

MARYLAND GAZETTE-EXTRA.

ANNAPOLIS, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1815.

BIOGRAPHY OF AN AMERICAN HERO.

Who fought and died for Liberty. Letter from Colonel Howard, of the 5th Mass. Regt., to the Hon. Secy. of War, dated at the Cowpens, 1781. It gives me pleasure to publish the life of another hero of the revolution, I mean:

Gen. Francis Marion

of South Carolina. I entirely agree with general Green, Lee, and other great judges, that he was an officer of uncommon merit, and one who rendered great services to this country during the revolutionary war. One trait in his character, especially deserves immortality; he was not ambitious of command, and when the good of his country required it, he would act in any station. In the battles of Scot's Lake, Muddy Creek, and Friday's Ferry, he acted as colonel Lee; and although he was not titled to the command, yet, from private notices, he permitted Lee to take a great measure, to direct the operations.

Wishing that you may so succeed in delineating the character of Gen. Marion, as to rouse our youth to imitation of his valor and his firmness, I remain, sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN E. HOWARD,
The Rev. M. L. WEEMS.

Belvidere, Nov. 21, 1814.

How well he deserved such praise will appear by considering the highly gloomy situation of our country when Marion commenced his military career. When one of our finest armies, Gen. Lincoln was captured at Camden, and another under Gen. Gates cut to pieces at Camden, when the division under General Sumpter was completely surprised, and that Beaufort entirely massacred; when such a run of horrible blunders and disasters, the last spark of liberty seemed to be extinguished in the Southern States, and multitudes of frightened citizens thought of nothing but great British protections—then it was that dark and hopeless state of case, that Marion came forth in the lead of floating with the cowardly down the stream of despair, in the eagle of heaven, seemed to reject the darkening storm. "This known many of his countrymen in contempt, who at this awful crisis he had but twenty men! with only two rounds of powder and ball! and thirty swords! yet, with this slender stake he played the game of war with such astonishing skill, that in five weeks he gave the enemy as many signal overthrows—Estons were captured—torches dispersed—whigs, reanimate crowds flocked to the standard, and battles were fought on a larger scale, and with a success which ultimately accomplished his great work of the liberty and glory of his country.

In short, it is hoped that the reader will find in the Life of Marion, a noble example of that moral and military heroism which, while it charms the hearts, has an admirable tendency to multiply in our land, virtuous and soldiers of sentiment, and excellent partizan officers!

This interesting work, in one volume of near 300 pages, neatly printed and bound, and to be delivered to subscribers for one dollar.

M. L. Weems, author of the "Life of Washington" is now receiving subscription for the "Life of Marion," which, in the course of the war, may have fallen into the hands of the officers of either party, and as far as may be practicable, shall be as far as may be practicable, sent to the proper authorities and persons to whom they respectively belong. Such of the islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, as are claimed by both parties, shall remain in the possession of the party in whose occupation they may be at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, until the decision respecting the title to the said islands shall have been made in conformity with the fourth article of this treaty. No disposition made by this treaty, as to such possession of the islands and territories, 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, squadrons, officers, subjects, and citizens, of the two powers, to cease from all hostilities; and to prevent all causes of complaint which might arise on account of the prizes which may be taken at sea after the said ratifications of this treaty, it is reciprocally 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 50 degrees N. and 23 or farther eastward in the Atlantic ocean, as the 30th degree of west longitude from the meridian of Greenwich, shall be restored on each side: That the time shall be thirty days in all other parts of the Atlantic ocean, north of the equinoctial line or equator, and the same time for

From the National Intelligencer of Saturday, Jan. 22, 1815.

JAMES MADISON,
President of the United States of America.

Treaty of peace and amity

between 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 plenipotentiaries, 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, Henry Clay, Jonathan Russell and Albert Gallatin, citizens of the United States, who, after a reciprocal communication of their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

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 cease as soon as this treaty shall have been ratified, as hereinafter mentioned. All territory, places, and possessions which ever taken from either party by the other, during the war, or which may be taken after the signing of this treaty, excepting only the islands hereinafter mentioned, shall be restored, without delay, and without any destruction, or carrying away any of the articles, or other private property originally acquired in the said territory, places, and possessions, 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 far as may be practicable, sent to the proper authorities and persons to whom they respectively belong. Such of the islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, as are claimed by both parties, shall remain in the possession of the party in whose occupation they may be at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, until the decision respecting the title to the said islands shall have been made in conformity with the fourth article of this treaty. No disposition made by this treaty, as to such possession of the islands and territories, 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, squadrons, officers, subjects, and citizens, of the two powers, to cease from all hostilities; and to prevent all causes of complaint which might arise on account of the prizes which may be taken at sea after the said ratifications of this treaty, it is reciprocally 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 50 degrees N. and 23 or farther eastward in the Atlantic ocean, as the 30th degree of west longitude from the meridian of Greenwich, shall be restored on each side: That the time shall be thirty days in all other parts of the Atlantic ocean, north of the equinoctial line or equator, and the same time for

the British and Irish Channels, or the Gulf 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 Atlantic ocean south of the equator as far 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 are, or heretofore have been, within the limits of Nova Scotia, and whereas the several islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, 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 be referred to two commissioners to be appointed 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 and 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, both parties shall consider such decision as final and conclusive. It is further agreed, that in the event of the two commissioners differing upon all or any of the matters so referred to them, or in the event of both or either of the said commissioners refusing or declining, or wilfully omitting, to act as such, they shall make, jointly or separately, a report or reports, as well to the government of His Britannic Majesty as to that of the U. States, stating in detail the points on which they differ, & the grounds upon which their respective opinions have been formed, or the grounds upon which they, or either of them, have so refused, declined, or omitted 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, together with the grounds upon which the other commissioner shall have refused, declined, or omitted to act, 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 Britannic Majesty and the government of the United States,

engage to consider the decision of some friendly sovereign or state, to be such and conclusive 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 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 north-west 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 north-western-most head of Connecticut river, thence down along the middle of that river to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude; thence by a line due west on a parallel of latitude, 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 authorized, 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. 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 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 St. 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-western-most 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 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. 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 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 authorized to act exactly 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 first instance at Albany, in the state of N. York & shall have power

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 aforesaid, state their decision on the points thus referred to them, and particularize the latitude and longitude of the most north-western 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 or 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 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 necessary. 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 Britannic Majesty, and to the agents of the United States; who may be respectively appointed and authorized to manage the business on behalf of their respective 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 appointed; and the new commissioner shall take the same oath or affirmation, & do the same duties, as if 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 possession 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 boards of commissioners aforesaid, or of the sovereign or state so referred to as in the four next preceding articles contained, fall within the dominions of the other party, all grants of land made previous to the commencement of the war by the party, having had such possession, shall be as valid as if such island or islands, had by such decision or decisions, been adjudged to be, within the dominions of the party having had such possession.

Art. IX. The U. States of America engage to put an end immediately 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; 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 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 accordingly.

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 exchanged 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 thereto affixed our seals.

Done, in triplicate, at Ghent, the twenty-fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

(L.S.) GAMBIER,
(L.S.) HENRY GOULBOURN,
(L.S.) WILLIAM ADAMS,
(L.S.) JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
(L.S.) J. A. BAYARD,
(L.S.) H. CLAY,
(L.S.) JONAS RUSSELL,
(L.S.) 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 office, civil or military, within the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, faithfully to observe and fulfil the said Treaty and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States (SEAL) to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, this eighteenth day of February, 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.

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

A LIST OF THE AMERICAN NAVY,
WITH
STEEL'S LIST OF THE BRITISH NAVY.
For Sale at GEORGE SHAW'S Store, and at this Office.
—Price 12 1-2 Cents.—

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

Walter Cross,
BOOT & SHOEMAKER,
Informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business one door above Mr. Basil Shephard's and directly opposite Mr. Jeremiah Hughs, in Church-street, where he intends carrying on the above business in the most fashionable style. He has laid in stock of good materials and employed the best workmen, which will enable him, he trusts, to give satisfaction to those who may honour him with their custom.
Feb. 2, 1815.

Public Sale.
To be sold, at public sale, on Thursday the 16th day of Feb. 1815, if fair, not the next fair day, at the subscriber's plantation, near South River Church, some
VALUABLE YOUNG NEGROES, a parcel of Sheep, Household Furniture, a Wheat Fan, with sundry other articles too tedious to mention. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, and the terms be made known on the day of sale.
SAMUEL MACCUBBIN,
Will be sold, on the same day, some good Beds and Bedding.
Anne Arundel county,
Jan. 19, 1815.

For Sale,
A STOUT, HALTLY, YOUNG NEGRO MAN,
Eighteen years of age. Inquire at the office.
January 6, 1815.