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Treaty of Peace between France and the Allied Powers of Europe.

In the Name of the Most Holy and Indivisible Trinity.

His Majesty the King of France and Navarre, on the one part, and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and His Allies, on the other part, being animated with an equal desire of putting an end to the long agitations of Europe, and to the miseries of the people by a solid peace, founded upon a just division of force among the powers, and carrying in its stipulations a guaranty of its duration; and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and His Allies, no longer wishing to demand of France, now that being restored to the paternal government of her ancient kings, she thus offers to Europe a pledge of stability and security, the same conditions and warranties which they had with regret demanded of her under her last government, their said Majesties have named plenipotentiaries to discuss, conclude, and sign a treaty of peace and amity, as follows:—

His Majesty the King of France and Navarre, M. Charles Maurice Talleyrand Perigord, prince of Beneventum, grand eagle of the legion of honour, grand cross of the order of Leopold of Austria, knight of the order of St. Andrew of Russia, of the orders of the black eagle and of the red eagle of Prussia, &c. his minister, and secretary of state, for foreign affairs. And His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary & Bohemia, Messrs. the prince Clement Vincenzlaus, Lothaire of Metternich-Vincentbourg-Ochsenhausen, knight of the golden fleece, grand cross of the order of St. Stephen, grand eagle of the legion of honour, knight of the order of St. Andrew, of St. Alexander Newski and of St. Anne of the first class of Russia, knight grand cross of the orders of the black eagle, and red eagle of Prussia, chamberlain, actual privy councillor, minister of state and of conferences of his imperial and royal apostolic Majesty. Who after having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed on the following articles:—

Art. 1. There shall be, from this day henceforth, peace and amity between His Majesty the King of France & Navarre, on the one part, and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and His Allies, on the other part, their heirs and successors, their states and respective subjects forever. The high contracting parties will employ all their care to maintain, and only between themselves, but only as far as depends on them, among all the states of Europe, the harmony and good understanding so necessary to their repose.

Art. 2. The Kingdom of France preserves the integrity of its limits, such as they were at the epoch of the first January, 1792. It shall receive, besides an augmentation of territory, comprised in the line of demarcation fixed by the following Article:—

Art. 3. On the side of Belgium, Germany & Italy, the ancient frontier as it existed the first of January, 1792, shall be re-established, commencing at the North Sea, between Dunkirk and Newport, thence to the Mediterranean, between Cognac and Nice, with the following rectifications:—1st, in the department of Jemmapes, the cantons of Douai, Merbe-le-Chateau, Baymont & Chimay, shall remain to France; the line of demarcation shall pass where it touches the canton of Douai, between that canton, and those of Bousou and Paturage, as well as farther on, between that of Merbe-le-Chateau and those of Binch and of Thuin, 2dly, In the department of Sambre and Meuse, the cantons of Valenciennes, Florennes, Besurvaling and Gedinne shall belong to France; the demarcation, where it reaches this department shall follow the line which separates the before mentioned cantons from the department of Jemmapes, and the rest of that of Sambre and Meuse. 3dly, In the department of the Moselle, the new demarcation, where it departs from the ancient, shall be formed by a line drawn from Perle to Fremersdorf, and by that which separates the canton of Tholey from the rest of the department of the Moselle.

4thly, In the department of the Sarre, the cantons of Saarbrock and of Arneval shall remain to France, as well as the part of that of Lebach, which is situated to the south of a line drawn along the confines of the villages of Herchenbach, Ueberhofen, Hilsbach and Hill (leaving these different places out of the French frontier) to the point where, taken from Querselle, (which belongs to France) the line which separates the cantons of Arneval and of Ottweiler reaches that which separates those of Arneval and Lebach; the frontier on this side shall be formed by the line above designated, and afterwards by that which separates the canton of Arneval from that of Blicecourt.

5thly, The fortress of Landau, having formed before the year 1792, an isolated point in Germany, France preserves beyond its frontiers a part of the departments of Mount Tonnerre, and of the lower Rhine, to join the fortress of Landau and its circle to the rest of the kingdom.—The new demarcation, departing from the point where near to Obersteinbach (which remains out of the limits of France) the frontier between the department of the Moselle, and that of mount Tonnerre reaches the department of the lower Rhine, shall follow the line which separates the cantons of Weissenburgh and Bargesbern (on the side of France) from the cantons of Promasen, Dahn and Anweiler (on the side of Germany) to the point where these limits near the village of Wolmersheim, touch the ancient circuit of the fortress of Landau. From this circuit, which remains as it was in 1792, the new frontier shall follow the arm of the river Queich, which in quitting this circuit near to Queicheim (which remains to France) passes near the villages of Merleheim, Knittelheim, and Belheim (also remaining French) to the Rhine, which shall continue henceforth to form the limit between France and Germany.

As to the Rhine, the Talveg shall constitute the limit in such a manner however that the changes which the course of that river hereafter sustain shall have no effect upon the property of the islands contained in it. The state of possession of these islands shall be re-established as it existed at the epoch of the signature of the treaty of Lunéville.

6thly, In the department of Doubs, the frontier shall be rectified in such manner that it shall commence beyond the Ranzonnieres, near to Loeux, and follow the summit of the Jura between the Cornoux-Pequignot and the village of Fontenelle, to a height of the Jura, situated about 7 or 8000 feet to the northwest of the village of Breuvotte, where it shall re-enter into the ancient boundary of France.

7thly, In the department of the Moselle, the frontier between the French territory, the country of Vand and the different portions of the territory of the republic of Geneva (which shall form a part of Switzerland) remain the same as they were before the incorporation of Geneva with France. But the canton of Francy, that of St. Julian (excepting that part situated to the north of the line drawn from the point where the river Loire enters near to Chanzy into the Genevese territory, along the confines of Serreguign, Lacbux & Seseheux, which shall remain out of the limits of France) the canton of Ragnier (with the exception of the portion which lies to the east of a line which follows the confines of Mûras Bussey, Pers and Cornier, which shall be out of the French limits) and the canton of La Roche (excepting the places called La Roche and Armano with their districts) shall remain to France. The frontier shall follow the limits of these different cantons, and the lines which separate the portions which remain to France from those which she does not preserve.

8thly, In the department of Mont Blanc, France acquires the sub-prefecture of Chamberry (excepting the cantons of L'Hopital, of St. Peter D'Albigny, of Lacette and of Montmelian); and the sub-prefecture of Ancey (excepting that part of the canton of Faverges, situated to the east of a line which passes between Ourchaise and Marlen on the side of France, and Marthod and Augnan on the opposite side, and which runs from the summit of the mountain of Thones) it is this line which with the limit of the canton mentioned, shall form on this side the new frontier. On the side of the Pyrenees, the frontiers remain as they were between the two kingdoms of France and Spain at the epoch of the first of January, 1792, and their shall be hereafter named a joint commission on the part of the two crowns, to fix the final demarcation.

France renounces all rights of sovereignty, jurisdiction or possession over all the countries and districts, cities and places whatsoever situated beyond the frontier above designated, the principality of Monaco being however restored to the condition in which it was before the 1st January, 1792.

The allied courts assure to France the possession of the principality of Avignon, of the county of Venaissin, of the county of Montthelard, and of all the territories belonging formerly to Germany, comprised within the frontier above marked out, which have been incorporated into France before or since the 1st January, 1792. The allied powers reserve to themselves reciprocally the entire liberty of fortifying such point of their states as they may judge convenient for their safety.

To avoid all injury of private property, and to protect upon the most liberal principles, the possessions of individuals domiciliated upon the frontiers, there shall be named, by each of the states bordering on France, commissioners to proceed, jointly with French commissioners, to the delimitation of the respective countries.

As soon as the business of the commissioners shall be finished, there shall be prepared plans signed by the respective commissioners, and posts shall be placed which shall mark out the reciprocal limits.

Art. 4. To assure the communication of the city of Geneva, with other parts of the Swiss Territory, situated upon the Lake, France consents that the use of the route by Versoy shall be common to the two countries. The respective governments shall come to a friendly understanding as to the means of preventing contraband, and of the means of regulating the course of the posts, and the maintenance of the road.

Art. 5. The navigation upon the Rhine, from the point where it becomes navigable to the sea, and vice versa, shall be free in such a manner that it shall not be interdicted by any one, and it shall be the business of the future congress to determine the principle according to which duties may be levied upon the vessels bounding upon the river, in a manner the most equal, and most favourable to the commerce of all the nations.

It shall also be examined and decided by the future congress in what manner, to facilitate the communication between the two countries, and to render them always less strangers to one another, the foregoing dispositions may be equally extended to all the other navigable rivers, which separate or traverse different states.

Art. 6. Holland, placed under the sovereignty of the house of Orange, shall receive an increase of territory. The title and exercise of the sovereignty of that country shall not in any case belong to any prince wearing or called to wear a foreign crown.

The states of Germany shall be independent, and united by a federative league.

Switzerland independent shall continue to govern itself.

Italy, out of the limits of those countries which will return to Austria, shall be composed of sovereign states.

Art. 7. The Isle of Malta and its dependencies shall belong in full possession and sovereignty to His Britannic Majesty.

Art. 8. His Britannic Majesty stipulating for himself and his allies, engage to restore to his most christian majesty, in the periods shall hereafter be fixed upon, the colonies, fisheries, factories and establishments of every kind which France possessed the first January, 1792, in the seas and on the continents of America, Africa, and Asia, excepting the Islands of Tobago and St. Lucia, and the Isle of France and its dependencies, namely Rodrigue and the Sechelles, which his most christian majesty cedes in full property and sovereignty to his Britannic Majesty, as also the part of St. Domingo ceded to France by the peace of Bale, and which his most christian majesty recedes to his catholic majesty in full property and sovereignty.

Art. 9. His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, agreeably to arrangements made with his allies, and for the execution of the preceding article, consents that the Island of Guadeloupe shall be restored to his most christian majesty, & cedes all rights which he might have over this Island.

Art. 10. His most faithful majesty, agreeably to arrangements made with his allies, & for the execution of article 8th, engages to restore to his most christian majesty, within the period hereafter to be fixed, French Guyan as it was the 1st Jan 1792.

The effect of the above stipulation, being to revive the dispute existing at this epoch on the subject of the boundaries, it is agreed that this dispute shall be terminated by an amicable arrangement between the two courts under the mediation of his Britannic Majesty.

Art. 11. The places and fortresses existing in the colonies and establishments which are to be restored to his most christian majesty in virtue of the articles 8, 9, and 10, shall be restored in the condition in which they are at the moment of the signature of the present treaty.

Art. 12. His Britannic Majesty engages to allow the subjects of his most christian majesty in respect to commerce and to the safety of their persons and property within the limits of the British sovereignty, upon the continent of India, the same facilities, privileges and protection, which now are, or which shall be granted to the most favoured nations. On this side, his most christian majesty having, nothing more at heart than the perpetuity of the peace between the two crowns of France and England, and wishing to contribute as far as is in his power to removing at present for the relations of the two powers, whatever might one day disturb their mutual good understanding, engages to make no fortified work in the establishments which are to be restored to him, and which are situated within the limits of the British sovereignty upon the continent of the Indies, and to keep in these establishments only the number of troops necessary for the maintenance of the police.

Art. 13. As to the right of France to fish upon the Grand Bank of Newfoundland, upon the coast of the island of that name, and the adja-

cent islands, and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, every thing shall be replaced upon the same footing, as in 1792.

Art. 14. The colonies, factories, and establishments, which are to be restored to his most christian majesty by his Britannic Majesty, or his allies, shall be restored as follows: those which are in the North Seas, or in the Seas and upon the continents of America and Africa, within three months, and those which are beyond the Cape of Good Hope within six months from the ratification of the present treaty.

Art. 15. The high contracting parties having reserved to themselves by Art. 4th of the convention of 23d of April last, to regulate in the definitive treaty of peace, the fate of the arsenals and vessels of war armed and not armed which are within the maritime places restored by France in execution of the second article of the said convention; it is agreed that the said ships and vessels of war armed and not armed, as also the naval artillery and ammunition, and all materials of building and armament, shall be divided between France and the countries in which the places are situated, in the proportion of two thirds for France and of one third for the powers to which the said places shall belong.

Ships and vessels building, which shall not be in condition to be put to sea in six weeks after the signature of the present Treaty, shall be considered as materials, and after being demolished, shall be divided as such in the proportion above declared.

Commissioners shall be named on either side to agree on the division and to prepare an account; and passports and safe conducts shall be given by the allied powers to secure the return the French workmen, seamen and laborers into France.

In the above stipulations shall not be comprised either vessels and arsenals being in the maritime places which shall have fallen into the power of the allies before the 23d of April, nor the vessels and arsenals which belonged to Holland and especially the fleet of the Texel.

The government of France obligates itself to withdraw or sell all that shall belong to it by the stipulations above expressed in the space of three months after the division shall have been effected.

Henceforth the port of Anvers shall be solely a commercial port.

Art. 16. The high contracting parties wishing to cover with entire oblivion the divisions which have agitated Europe, declare and promise that in the countries restored and ceded by the present treaty, no individual of whatever class or condition he may be, shall be prosecuted, disturbed or troubled in person or property, under any pretext, on account of his political conduct or opinions, or his attachment, whether to either of the contracting parties, or to the governments which have ceased to exist, for any other reason, except for debts contracted with individuals, or for acts posterior to the present treaty.

Art. 17. In all the countries which shall change masters, either in virtue of the present treaty, or of any succeeding arrangements, there shall be granted to the inhabitants, native and foreign, of whatever condition and nation they may be, a space of six years, counting from the exchange of ratifications, to dispose, if they shall think it expedient, of their property acquired either before the war, or during its actual continuance, and to retire into whatever country they shall choose.

Art. 18. The allied powers wishing to give to his most christian majesty a new testimony of their desire to do away as far as in them lies, the consequences of that epoch of misery so happily terminated by the present peace, renounce, in the whole such sums as the government may claim of France on account of all contracts, supplies or advances whatsoever made to the French government in the different wars which have taken place since 1792.

On his part, his most christian majesty renounces all claim which he might form against the allied powers upon the same foundations. In exe-

Notice is hereby given

That the assignees has obtained from the orphan's court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Ruth Dorsey late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, to the subscriber, and those indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Edward Dorsey, of Anne Arundel county, Administrator.
July 21, 1814.

Anne-Arundel County Court, April Term, 1814.

On application to the judges of Anne Arundel county court, by petition in writing, of John Simmons, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eight hundred and five, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and the said county court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said John Simmons has resided the two preceding years prior to his said application within the state of Maryland, and the said John Simmons, having stated in his petition, that he is in the custody of the sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, and prayed to be discharged therefrom; it is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said court, that the said John Simmons be discharged, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette or Maryland Republican once a week, for three successive months, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said John Simmons, then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property.

By order,
Wm. S. Green, Clk.
May 26, 1814.

Anne-Arundel County, April Term, 1814.

On application to Richard H. Harwood, Esquire, one of the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, in the recess of the said court, by petition in writing, of Samuel Plummer, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, on the terms mentioned in said act, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Samuel Plummer, having stated in his petition that he is in actual confinement for debt, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Samuel Plummer, be discharged from custody, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette weekly, for three months successively, before the third Monday of September next, notice to give his creditors, to appear before Anne-Arundel county court on the said third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Samuel Plummer should not have the benefit of the said act, and the supplements thereto as prayed.

Test.
Wm. S. Green, Clk.
May 26, 1814.

Anne-Arundel County Court, April Term, 1814.

On application to Jeremiah Towmley Chase, Esquire, chief judge of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition in writing, of Rachel Johnson, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said Rachel Johnson having stated in his petition that he is in actual confinement for debt, and praying to be discharged therefrom, it was therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Rachel Johnson be discharged from custody, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, or the Maryland Republican weekly, for three months successively, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel county court on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Rachel Johnson should not have the benefit of the said act as prayed.

Test.
Wm. S. Green, Clk.
May 26, 1814.

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