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m the National Intelligencer of JAMES MADISON, ident of the United States of Ame

all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting: hereas a treaty of peace and amity ween the United States of Amea'and his Britannic Majesty, was ned at Ghent on the 24th day of cember, 1814, by plenipotentiarespectively appointed for that pose, and the said treaty having n, by and with the advice and sent of the Senate of the United tes, duly arcepted, ratified and firmed, on the 17th day of Febry 1815; and ratified copies therehaving been exchanged agreeably the tenor of the said treaty which n the words following, to wit:

reaty of peace and amity tween his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America.

Britannic Majesty and the Uni-States of America, desirous of minating the war which has unppily subsisted between the two ntries, and of restoring, upon inciples of perfect reciprocity, ace, triendship, and good underanding between them, have, for at purpose, appointed their reective plenipotentiaries, that is to y; his Britannic Majesty, on his lames, Lord Gambier, late adral of the white, now admiral of red squadron of his Majesty's et, Henry Goulbourn, Esquire, a mber of the Imperial parliament d under Secretary of State, and illiam Adams, Esquire, Doctor of vil laws-and the president of the nited States, by and with the ade and consent of the Senate therehas appointed John Quincy Adns. James A. Bayard, Henry Clay, nathan Russell and Albert Gallacitizens of the United States, o, after a reciprocal communicaof their respective full powers, ve agreed upon the following arti-

Art. I. There shall be a firm and iversal peace between his Brinnic Majesty and the United ates, and between their respecve countries, territories, cities, was, and people, of every degree, ithout exception of places and ersons. All hostilities, both by a and land, shall cease as soon as this treaty all have been ratified by both parties, as here-after mentioned. All territory, places, and sessions whatsoever taken from either par-by the other, during the war, or which may taken after the signing of this treaty, againgt only the islands hereinafter mention-is shall be restored without delay, and with causing any destriction; or carrying away f the artillery or other public property y of the artillery or other public property ignally captured in the said sorts or places, of which shall remain therein upon the example of the ratifications of this treaty, or any tres or other private property. And all articles, records, deeds, and papers, either of a salic nature, or belonging to private persons, hich, in the course of the war, may have lien into the hands of the officers of either arty, shall be, as far as may be practicable, the proper and of the proper and the proper and of the proper and printed and persons to shom they respect y belong. Such of the islands in the Bay rety belong. Such of the falands in the Bay. Passamaquoddy as are claimed by both pares, thall remain to the possession of the parin whose occupation they may be at the me of the exchange of the ratifications of it, trary, until the decision respecting, the less the said jalands shall have been made conformity with the fourth article of this tary. No disposition made by this treaty, to such possession of the lalands and a to such possession of the lalands and frittenes claimed by both parties, shall in my manner whatever, be constitued to affect

right of either. Art. II. Immediately after the rafication of this treaty, by both arties as hereinafter mentioned; ders shall be sent to the armies, itens, of the two powers, to crase rom all hostilities; And ro prevent all causes of complaint which might tise on account of the prizes which lay be taken at sea after the said ratifications of this treaty, it is re-ciprocally agreed, that all vessals and effects, which may be taken alif the space of twalve days from other commissioner shall have resaid retifications, upon all parts fused, deslined, or omitted toact; as the reset of North America, the case may be. And if the come forred to two commissioners, to be

to the latitude of 50 degrees N. and as far eastward in the Atlantic occan as the 36th degree of west longirude 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 prequator, and the same time for the British and Irish Channels, 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 Atfantic 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 Atlantic ocean, excepting such islands as now are, of heretofore have been, within the limms 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 va 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 cognissioner 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 com-missioners shall meet at St. Andrews, in the province of New-Brunswick, and small 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 long, 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 svent of the two commissioners differing upon all or any of the matters to 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, a the grounds upon which their respective on which have been termed, or the grounds upon which their respective on which they, or either of them, of one thousand seven hundred and on which they, or either of them have so refused declined, or omittedto act. And his Britannic Ma-jesty, and the government of the United States, hereby agree to reuadrons, officers, subjects, and cl- fer 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 differsinces 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

from the latitude of 23 degrees N. missioners so refusing, declining, or to the latitude of 50 degrees N. and omitting to act, shall also wilfully 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 he 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 reportatione. And his Britannic majesty and the government of the United States, engage to consider the decision of some friends y 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

point of the high lands lying due

north from the source of the river former treaty of peace between the two powers, as the north west angle of Nova Scotia, now the north western-most head or Counceticut 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 northwesternmost 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 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 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 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 origitude 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 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 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 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 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 majerty, or of the U. States In order therefore finally to decide these doubts, they shall be se-

appointed, sworn, and authorised to all exactly in the manner directed with respect to those imentioned in the next preceding atticles unless otherwise specified in this present are ticles The said Commissioners shall meet in the 1st instanceat Albany, in the state of N. York & shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think lit in 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 thousand seven hundred and eighty three. And both parties agree to consider such designation and decision as final and conclusive. And in the es vent 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 conformity 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 commissioners mentioned in the four preceding articles, shall respectively have power to aparticles, shall respectively have power to appoint a recretary, 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 Britannie Majesty, and to the agents of his Britannie Majesty, and to the agents of the United States; why may be respectively "appointed and authorised to manage the business on behalf of their respective governments. The said commissioners manage the business in 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 ex-penses attending the said commissioners shall be defrayed equally by the two parties. And in the case of death, sickness, resignation or precessary assence, the place of every such comnecessary absence, the place of every such comgame manner as anch commissioner, was fire appointed and the new commissioner shall take the same oath or affirmation, & do the same Take the same oath or affirmation, & do the same duties. It is further agreed between the two contracting parties, that in tase any of the islands mentioned in any of the proceding articles which were in the pratession of one of the parties, prior to the commencement of the present war is tween the two countries should, by the decision beam of the boards of commissioners a forest and, or of the boards of commissioners a forest lattice four next preceding articles contained fall within the dominions of the other party.

decisions, been adjudged to be within the do-minions of the party having had such posses-

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 pos-sessions, 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 1311, 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-

Art X. Whereas the traffic in slaves is irreconcilable with the prin. ciples 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 thereunto affixed our seals Done, in triplicate, at Ghent, the

twenty-fourth day of Decem-ber, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen. 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 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 Lordone thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the covereignty. and independence of the Unit ted States the thirty ninth. JAMES MADISON.

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

NOTICE. Came to the subscribers farm on the last of October, or the first of Nevember, last, two stray COW 8, one a brindle, with no perceptible mark; the ped and a hole in the right. The ow-

nor is requested to prove his property,