

Chapter 1 : Papers of James A. Bayard, (Volume 2) - Livros na Amazon Brasil-

*Papers of James A. Bayard, Volume 2 by Bayard, James A. (James Asheton), Harper, Robert Goodloe, Donnan, Elizabeth, ed and a great selection of similar Used, New and Collectible Books available now at [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com)*

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Usage guidelines Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying. We also ask that you: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help. Please do not remove it. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://www.gutenberg.org>: Edited by Elizabeth Donnan. Such a collection of papers as is here presented derives its value both from the importance of the era with which it deals and from the relation of its central figure to the events of that era. In the present case there can be no question concerning the significance of the period. Though few families in our history have contributed so many men to public life as has the Bayard family yet little from the pens of its members or concerning them has found its way into print. The history of the Bayards in America carries us back to , when there came from Holland to New Amsterdam with Peter Stuyvesant, his sister Anna, widow of Samuel Bayard, bringing with her three sons and one daughter. Bayard of the present volume was descended from the oldest of these sons, Petrus, who accumulated land in both New York and Maryland and who was for a time identified with the Labadists of Bohemia Manor. Samuel, the oldest son of Petrus, returned to Bohemia Manor, where his father had remained but a short time, and there married, first, Elizabeth Sluyter, and later, Susanne BoucheUe, and built the home which for many years remained the Bayard home. Of this James A. Bayard little is recorded ; he became a surgeon, he married in Agnes Hodge, ten years later he died, leaving three children, John Hodge, James Asheton, and Jane. His twin brother, Col. Bayard of this book was graduated from Princeton in the class of , delivering the English salutatory, his cousin Samuel being the valedictorian of the class. He at once began the study of law, first in the office of Joseph Beed, later with Jared Ingersoll. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar September 8, , but could have practised there little if at all, for not long after this date he moved to Delaware, where, February 11, , he married Ann Bassett, daughter of Richard Bassett, at that time chief justice of the State. In he was admitted to the bar of Newcastle County. From May, , to March, , he served in the House of Representatives, during which time he was one of the managers of the impeachment of William Blount and cast the deciding vote in the Jefferson-Burr presidential contest. His service in the House was followed by his election to the Senate, where he sat from January, , till he resigned in May, , to go to Russia as joint commissioner with Adams and Gallatin when Alexander I offered to mediate between Great Britain and the United States. On the failure of this commission he was appointed one of the five commissioners to treat directly with Great Britain, and did his share in bringing to a successful termination the peace negotiations at Ghent. During much of his stay in Europe he was far from well, and he unhesitatingly refused the appointment as minister to Russia in order that he might return home without further delay. He sailed from England June 18, , already very ill; arrived in Wilmington July 31, and died August 6. These are the facts of his life, told briefly, yet practically all that is of record concerning him. As the virtual leader of the Southern Federalists, he appears uniformly sane and moderate. Throughout the letters there is little evidence of sympathy with the radical New England group or of communication with them. Nor is there anything that smacks of self-seeking or the playing of petty, partizan politics. His attitude is that of a man who, believing his own party to be possessed of superior political wisdom, is nevertheless willing to do whatever lies in his

power for the country as a whole, even though it must be done through the opposing party. His recognition of the necessity for the Federalists to give way in the Jefferson-Burr contest and his willingness to serve with Adams and Gallatin on the St. Petersburg mission, though he recognized the limitations under which he must act, are signal examples of this attitude. That he gained not only the respect but also the devotion of those who came into close association with him is clearly shown in the letters, as is also his devotion to his family, the separation from which never ceased to be a source of sorrow to him. Yet there is often fresh light thrown on well-known events, and the angle from which Bayard observes and writes is an additional help to us in our effort to gain an understanding of the period. Eodney, a distant relative and a lifelong friend of Bayard, though in politics an opponent. Extending from to , and occupied largely with political affairs, they will often be found interesting reading in connection with the present volume. To these letters, as well as to other letters of Bayard in print, reference is made throughout the volume at the proper chronological points. The majority of the papers here presented are a part of the collection of papers of Mr. Bayard, of Baltimore, great-grandson of this first Senator Bayard, and grandson of the second, Richard Henry, and have been generously lent by him for the use of the Historical Manuscripts Commission. The book in which this diary is kept is of large dimensions, and probably proved inconvenient during the difficult winter journey from St. Petersburg to Berlin in January and February, Its entries stop with the arrival at Siga on February 8. There are also in the collection numerous letters to him, as well as letters exchanged between others connected with the two missions. Harper, it will be remembered, was a member of the House of Representatives from South Carolina from till and a Senator from Maryland in These letters were written while he was a Member of the House, their aim being to acquaint his constituents with the doings of Congress. It seems not improbable that the corrections and additions found in this collection of prints were made for the purpose of including these letters in a second volume, which was never published. Those letters and papers in Mr. Wherever no reference to the source of the manuscript is given the paper comes from these family archives of Mr. To this principal collection a considerable addition has been made from the papers of Mr. Bayard, of Wilmington, Del. Bayard the younger, and son of the fourth, the late Senator and Secretary Thomas F. Bayard , who has been equally generous in affording access to his manuscripts. The papers referred to throughout the volume as belonging to the collection of his sister, Mrs. Yet it seems that almost none of them have been preserved. In addition to these two sources, a few scattered letters from other places have been included. In editing, the endeavor has been to preserve absolute accuracy in spelling and capitalization, but it has been thought allowable to depart from the punctuation of the manuscript in some cases where to follow it with Chinese fidelity would result in misleading or confusing the reader. Some words of explanation are requisite regarding the two portraits which appear in the frontispiece, and to one of them a story of some interest is attached. The first is a portrait by St. M6min, of about , and is reproduced, by the kindness of Mr. Bayard, from the original copper-plate still in his possession. The other, also possessed by Mr. Bayard, is from a pencil portrait made in Ghent at the time of the peace negotiations. Jameson, of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, was in that city in September, , he had some talk with a member of the local committee charged with the celebration which it was proposed to carry out on December 24, , on the occasion of the centennial anniversary of the treaty. This gentleman declared that it was understood in Ghent that P. Jameson to see if any of them could be found in America. Inquiries were at first unsuccessful, but before long Mr. Ford found among the papers of John Quincy Adams a letter to Mrs. Adams, apparently from Paris, January 24, , from which the following is an extract: A few days before Messrs. Bavard, Clay, and Gallatin left this city Mr. Van Huffel, a Painter and President of the Soci6t6 des Beaux Arts, took a fancy to have likenesses of the American Ministers, in miniature, drawn with a black lead pencil. Those gentlemen all sat to him each an hour or two, and after their departure I went to his house for the same purpose. But after he had begun with his pencil he persuaded himself, and by dint of importunity persuaded me, to let him put the figure upon canvas instead of paper, and in oil-colours instead of black lead. It was also understood that the picture was to be not for him, but for me ; that is to say, if you think it worth your acceptance, for you. The likeness is good, and the picture not a bad one. Shortly after, through the kind aid of Mrs. They appear to have been presented by van Huffel to Hughes in March, , when the latter passed through Ghent on his way to occupy the post of minister to Sweden. The pencil portrait in the possession of

Mr. Bayard is a duplicate of that which figures in the Hughes series. On the back is penciled, apparently by the artist, this memorandum: "Cornelissen, Membre de cette Society," to which is also affixed a letter of respectful condolence addressed to Mrs. Bayard at the same time March 12, by Mr. In conclusion it remains only to add that in the editing of these papers I have been much indebted to the constant kindly assistance of Dr. Philadelphia, March 9th, It will probably proceed upon all of them in a short time; except that with Spain, the ratifications of which are to be exchanged with the Spanish Court in about two months. These four Treaties have removed all our causes of difference with other nations, and leave us at peace with all mankind, except the two small States of Tunis and Tripoli in the neighbourhood of Algiers. But they are too inconsiderable to molest our commerce in any considerable degree. The Spanish Treaty is very favourable. It settles our dispute about boundary in our own way, by establishing the most northern part of the 31st degree as the line between us and Florida. This is the same line established by the Treaty of Peace with Great Britain. It is to be run at the joint expence of the American and Spanish Governments, within six months after the ratification. The Spaniards also give up the free navigation of the Mississippi to our people, from its head to the sea, and grant us the free use of New Orleans as a place to deposit our goods at for three years. After the expiration of that period they are to let us continue there, or give 1 Robert Goodloe Harper, a member of the House from South Carolina from till, and a member of the Senate from Maryland from till

## Chapter 2 : Papers of James A. Bayard, - JH Libraries

*Full text of "Papers of James A. Bayard, " See other formats Google This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.*

## Chapter 3 : From James Madison to Albert Gallatin, 5 April

*Papers of James A. Bayard, [James Asheton Bayard, Robert Goodloe Harper, Elizabeth Donnan] on www.nxgvision.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it.*

## Chapter 4 : Full text of "Papers of James A. Bayard, "

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

## Chapter 5 : Catalog Record: Papers of James A. Bayard, | Hathi Trust Digital Library

*Speech of the Hon. James A. Bayard of Delaware, in the United States Senate, February 6th, in opposition to the proposed amendment to the federal constitution, depriving the states of their control over the franchise of suffrage, and granting that franchise to the inferior races.*

## Chapter 6 : BAYARD, James Asheton, Sr. - Biographical Information

*Papers of James A. Bayard, [James Asheton Bayard, Robert Goodloe Harper] on www.nxgvision.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. This is a reproduction of a book published before This book may have occasional imperfections such as missing or blurred pages.*