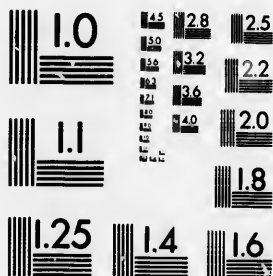


**IMAGE EVALUATION  
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic  
Sciences  
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET  
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580  
(716) 872-4503

**CIHM/ICMH  
Microfiche  
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH  
Collection de  
microfiches.**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

**© 1986**

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured covers/<br>Couverture de couleur   | <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured pages/<br>Pages de couleur   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers damaged/<br>Couverture endommagée  | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages damaged/<br>Pages endommagées   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers restored and/or laminated/<br>Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée  | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages restored and/or laminated/<br>Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cover title missing/<br>Le titre de couverture manque   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/<br>Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured maps/<br>Cartes géographiques en couleur   | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages detached/<br>Pages détachées  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/<br>Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Showthrough/<br>Transparence   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured plates and/or illustrations/<br>Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur  | <input type="checkbox"/> Quality of print varies/<br>Qualité inégale de l'impression   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bound with other material/<br>Relié avec d'autres documents   | <input type="checkbox"/> Includes supplementary material/<br>Comprend du matériel supplémentaire   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion<br>along interior margin/<br>La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la<br>distorsion le long de la marge intérieure   | <input type="checkbox"/> Only edition available/<br>Seule édition disponible   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blank leaves added during restoration may<br>appear within the text. Whenever possible, these<br>have been omitted from filming/<br>Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées<br>lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,<br>mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont<br>pas été filmées. | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata<br>slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to<br>ensure the best possible image/<br>Les pages totalement ou partiellement<br>obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure,<br>etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à<br>obtenir la meilleure image possible. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Additional comments:/<br>Commentaires supplémentaires:  |  |

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

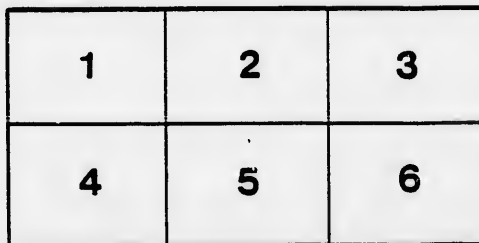
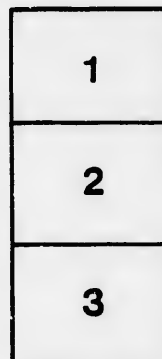
Législature du Québec  
Québec

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol  $\rightarrow$  (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol  $\nabla$  (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

Législature du Québec  
Québec

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole  $\rightarrow$  signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole  $\nabla$  signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

ails  
s du  
odifier  
une  
image

rrata  
to

pelure,  
n à

32X

3

**DOCUMENTS**  
**OF**  
**JOHN HENRY,**  
**COMMUNICATED TO**  
**MR. MONROE.**

Gen  
WIT  
Message  
to Com  
cient to  
dividua  
docum  
to state  
Foreign  
Immed  
Comm  
attenda  
to meet  
which  
the ori  
munica  
examin  
hand v  
hesitat  
to Sir  
ther st  
Londo  
Lord I  
writing  
that be  
further  
quaint  
Govern

---

DOCUMENTS  
OF  
JOHN HENRY.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1812.

GENTLEMEN,

WITH this, I send you a paper, containing the Message of the President, yesterday communicated to Congress. Thus presented to the public, is sufficient to establish its authenticity; but lest any individual should doubt the validity of the letters and documents, accompanying the Message, permit me to state what took place before the Committee of Foreign Relations, to whom they were committed. Immediately on the adjournment of the House, the Committee directed their Chairman to request the attendance of Mr. Monroe, the Secretary of State, to meet with them in the evening, at 7 o'clock, which he did, and he exhibited to the Committee the original papers, copies of which had been communicated with the Message. These papers being examined, Mr. Monroe was asked, if he knew the hand writing of Lord Liverpool—and he did not hesitate to say, that the letters, from Lord Liverpool to Sir George Provost, *were signed by him*: he further stated, that Mr. Pinkney, our late Minister at London, was *well acquainted with the hand writing of Lord Liverpool and Robert Peel, and with the hand writing of the clerks, employed in those offices, and that he declared them to be authentic documents.* And further, one gentlemen of the Committee is well acquainted with the hand writing of J. H. Craig, late Governor of Canada, and he is fully convinced that

4  
.....

Instructions No. 2, and the Commission No. 3, numbered in the documents, *were signed by him.*

There was a stipulation on the part of Government, that *the names of persons concerned with Henry, in America, should not be insisted on*; this was a condition on which he consented to give up the papers. He expressly said, he never would, under any circumstances, *betray the confidence THEY had placed in him*—and that he should not have betrayed the confidence of the British Government, *if they had not been perfidious to him.*

Yours,

EBEN. SEAVER.

---

*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.*

I lay before Congress copies of certain documents which remain in the Department of State. They prove that at a recent period, whilst the United States, notwithstanding the wrongs sustained by them, ceased not to observe the laws of peace and neutrality to Great Britain, and in the midst of amicable professions and negotiations on the part of the British government through its public minister here, a secret agent of that government was employed in certain states, more especially at the seat of government in Massachusetts, in fomenting disaffection to the constituted authorities of the nation; and in intrigues with the disaffected for the purpose of bringing about resistance to the laws: and eventually, in concert with a British force, of destroying the Union and forming the eastern part thereof into a political connection with Great Britain.

In addition to the effect which the discovery of such a procedure ought to have on the public councils, it will not fail to render more dear to the hearts of all good citizens that happy Union of these states, which, under Divine Providence, is the guaranty of their liberties, their safety, their tranquility and their prosperity.

JAMES MADISON.

March 9, 1812.

---

*Mr. Henry to Mr. Monroe. Philadelphia, Feb. 20, 1812.*

SIR—Much observation and experience have convinced me, that the injuries and insults with which the United States have been so long and so frequently visited, and which cause their



present embarrassment, have been owing to an opinion entertained by foreign States, "that in any measure tending to wound their pride, or provoke their hostility, the Government of this Country could never induce a great majority of its Citizens to concur."—And as many of the evils which flow from the influence of this opinion on the policy of foreign nations, may be removed by any act that can produce *unanimity among all parties in America*, I voluntarily tender to you sir, such means, as I possess, towards promoting so desirable and important an object; which if accomplished cannot fail to extinguish, perhaps forever, those expectations abroad, which may protract indefinitely an accommodation of existing differences, and check the progress of industry and prosperity in this rising empire.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the Documents and Correspondence relating to an important mission in which I was employed Sir James Craig, the late Governor General of the British Provinces, in North America, in the winter of the year 1809.

The publication of these papers will demonstrate a fact not less valuable than the good already proposed; it will prove that, no reliance ought to be placed on the professions of good faith of an administration, which, by a series of disastrous events, has fallen into such hands as a Castlereagh, a Wellesley or a Liverpool—I should rather say into the hands of the stupid subalterns, to whom the pleasures and the indolence of those Ministers have consigned it.

In contributing to the good of the United States by an exposition which cannot (I think) fail to solve and melt all division and disunion among its citizens, I flatter myself with the fond expectation that when it is made public in England it will add one great motive to the many that already exist, to induce that nation to withdraw its confidence from *men whose political career is a fruitful source of injury and embarrassment in America; of injustice and misery in Ireland; of distress and apprehension in England; and contempt every where.* In making this communication to you, sir, I deem it incumbent on me distinctly and unequivocally to state that I adopt no party views; that I have not changed any of my political opinions; that I neither seek nor desire the patronage nor countenance of any Government nor of any party; and that in addition to the motives already expressed I am influenced by a just resentment of the perfidy and dishonor of those who first violated

.....  
*the conditions upon which I received their confidence ; who have injured me and disappointed the expectations of my friends, and left me no choice but between a degrading acquiescence in injustice, and a retaliation which is necessary to secure to me my own respect.*

This wound will be felt where it is merited ; and if sir James Craig still live, his share of the pain will excite no sympathy among those who are at all in the secret of our connection.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant, &c.  
 (Signed) J. HENRY.

No. I

*Mr. Ryland, Secretary to Sir James Craig, late Governor General of the British Provinces in North-America, to Mr. Henry.*

Application to undertake the mission to the U. States.  
*Most secret and confidential.*

Quebec, 26th January, 1809

My dear sir,

The extraordinary situation of things at this time in the neighboring states has suggested to the Governor in Chief the idea of employing you on a secret and confidential mission to Boston, provided an arrangement can be made to meet the important end in view, without throwing an absolute obstacle in the way of your professional pursuits. *The information and political observations heretofore received from you were transmitted by his Excellency to the Secretary of State, who has expressed his particular approbation of them, and there is no doubt that your able execution of such a mission as I have suggested would give you a claim not only on the Governor-General but on his Majesty's ministers, which might eventually contribute to your advantage.* You will have the goodness therefore to acquaint me for his Excellency's information, whether you could make it convenient to engage in a mission of this nature, and what pecuniary assistance would be requisite to enable you to undertake it without injury to yourself.

At present it is only necessary for me to add, that the Governor would furnish you with a cypher for carrying on your correspondence, and that in case the leading party in any of the states wished to open a communication with this government, their views might be communicated through you.

.....  
I am, with great truth and regard, my dear sir, your most faithful, humble servant,

(Signed)

HERMAN W. RYLAND.

John Henry, Esq.

.....

No. II.

*General Instructions from Sir J. H. Craig, to Mr. Henry, respecting his secret Mission.*

His Excellency the Governor in Chief's instructions to Mr. Henry, February 1809.

*Most secret and confidential.*

*Quebec, 6th February, 1809.*

SIR—As you have so readily undertaken the service which I have suggested to you, as being likely to be attended with much benefit to the public interests, I am to request that with your earliest conveniency you will proceed to Boston.

The principal object that I recommend to your attention is the endeavor to obtain the most accurate information of the true state of affairs in that part of the Union, which, from its wealth, the number of its inhabitants, and the known intelligence and ability of several of its leading men, must naturally possess a very considerable influence over, and will indeed probably lead the other Eastern States of America in the part that they may take at this important crisis.

I shall not pretend to point out to you the mode by which you will be most likely to obtain this important information; your own judgment and the connexions which you may have in the town must be your guide.

I think it however necessary to put you on your guard against the sanguineness of an aspiring party; the federalists, I understand have at all times discovered a leaning to this disposition, and they being under its particular impression, this moment is the more to be expected from their having no ill founded ground for their hopes of being nearer the attainment of their object than they have been for some years past.

In the general terms which I have made use of in describing the object which I recommend to your attention, it is scarcely necessary that I should observe, I include the state of the public opinion both with regard to their internal politics, and to the probability of a war with England; the comparative strength of the two great parties into which the country is divided, and the views and designs of that which may ultimately prevail.

.....  
It has been supposed, that if the Federalists of the Eastern States should be successful in obtaining that decided influence, which may enable them to direct the public opinion, it is not improbable that rather than submit to a continuance of the difficulties and distress to which they are now subject, they will exert that influence to bring about a separation from the general union. The earliest information on this subject may be of great consequence to our government, as it may also be, that it should be informed how far in such an event they would look up to England for assistance, or be disposed to enter into a connexion with us.

Although it would be highly inexpedient that you should in any manner appear as an avowed agent, yet if you could contrive to obtain an intimacy with any of the leading party, it may not be improper that you should insinuate, though with great caution, that if they should wish to enter into any communication with our government through me you are authorized to receive any such, and will safely transmit it to me, and as it may not be impossible that they should require some document by which they may be assured, that you are really in the situation in which you represent yourself, I enclose a credential to be produced in that view; but I more particularly enjoin and direct, that you do not make any use of this paper, unless a desire to that purpose should be expressed, and unless you see in it a ground for expecting that the doing so may produce a more confidential communication than you can otherwise look for.

In passing through the State of Vermont, you will of course exert your endeavors to procure all the information that the short stay you will probably make there will admit of. You will use your own discretion as to the delaying your journey, with this view, more or less, in proportion to your prospects of obtaining any information of consequence.

I request to hear from you as frequently as possible, and as letters directed to me might excite suspicion, it may be as well that you put them under cover to Mr. \_\_\_\_\_, and as even the addressing letters always to the same person might attract notice, I recommend your sometimes addressing your packet to the Chief Justice here, and occasionally, though seldom, to Mr. Ryland; but never with the addition of his official description.

I am Sir, your most obedient humble servant;

(Signed)

J. H. CRAIG.

John Henry, Esq.

.....  
No. III.

CREDENTIALS FROM SIR JAMES CRAIG, TO MR.  
HENRY, 6TH FEB. 1809.

(Copy.) (SEAL.)

The bearer Mr. John Henry is employed by me, and full confidence may be placed in him for any communication which any person may wish to make to me in the business committed to him. In faith of which, I have given him this under my hand and seal at Quebec, the 6th day of Feb. 1809.

(Signed) J. H. CRAIG.

No. IV.

*Mr. Henry's letters to Sir James Craig, written whilst employed on a mission to Boston. Answer to the letter of Mr. Secretary Ryland, proposing the mission, &c.*

(No. 1.)

Montreal, Jan. 31, 1809.

I have to acknowledge the favor of your letter of the 26th inst. written by the desire of his Excellency the Governor in Chief; and hasten to express, through you, to his Excellency my readiness to comply with his wishes.

I need not add how very flattering it is to receive from his Excellency the assurance of the approbation of his Majesty's Secretary of State for the very humble services that I may have rendered.

If the nature of the service in which I am to be engaged will require no other disbursements than for my individual expenses, I do not apprehend that these can exceed my private resources.

I shall be ready to take my departure before my instructions can be made out.

I have the honor to be, &c.

J. H'y.

H. W. Ryland, Esq. Secretary, &c. &c.

.....

(No. 2.)

*To His Excellency the Governor-General, &c. in answer to his letter of instructions.*

Montreal, Feb. 10, 1809.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of instructions, the letter of credence, and the cypher for carrying on my correspondence. I have bestowed much pains upon the cypher, and am, notwithstanding this, deficient in some point which might enable me to

.....

understand it clearly. I have compared the example with my own exemplification of the cypher, and find a difference in the results; and as the present moment seems favorable to the interference of his Majesty's government in the measures pursued by the federal party in the Northern States, and more especially as the assembly of Massachusetts is now in session, I think it better to set forward immediately, than to wait for any further explanation of the means of carrying on a secret correspondence; which the frequency or safe conveyances to Canada, will render almost wholly unnecessary. Should it however be necessary at any time, I take leave to suggest that the index alone furnishes a very safe and simple mode. In it there is a number for every letter in the alphabet, and particular numbers for particular phrases; so that when I do not find in the index the particular word I want, can spell it with the figures which stand opposite to the letters. For example, if I want to say that "troops are at Albany," I find under the letter "T" that number 16 stands for "troops" and a number 125 for Albany." The intervening words "are at" I supply by figures corresponding with the letters in these words.

It will be necessary to provide against accident by addressing the letters to Mr. —, of Montreal, with a small mark on the corner of the envelope which he will understand. When he receives it, he will then address the inclosure to your excellency and send it from Montreal by mail. I will be careful not to address your excellency in the body of the letter nor sign my name to any of them. They will be merely designated by the initials A. B.

If this mode should in any respect appear exceptionable, your excellency will have the goodness to order a more particular explanation of the card. It would reach me in safety enclosed to —, Boston. I have the honor to be &c.

JOHN HENRY.

.....

No. III.

*Burlington, Vermont, February 14, 1809.*

SIR—I have remained here two days in order fully to ascertain the progress of the arrangements heretofore made, for organizing an efficient opposition to the general government, as well as to become acquainted with the opinions of the leading people, relative to the measures of that party which has the ascendancy in the national councils.

.....

On the subject of the embargo laws there seems but one opinion: namely, that they are unnecessary, oppressive and unconstitutional. It must also be observed that the execution of them so invidious as to attract towards the officers of government the enmity of the people, which is of course transferable to the government itself; so that in case the state of Massachusetts should take any bold step towards resisting the execution of the laws, it is highly probable that it may calculate upon the hearty co-operation of the people of Vermont.

I learn that the Governor of this state is now visiting the towns in the northern section of it; and makes no secret of his determination, as commander in chief of the militia, to refuse obedience to any command from the general government which can tend to interrupt the good understanding that prevails between the citizens of Vermont and his Majesty's subjects in Canada. It is further intimated, that, in case of a war, he will use his influence to preserve the state *neutral*, and resist, with all the force he can command, any attempt to make it a party. I need not add that if these resolutions are carried into effect, the state of Vermont may be considered as an ally of Great Britain.

To what extent the sentiments which prevail in this quarter exist in the neighboring states, or even in the eastern section of this state, I am not able to conjecture. I only can say, with certainty, that the leading men of the federal party act in concert; and, therefore, infer, that a common sentiment pervades the whole body throughout New-England.

I have seen a letter from a gentleman now at Washington to his correspondent in this place; and as its contents may serve to throw some light on passing events there, I shall send either the original or a copy with this dispatch. The writer of the letter is a man of character and veracity; and whether competent or not to form correct opinions himself, is probably within the reach of all the knowledge that can be obtained by the party to which he belongs. It appears by his statement that there is a very formidable majority in Congress on the side of the administration, notwithstanding which, there is every reason to hope, that the northern states in their distinct capacity will unite and resist by force a war with Great Britain. In what mode this resistance will first shew itself, is probably not yet determined upon; and may in some measure depend upon the reliance that the leading men may place upon assurances of support from his majesty's representative in

.....

Canada; and as I shall be on the spot to tender this whenever the moment arrives that it can be done with effect—there is no doubt that all their measures may be made subordinate to the intentions of his majesty's government. Great pains are taken by the men of talents and intelligence to confirm the fears of the common people, as to the concurrence of the southern democrats in the projects of France; and every thing tends to encourage the belief, that the dissolution of the confederacy will be accelerated by the spirit which now actuates both political parties. I am, &c. A. B.

No. IV.

*Windsor, Vermont, February 19, 1809.*

SIR—My last (No. 3.) was written at Burlington, the principal town in the northern part of the state of Vermont. I am now at the principal town in the eastern section.

The fallacy of men's opinions when they act under the influence of sensibility and are strongly excited by those hopes which always animate a rising party, led me to doubt the correctness of the opinions which I received in the northern section of this state; which from its contiguity to Canada and necessary intercourse with Montreal has a stronger interest in promoting a good understanding with his majesty's government. Therefore, since my departure from Burlington, I have sought every favorable occasion of conversing with the democrats on the probable result of the policy adopted by the general government. The difference of opinion is thus expressed.

The federal party declares, that in the event of a war, the state of Vermont will treat seriously for itself with Great Britain; and support to the utmost the stipulations in which it may enter, without any regard to the policy of the general government. The democrats on the other hand assert, that in such a case as that contemplated, the people would be nearly divided into equal numbers; one of which would support the government if it could be done without involving the people in a civil war; but at all events, would risk every thing in preference to a coalition with Great Britain. This difference of opinion is not to be wholly ascribed to the prejudices of party. The people in the eastern section of Vermont are not operated upon by the same hopes and fears as those on the borders of the British colony. These are not dependent upon Montreal for the sale of their produce nor the supply of foreign commodities. They are not ap-

prehe  
state  
coun  
are o  
woul  
do no  
tinue  
abilit  
plan  
adopt  
if inc  
ing v  
must  
ey.  
an ha  
there  
pable  
peop  
ting  
the p  
prud  
er;  
civil

Sn  
your  
y bef  
ludes  
cyph  
whic  
demo  
indif  
osity  
I  
any  
part  
in th  
sult  
will  
and  
F  
men



prehensive of any serious dangers or inconvenience from a state of war; and although they admit that the governor, council and three-fourths of the representation in Congress are of the federal party, yet they do not believe that the state would stand alone and resist the national government. They do not however deny, that should the state of Vermont continue to be represented as it is at present, it would in all probability unite with the neighbouring states, in any serious plan of resistance to a war which it might seem expedient to adopt. This I think is the safer opinion for you to rely on; if indeed reliance ought to be placed on any measure depending upon the will of the rabble, which is ever changing and must ever be marked with ignorance, caprice and inconsistency. As the crisis approaches, the difficulty of deciding upon an hazardous alternative will increase; and unfortunately there is not in Vermont any man of commanding talents, capable of attracting *general confidence*; of insuling into the people such a spirit; and, amidst the confusion of contradicting opinions, dangers and commotions competent to lead in the path of duty or safety. The Governor is an industrious, prudent man, and has more personal influence than any other; but his abilities are not suited to the situation in which a civil war would place him. I am, &c. A. B.

No. V.

*Amherst, New-Hampshire, Feb. 23, 1800.*

SIR—A gentleman going to Canada, affords a safe and favourable opportunity of giving you [here this part of the copy before us is worn so as to render it unintelligible, but it alludes to the supposed tricks of democratic postmasters.] in cypher writing; and the contempt of decency and principle, which forms part of the morals of the subaltern officers of a democracy, would incline them to break a seal with the same indifference, that they break their words, when either curiosity or interest is to be indulged.

I have not sufficient time nor evidence to enable me to form any opinion for myself of the lengths to which the federal party will carry their opposition to the national government in the event of a war. Much may be inferred from the result of the election of governors, which within two months will be made in the state of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island.

From all I know, and all I can learn of the general government, I am not apprehensive of an immediate war.

.....

The embargo is the favorite measure; and it is probable that other means will be employed to excite England to commit some act of hostility, for the sole purpose of placing the responsibility of the war on that country; this I most particularly recommend to the consideration of ministers. The dread of opposition, and the loss of popularity, will certainly keep the ruling party at Washington inactive. They will risk any thing but the loss of power; and they are well aware that their power will pass away with the first calamity which their measures might bring upon the common people (from whom that power emanates) unless indeed they could find a sufficient excuse in the conduct of Great Britain. This impression cannot be too deeply felt by his Majesty's Ministers, nor too widely spread throughout the British nation. It will furnish a sure guide, in every policy that may be adopted towards the United States. I have the honor to be,  
&c. &c.

A. B.

No. 6.

*Boston, March 6, 1800.*

SIR—I am favored with another opportunity of writing to you by a private conveyance; and think it probable, at this season, that the frequency of these will render it unnecessary to write to you in cypher.

It does not yet appear necessary, that I should discover to any person the purpose of my visit to Boston; nor is it probable that I shall be compelled, for the sake of gaining more knowledge of the arrangements of the federal party in these states, to avow myself as a regular authorized agent of the British government, even to those individuals who would feel equally bound with myself to preserve with the utmost inscrutability so important a secret from the public eye.

*I have sufficient means of information to enable me to judge of the proper period for offering the co-operation of Great Britain, and opening a correspondence between the Governor-General of British America and those individuals who, from the part they take in the opposition to the national government, or the influence they may possess in any new order of things, that may grow out of the present differences, should be qualified to act on behalf of the northern states. An apprehension of any such state of things, as is presupposed by the majority begins to subside, since it has appeared, by the conduct of the general government, that it is seriously alarmed at the menacing attitude of the northern states. But although it is believed that there is no probability of an immediate war, yet no doubts are enter-*

taine  
to br  
dedu  
cour  
emb  
legit  
whic  
and  
duce  
gove  
pon  
Briti  
shou  
Eng  
and  
syste  
On  
inter  
be c  
stor  
offer  
hop  
men  
prin  
ders  
Stat  
wou  
not  
ally  
still  
mig  
into  
I  
only  
the  
the  
ure  
aga  
S  
sib  
chu  
min  
I  
wa

.....

tained that Mr. Madison will fall upon some new expedients to bring about hostilities. What these may be, can only be deduced from what appears to be practicable. A *nonintercourse* with England and France will probably supersede the embargo; which, by opening with the rest of Europe a partial legitimate commerce, and affording strong temptations to that which is illegal, will expose the vessels to capture, detention, and embarrassment; will justify the present policy; and produce a degree of irritation and resentment as will enable the government of this country to throw the whole blame and responsibility of war from its own shoulders upon those of the British ministry. If in this, the party attached to France should calculate with correctness, and the commerce of New England would greatly suffer,—the merchants, being injured and discouraged, would not only acquiesce in the restrictive systems, but even submit to war.

On the other hand, should the small traffic permitted by a non-intercourse law be lucrative and uninterrupted, the people would be clamorous for more, and soon compel the government to restore the friendly relations between the two countries. While I offer my opinion upon this subject, I cannot express but a strong hope that if any terms should be proposed by either government, to which the other might think proper to accede, that a principal motive to the adjustment of differences should be understood to arise from the amicable disposition of the Eastern States, particularly of the state of Massachusetts. This, as it would increase the popularity of the friends of G. Britain, could not fail to promote her interests. If it could not be done formally and officially, nor in a correspondence between ministers, still perhaps the administration in the Parliament of G. Britain might take that ground, and the suggestion would find its way into the papers both in England and America.

It cannot be too frequently repeated, that this country can only be governed and directed by the influence of opinion: as there is nothing permanent in its political institutions, nor are the populace under any circumstances to be relied on, when measures become inconvenient and burdensome. I will soon write again, and am, &c.

A. B.

## No. VII.

Boston, March 7, 1809.

SIR— I have now ascertained, with as much accuracy as possible, the course intended to be pursued by the party in Massachusetts that is opposed to the measures and politics of the administration of the general government.

I have already given a decided opinion that a declaration of war is not to be expected; but, contrary to all reasonable cal-

calation, should the Congress possess spirit and independence enough to place their popularity in jeopardy by so strong a measure, the legislature of Massachusetts will give the tone to the neighboring states; will declare itself permanent until a new election of members; invite a Congress, to be composed of delegates from the federal states, and erect a separate government for their common defence and common interest.

This Congress would probably begin by abrogating the offensive laws, and adopting a plan for the maintenance of the power and authority thus assumed. They would by such an act be in a condition to make or receive proposals from Great-Britain; and I should seize the first moment to open a correspondence with your Excellency. Scarce any other aid would be necessary, and perhaps none required, than a few vessels of war from the Halifax station, to protect the maritime towns from the little navy which is at the disposal of the national government. What permanent connection between Great-Britain and this section of the republic would grow out of a civil commotion such as might be expected, no person is prepared to describe; but it seems that a strict alliance must result of necessity. At present the opposition party confine their calculations merely to resistance; and I can assure you that at this moment they do not freely entertain the project of withdrawing the Eastern States from the Union, finding it a very unpopular topic; although a course of events, such as I have already mentioned, would inevitably produce an incurable alienation of New-England from the southern states. The truth is, the common people have so long regarded the constitution of the United States with complacency, that they are now only disposed to treat it as a truant mistress, whom they would for a time put away on a separate maintenance, but without farther and greater provocation, would not absolutely repudiate.

It will soon be known in what situation public affairs are to remain until the meeting of the new Congress in May, at which time also this legislature will again assemble. The two months that intervene will be a period of much anxiety.

In all I have written, I have been careful not to make any impression analogous to the enthusiastic confidence entertained by the opposition, nor to the hopes and expectations that animate the friends of an alliance between the northern states and G. Britain. I have abstracted myself

.....  
 From all the sympathies these are calculated to inspire: because, notwithstanding that I feel the utmost confidence in the integrity of intention of the leading characters in this political drama, I cannot forget that they derive their power from a giddy inconstant multitude; who, unless in the instance under consideration they form an exception to all general rules and experience, will act inconsistently and absurdly.

I am, &c.

A. B.

No. VIII.

BOSTON, *March 9, 1809.*

SIR—In my letter No 5, I took the liberty to express my opinion of the probable effect of the non-intercourse law intended to be enacted; and of the mode by which Great Britain may defeat the real intention of the American government in passing it. But as the sort of impunity recommended might, in its application to every species of commerce that would be carried on, be deemed by G. Britain a greater evil than war itself, a middle course might easily be adopted, which would deprive France of the benefit resulting from an intercourse with America, without, in any great degree, irritating the maritime states.

The high price of all American produce in France furnishes a temptation which mercantile avarice will be unable to resist. The consequence is obvious. But if, instead of condemning the vessels and cargoes which may be arrested in pursuing this prohibited commerce, they should be compelled to go into a British port, and there permitted to sell them, I think the friends of England in these states, would not utter a complaint. Indeed, I have no doubt that if, in the prosecution of a lawful voyage, the British cruisers should treat American ships in this manner, their owners would in the present state of the European markets, think themselves very fortunate, as it would save them the trouble and expense of landing them in a neutral port, and from thence reshipping them to England, now the best market in Europe for the produce of this country. The government of the U. S. would probably complain, and Bonaparte become peremptory; but even that would only tend to render the opposition in the northern states more resolute and accelerate the dissolution of the confederacy. The generosity and justice of G. Britain would be extolled, and the commercial states exult in the success of individuals over a government inimical to commerce, and to whose measures they can no longer submit with patient acquiescence.

.....

The elections are began ; and I presume no vigilance or industry will be remitted to insure the success of the federal party.

I am, &amp;c.

A. B.

P. S. Intelligence has reached Boston, that a non-intercourse law has actually passed, and that Martinique has surrendered to the British forces.

No. 9.

*Boston, March 13, 1809.*

Sir—You will perceive from the accounts that will reach you in the public papers both from Washington and Massachusetts, that the federalists of the northern states have succeeded in making the Congress believe, that with such an opposition as they would make to the general government, a war must be confined to their own territory, and might be even too much for that government to sustain. The consequence is, that after all the parade and menaces with which the session commenced, it has been suffered to end without carrying into effect any of the plans of the administration, except the interdiction of commercial intercourse with England and France—an event that was anticipated in my former letters.

Under what new circumstances the congress will meet in May, will depend on the state elections and the changes that may in the mean time take place in Europe. With regard to Great Britain, she can scarce mistake her true policy in relation to America. If peace be the first object, every act which can irritate the maritime states ought to be avoided ; because the prevailing disposition of these will generally be sufficient to keep the government from hazarding any hostile measure. If war between America and France be a grand desideratum, something more must be done : an indulgent conciliatory policy must be adopted, which will leave the democrats without a pretext for hostilities ; and Bonaparte, whose passions are too hot for delay, will probably compel this government to decide whether of the two great belligerents is to be its enemy.

To bring about a separation of the states under distinct and separate governments is an affair of more uncertainty ; and, however desirable, cannot be effected but by a series of acts, and long continued policy, tending to irritate the southern, and conciliate the northern people. The former are agricultural, the latter a commercial people. The mode of cherishing and depressing either is too obvious to require il-

.....

Illustration. This, I am aware, is an object of much interest in Great Britain, as it would forever secure the integrity of his Majesty's possessions on this continent, and make the two governments, of whatever number the present confederacy might form into, as useful, and as much subject to the influence of Great Britain as her colonies can be rendered. But it is an object only to be attained by slow and circumspect progression, and requires for its consummation more attention to the affairs which agitate and excite parties in this country, than Great Britain has yet bestowed upon it. An unpopular war; that is a war produced by the hatred and prejudices of one party, but against the consent of the other party, can alone produce a sudden separation of any section of this country from the common head.

At all events, it cannot be necessary to the preservation of peace that Great Britain should make any great concession at the present moment; more especially as the more important changes that occur in Europe might render it inconvenient for her to adhere to any stipulations in favor of neutral maritime nations.

Although the nonintercourse law affords but a very partial relief to the people of this country from the evils of that entire suspension of commerce to which they have reluctantly submitted for some time past, I lament the repeal of the embargo; because it was calculated to accelerate the progress of these states towards a revolution that would have put an end to the only republic that remains to prove that a government, founded on political equality can exist in a season of trial and difficulty, or is calculated to insure either security or happiness to a people,

I am, &amp;c,

A. B.

No. X.

*Boston, March 29, 1809.*

SIR—Since my letter of the 13th, nothing has occurred which I thought worthy of a communication.

The last weeks of this month and the first of April will be occupied in the election of governors and other executive officers in the New-England States.

The federal candidate in New-Hampshire is already elected by a majority of about 1000 votes. His competitor was a man of large fortune, extensive connexions and inoffensive manners. These account for the smallness of the majority.

In Connecticut, no change is necessary, none is to be apprehended.

In Rhode-Island, it is of no consequence of what party the governor is a member, as he has neither civil nor military powers, being merely president of the council.

In Massachusetts, it is certain that the federal candidate will succeed.

A few weeks will be sufficient in order to determine the relative strength of parties, and convince Mr. Madison that a war with Great Britain is not a measure upon which he dare venture. Since the plan of an organized opposition to the projects of Mr. Jefferson was put into operation, the whole of the New-England States have transferred their political power to his political enemies, and the reason that he has still so many adherents is, that those who consider the only true policy of America to consist in the cultivation of peace, have still great confidence, that nothing can force him (or his successor who acts up to his system or rather is governed by it) to consent to war. They consider all the menaces and "dreadful note of preparation" to be a mere finesse, intended only to obtain concessions from England on cheap terms. From every sort of evidence, I confess I am myself of the same opinion; and am fully persuaded that the farce which has been acting at Washington will terminate in a full proof of the imbecillity and spiritless temper of the actors. A war attempted without the concurrence of both parties and the general consent of the northern states, which constitute the bone and muscle of the country, must commence without hope, and end in disgrace. It should, therefore, be the peculiar care of Great-Britain to foster divisions between the north and south; and by succeeding in this, she may carry into effect her own projects in Europe, with a total disregard of the resentment of the democrates in this country. I am, &c. A. B.

No. XI.

Boston, April 13, 1809.

SIR—I send Mr. R. a pamphlet entitled "Suppressed Documents." The notes and comments were written by the gentleman who has written the "analysis," which I sent by a former conveyance. These works have greatly contributed to excite the fears of the men of talents and property; who now prefer the chance of maintaining their party by open resistance and a final separation to an alliance with France, and a war with England. So that should government unexpectedly and contrary to all reasonable calculation, attempt to involve the country in a measure of that nature I am convinced (now that the elections have all terminated favorably) that none of the New-England states would be a party in it. But as I have repeatedly written, the General Government does not serious-



.....

ly entertain any such desire or intention. Had the majority in the New-England states continued to approve of the public measures, it is extremely probable that Great Britain would now have to choose between war and concession. But the aspect of things in this respect is changed; and a war would produce an incurable alienation of the Eastern states, and bring the whole country in subordination to the interests of England, whose navy would prescribe and enforce the terms upon which the commercial states should carry and the agricultural states export their surplus produce. All this is as well known to the democrats as to the other party; therefore they will avoid a war, at least until the whole nation is unanimous for it. Still when we consider of what materials the government is formed, it is impossible to speak with any certainty of their measures: The past administration in every transaction presents to the mind only a muddy commixture of folly, weakness and duplicity. The spell by which the nations of Europe have been rendered inert and inefficient when they attempted to shake it off, has stretched its shadow across the Atlantic and made a majority of the people of the states alike blind to duty and to their true interests.

I am, &c.

A. B.

.....

No. XII. *Boston, Apr 26, 1809.*

SIR—Since my letter No. 11, I have had but little to communicate.

I have not yet been able to ascertain with sufficient accuracy the relative strength of the two parties in the legislative bodies in New-England.

In all these states, however, Governors have been elected out of the federal party, and even the southern papers indicate an unexpected augmentation of federal members in the next Congress.

The correspondence between Mr. Erskine and the Secretary of State at Washington, you will have seen before this can reach you. It has given much satisfaction to the federal party here; because it promises an exemption from the evil the most feared (a war with England) and justifies their partiality towards Great Britain which they maintain was founded upon a full conviction of her justice and sincere disposition to preserve peace. Even the democrats affect to be satisfied with it because they insist it proves the efficacy of the restrictive system of Mr. Jefferson.

But the great benefit that will probably result from it, will be that Bonaparte may be induced to force this country from her neutral position. Baffled in his attempts to exclude from this continent the manufactures of Great Britain, he

.....  
 will most likely confiscate all American property in his dominions and dependencies, and declare war. Nothing could more than this contribute to give influence and stability to the British party. The invidious occurrence of the rebellion would be forgotten in the resentment of the people against France; and they would soon be weaned from that attachment to her which is founded on the aid that was rendered to separate from the mother country.

While Great Britain waits for this natural, I might say necessary result of the negotiation, would it not be extremely inexpedient to conclude a treaty with the American government? Every sort of evidence and experience prove, that the democrats consider the political ascendancy in a great measure dependent upon the hostile spirit that they can keep alive towards Great Britain, and recent events demonstrate that their conduct will be predicated upon that conviction; it is therefore not to be expected that they meet with corresponding feelings a sincere disposition on the part of England to adjust all matters in dispute.

They are at heart mortified and disappointed to find that Great-Britain has been in advance of the French government in taking advantage of the provisional clauses of the non-intercourse law; and if they shew any spirit at the next session of Congress towards France, it will be only because they will find Bonaparte deaf to entreaty and insensible of past favors; or that they may think it safer to float with the tide of public feeling which will set strongly against him, unless he keep *pari passu* with England in a conciliatory policy.

When I began my letter, I intended to make some observations in relation to the boundary line.—(Here 10 or 12 lines of the manuscript are erased.) I am, &c. A. B.

.....  
 No. XIII.

Boston, May 5, 1809.

SIR—Although the recent changes that have occurred quiet all apprehensions of war, and consequently lessen *all hope of a separation of the States*, I think it necessary to transmit by the mail of each week a sketch of passing events.

On local politics I have nothing to add; and as the parade that is made in the National Intelligencer of the sincere disposition of Mr. Madison to preserve amicable rela-

tions with Great-Britain is in my opinion calculated to a-  
 waken vigilance and distrust rather than inspire confidence,  
 I shall (having nothing more important to write about) take  
 leave to examine his motives. I am not surpris'd at his con-  
 ditional removal of the non-intercourse law with respect to  
 Great Britain, because it was made incumbent on him by  
 the act of Congress; but the observations made on his friend-  
 ly dispositions towards Great-Britain is a matter of no lit-  
 tle astonishment. The whole tenor of his political life di-  
 rectly and unequivocally contradicts them. His speech on  
 the British treaty in '99. His attempt to pass a law for the  
 confiscation of "British debts" and British property. His  
 commercial resolutions grounded apparently on an idea of  
 making America useful as a colony to France. His conduct  
 while Secretary of State; all form an assemblage of proba-  
 bilities tending to convince me at least that he does not seri-  
 ously desire a treaty in which the rights and pretensions of  
 Great-Britain would be fairly recognized. It seems im-  
 possible that he should at once divest himself of his habitual  
 animosity, and that pride of opinion which his present situ-  
 ation enables him to indulge; but above all, that he should  
 deprive his friends and supporters of the benefit of those  
 prejudices which have been carefully fostered in the minds  
 of the common people towards England, and which have so  
 materially contributed to invigorate and augment the demo-  
 cratic party. Whatever his real motives may be, it is in  
 this stage of the affair harmless enough to enquire into the  
 cause of the apparent change. He probably acts under a  
 conviction that in the present temper of the Eastern States a  
 war could not fail to produce a dissolution of the union; or  
 he may have profited by the mistakes of his predecessor, and  
 is inclined to seize the present opportunity to prove to the  
 world that he is determin'd to be the President of a nation,  
 rather than the head of a faction; or he has probably gone  
 thus far to remove the impression on the minds of many that  
 he was under the influence of France in order that he may  
 with a better grace and on more tenable grounds quarrel  
 with Great Britain in the progress of negotiating a treaty.  
 Whatever his motives may be, I am very certain his party  
 will not support him in any meanly and generous policy.  
 Weak men are sure to temporise when great events call up-  
 on them for decision, and are sluggish and inert at the mo-  
 ment when the worst of evils is in action. This is the char-

.....  
 after of the democrats in the Northern States. Of those of  
 the South I know but little. I am, &c. A. B.

---

No. XIV.

Boston, May 25, 1809.

Sir—My last was under date of the 5th inst. The unexpected change that has taken place in consequence of Mr. Madison's prompt acceptance of the friendly proposals of Great Britain has in the feelings of political men in this country caused a temporary suspension of the conflict of parties; and they both regard him with equal wonder and distrust. They all ascribe his conduct to various motives, but none believe him to be in earnest.

The state of New-York has returned to the Assembly a majority of federal members. All this proves that an anti-commercial faction cannot rule the Northern States. Two months ago the state of New-York was not ranked among the states that would adopt the policy of that of Massachusetts; and any favorable change was exceedingly problematical.

I beg leave to suggest that in the present state of things in this country my presence can contribute very little to the interest of Great Britain. If Mr. Erskine be sanctioned in all he has conceded, by his Majesty's Ministers, it is unnecessary for me, as indeed it would be unavailing to make any attempt to carry into effect the original purposes of my mission. While I think it to be my duty to give this intimation to you, I beg it may be understood that I consider myself entirely at the disposal of his Majesty's government. I am, &c. A. B.

---

No. XV.

Montreal, June 12, 1809.

Sir—I have the honor to inform your Excellency that I received, through Mr. Secretary Ryland your Excellency's commands to return to Canada, and, after the delays incident to this season of the year, in a journey from Boston, arrived here yesterday.

Your Excellency will have seen by the papers of the latest dates from the U. States, that a formidable opposition is already organized in Congress to the late measures of Mr. Madison; and it is very evident, that if he be sincere in his profession of attachment to Great Britain, his party will aban-

.....

don him. Sixty-one members have already voted against a resolution to approve of what he has done; and, I have no doubt the rest of the democratic party will follow the example, as soon as they recover from the astonishment into which his apparent defection has thrown them.

The present hopes of the federalists are founded on the probability of a war with France; but, at all events, this party is strong and well organized enough to prevent a war with England. It would now be superfluous to trouble your Excellency with an account of nature and extent of the arrangements made by the federal party, to resist any attempt of the government unfavorable to G. Britain. They were such as do great credit to their ability and principles; and while a judicious policy is observed by G. Britain, securing her interests in America from decay. My fear of inducing a false security on the part of his Majesty's Government in their efficiency and eventual success, may have inclined me to refrain from doing them that justice in my former letters, which I willingly take the present occasion to express.

I trust your Excellency will ascribe the style and manner of my communications and the frequent ambiguities introduced in them, as arising from the secrecy necessary to be observed, and my consciousness that you understood my meaning on the most delicate points without risking a particular explanation. I lament that no occasion commensurate to my wishes has permitted me to prove how much I value the confidence of your Excellency, and the approbation already expressed by his Majesty's Minister.

I have the honor to be, &c.

A. B.

I certify that the foregoing letters are the same referred to in the letter of H. W. Ryland, Esq. dated May 1st, 1809, relating to the mission in which I was employed by Sir James Craig, by his letter of instructions bearing date Feb. 6, 1809.

(Signed)

JOHN HENRY.

No. V.

Mr. Ryland to Mr. J. Henry. 1st May, 1809.

My DEAR SIR—The news we have received this day from the States will, I imagine soon bring you back to us, and if you arrive at Montreal by the middle of June I shall probably have the pleasure of meeting you there, as I am going up with Sir James and a large suit. The last letters received from you are to the 13th April; the whole are now transcribed for the purpose of being sent home where they cannot fail of doing you great

D

.....  
*credit, and I most sincerely hope they may eventually contribute to your permanent advantage* It is not necessary to repeat the assurance that no effort within the compass of my power shall be wanting to this end.

I am cruelly out of spirits at the idea of Old England truckling to such a debased and accursed government as that of the United States.

I am greatly obliged to you for the trouble you have taken in procuring the books, though if Spain fails I shall scarcely have heart to look into them. I can add no more now, but that I am most heartily, and affectionately, yours. (Signed) H. W. R.

*J. Henry, Esq. Boston.*

.....  
*Mr. Ryland to Mr. Henry, dated 4th May, 1809.*

MY DEAR SIR— You must consider the short letter I wrote you by the last post as altogether unofficial, but I am now to intimate to you in a more formal manner our hope of your speedy return, as the object of your journey seems, for the present at least, to be at an end. We have London news by the way of the river up to the 6th March, which tallies to a day with what we have received by the way of the States. Heartily wishing you a safe and speedy journey back to us.

I am, my dear sir, most sincerely your's, (Sig.) H. W. R.

Have the goodness to bring my books with you, though I shall have little spirit to look into them unless you bring good news from Spain.

.....  
 No. VI.

*Mr. Henry's Memorial, to Lord Liverpool, inclosed in a letter to Mr. Peel of the 13th June, with a copy of that letter.*

The undersigned most respectfully submits the following statement and memorial to the Earl of Liverpool.

Long before & during the administration of your Lordship's predecessor the undersigned bestowed much personal attention to the state of parties and to the political measures in the United States of America—

(Here is an erasure of about four lines.)

Soon after the affair of the Chesapeake frigate, when His Majesty's Governor General of British America had reason to believe that the two countries would be involved in a war, and had submitted to his Majesty's minister the arrangements of the English party in the United States for an efficient resist-

ance to the General Government, which would probably terminate in a separation of the northern states from the general confederacy; he applied to the undersigned to undertake a mission to Boston, where the whole concerns of the opposition were managed. The object of the mission was to promote and encourage the federal party to resist the measures of the General government; to offer assurances of aid and support from His Majesty's government of Canada; and to open a communication between the leading men engaged in that opposition and the Government General upon such a footing as circumstances might suggest; and finally to render the plans then in contemplation subservient to the views of His Majesty's Government\*.

\* *Vide the Despatches of Sir J. Craig in June 1808.*

The undersigned undertook the mission which lasted from the month of January to the month of June, during which period those public acts and legislative resolutions of the assemblies of Massachusetts and Connecticut were passed, which kept the general government of the United States in check, and deterred it from carrying into execution the measures of hostility with which Great Britain was menaced.

For his services on the occasion herein recited, and the loss of time and expenses incurred, the undersigned neither sought nor received any compensation; but trusted to the known justice and liberality of his Majesty's government for the reward of services which could not, he humbly conceives, be estimated in pounds shillings and pence. On the patronage and support which was promised in the letter of Sir J. Craig, under date of the 26. Jan. 1809, (wherein he gives an assurance "That the former correspondence and political information transmitted by the undersigned had met with the particular approbation of his Majesty's Secretary of State; and that his execution of the mission (proposed to be undertaken in that letter) would give him a claim (not only on the Governor General but on his Majesty's ministers) the undersigned has relied, and now most respectfully claims, in whatever mode the Earl of Liverpool may be pleased to adopt.

The undersigned most respectfully takes this occasion to state, that Sir J. Craig proposed him an employment in Canada worth upwards of one thousand pounds a year, by his letter (herewith transmitted) under date of the 13th September, 1809, which he has just learned has, in consequence of his absence, been given to another person. The undersigned abstains from commenting on this transaction; and most respectfully suggests that the appointment of Judge Advocate General of the province of Lower Canada, with a salary of 500 pounds a year, or a consulate in

.....  
 the U. States, sine curia, would be considered by him as a liberal discharge of any obligation that his Majesty's government may entertain in relation to his services.

.....  
*Copy of a Letter to Mr. Peel, enclosing the foregoing.*

Sir—I take the liberty to enclose to you a memorial addressed to the Earl of Liverpool; and beg you will have the goodness either to examine the documents in your office, or those in my own possession, touching the extent and legitimacy of my claims.

Mr Ryland, the secretary of Sir J. Craig, is now in London, and from his official knowledge of the transactions and facts alluded to in the memorial, can give any information required on that subject. I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

June 13th, 1811.

(Signed)

J. H.

*Letter of the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool, by his Secretary R. Peel, Esq. recognizing Mr. Henry's services, &c.*

No. VII.

*Downing Street, 28th June, 1811.*

Sir—I have not failed to lay before the Earl of Liverpool, the memorial, together with its several enclosures, which was delivered to me a few days since, by General Loft, at your desire.

His lordship has directed me to acquaint you that he has referred to the correspondence in this office, of the year 1808, and finds two letters from Sir James Craig, dated 10th April, and 5th May, transmitting the correspondence that has passed during your residence in the northern States of America, and expressing his confidence in your ability and judgment, but Lord Liverpool has not discovered any wish on the part of Sir James Craig, that your claims for compensation should be referred to this country; nor, indeed, is allusion made to any kind of arrangement or agreement that had been made by that officer with you.

Under these circumstances, and had not Sir James Craig determined on his immediate return to England, it would have been Lord Liverpool's wish to have referred your memorial to him, as being better enabled to appreciate the ability and success with which you executed a mission, undertaken at his desire. Lord Liverpool will, however, transmit it to Sir James Craig's successor in the government, with an assurance, that from the recommendations he has received in your favour, and the opinion he has formed on your correspondence, he is convinced that the public service would be benefited by your active employment in a public situation.



.....  
 Lord Liverpool will also feel himself bound to give the same assurance to the Marquis Wellesley, if there is any probability that it will advance the success of the application which you have made to his lordship.

I am, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,  
 (signed) ROBERT PEEL.

*John Henry, Esq. 27, Leicester square.*

*Mr. Henry to Mr. Peel, Sept. 24, 1811. No other answer than a despatch to Sir G. Prevost, and the letter marked B.*  
 No. VIII.

LONDON, Sept. 4th, 1811.

SIR—I have just now learned the ultimate decision of my Lord Wellesley relative to the appointment which I was desirous to obtain; and find that the subsisting relations between the two countries, forbid the creating a new office in the United States, such as I was solicitous to obtain. In this state of things I have not a moment to lose in returning to Canada, and have taken my passage in the last and only ship that sails for Quebec this season. As I have not time to enter de novo into explanations, with the gentleman who is in your office, and as I have received assurances from you, in addition to the letter of my Lord Liverpool, of the 27th June, "that his Lordship would recommend me to the governor of Canada, for the first vacant situation that I would accept." I beg the favor of you to advise me how I am to get that recommendation without loss of time.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

J. H.

*Robert Peel, Esq. &c. &c. &c.*

.....  
*Copy of a letter written by Lord Liverpool to Sir Geo. Prevost, furnished by the under Secretary of State.*  
*Original in the despatch to the Governor General.*

No. XI. *Downing Street, 16th September, 1811.*

SIR—Mr. Henry, who will have the honor of delivering this letter, is the gentleman who addressed to me the memorial, a copy of which I herewith transmit, and to whom the accompanying letter from Mr. Peel was written by my direction.

In compliance with his request, I now fulfil the assurance which I have given, of stating to you my opinion of the ability and judgement of Mr. Henry has manifested on the occasions mentioned in his memorial; and of the benefit the public service might derive from his active employment in any public situation, in which you should think proper to place him.

I am, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed,) LIVERPOOL.

*To Sir George Prevost, Bart &c. &c.*

.....  
 Mr. RYLAND to Mr. HENRY.

[No. X.]

*Tuesday Evening, July 2d, 1811.*

DEAR HENRY—It gives me real pleasure to find that the apprehension I had formed with respect to the fulfilment of your expectations, is likely to prove erroneous. As every thing which passed relative to your mission was in writing, I think you will do well in submitting to Mr. Peel all the original papers. I, myself, could give no other information relative to the subject than what they contain as you and I had no opportunity of any verbal communication respecting it, till after your mission terminated, and I never wrote you a letter in the Governor's name, which had not previously been submitted to his correction.

The impression I had received of your character and abilities made me anxious to serve you, even before I had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with you, and the same desire has operated on me ever since; I am, therefore, entitled to hope, that any opinion which I may have given you, as to your best mode of obtaining an employment under government, will be received with the same candor that gave rise to it. I think you will do well to persevere as you propose. I have no doubt that every letter from you which Sir James sent home, will be found in Mr. Peel's office, as the established practice there is to bind the despatches and enclosures yearly up together.

Sincerely wishing you every success, I am, most faithfully  
 yours, (Signed) H. W. RYLAND.

*John Henry, Esq.*

.....  
 LORD LIVERPOOL'S DISPATCH.

To Sir George Prevost, Governor General of Canada, with its enclosures, dated 10th Sept. 1811.

DOWNING-STREET.

SIR—Mr. Henry who will have the honor of delivering this letter, is the gentleman who addressed to me the memorial, (a copy of which I herewith transmit,) and to whom the accompanying letter from Mr. Peel was written by my direction.

In compliance with his request, I now fulfil the assurance which I have given of stating to you my opinion of the ability and judgment which Mr. Henry has manifested on the occasions mentioned in this memorial, and of the benefit the public service might derive from his active employment in any public situation in which you should think proper to place him.

I am, sir, your most obt. humble servt.

(Signed)

LIVERPOOL.

To Sir George Prevost, Bart. &c.

.....  
*Mr. Henry's Memorial to Lord Liverpool, enclosed in Lord  
 Liverpool's Dispatch.*

To the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool, the undersigned most respectfully submits the following Memorial,

Long before and during the administration of your Lordship's predecessor, the under signed bestowed much personal attention to the state of parties and political measures in the United States of America, and had an opportunity. [Here an erasure of ten or twelve lines] and to unite the [An erasure here of two or three lines] the information transmitted by the undersigned to Sir James Craig, and by him to Lord Castlereagh, *met with his Lordship's approbation*; and when the hostile preparations of the United States suggested to Sir James Craig the necessity of making corresponding arrangements of precaution and defence, for the security of his Majesty's Colonies, he applied to the undersigned to undertake a secret and confidential mission to the northern states to the party already mentioned; to direct their operations, and transmit regular information of the same, & to endeavour to render their plans subservient to the interests of Great Britain. The undersigned readily undertook the mission, and spent five months in the active and zealous discharge of the duties connected with it [An erasure here of twenty or twenty-five lines] which deterred the general government from the purpose already mentioned, and from a coalition with France, while the information which he transmitted to Sir James Craig, probably saved the trouble and expense of arming the Canadian militia. All this, the undersigned performed without ever showing his commission or appearing as an authorised agent—from a thorough conviction that a discovery of his mission would furnish the French party with the means of destroying the influence of the party adhering to Great Britain in every quarter of America, and enable the general government to go to war upon popular and tenable ground.

In the application of Sir James Craig to the undersigned to undertake the mission aforesaid, he says " *The information and political observations received from you heretofore were all transmitted to the Secretary of State, who has expressed his particular approbation of them, and there is no doubt that your able execution of such a mission as I have above suggested, would give you a claim not only on the governor-general (of B. America) but on his Majesty's ministers, &c.*

The undersigned being now in England on his private affairs, and on the eve of departure for America, most humbly and respectfully submits his claims, under the stipulations aforesaid, to the Earl of Liverpool, in the confident expectations that his Lordship will treat them with that justice and liberality which upon investigation they may be found to merit.

.....  
It may not be superfluous to add, that the undersigned has never received in any shape whatever any compensation or patronage for the services he has rendered. This fact, Mr. Ryland, the Secretary of Sir James Craig, now in London, can vouch for; as well as for the truth of all the matters set forth in this memorial.

I have the honor, &c. (Signed)  
27, Leicester-Square, June 23, 1811.

J. HENRY.

[In this Memorial, Henry enclosed the letter of *Instructions*, also the one from Mr. Ryland, dated 26th January, 1809, as given in pages 6 and 7.]

