John Quincy Adams and Russia

A Sketch of Early Russian-American Relations as Recorded in the Papers of the Adams Family and Some of Their Contemporaries

Джон Квинси Адамс и Россия

Очерк ранних русско-американских отношений
по документам семьи Адамс и
некоторых ее современников

"Недаром многих лет
Свидетелем Господь меня поставил
И книжному искусству вразумил."

«Not in vain did the Lord make me witness of many years
and teach me book-learning.» —Pushkin, *Boris Godunov*

"А разве мне нечего будет рассказать?"

«And shall not I, too, have a tale to tell?»
J. Q. Adams, Diary, 9 November 1822

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The Patriot Ledger, a daily newspaper, was founded in 1837 as the Quincy Patriot in the village -- now a city -- where Presidents John Adams and John Quincy Adams were born and are buried and where the Adams family lived for generations. The Quincy Patriot often published letters to the editor from John Quincy Adams, principally in furtherance of the abolition of slavery.

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In quotations from manuscript material, spelling and punctuation (but not capitalization) have been slightly modernized and regularized in the interests of clarity. Dates are given in New Style.

The illustrations are reproduced from manuscripts in the Adams Papers, unless otherwise stated in the caption. The Russian passport used by Mrs. J. Q. Adams and the blank American passport have been very slightly reduced in reproduction; other illustrations are the same size as the originals.

FOREWORD

John Adams (1735-1826)
President of the United States 1797-1801

John Quincy Adams (1767-1848)
Minister to Russia 1809-1814. Secretary of State 1817-1825
President 1825-1829

Charles Francis Adams (1807-1886)
Minister to Great Britain under Abraham Lincoln 1861-1868

The letters, diaries, and other records of these three members of the Adams family, now in course of publication, provide a "manuscript history of America" whose incomparable value is widely recognized. It is not generally known that among the papers is a substantial and significant complex of materials relating to the international affairs and the internal politics, economy, and culture of Russia.

The Russian papers range in time from John Adams' correspondence with Golitsyn in the 1780's to Charles Francis Adams' correspondence with Brunnow in the 1860's; but most of them are associated with John Quincy Adams, who served as the first American Minister to Russia and dealt with the Russian government throughout his illustrious career as Secretary of State and his Presidency. In addition to the records he accumulated -- impressive in bulk, quality, and integrity -- there are in the Massachusetts Historical Society some of the papers of his colleagues in St. Petersburg.

The Adams Russian papers are still only very partially in print. Many complementary papers are doubtless preserved in government archives and other repositories of the U.S.S.R. Photoduplicates of them would help the Adams Papers editors in their attempt at completeness of documentation. In return, the Adams Papers enterprise would be glad to present to appropriate institutions in the U.S.S.R. microfilm copies of Adams materials which Soviet scholars would find useful. If such a step were to lead to a wider exchange of historical materials between the two countries, still more, in our opinion, would have been gained.

An itemized list of the pertinent documents has not been attempted here, but a rough classification is offered in the appended "Survey of Materials of Russian Interest." The following narrative will indicate to Soviet historians the nature and scope of the documentation. It must be emphasized that the present account is tentative and incomplete; it is an impressionistic survey, preliminary to actual editorial work on John Quincy Adams' papers.

This booklet is intended primarily for circulation in the Soviet Union among archivists, librarians, and scholars. The research for it was done and the text was written by Miss Marion Mainwaring.

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The Adams Papers

ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Джон Адамс (1735-1826)
Президент Американских Соединенных Штатов 1797-1801

Джон Квинси Адамс (1767-1848)
Посланник в России 1809-1814. Государственный Секретарь 1817-1825. Президент 1825-1829

Чарлз Франсис Адамс (1807-1886)
Посланник в Великобритании при Абрааме Линкольне 1861-1868

Письма, дневники и другие, издающиеся в настоящее время, документы семьи Адамс являются "рукописной историей Америки," исключительная ценность которой признана всеми. Мало известен, однако, тот факт, что в этом архиве находится значительный и довольно объемистый комплекс материалов относящихся как к международным отношениям, так и к внутренней политике, экономике и культуре России.

По времени, русский материал охватывает период с переписки Джона Адамса с Голицыным в 80-х годах XVIII века до переписки Чарлза Франсиса Адамса с Брунновым в 60-х годах XIX века. Однако, большинство документов связано с Джоном Квинси Адамсом, который был первым Американским посланником в России и имел дело с русским правительством как на протяжении своей блестящей деятельности в роли Государственного Секретаря, так и в течение своего президентства. Кроме сохраненных им документов — внушительных по объему, качеству и прямоте — в Историческом Обществе Массачусетса имеются некоторые документы принадлежавшие его коллегам в Петербурге.

Опубликована только небольшая часть русского материала из Архива Адамс. В государственных архивах и в других хранилищах в С.С.С.Р. несомненно находятся многие дополнительные документы. Фотокопии их явились бы большой подмогой редакторам Архива Адамс в деле достижения его полноты. В свою очередь, наш архив с радостью послал бы в соответствующие учреждения С.С.С.Р. микрофильмы документов имеющих интерес для советских ученых. Если окажется, что этот шаг приведет к более широкому обмену исторических материалов между нашими странами, то, по нашему мнению, это будет еще лучше.

Мы не пытались составить полный список относящихся к делу документов, но предлагаем в прилагаемом "Обзоре материалов касающихся России" только приблизительную классификацию. Нижеприведенное изложение ознакомит советских историков с характером и охватом документации. Следует подчеркнуть неполность и предварительный характер данного очерка; он является импрессионистическим обзором, предшествующим действительной редактивной работе над документами Джона Квинси Адамса.

Настоящая брошюра предназначается для обращения, главным образом, в Советском Союзе среди архивариусов, библиотекарей и ученых. Подготовительная исследовательская работа была проведена г-жей Марион Мэйнваринг. Ей-же написан и текст брошюры.

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4.

history of all the others: an author+ who has written upon Russia says he has seen lands change masters three or four times in the course of year. This is certainly not advantageous for the Nobility: and as to the People, no body I believe, will assert that a People possibly can be happy who are subjected to personal Slavery: Some of these Serfs are immensely rich: but they are not free and therefore they are despised besides, they depend still upon the Nobles who make them contribute the more for their riches. a Nobleman wants money; if he has any rich Serfs; he sends and lets them know, that he must have ~~at a certain time~~ a thousand Roubles (more or less; according to circumstances) at a certain time: this the Serf has a right to refuse, but in that case his Landlord orders him to go and work upon such a piece of ground: so he is obliged either to give the money, or to go and work. The richer they are, naturally, the more the nobles prize them: thus a Common man costs not more than 80 or 100 Roubles at most (1 Rouble is about 4 shillings sterling) but I have seen a Man who gave to his Landlord for his Liberty and for that of his descendant

+ Manstein's Memoirs of Russia. —

5.

450,000 Roubles. this proves how much they esteem their Liberty. these Serfs cannot go out of their Country, without a permission from their Landlord and one from the Emperor: it will be asked how this can possibly be hindered. I answer very easily because no body can pass the frontiers without having a passport from St Petersbourg. And no body can get a Passport from St Petersbourg without having his name advertised three times in the News papers nor without producing the Passport with which he came into Russia. No Stranger is permitted to buy Slaves. but they often do it by having it done under the name of a third person who is a Russian. A Stranger can possibly too smuggle one or two of them out, calling them his Servants, but if they did so they would be punished for it: because as soon as these People get into any other Country, they are free and leave their masters at once. The People are kept in the greatest ignorance, and are taught that whatever the Sovereign says or does must be right: so, when they think any thing is very extraordinary they say, "Nobody can tell that but God and the Emperor." they are a very Superstitious; and revere very strongly all sorts of crucifixes Images of the Virgin Mary of Saints &c. they carry this much farther than the Roman Catholics, for when the pass before any Church they turn their faces to it, and bow and make the sign of the cross to it for five minutes together. this Superstition rather

From an essay on Russia written by sixteen-year-old John Quincy Adams after his first visit to Petersburg, 1781-1782.

1. JUVENILE DIPLOMAT: JOHN QUINCY ADAMS IN RUSSIA 1781-1782

"Далеко, в полночном краю."
("Far away, in a midnight land.")
-- Soloviev, "A Lofty Palace Has My Queen"

"But you must not consider your Boreal Tour as lost Time. It was an Opportunity few young Gentlemen enjoy."
-- John Thaxter to J. Q. Adams, 14 August 1782

When John Quincy Adams went to Russia as the first American Minister in 1809 he was renewing an old acquaintance. He had lived in St. Petersburg as a boy for fourteen months, in 1781-1782.

At that time America was struggling to realize by diplomacy as well as by force the independence she had declared in 1776. Congress had sent agents abroad to work for recognition of the new nation by foreign governments, and now a mission to Russia was entrusted to Francis Dana of Boston. He was to persuade the Empress Catherine II to admit the United States to treaty-membership in her Armed Neutrality: admission would be tantamount to formal recognition. Dana lacked an important qualification for the errand, in not speaking French. To remedy the deficiency John Adams, the American representative in Holland, arranged that his son John Quincy should go along with Dana as interpreter, secretary, and companion.

John Quincy Adams had been at school in Europe long enough to be fluent in French. He was, moreover, precociously intelligent, serious, and discreet; and, having lived all his life at the very heart of the American Revolution, was dedicated to the cause and familiar with the issues. Still, he was barely fourteen, and there is something touching in the notion of his setting forth on "a journey," as he put it to his mother, far away on their farm in Massachusetts, "of two thousand of our miles of which I had not the least thought a week before," to help negotiate with the experienced international politicians who were stationed at the court of Catherine the Great. It was an abrupt and a picturesque beginning of Russian-American relations.

Dana's mission failed. The Russian government saw no reason for lending countenance to a remote, feeble, rebellious colony. The Adams Papers and the Dana Papers for the period contain a multifarious correspondence with Bakunin, Golitsyn, and Ostermann, with Vérac and Lafayette, and with Dutch officials concerned with the Armed Neutrality. There are records of conferences, reports on the state of Russian trade, a hopeful draft "Plan of a Commercial Treaty between Russia and the United-States." Benjamin Franklin and John Adams even arranged for payment of the customary fee of 6000 rubles for each Russian minister who should sign a treaty with Dana. But Dana's efforts lost themselves in the sands of indifference and delays. "Patience, much patience, indeed is necessary," he wrote. As ineffectual as necessary. Just when he was "upon the Point of being received," Congress recalled him.

John Quincy Adams had his share in Dana's "informal Negotiations with [Catherine's] Government through the French Minister" (Vérac). "In their conferences," he explained, "I was the only interpreter between them. In their correspondence I translated Mr. Dana's Letters into French for the Marquis and the Marquis's answers into English for Mr. Dana [who] received from Congress compensation for my Services as

his Secretary."

He also kept a private diary and letterbook. His first recorded impressions were of the wretchedness of the Courland peasants, "bought and sold like so many beasts, and sometimes even changed for dogs or horses," and the splendor of St. Petersburg -- "not yet half finished" but the finest city he had seen, finer than Paris or Berlin. Its beauty led him to transcribe more than once James Thomson's lines, then celebrated, on Peter the Great: "What cannot active government perform / New moulding Man?"

For a while he provided his family and friends with information about Russia by copying whole paragraphs out of Voltaire and the handful of other writers who had formed Western ideas of that country, "almost at the world's end." But he used his own eyes too. In the streets he noted the long beards and the sheepskin "gowns" of the men, in the churches the kissing of icons. He made excursions to Kronstadt, Tsarskoe Selo, Oranienbaum, Peterhof ("ces Palais sont assez magnifiques, mais on n'y trouve rien d'extraordinaire"), and went "in a Sleigh ... to a place called Crasna-Kabak ... and drank coffee there." Eventually he felt equipped to write an essay which drew both on first-hand experience and on books, and covered -- in seven pages -- Russian history, government, economy, law, religion, and social life. The class system, he concluded, prevented any member of any class from being happy.

Although there were invitations to dinners, balls, and theaters, as attaché to an unrecognized foreign mission he saw the gorgeous Byzantine court "only at a distance and as a stranger." He learned no Russian and seems to have had no one to talk to except older men. But, incorrigibly studious and bent on self-improvement, he minded the isolation less than another boy might have done (though he did once confess to being "tout à fait home-sick") and was chiefly distressed by the difficulty of preparing himself in Russia for entrance to Harvard College, where requirements were uncompromisingly classical. St. Petersburg was "not a very good place for learning the Latin and Greek Languages," he wrote to his father. No good Latin dictionaries in the bookshops he liked to browse in; no schools. "There is nobody here but Princes and Slaves, the Slaves cannot have their children instructed and the nobility that choose to have theirs send them into foreign countries." And private tutors, at £90 a year for an hour and a half a day, were too dear.

In the autumn of 1782 Adams was recalled by his father to Holland. Three years later he went home to America, to simple, staid, and monochromatic New England.

"There is a character of romantic wildness about the memory of my travels in Europe, from 1778 to 1785, which gives to it a tinge, as if it was the recollection of something in another world," he wrote in his old age. Of all that European sojourn his Russian life was the wildest and the most romantic. It might have remained forever only a life experienced "slovno v chudnom sne," as in a wonderful dream, but that in 1809 he was appointed Minister to Russia. Then the loose threads of his earlier, half-hallucinatory visit were caught up, and for four and a half years, at a time of great crisis for Russia and the rest of the world, he had some responsibility for the movement of forces he had guessed at in his youth (and which as Secretary of State and President he would direct more powerfully), and did much to establish the friendship which prevailed for many decades between Russia and the United States.

2. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS' MISSION TO RUSSIA 1809-1814

"Наниче ся годины обратиша."
("The times have turned inside out.")
-- The Lay of Igor's Campaign

"Such great, sudden, and violent changes in the complicated machine of European and American politics."
-- J. Q. Adams to John Adams, 25 June 1811

The first formal exchange of envoys between Russia and the United States was "invited," according to the American Secretary of State, by the "friendship, not to say partiality," of Tsar Alexander I, who suggested it to Presidents Thomas Jefferson and James Madison.

In the twenty-five years since Dana's frustrate mission the times had indeed turned inside out. The motives for Russia's invitation lay in her shifting relations with England and France and her constant wish to export her produce. At war with England, Russia needed another carrier nation for her raw materials. At peace, she thought it well that another be available; at peace, she fretted at England's "exclusive maritime pretensions." So Chancellor Rumyantsev put it to Adams. Russia, unable to be a great naval power herself, "ought then to support and favor" a nation with natural means to be one, as rival to England and "balance to her overbearing power." America was a suitable protégé because she was so remote that she and Russia "could never be in any manner dangerous to each other."

Hence the overtures for an exchange and the "obstinate attachment" (upornaîa lîubov') which the Tsar assured Adams Russia felt for the United States. ("Our attachment ... is obstinate. More obstinate than you are aware of.")

America, for her part, had become aware of the desirability of "explanations" with Russia, out of an acute concern for both her political neutrality and her commercial mobility. Russia's "liberal" attitude towards "the rights of the sea" was the one encouragement visible in the European convulsions. The first task of the first American Minister would be to point out to the Tsar how "the rules of public law between belligerents and neutrals recognized by the United States" conformed to Russian policy. The present predicament of neutral shipping was alarming, but the United States was almost as worried about what disposition would be made of it in the peace council which must meet some day, and in which America could have no direct voice. It could not, the Secretary of State argued moderately enough, "be unimportant to have, in a party so powerful and influential as Russia, a good will and wakeful attention to the just rights and interests of the United States."

In John Quincy Adams, the United States was sending Russia one of her ablest public men. Adams, now forty-two, had served as Minister to Holland and to Prussia as well as in his State legislature and in the Senate at Washington. At the time of his appointment to Russia he was, however, chiefly, and enthusiastically, occupied with lecturing on rhetoric and oratory at Harvard. He tidied up his affairs very quickly, embarked at Boston Harbor in August 1809, and in late October, transferring at Kronstadt to a government cutter provided by Admiral Koltzikov, sailed up to St.

Petersburg and entered almost at once upon a series of audiences, talks, and exchanges of notes and despatches.

Adams' personal character counted for much, both as it represented his country to the Russians and as it determined his response to Russia. Rigidly upright; compulsively virtuous; diligent; austere, without being ascetic; righteous -- often complacently so, but with bouts of self-recrimination in the Puritan tradition; active; inquisitive: he was a solid, high-minded, fair-minded man. His success as a diplomat is in a way astonishing, for he was sociable deliberately and joylessly, out of duty, his inclinations being for private study and domestic company. He was (he knew) devoid of any real wish to please and of love of other persons as persons; and therefore of charm. What compensated for his "harshness" was the strong and tenacious intelligence which both commanded respect and enabled him to understand other points of view, even if understanding only confirmed an opposition that might take the form of finesse, dour obstinacy, or gusts of fury. He must always be doing right, but was honest enough not to adapt moral rules to fit his conduct more than most less conscientious persons do. He was more an antique Roman than a 19th-century American, with the Roman gravitas and pietas, but kindlier and more impulsive. He loved Cicero and Tacitus and said that not to have them near him was like privation of a limb.

Despite his failure in suavity, he had a distinguished success in diplomacy. Traditional, personal diplomacy was what he knew and liked; he was put off by the new fashion of "congresses," of which he wrote in 1813: "Diplomatic affairs were formerly managed by few persons. They were like a Convent of Monks; and accordingly there was some gravity in the manner of transacting business. But now there are so many dilettanti, that I for my part cannot see through it." His scattered comments on his profession and on the techniques of the statesmen he knew -- Rumyantsev, Campenhausen, Poletica, Daschkov, Krudener, Tuyll, and so on -- would have made a manual for the complete diplomat of that age.

Adams' Russian despatches include densely circumstantial accounts of his negotiations, often in narrative and dialogue form. He might take most of a day to write down an interview with Rumyantsev. "My custom of thus recording as nearly as my recollection will serve everything that is said in these Conferences, I believe to be a very good one," he wrote, though "in a very active negotiation it would be impracticable." As early as 1818 Prince Lieven was told by the American Minister at London that Adams' despatches to the State Department were regarded as "monuments of [his] capacity to handle public affairs of magnitude, with judgement and forecast."

Thorough official reports are to be expected of an envoy -- though few despatches can have been so vivid as Adams'. But it is rare to find a statesman of high rank, active at an anxious time in history, keeping a detailed, comprehensive, variegated record of the other aspects of his life as well. Obsessive writers of diaries, letters, memoranda, reports, the Adamses were all hoarders too, tucking away whatever came into their possession; and John Quincy Adams came home from Russia with tradesmen's receipted bills, schoolchildren's essays, invitations to funerals and balls, tickets to exhibitions, prints, maps, and daily notations of the temperature. And in addition to his records there are the letters and journals and miscellaneous papers of his family, his colleagues, and members of his staff.

"Сюда по новым им волнам
Все флаги в гости будут к нам."
("Here, over waters new to them, ships of every flag will come to us as guests.")

-- Pushkin, Prologue to The Bronze Horseman

"My countrymen Sire, are so familiarized with the Ocean, that they think not much more of crossing it, than of going over a River."
-- J. Q. Adams to Alexander I, Adams' Diary, 11 October 1810

"Теперь картина была такая: кошка сидела на одной ветке, птичка на другой ... А волк ходил вокруг дерева и смотрел на них ... Между тем пионер Петя ... нисколько не испугался."
("Now the picture was like this: the cat was sitting on one branch, the little bird on another ... and the wolf was walking round and round the tree and looking at them ... Meanwhile Pioneer Peter was not frightened at all.")

-- Prokoviev, Peter and the Wolf

John Quincy Adams' principal task when he took up his post in Russia in 1809 was to defend the freedom of neutral navigation both in theory (towards the eventual peace settlement) and in immediate practice. The circumstances that imposed the task upon him were complex.

The international picture in 1809 was like this:

France, in order to blockade the British Isles, was demanding that her allies refuse entry to, or confiscate, neutral ships that carried cargo even remotely construable as British or that were in any other way contaminated by British contact, e.g. by calling at a British port, paying British fees, undergoing British examination, or accepting British convoy.

England, in order to open this "continental padlock" and get colonial goods into Europe, was permitting neutral trade to pass to countries which were her enemies only because of a forced submission to Napoleon and which were not actually ruled or occupied by his puppets.

The United States, through a Non-Intercourse Act, was permitting American trade, not with belligerents, but with those same reluctant allies of France, if the trade was direct -- i.e. if the vessels did not touch at a British port or submit to any British interference.

Russia, as an ally of France and at war with England, was adhering to Napoleon's Continental system and refusing entry to British ships and subjects, and seizing those that did arrive; but, determined to export her produce, she was also strong and independent enough to dare avail herself, despite French pressure, of the opportunities for neutral trade made possible by the policies summarized above.

An American vessel out of an American port for Archangel, Kronstadt, Reval, or Riga, must then satisfy officials at each end of the voyage, and other officials of any nationality whom she might encounter en route, of her purity of British contact; and in addition she must evade whatever lawless privateers might accost her.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Court of Russia.

These are to desire all whom it may concern, to permit

a Citizen of the United States, to paſs freely, without giving, or suffering any molestation or hindrance to be given to him, but on the contrary affording him all requisite assistance and protection.

Signature of the Bearer:

The said is
years of age feet inches in height
eyes mouth nose
forehead chin complexion
hair and eye-brows face

In witneſs whereof I have delivered to him this Passport, to be in force for

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Legation, this day of in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and
and of the Independence of the United States, the Thirty

A blank passport, preserved among John Quincy Adams' "loose papers."

Before he reached Russia to take up his post Adams had a first-hand experience of the problems involved. His ship, the Horace, a merchantman loaded with sugar and coffee, got through the Baltic only with great difficulty and danger, being accosted, boarded, fired at, or otherwise threatened by: a brig with no colors, a brig with English colors, an Englishman under (false) Danish colors, a Dane, a Norwegian under Danish control, an English man-of-war under its own flag -- and others. It was opera bouffe. She got through to Kronstadt only because Adams' character as a public minister was grudgingly respected. Along the way, in Norway and Denmark, Adams met less fortunate Americans whose ships, fifty-odd, were being illegally held. He went into Copenhagen -- seeing in its streets "a great appearance of stagnation ... and solitude" from the stoppage of trade -- to make representations on their behalf, as the only American legate in North Europe, to the Danes.

In St. Petersburg, he promptly protested to the Danish Minister against this illegal sequestration, and his mission began with a tangible, and characteristic, instance of Russia's good will when the Tsar peremptorily urged the Danish government to release and restore the American property Adams told him of.

But Russian ports, also, were crowded with American vessels awaiting decision as to their bona fide neutrality by the Russian Commission of Neutral Navigation. The long bureaucratic delay could be disastrous, as Adams pointed out. Once freed, a cargo must still be brought overland to St. Petersburg and a return cargo bought and carted back; and the navigation season was very short. The Adams Papers record many talks, always amicable, with Campenhausen, Guriev, and Rumyantsev, about the problem.

It was understood between the Russian and American governments that American ships and citizens were welcome. The trouble lay in deciding which really were American. The picture was a murky one.

England permitted neutral navigation in northern waters partly because she could use it for her own belligerent purposes. As Adams explained: "The indulgences, which on the Continent of Europe have been allowed Americans by way of exception to the general system of commercial restriction have been so considerable, that British commercial speculators have resorted to the art of personating Americans, and of using forged papers to obtain the participation of those privileges."

England used various neutral guises. But both because of the abolition of many national flags (Hamburg, Lübeck, Bremen, Pappenburg, Oldenburg -- Adams catalogued them in November 1811) and for more obvious reasons, the American was the most tempting choice. Adams became all too familiar with the handiwork of fine craftsmen in London who turned out United States passports and ships' papers that could scarcely be distinguished from the real thing. Furthermore, to most Europeans all Anglo-Saxons looked and sounded alike. One of Adams' minor duties was to explain to Russian officials and to urbanely skeptical French Ambassadors how Americans and Englishmen could tell each other apart.

The French, although in theory they permitted neutral ships to enter the Baltic, tried in fact to keep them out. Firmly, mendaciously, Paris denied that any of the "certificates of American origin" given to outbound U.S. vessels by French consuls in American ports were genuine.

In any case, as Rumyantsev asked Adams, supposing a ship had set sail originally from America, how was Russia to know that it did not come more recently from a British port? There might only be the word of the master and supercargo. Adams soon learned that this could by no means always be relied upon.

For it was not a clear-cut battle of wits between true Americans and English impostors. The profits earned by a successful voyage (the Horace cleared $115,000, eastbound) invited exploitation at every point of contact by national governments, by petty local officials, and above all by private business men, in every country. The St. Petersburg merchants, Adams wrote, were almost all foreigners (many of them English) and did not care about flags or whether papers were true or forged. And many United States citizens connived with British exporters, illicitly hiring out their vessels and their services. Some of these doubly law-breaking American captains and supercargoes were "much dissatisfied" that Adams "refused to lend [his] aid officially to deceive the Russian Government, and prevail upon them to deliver up a ship seized for a breach of their laws and liable to confiscation."

Finally, discrimination between American shipping and its counterfeits was confused by the fact that the American Consul-General at St. Petersburg, Levett Harris, was exploiting the situation for his personal profit. There is abundant evidence that Harris was systematically cheating both the Russian government and his own. His business associates in Russia carried on an "immense trade" with England, and he certified or refused to certify ships' papers as he might advatage himself through exactions from captains and payments to Russian officials.

Adams was very slow to discover Harris' "unprincipled rapacity." What came to his notice first was not Harris' venality but his callous unfairness towards the common sailors who were the most wretched victims of all these international stresses and in some cases of their captains' and owners' personal dishonesty. Many sailors were stranded on an Arctic coast where they understood not a word of the language; at best, with their wages stopped, at worst put into chains for protesting; deprived by politics -- and ice -- of their normal remedy of shipping out on another vessel. The Consul's hard-heartedness shocked Adams. His papers contain not only the high-level correspondence of Harris, members of the Commission of Neutral Navigation, and the Imperial Ministers, with long lists of ships and cargo which Adams would or would not vouch for; but also appeals for help from American mariners -- with some enthralling stories of adventures at sea and wanderings through Lapland. Adams talked with many of these men and took one or two of them into his household to save them from starvation.

As the Franco-Russian alliance deteriorated, Adams' work became easier in one respect. A ukase of December 1810 taxing luxury goods had the effect of encouraging American imports at the expense of French. ("But it seems you are great favorites here," said Napoleon's ambassador, Caulaincourt. "You have found powerful protection; for most of your vessels have been admitted.") In the late summer of 1811 Adams wrote to the Secretary of State that henceforth there was "little reason to dread the operation of any French influence" against American trade. Nevertheless, as late as October 1811 he sent Monroe a cipher warning: "the safety of our real commerce with Russia may still depend upon its discrimination from the imposture which assumes its garb."

But for his laborious scrutinizing of papers and his personal interviewing of captains, seamen, and supercargoes (and his sessions arguing with French and Russian officials), Adams believed, real Americans would have been confounded with false, and all proscribed as they were in Denmark and Prussia. Adams preserved the integrity of the American merchant flag and made it welcome to the Russian government. By the summer of 1811 the Russian market was actually "glutted" with American goods. Ships were "daily arriving, which were not destined for this Country." For no other country would admit them, while Russia (whether for their own sake, as Adams supposed, or as a cover for English shipping) accorded them "a degree of favor enjoyed by no other Nation."

On the plane of theory, also, Adams endeavored to uphold the "rights of the sea" as interpreted by his government. The topic was popular just then. There was for instance a course of lectures on maritime law by Professor Boucher and an exhibition by his "disputants." Adams and one of his secretaries left droll accounts of the proceedings. Rayneval of the French Embassy and Rumyantsev's private secretary Borel both wrote treatises on the subject. Borel's manuscript, intended for publication in Paris, was "communicated confidentially" to Adams with the Chancellor's request that he "would read, and make such observations upon it, as [he] should think proper." Adams took the invitation very seriously and kept the manuscripts by him for months, making copious notes and "corrections." Revised, he considered, it would be "d'une grande utilité publique."

Other topics covered in Adams' official papers, besides the overwhelming one in his early years of neutral navigation, included the Black Sea trade and Russian-Turkish relations; the North West Coast of North America and Russian-Chinese relations; Florida, Cuba, and Russia's relations with Spain, Portugal, and Latin America.

Early in 1810 it was learned that the Sublime Porte had allowed an American ship to enter the Black Sea. "Cette apparition fera une époque," wrote Rumyantsev, "d'autant plus remarquable dans le commerce de la mer noire, que c'est la première fois qu'on y a vû flotter le Pavillon Américain." At war with Turkey but desirous of a southern trade route, the Russian government was eager for the United States to obtain free access to the sea. Richelieu, Governor of Odessa, told Adams that he would like to see such access stipulated in the Russo-Turkish peace treaty, but he doubted whether the Turks would remember an agreement. Over several years Russian representatives inquired of Adams how American negotiations with the Turks were faring, but, though he preserved these queries along with detailed studies of trade in that part of the world, no progress was made during his official lifetime.

As to the North West Coast, Andrei Daschkov in Washington and Rumyantsev in St. Petersburg raised the question with the American government. On one side of the Pacific Russia was having trouble with the American Indians who harried her settlements, on the other with the Chinese, who (though even now, Rumyantsev told Adams in the course of a long explication of Russian-Chinese relations, they "practised a sort of coquetting affectation of indulgence to the Russians") were making difficulties about admitting her ships at Canton. Preoccupied with the European crisis, the Russian government offered to let Americans carry on the Russian settlements' trade with China if in return the United States would prohibit the sale of arms to the Indians.

A delicate, intricate matter. Apart from the practical difficulty of enforcing <u>any</u> law on that wild coast, whose coast was it? Russia was acknowledged sovereign of Alaska, but where was the boundary? What were the proper rights of Spain, Great Britain, and America herself? It was not the time for deliberation over a question so remote, but Adams was to deal with it a decade later when he was Secretary of State.

Discussions trailed off, as did the tentative preliminaries of a commercial treaty. Thirty years earlier Francis Dana and John Adams had been empowered to negotiate such a treaty, but nothing had come of the idea. Now John Quincy Adams recommended to the State Department that a treaty be made, and was authorized to concert one. He talked with Campenhausen and Rumyantsev, and they suggested, solicitous for their export-import balance, that in return for "some premium, or some preference for admission," American vessels bring in gold and silver in exchange for Russian raw materials. Adams thought an arrangement might be made.

But the commercial treaty, like so much else, receded and was forgotten amid the great political and military events of 1812.

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21 – even the essential characteristics of an independent Nation – The blame of the War was therefore entirely on the English side; but the war itself was not the less disagreeable to me – I lamented it particularly as occurring at a period when from my good wishes for Russia, and the Russian Cause, I should have rejoyced to see Friendship and Harmony taking place between America and England, rather than Discord and Hostility. I knew the War would affect unfavourably the interests of Russia – I knew it must be highly injurious both to the United States and England. I could see no good result as likely to arise from it to any one – Nothing but mischief, and gratification to the makers of mischief – The count said he had considered it altogether in the same light – and so had the Emperor who was sincerely concerned for it, and who had himself conceived this idea of offering his mediation – He thought an indirect negotiation conducted here, and aided by the conciliatory wishes of a friend to both parties, might smooth down difficulties, which in direct discussion between the principals might be found insuperable – Its a mutual friend, each party might exhibit all its complaints, and all its claims without danger of exciting irritations or raising impediments – The part of Russia would only be to hear both sides, and to use her best endeavours to conciliate them. – I said the count was aware that there was a third party to be consulted as to the proposal – the British Government – He said the proposal had already been suggested by him to the British Ambassador and he had yesterday dispatched an account of it to his Court. I asked if I could obtain a Courier's Passport, to communicate the information to my Government – He said it might be furnished in a manner that the person should be dispatched as a Russian Courier – I asked him if he could obtain from Lord Cathcart any paper which should operate as security from capture by British Cruizers – as in that case I presumed I could find an American vessel here to carry the dispatches – He said he would ascertain and inform me in the course of a very few days – and he should write to Mr Daschkoff to repeat the same proposal to the Government of the United States – The Count dwelt earnestly on the Emperor's regard for the U.S. and added that the Emperor was fully sensible of the great advantage to the interests of his People, resulting from the commercial relations with America – He said it manifested itself even in objects of a light Nature. He the Count had received from Mr Daschkoff a picture – a view of Mr Jefferson's Seat – and upon his mentioning it to the Emperor His Majesty had insisted upon seeing it himself. – The Count was obliging in his enquiries and condolence upon my domestic misfortune – His Countenance retains strong traces of the illness he had at Wilna; and he complained of having taken told at the funeral of Baron Budberg, one of his predecessors in the Department of foreign Affairs. He read me a note which he received while I was with him from Lord Cathcart, with news from England and Spain of the English and Allies having taken Madrid. After leaving the Count I called on Mr Kimball, and left with him a letter for my Mother – He and Mr Haven are going to morrow morning for Gothenburg.

22. I met Mr Hall, walking this day before dinner, and enquired if he had the intention of returning this Autumn to America. my object was in that case to have charged him with my dispatches – But he does not think of going untill late in the Winter. I am resuming the usual course of my employments, but have not yet recovered a due degree of regularity in the pursuit of them. I have restless and unquiet Nights, owing to Charles's state of health, and they occasion heavy and idle Evenings – I read this Evening a very few pages of Clarke's travels and was obliged to quit the Book – Charles went with Mr Smith to the Theatre.

23 The principal part of the day was employed in writing. Captain Bates called upon me this morning for a Passport. He was in great anxiety on account of debts due to him in Moscow, and from rumours that the French are in possession of that City. These rumours have been prevailing these three days, and with them other reports that the French had been repulsed, and the Emperor Napoleon mortally wounded – Mr Harris paid us a visit in the Evening, and told us that official accounts were now received that the Russian army had retired behind Moscow fifteen Versts on the road to Cazan, and that Moscow had been surrendered by a sort of capitulation to the French – That the king of Naples (Murat) with 8000 men took possession of the City, on the 15th or sixteenth of this month, and that the Emperor Alexander was informed of it three days afterwards. The French Emperor with his great army had not entered Moscow, but was still in pursuit of the Russians – There has been no battle since that of the 7th which Prince Kutuzoff reported as a splendid victory, for which he was made a Field Marshal, and received from the Emperor a present of 100000 Rubles – The result of this great Russian victory, was to put the French in possession of Moscow.

24. Mr Montréal called upon me again this morning. The reports that the French are in possession of Moscow continue to obtain credit, and it is said there was a formal capitulation; but nothing has yet been officially published by the Government respecting it – In the Evening we had a visit from Madame Bezerra – They are going the day after to morrow. I walked with Charles before Breakfast, and alone before dinner – Read a few pages of Clarke's travels in the Evening.

From John Quincy Adams' diary, 21-24 September 1812: Chancellor Rumyantsev lays before him the Emperor Alexander's offer to mediate in the Anglo-American war. Adams reads in Clarke's book on Russia. An American sea-captain asks him for a passport. Rumors that the French have occupied Moscow.

"Что произвело это необычайное событие? Какие были причины его?"
("What brought about this extraordinary event? What were its causes?")
-- Tolstoy, War and Peace

"There I beheld the strife where first he fell,
The conflict fierce, that broke his potent spell.
There saw, united to defend their land,
The Serf, the Noble, and the Monarch stand."
-- J. Q. Adams, "Epistle to My Mother," 1816

John Quincy Adams felt with another 19th-century diplomat and writer, Fedor Tyutchev: "Schastliv, kto posetil seĭ mir / V ego minuty rokovye" -- "Happy is he who has visited this world at its moments of destiny." At first his assignment to Russia seemed to deprive him of the benefits of living at such a time, by removing him far from the center of things. "Situated here at the northern extremity of Europe," he wrote to his brother in February 1810, "we are almost as distant from the places, where the events most remarkable for the world are occurring [as you], and imprisoned almost constantly ... in thrilling regions of thick ribbed ice, we are almost as long in receiving intelligence from the scene of important action." No one in St. Petersburg could go on feeling that for long, and on the last day of 1812 Adams expressed his heartfelt satisfaction at having had "the opportunity of being so near a witness to the great and decisive Events of the year, now ending. It has been full of moral and political instruction."

Within a week of his arrival in Russia Adams dined in state at Chancellor Rumyantsev's house, which had been the French Embassy and where as a boy he had attended Vérac's dinner in honor of the Dauphin's birthday. Now the Dauphin was dead, and the French Ambassador was Caulaincourt: the only ambassador, primus among a host of minor legates representing mostly puppets of his master Napoleon. Reflecting on the mutability of human fortune, Adams could not keep his mind on the present scene. But he was in Russia long enough to see the Napoleonic envoys depart and the Bourbons troop on stage again, more royalist and more reactionary than before. New faces, new quarrels over precedence. The representative of the eldest son of the House of Bourbon ranked first now. Looking up and down the table at another Rumyantsev banquet in April 1813, "in truth a Bourbon dinner," Adams thought of the "Resurrection of dry bones" in the Old Testament.

He had followed intently the tensions and maneuverings and dramatic reversals which led to this change of personnel. In the microcosm of the diplomatic set even frivolities had political overtones. At a children's party in February 1811, he observed the Russians' "coldness and reserve" towards the French Ambassador. (Even in his first weeks he had seen that despite the alliance many Russians "did not love the French." The Westphalian Minister corroborated his theory, saying, "'Tis universal. There is the Emperor and Romanzoff on one side, the whole Nation on the other.") At a dinner in March 1811 the Russians paid "extraordinary attentions" to the Austrian St. Julien -- who, "quite irradiated with this politeness, ... bowed himself almost into a hoop."

Sometimes information came at third or fourth hand: the Bavarian Minister told Adams one day that same month that the Bavarian Foreign Office had told him that their man in Paris had told them that "the coolness between France and Russia was becoming

more and more notorious": Napoleon hardly spoke to Kurakin. Adams viewed such professional gossip in the cold light of the economic facts, say, of the Baltic trade in which he was so engrossed and of the depreciating paper currency.

As late as 30 August 1811 Lauriston, the new envoy from Napoleon, assured Adams blandly that there would be no war. "There were points about which Russia was obstinate; she must show a little flexibility and give them up"; that was all.

When the war came, Adams made room in his house for the archives of the French, Dutch, Bavarian, Würtemburgian, and Westphalian legations as their staffs departed -- some to become débris in the general calamity: Pardo of Spain dying en route "at a small, mean hovel of an inn"; Lauriston (falsely) reported frozen to death in his carriage. Adams also had custody at long range of the Russian archives which were deposited by Kurakin at the United States legation in Paris, for the death in Poland of Joel Barlow (yet another peripheral casualty) left him the only accredited American envoy in Europe. Correspondence with Russian officials concerning the papers went on for three years.

Besides following with increasing sympathy for the Russian cause the military progress of the war (his papers are a kind of gazette, and one more prolonged footnote to War and Peace), Adams noted the way in which the daily life of civilians was affected by facts and rumors. "Several persons it is said have been made to sweep the Street for having said that Moscow was taken. So that the people are afraid of talking," he wrote on 25 September. On 2 October he recorded the coincidence of a proclamation that St. Petersburg was in no danger with the quite open "packing up and sending away the necessary things" in the government buildings. His coachman was taken for a soldier, but released for 25 rubles. A sale at the Chevalier de Bray's was, he found, "much aided by several fugitive families from Riga, and the invaded Provinces, obliged to take up their residence here, and wanting furniture."

The refugees Adams knew personally were not the most pitiable ones. They included the Princess Beloselsky and her sister and brother-in-law the Lavals, who were able to make a larmoyant but luxurious and dilatory flight (in expectation of Napoleon's coming), accompanied by crates containing their priceless collection of paintings and statues. Their latest Claude, "of a size to require a Carriage for itself, is to travel with them through Finland and Sweden," Adams reported. (He was to encounter Laval again in Paris, ennobled by Louis XVIII, entertaining Russians at new balls in a new great house, and buying new Old Masters.)

But he was well aware of the larger meaning of the war and of its countless individual tragedies, foreigner and officially impartial spectator though he was. Both the invasion and the resistance of the common people stirred memories of his childhood in Massachusetts at another time of "public distress, and terrors, and sufferings." He wrote to his brother in April 1813: "I remember the smoke and the flames of Charlestown which I saw from the orchard on Penn's Hill [in June 1775]. I remember the packing up and sending away of the books and furniture from the reach of Gage's troops, while we ourselves were hourly exposed for many months to have been butchered by them."

The Russian war was on a grander scale. As it began, Rumyantsev had said to him of the massing of troops on the frontier that "there was in History scarcely anything like it. It was like Romance." In October 1812 Adams tried to convey to an American correspondent an idea of the vastness of the conflict:

> Fire and the Sword are ravaging the Country ... Moscow, the ancient Metropolis, one of the most magnificent and most populous Cities of Europe, in the hands of an invader, and probably the greatest part of it buried in ashes. Numerous inferior Cities daily devoted to the same

> Destruction, and Millions of People, trampled under the foot of oppressors, or fugitives from the ruins of their habitations, perishing by hunger, in woods or deserts.

And two months later he described the retreat of the French: "From Moscow to Prussia, eight hundred miles of road" strewn with "dead and dying men" and forsaken baggage, and the survivors pursued by "an almost numberless militia of peasants."

After the disasters, the victories. In Adams' diary for 12 September 1813 is a cinematic "close-up" of Rumyantsev calling in the footman who had brought a message telling of the victory at Töplitz, and embracing him. At Meyer and Brüxner's warehouse Adams viewed a statue of Napoleon captured at Hamburg; with his colleagues he attended the Te Deums; and he took his son to see the trophies exhibited at the Kazan Church where, a little later, he attended Kutuzov's funeral.

Very early, Adams predicted to his government that Russia would win the war because of her spirit and her resources. Before the winter of 1812-1813 had ended he wrote that in this war, on the part of France "lightly, wantonly, unjustly undertaken," while Russia had lost most in lives and property, "her losses [had] not been in the sinews of her strength. Those of France [had] been in the vitals of her military power." Without oversimplifying the issues, he recognized that the war of 1812 was a "Fatherland War." He considered that in the conduct of every class there had been "little to censure, and much to applaud and admire." The "exertions of the nation," he wrote, "have been almost unparalleled, the greatest sacrifices have been made cheerfully and spontaneously.... In the most trying extremity [the people] have been calm and collected, deeply anxious, but uniformly confident and sanguine in their hopes of the result."

A reminder of how far the reverberations of the Franco-Russian war were felt is afforded by papers which tell of episodes at Boston in 1813, Reval in 1814, Epernay in 1815.

Boston. When news reached Massachusetts of Napoleon's retreat from Russia, there were "solemnities" in Boston, the state capital. They did not spring entirely from a disinterested admiration of Russia, though the admiration was real. In America's current war with England, New England was uncooperative to the verge of sedition, and public rejoicings at the defeat of England's enemy were a pleasing way of flouting the Federal government. But at least two participants in the affair -- which must have given many people in that provincial region their first awareness of Russia as a world power -- acted out of more knowledgeable enthusiasm. One was the Russian Consul, Alexei Grigorevich Eustafiev (who in 1812 had published at Boston The Resources of Russia). The other was Alexander Hill Everett, a young Bostonian who had recently returned from serving as one of Adams' secretaries in St. Petersburg. Everett had already written about the Franco-Russian war in a local newspaper. Now he contributed to the victory celebrations. There were speeches, toasts, odes, and "transparencies," all minutely described in two rare pamphlets in the collection of the Massachusetts Historical Society. The first stanza of the ode Everett wrote for the occasion runs:

> All hail to thee, RUSSIA, whose children have flown
> From their castles and huts, to the ranks of resistance!
> Like your own Northern lights your achievements have shone,
> And kindled applause at the earth's farthest distance.
> Our eagle would fly,
> From his own cloudy sky,
> With the bird of thy glory to triumph on high.
> And still shalt thou prosper, whose sons are combined
> For the freedom of Russia, and rights of mankind.

Besides being an early instance of the influence of Adams' mission in America, the ode has a curious accidental interest in that the popular tune it was sung to ("Anacreon in Heaven") was used eighteen months later as the setting for another and better-known poem -- "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Reval. In the spring of 1814 Adams traveled from St. Petersburg to Ghent. Detained in Reval, he attended the victory celebrations there. He heard singers "thundering the principal Russian National Air," saw "a Russian Merchant with the Caftan and beard" go up to two French prisoners and shake hands, "repeatedly saying 'Mi -- alle Camaraden!'" He attended a gala performance of Kotzebue's allegorical "Europe Delivered," with choruses from Mozart's Titus. The people "in general appeared to be in the true Spirit of Enjoyment; but without any mixture of turbulence or disorder."

Epernay. Of all the members of the American legation it was Adams' wife, a sickly and unenterprising woman, and his seven-year-old son who had the only dangerous experience of the war. Adams had expected to return from Ghent to Russia, but was ordered elsewhere; and his wife made the journey overland to Paris with her child, a French nursemaid, and two menservants (a released French prisoner and a Prussian boy trying to rejoin a Russian master). Outside Hanau they "entered on a wide extended plain, over which as far as the eye could reach were scattered remnants of Boots, Clothes, and hats or Caps, with an immense quantity of bones bleaching in all directions." The journey fell within the Hundred Days. At Epernay, they met up with the Imperial Guards, on the way to meet Napoleon. A mob of camp-followers cried: "Tear them out of the Carriage, they are Russians, take them out, kill them!" For miles they traveled in the midst of the undisciplined soldiers, threatened by bayonets, and Mrs. Adams forced to cry "Vive Napoléon!" A post-mistress consented to shelter the party, Mrs. Adams recalled, only provided "I would agree to remain in a dark room; have my People concealed, and my offending Russian Coach hid in some place where it would be unsuspected."

"Пусть Греций Александр велик слывет войной;
Но мир кто умирит, -- тот более душой!"

("Let the Greek Alexander be famed as great in war: he who makes peace on earth is greater in soul.")
-- Derzhavin, "On the Departure of the Emperor, 7 December 1812"

"The part of Russia would only be to hear both sides, and to use her best endeavors to conciliate them."
-- J. Q. Adams to the Secretary of State, 30 September 1812

To return to the official aspects of Adams' mission:

The cordial friendship of Russia and America had originated, both governments frankly acknowledged, in a common resentment of England's maritime pretensions. But circumstances changed. Between England and Russia there was rapprochement; between England the United States, increasing antagonism which became, in June 1812, a state of war.

In a cipher despatch of late 1811 Adams had advised his government that Russia did not want an Anglo-American war. "It is not improbable that they may consider their own peace with France as depending much upon it," he wrote; for such a war would drive America from the Baltic, thereby leaving England as the only available carrier, and for Russia to use British ships would mean making peace with England "or at least ...

ПО УКАЗУ ЕГО ВЕЛИЧЕСТВА ГОСУДАРЯ ИМПЕРАТОРА

АЛЕКСАНДРА ПАВЛОВИЧА

САМОДЕРЖЦА ВСЕРОССІЙСКАГО,

и прочая, и прочая, и прочая.

Объявляется чрезъ сіе всѣмъ и каждому, кому о томъ вѣдать надлежитъ, что показатель сего, Госпожа Адамсъ, Супруга Полномочнаго Министра Соединенныхъ Американскихъ Штатовъ при Высочайшемъ Дворѣ, съ сыномъ Карломъ Франциномъ Адамсомъ отправляется за границу; при ней Горничная Миріхъ Блотъ и слуги ея Эдмундъ и Джонъ Ирчмиръ. — — —

precipitating a war with France." It has been cogently argued by an American historian that it was the presence in, not the absence from, the Baltic, of U.S. ships that precipitated the French invasion, since it made the Continental system ineffective and so turned Napoleon against his Russian ally. In any case, Russia and America now found themselves in opposition as regarded England.

Their own relations nonetheless remained excellent. Adams was able to assure Russia that his government "did not contemplate any more intimate connection with France." And the Tsar, wishing to be friends with both England and America, wished them to be friends with each other -- particularly as an American war would distract England from giving all her attention to Napoleon. In September 1812 Adams was summoned by the Chancellor and informed that Alexander (then away with the army) would like to see his friends' differences settled. Would the Tsar's mediation be acceptable to the United States?

It was acceptable, and as soon -- seven months later -- as the means of communication of that era permitted, two other Americans, Albert Gallatin and James A. Bayard, arrived to serve with Adams as "Ministers Plenipotentiary to the Russian Court to negotiate for peace at St. Petersburg under the mediation of Russia."

Russia's offer did not, however, please the other party to the dispute. For months the United States Commissioners hung about waiting vainly for their English counterparts to be appointed. Their suspense might have ended sooner than it did but for complications in the Russian governmental bureaus. Lord Walpole, at the regular British Embassy which had been restored at St. Petersburg (he and Lord Cathcart were on civil terms with the Americans despite the war), told Adams that Rumyantsev had been "cheating us all." But Rumyantsev told Adams that the trouble was an innocent result of the "double mode of transacting business" with the Emperor in the field and two separate chains of subordinates taking orders from him.

Though Alexander did not after all serve as Mediator, his offer expedited arrangements for a direct negotiation at Ghent, where Adams' part in an honorable peace treaty gave him the happiest moments of his life. Alexander's offer fortified the personal liking Adams felt for him and the larger admiration he had come to feel for the nation. Russia was now "the arbitress of Europe," he declared in April 1813: "Of her Wisdom and Moderation I am not inclined to doubt. She has gloriously stood the trial of Adversity which is ... severe but short. She has now the stronger test of Prosperity to endure."