

last 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 the said river into Lake Ontario, through the middle of the 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 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 the present article.—The said Commissioners shall meet, in the first instance at Albany, in the state of New York and 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 through the said river, lakes, and water communications, and decide to which of the two contracting parties the several islands lying within the said river, lakes, and water communications, and decide to which of the two contracting parties the several islands lying within the 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 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.

Article Seventh.

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 authorized, 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 point 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, 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.

Article Eighth.

The several boards of the 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 U. 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 expences 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, and 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 proceeding 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.

Article Ninth.

The United 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 United States of America, their citizens and subjects, upon the ratification of the present treaty being notified to such tribes or nations and 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 one thousand eight hundred and eleven, 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.

Article Tenth.

Whereas the traffic in slaves is irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and justice, and whereas both His Majesty

and the United States are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, it is hereby agreed that both the parties shall use their best endeavours to accomplish so desirable an object.

Article Eleventh.

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 December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

(L. S.) GAMBIER.
L. S. HENRY GOULBURN,
L. S. WILLIAM ADAMS,
L. S. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
L. S. J. A. BAYARD,
L. S. H. CLAY,
L. S. JONA 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 U. States, I, James Madison, President 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.

JAMES MADISON.

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

AMERICAN PATRIOT.

BELLEFONTE, MARCH 6, 1815.

'To speak his thoughts—
Is every Freeman's right.'

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette.

Having published the treaty of peace and amity, which has given such just and general satisfaction to the citizens of the United States, by putting an end to a war which has caused so much injury to the nation, and of which all parties were so heartily tired, that although it contains no provision for redressing any of the alleged grievances which were the avowed causes for commencing the war on the part of our government, it has excited as much apparent joy among the former advocates of the war, as among the uniform friends of peace. We shall now as we proposed, occasionally shew what advantages we have lost by the war, which we should have continued to enjoy under former treaties, if our rulers had not imprudently annulled those treaties by an ill timed declaration of war.

The following is the third article of the definitive treaty of peace made between the United States and his Britannic Majesty in the year 1783.

ARTICLE III.

It is agreed that the people of the United States shall continue to enjoy unmolested the right to take fish of every kind on the great bank and on all the other banks of Newfoundland; also in the gulph of St. Law-

rence, and at all other places in the sea, where the inhabitants of both countries used at any time heretofore to fish; and also that the inhabitants of the United States shall have liberty to take fish of every kind on such part of the coast of New Foundland as British fishermen shall use (but not to dry or cure the same on that island;) and also on the coasts bays and creeks, of all other of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America; and the American fishermen shall have liberty to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbors and creeks of Nova Scotia, Magdalen islands, and Labrador, so long as the same shall remain unsettled; but so soon as the same or either of them shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such a settlement without a previous agreement for that purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors or possessors of the ground.

We stop the press, to announce the arrival of Com. Decatur, Lieut. Shubrick, and Mr. Robertson, Chaplain, late of the President frigate. They were landed from the Pactolus and Narcissus. Immediately after the Commodore landed, several hundred citizens collected at his lodgings, and requested his permission to express their respect and attachment, by giving him a short ride in a coach; to which he politely assented.—Ropes were attached to the carriage, which was drawn by hand through the principal streets, amidst the repeated huzzas of more than 500 of the populace; and set down at Brown's Hotel. The Commodore appeared sensibly affected, and wished to address the multitude, but the acclamations were so constant and stentorian that he could not be heard.

The Commodore came in the Narcissus, Lieut. Shubrick and Mr. Robertson, in the Pactolus. They are 14 days from Bermuda—brought no news.

POUL. AMER. ADV.

PEACE.

The Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, thus beautifully introduces the return of Peace:

"We are kindled into Gratitude by the first beams of Peace, which meet us from the East. The contract which we drew between the calamities of War and the blessings of Peace, is of itself enough to touch every heart with pleasure. When we look back, we see the storm of war departing—when we look forward, we behold every man safely "sitting under his own vine and his own fig tree, while there is none to make him afraid."

Boston Feb. 17.

To preserve the tops of masts of the shipping laid up for some years past, it has been common to cover them with an inverted tar barrel.—A sailor yesterday, who at one of our wharves ascended to remove one of these covering, exclaimed as he accomplished his object "Off comes Madison's night cap."