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For the National Intelligencer of

Saturday.

JAMES MADISON,

President of the United States of America.

all and singular to whom these

presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas a treaty of peace and amity

between the United States of America

and his Britannic Majesty, was

signed at Ghent on the 24th day of

December, 1814, by plenipotentiaries

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

confirmed, on the 17th day of February

1815, and ratified copies thereof

having been exchanged agreeably

to the tenor of the said treaty which

in the words following, to wit:

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 un-

happily subsisted between the two

countries, and of restoring, upon

principles of perfect reciprocity,

peace, friendship, and good under-

standing between them, have, for

that purpose, appointed their respec-

tive plenipotentiaries, that is to

say, his Britannic Majesty, on his

part has appointed the right honora-

ble James, Lord Gambier, late ad-

miral 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

the laws—and the president of the

United States, by and with the ad-

vice and consent of the Senate there-

of, has appointed John Quincy Ad-

ams, 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 Britan-

nic 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 by both parties, as

hereinafter mentioned. All territory, places,

and possessions whatsoever taken from

either party by the other, during the war,

or which may be taken after the signing

of this treaty, shall be restored without

delay, and without causing any destruc-

tion, or carrying away any of the artil-

lery or other public property originally

captured in the said forts or places, and

which shall remain therein upon the ex-

change of the ratifications of this treaty,

or any 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,

from the latitude of 23 degrees N.

to the latitude of 50 degrees N. and

as far eastward in the Atlantic ocean

as the 36th degree of west longi-

tude from the meridian of Green-

wich, 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, for

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 dis-

charge, 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 stipu-

lated 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 with-

in twenty leagues of any part of the

shores of the United States, and ly-

ing between lines to be drawn due

east from the points where the

aforsaid 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 aforsaid boundaries,

which said islands are claimed as

belonging to his Britannic Majesty,

as having been at the time of, and

previous to, the aforsaid treaty of

one thousand seven hundred and

eighty-three, within the limits of

Nova Scotia. In order, therefore, 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 commis-

sioner shall be appointed by his Brit-

annic Majesty, and one by the Presi-

dent of the United 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 accord-

ing to such evidence as shall be laid

before them on the part of His Brit-

annic Majesty, and of the United

States, respectively. The said com-

missioners so refusing, declining, or

omitting to act, shall also wilfully

omit to state the grounds upon

which he has so done, in such man-

ner that the said statement may be

referred to such other commissioner,

then such sovereign or state shall

decide ex parte upon the said

report alone. And his Britannic Ma-

jesty and the government of the United

States, engage to consider the decli-

nation 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 west

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, di-

rectly 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. Law-

rence, from those which fall into

the Atlantic ocean, to the north-

westmost head of Connecticut

river, thence down along the

middle of that river to the forty-

fifth degree of north latitude; and

thence by a line due west on said

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 pre-

ceding 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 conform-

ity with the provisions of the said

treaty of peace of one thousand

seven hundred and eighty-three,

and shall cause the boundary

aforsaid, from the source of the

river St. Croix, to the river-Iro-

quois, or Cataraguy, to be surveyed

and marked according to the

provisions of 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 bound-

ary, and particularizing the

latitude and longitude of the

north-western 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 decla-

ration, 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 refer-

ence 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 were

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 Erie,

thence along the middle of said

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 communica-

tions, and whether certain islands

lying in the same were within

the dominions of his Britannic

Majesty, or of the United 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

1st instance at Albany, in the

state of New York, and shall have

power to adjourn to such other