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Jetter from colonel lioned acres one of the herors in the corporation of the corporation of the corporation the papers, that you are a publish the life of another level sevolution; I mean.

Gen. Francis Marion of South Carolina. I entirely agree generals Green, i.ee, and other e-ient judges, that he was an office uncommon merit, and one who reed great services to this country de the revolutionary war. One trait character, especially deserve, innecredit; he was not ambitious of mand, and when the good of his enrequired it, he would act in any flee In the battles of Scot's Lake, He Fort and Friday's Ferry, he acted colonel Lee; and although he as titled to the command, yet, from potic motives, he permitted to a great measure, to direct the com

Wishing that you may so succes delineating the character of Ger Marion, as to rouse our youth he imitation of his valor and his time 1 remain, sir, your obedient sering JOHN E. HOWARD The Rev. M. L. WEEMS.

Belvidere, Nov. 2 How well he deserved such pa-will appear by considering the arlarly gloomy situation of our cou-when Marion commenced his mile

When one of our finest armies m Gen. Lincoln was captured at Class ton, and another under Gen Gatein cut to pieces at Camden, when all division under General Sumpter to completely surprized, and that Beaufort entirely massacred; what such a run of horrible blunden a disasters, the last spark of liberty are ed to be extinguished in the float States, and multitudes of frightened tizens thought of nothing but getti British protections-then it was it that dark and hopeless state of es cause, that Marion came forth a stead of floating with the coward he down the stream of despair, he re upon the wings of genius and wa against the cloud of war, and like in eagle of Heaven, seemed to rejuice the darkening storm. Tis known t many of his countrymennow in congrethat at this awful crisis he had but the ty men; with only two rounds of paster and ball! and thirty smords! he yet, with this slender stake he play the game of war with such astonian the state of the s skill, that in five weeks he gave the nemy as many signal overthrows. tons were captured-tories disperse whigs, reanimated crowds flocked toli standard, and battles were fought a larger scale, and with a success wir

ultimately accomplished his great with liberty and glory of his country. In short, it is hoped that the rail will find in the Life of Marion, a risk semblage of that moral and milita heroism which, while it charm learts, has an admirable tenden multiply in our land, virtuous you soldiers of sentiment, and exchipastizen officers !

This interesting work, in one volume of near 300 pages, neatly, printed abound, and to be delivered to subschers for one dellar.

M. I. Weems, author of the "In Weems, aut

of Washington" is now receiving a scription for the "Life of Moria". There is no reading so proper American youth, as the biggs of American worthles."—Geo. Win

- Walter Cross, BOOTS SHOEMAKER,
Informs his friends and the public, I he has commenced business one de abore Mr. Basil Shephard's and by opposite Mr. Jeremials Hughs, Church-street, where he intends the mine on the above healing in the above healing. ing on the above business in the ma fashionable style. He has laid of stock of good materials and employ the best workmen, which will em-him, he trusts, to give salisfaction is those who may honour him with the custom.

nstorn. Peb. 2, 1815. Public Sale.

To be sold, at public sale, on Thus day the 16th day of Pel 1815, iffin, not the next fair day at the substant, pear South for VALUABLE YOUNG NEGROE

VALUABLE YOUNG NEGROA

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Wheat Fan, with sunder other acceptance of the sunder other others.

BARNHELI MACCUBBR

Will be end on the same day acceptance and Bedding

Anne Arundel county;

Jan 19, 1815

KGF Sale.

NEGRO MAN. Eighteen years of age. Inquire at the (January 6, 1818,

MARYLAND GAZETTE-EXTRA.

ANNAPOLIS, MONDAY, PEBRUARY 20, 1815.

Saturday. ,
JAMES MADISON, President of the United States of America.
To all and singular to whom these

presents shall come, greeting t Whereas a treaty of peace and amity between the United States of Americe and his Britannic Majesty, was signed at Ghent on the 24th day of December, 1814, by plenipotentia. ries respectively appointed for that purpose, and the said treaty having been, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, duly accepted, ratified and onfirmed, on the 17th day of Febpary 1815; and ratified copies thereof having been exchanged agreeably to the tenor of the said treaty which s in the words following, to wit:

Treaty of peace and amity Buween his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America.

His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, desirous of terminating the war which has unhappily subsisted between the two countries, and of restoring, upon principles of perfect reciprocity, peace, friendship, and good understanding between them, have, for that purpose, appointed their respective pienipotentiaries, that is to say; his Britannic Majesty, on his part has appointed the right honorable James, Lord Gambier, late admiral of the white, now admiral of the red squadron of his Majesty's fleet, Henry Goulbourn, Esquire, a member of the Imperial parliament and under Secretary of State, and William Adams, Esquire, Doctor of civil laws-and the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, has appointed John Quincy Adams James A. Bayard, Heury Clay, Jonathan Russell and Albert Gallatin, cit zens of the United States, who, after a rec procal communication of their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following arti-

Art. I. There shall be a firm and universal peace between his Britannic Majesty and the United States, and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns, and people, of every degree, without exception of places and persons. All hostilities, both by sea and land, shall crase as soon as this treaty shall have been ratified by both parties, as here-inaffer mentioned. All territory, places, and possessions whatsoever taken from either parly by the other, during the war, or which may be taken after the signing of this treaty, excepting only the islands hereinafter mention-ed, shall be restored without delay, and with ed, shall be restored without delay, and with outcausing any destruction, or carrying away any of the artillery or other public property criginally captured in the said forts or places, and which shall remain therein upon the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, or any slaves or other private property and all archives, records, deeds, and papers, either of a public nature, or belonging to private persons, which, in the course, of the war, may have fallen into the hands of the officers of either party, shall be as fars, may be practicable. party, shall be as far as may be practicable, forthwith restored and delivered to the proper authorities and persons to whom they respectively belong. Such of the islands in the Bay of Passamaquaddy as are claimed by both parof Passamaquaddy as are claimed by both par-ties, shall remain in the possession of the par-ties, shall remain in the possession of the par-ty in whose occupation they may be at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, until the decision respecting the tills to the said islands shall have been made as conformity with the fourth article of this treaty. No disposition reade by this treaty, as to such possession of the islands and territorica claimed by both parties, shall in any manner whatever, be construed to affect the right of either.

Art. II. Immediately after the ratification of this treaty, by both parties, as hereinafter mentioned. orders shall be sent to the armies, quadrons, officers, subjects, and ciizens, of the two powers, to cease rom all hostilities; And to prevent all causes of complaint which might rise on account of the prizes which may be taken at sea after the said ratifications of this treaty, it is re-ciprocally agreed, that all vessels and effects, which may be taken after the space of twelve days from the said ratifications, upon all parts of the coast of North America, from the latitude of 23 degrees N. to the latitude of so degrees N and as far eastward in the Atlantic onean as the 36th degree of west longitude from the meridian of Greenwich shall be restored on each side: That the time shall be thirty days a all other parts of the Atlantic ocean north of the equinoctial line or equator, and the same time for

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for the Gulph of Mexico and all parts of the West Indies: Forty days for the North Seas, for the Baltic, and for all parts of the Mediterranean: Sixty days for the Atfar as the latitude of the Cape of Good Hope: Ninety days for every part of the world south of the equator: And one hundred and twenty days for all other parts of the world,

without exception. Art. III. All prisoners of war taken on either side, as well by land as by sea, shall be restored, as soon as practicable after the ratification of this treaty, as hereinafter mentioned, on their paying the debts which they may have contracted during their captivity. The two contracting parties respectively engage to discharge, in specie, the advances which may have been made by the other for the sustenance and maintenance of such prisoners.

Art. IV. Whereas it was stipulated by the second article in the treaty of peace, of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, that the boundary of the United States should comprehend all islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due east from the points where the aforesaid boundaries, between Nova-Scotia, on the one part, and East Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the bay of Fundy and the Atlantic ocean, excepting such islands as now Atlantic ocean, excepting such islands as now are, or heretofore have been, within the limits of Nova Scotia. And whereas the several islands in the Bay of Passamaqueddy, which is part of the Bay of Fundy, and the island of Grand Menan in the said Bay of Fundy, are claimed by the United States as being comprehended within their aforesaid boundaries, which said islands are claimed as belonging to his Britannic Majesty, as having been at the time of, and previous to, the aforesaid treaty of one thousand seven hundred and eighty three, within the limits of the province of Nova Scotia. In order, therefore, finally to decide upon these claims, it is agreed that they shall upon these claims, it is agreed that they shall be referred to two commissioners to be ap-pointed in the following manner, viz one commissioner shall be appointed by his Britannic Majesty, and one by the President of the U. States, by and with the advice & consent of the senate thereof; and the said two commissioners so appointed, shall be sworn impartially to examine and decide upon the said claims according to such evidence as shall be laid before them on the part of His Britannic Majesty, and of the United States, respectively. The said commissioners shall meet at St. Andrews, in the province of New-Brunswick, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said commissioners shall by a declaration or report under their hands and seals, decide to which of the two contracting parties the several islands aforesaid do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the said treaty of peace of one thousand seven hundred and eighty three. And if the said commissioners shall agree in their decision, final and conclusive. It is further agreed, that in the event of the two commissioners differing upon all or any of the matters so re-ferred to them, or in the event of both or ei-ther of the said commissioners refusing or ther of the said commissioners returning of declining, or willfully omitting, to act as such, they shall make, jointly or separately, a report or reports, as well to the government of his Britannic Majesty has to that of the U States, stating in detail the points on which they differ, & the grounds upon which their respective on indicate have been furned, or the grounds upon which their respective or indicate have been furned, or the grounds upon the state of the state pinions have been formed, or the grounds upon which they, or either of them. have so refused, declined, or omit ted to act. And his Britannic Majesty, and the government of the United States, hereby agree to refer the report or reports of the said commissioners, to some friendly sovereign or state, to be then named for that purpose, and who shall be requested to decide on the differences which may be stated in the said report or reports, or upon the report of one commissioner, togeth, er with the grounds upon which the other commissioner shall have refused, declined, or omitted toact, as the case may be. And if the commissioners so refusing, declining, or omitting to act, shall also wilfully omit to state the grounds upon which he has so done, in such manner that the said statement may be referred to such friendly sovereign or state, together with the report of such other commissioner, then such sovereign or state shall decide ex parte upon the said report alone. And his Britaniic majesty and the government of the United States,

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sy sovereign or state, to be such and conclu-sive on all the matters so referred. Art. V. Whereas neither that

point of the high lands lying due

north from the source of the river St. Croix, and designated in the lantic ocean south of the equator as former treaty of peace between the two powers, as the north west angle of Nova Scotia, now the north western-most head of Connecticut river, has yet been ascertained; and whereas that part of the boundary line between the dominion of the two powers which extends from the source of the river St. Croix, directly north to the above mentioned northwest angle of Nova Scotia, thence along the said highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the atlantic ocean, to the northwestermost head of Connecticut river, thence down along the middle of that river to the fortyfifth degree of north latitude; thence by a line due west on said lititude, until it strikes the river Iroquois, or Cataraguy, has not yet been surveyed: it is agreed, that for these several purposes, two commissioners shall be appointed, sworn and authorised, to act exactly in the manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the next preceding article, unless otherwise specified in the present article. The said Commissioners shall meet at St. Andrew's, in the province of New Brunswick, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said Commissioners shall have power to ascertain and determine the points above mentioned, in conformity with the provisions of the said treaty of peace of one thousand seven hundred and eighty three, and shall cause the boundary aforesaid, from the source of the river S:. Croix, to the river Iroquois, or Cataraguy, to be surveyed and marked according to the said provisions. The said Commissioners shall make a map of the said boundary, and annex to it a declaration under their hands and seals, certifying it to be the true map of the said boundary, and particularizing the latitude and longitude of the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, of the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river, and of such other points of the said boundary as they may deem proper. And both parties agree to consider such map and declaration, as finally and conclusively fixing the said boundary. And in the event of the said two commissioners differing, or both, or either of them, refusing or declining, or wilfully om tting to act, such reports, declarations, or statements, shall be made by them, or either of them, and such reference to a friendly sovereign, or state, shall be made, in all respects, as in the latter part

> Art. VI. Whereas by the former treaty of peace, that portion of the boundary of the United States from the point where the forty-fifth degree of north latitude strikes the river Iroquois, or Cataraguy, to the lake Superior, was declared to be " along the middle of said river into lake Ontario, through the middle of said lake, until it strikes the communication, by water between that lake and lake Eric, thence along the middle of said communication into lake Erie, through the middle of said lake, until it arrives at the water communication into the lake Huron. thence through the middle of said lake to the water communication between that lake and lake Superior :" And whereas doubts have arisen what was the middle of said river, lakes and water communications, and whether certain islands lying in the same were within the dominions of his Britannic majesty, or of the U. States: In order therefore finally to decide these doubts, they shall be referred to two commissioners, to be appointed, sworn, and authorised to aftexactly in the manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the next preceding article, unless otherwise specified in this present article. The said Commissioners shall meet in the 1st instance at Albany, in the state of N. York & shall have pow-

of the fourth article is contained,

and in as full a manner as if the same

was herein repeated.

From the National Intelligencer of the British and Irish Channels, engage to consider the decision of some friend | er to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said Commissioners shall, by a report or declaration, under their hands and seals, designate the boundary through the said river. lakes, and water communications, & decide to which of the two contracting parties the several Islands, lying within said river, lakes and water communications, do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the said treaty of one thous and seven hundred and eighty three. And both parties agree to consider such designation and decision as final and conclusive. And in the event of the said two commissioners differing, or both, or either of them, refusing, declining, or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations or statements, shall be made by them or either of them, and such reference to a friendly sovereign or state shall be made in all respects as in the latter part of the fourth article is

contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated.
Art. VII. It is further agreed that the said two last mentioned commissioners, after they shall have executed the duties assigned to them in the preceding article, shall be, and they are hereby authorised, upon their oaths impartially to fix and determine, according to the true intent of the said Treaty of Peace, of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, that part of the boundary between the dominions of the two powers, which extends from the water communication between lake Huron, and lake Superior, to the most north-western point of the Lake of the Woods, to decide to which of the two parties the several islands lying in the lakes, water communications, and rivers, forming the said boundary, do respectively belong, in conformi ty with the true intent of the said Treaty of Peace, of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three; and to cause such parts of the said boundary, as require it, to be surveyed and marked. The said Commissioners shall, by a report or declaration under their hands and seals, designate the boundary aforesaid, state their decision on the points thus referred to them, and particularize the latitude and longitude of the most northwestern point of the lake of the woods, and of such other parts of the said boundary as they may deem proper. And both parties agree to consider such designation and decision as final and conclusive. And, in the event of the said two Commissioners differing, or both, or either of them refusing, declining, or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations, or statements, shall be made by them, or either of them, and such reference to a friendly sovereign or state, shall be made in all respects, as in the latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated. Art. VIII. The several boards of two missioners mentioned in the four preceding

commissioners mentioned in the four preceding articles, shall respectively have power to appoint a secretary, and to employ such surveyors, or other persons as they shall judge ne cessary. Duplicates of all their respective reports, declarations, statements and decisions, and of their accounts, and of the journal of their proceedings, shall be delivered by them to the agents of his Britanne Majesty, and to the agents of the United States; who may be respectively appointed and authorised to manage the business on behalf of their respective governments. The said commissioners manage the business on behalf of their respec-tive governments: The said commissioners shall be respectively paid in such manner as shall be agreed between the two contracting parties, such agreement being to be settled at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty. And all other expenses attending the said commissioners shall be defrayed equally by the two parties. And in the case of death, sickness, resignation or necessary, absence, the place of every such commissioner respectively shall be supplied in the same manner as such commissioner was first same manner as such commissioner was first appointed; and the new commissioner shall take the same oath or affirmation, & do the same duties. It is further agreed between the two contracting parties, that in case any of the islands mentioned in any of the preceding articles which were in the presention of one of the parties prior to the commencement of the present war between the two countries should, by the decision of any of the bards of commissioners afore, and for of the sovereign or state to referred to as same manner as such commissioner was first sion of any of the hards of commissioners afore-said, or of the sovereign or state to referred to as in the four next preceding articles contained, fall within the dominions of the other party, all grants of lats made previous to the com-mencement of the war by the party, having had such possession, thall be as valid as if-such Island or islands, had by such decisions, been adjudged to be within the do-minions of the party having had such possession.

Art. IX. The U. States of Aure rica engage to put an end imm.de

ately after the ratification of the present treaty to hostilities with all the tribes or nations of Indians, with whom they may be at war at the time of such ratification tand forthwith to restore to such tribes or nations, respectively, all the possessions, rights, and privileges, which they may have enjoyed or been entitled to in 1811, previous to such hostilities: Provided always, That such tribes or nations shall agree to desist from all hostilities, aguinst the U.S. of America, their citizens and subjects; upon the ratification of the present treaty being notified to such tribes or nations & shall so desist accordingly. And His Britannic Majesty engages, on his part, to put an end immediately after the ratification of the present treaty, to hostilities with all the tribes or nations of Indians with whom he may be at war at the time of such ratification, and forthwith to restore to such tribes or nations, respectively, all the possessions, rights, and privileges which they may have enjoyed or been entitled to, in 1811, previous to such hostilities: Provided always, That such tribes or nations shall agree to desist from all hostilities against His Britannic Majesty, and his subjects, upon the ratification of the present treaty being notified to such tribes or nations, and shall so desist ac-

cordingly. Art X. Whereas the traffic in slaves is irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and justice, and whereas both His Majesty and the U. S. are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, it is hereby agreed that both the contracting parties, shall use their best endeavours to accomplish so desirable an object.

Art. XI. This treaty, when the same shall have been ratified on both sides, without alteration by either of the contracting parties, and the ratifications mutually exchanged. shall be binding on both parties, and the ratifications shall be exchange... at Washington, in the space of four months from this day, or sooner if practicable.

In faith whereof, we the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty, and have therc-unto affixed our seals.

Done, in triplicate, at Ghent, the twenty-fourth day of December, one thousand eight hun-

GAMBIER. HENRY GOULBOURN, WILLIAM ADAMS, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

J A. BAYARD, H. CLAY, JONA. RUSSELL, ALBERT GALLATIN,

Now, therefore, to the end that the said Treaty of Peace and Amity may be observed with good faith, on the part of the United States, I, James Madison, President as aforesaid, have caused the premises to be made public; and I do hereby enjoin all persons bearing of. fice, civil or inilitary, within the United bitants thereof, or being within the same, faithfully to observe and fulfil the said Treaty and every clause and article

In testimony whereof, I have caused the scal of the United States EAL) to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my

Done at the City of Washington, this eighteenth day of I ebruary, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States the thirty ninth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President, JAMES MONROE, Acting Secretary of State.

> A LIST OF THE American NAVY,

STEEL'S LIST OF THE British NAVY. For Sale at GEORGE SHAW's Store, and at this Office. -Price 12 1-2 Gents .-

Blank Bonds, Declarations on Bond, Appeal Bonds, & Common Warrants For sale at this Of.