

Free and full pardon of all offences committed in violation of any act or acts of the Congress of the said U. States, touching the revenue, trade & navigation thereof, or touching the intercourse and commerce of the U. States with foreign nations, at any time before the eighth day of January, in the present year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, by any person or persons whatsoever, being inhabitants of New-Orleans and the adjacent country, or being inhabitants of the said island of Barataria, and the places adjacent: *Provided*, That every person, claiming the full benefit of this full pardon, in order to entitle himself thereto, shall produce a certificate in writing from the Governor of the state of Louisiana, stating that such person has aided in the defence of New-Orleans, and the adjacent country, during the invasion thereof aforesaid.

And I do hereby further authorize and direct all suits, indictments and prosecutions, for fines, penalties, and forfeitures, against any person, or persons, who shall be entitled to the benefit of this full pardon, forthwith to be stayed, discontinued and released: And all civil officers are hereby required, according to the duties of their respective stations, to carry this proclamation into immediate and faithful execution.

Done at the City of Washington, the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-ninth.

JAMES MADISON.
By the president,
JAS. MONROE,
Acting Secretary of State

Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

SALON, Feb. 7.

Arrived here yesterday the elegant and fast sailing private armed brig of war Harpy, Wm. Nichols, Esq. commander, of Baltimore, from a cruise of 85 days on the coast of Ireland, British Channel, &c. deeply laden with goods. She has made seven captures, viz.

Nov. 17, British ship Garland, with sugar and molasses—ordered in.

Nov. 29, British ship Jane, cargo timber—burnt her.

Dec. 13, British brig William Neilson, cargo timber, and a number of passengers on board—paroled 49 prisoners, and gave her up as a cartel.

Dec. 24, British schr. Nine Sisters, cargo oranges—burnt her.

Dec. 31, British brig Louisa, cargo wine, raisins, figs, &c.—ordered in.

Jan. 3, British ship William & Alfred, laden with dry goods, plantation stores, &c. took out part of her cargo and ordered her in.

Jan 7, British ship Jane, with provisions on British government account—threw overboard a great part of her cargo, paroled 45 prisoners, and gave her up as a cartel.

The Harpy has brought in between 2,000 casks, bales, boxes and packages of goods, viz. 118 boxes and casks, 113 bbls. and casks dry goods, jewellery, plate, ladies' rich dresses, navy trimmings, broadcloths, children's (ready made) dresses, clothing, &c.; 250 boxes fresh Malaga raisins; 66 fr. Turkey figs; 158 pieces British manufactured goods; 29 bolts canvass; quantities of cordage; 10 pipes sherry wine; 3 lbs. powder; a quantity of small arms, carbines, pistols, &c. pistols and other arms, and other glass ware; medicines, and a number of other articles: and British TREASURY NOTES to the amount of 100,000 pounds sterling!

The Harpy boarded the Portuguese brig St John the Baptist, from Lisbon for St. Michaels, the captain of which informed, that the attack on the General Armstrong, at Fayal, had created much difficulty between the Portuguese and British governments.—The Portuguese government had dispatched a sloop of war to Fayal to ascertain the facts; on the return of which they immediately sent a sloop of war to the Brazils, with information of the transaction to the Prince Regent.

By some letters found on board one of the prizes from Quebec, it appears that several merchants had stopped payment in consequence of the capture of the valuable ship James, sent in by the privateer Portsmouth.

Capt. Nichols has favored us with a few English papers to the 28th November, taken from the prize ship William and Alfred. She left London the 1st of December, and Portsmouth the 28th, in a convoy for the West Indies, which were mostly in sight when she was captured.

Capt. Nichols communicates the following verbal news, obtained from Capt. Dreadale, of the William & Alfred: That the negotiations at Ghent continued at the last dates previous to his leaving Portsmouth—that the Congress of Vienna was still in session, and nothing official had transpired—that petitions had been sent to the Prince Regent from the cities of Liverpool and Glasgow, signed by 30,000 persons, praying him to conclude an immediate peace with America—and

that it was expected in England that a peace would take place—also, that no American vessels had been sent into England for a long time.

Capt. Nichols boarded two vessels which left Lisbon Jan. 6. He made enquiries relative to the negotiations at Ghent, and the Congress at Vienna, but could learn nothing, except that the latter was still in session, and all Europe was anxiously waiting the result.

The Harpy during her cruise boarded a Danish ship bound to St. Croix; the officers of which informed, that the Danish frigate *Phebe*, with troops, had sailed from Copenhagen for St. Thomas and St. Croix; which islands were to be given up by the English.

A letter from Lisbon, found on board a prize from that port, mentions that an American privateer, (no doubt the *Lion* from France,) which had been dismantled, and was attempting to get into Lisbon, was captured about the 1st of December, by a British frigate, after she had got within the bar. The letter likewise mentioned that the cutter *Hero*, Waterman, had been off that port, cruising, and had taken 6 or 7 prizes.

Capt. Nichols understood from a neutral vessel which he boarded not long since, that the U. States' ship *Wasp* had been cruising off the Canaries, (not known when) and had taken many prizes.

The English papers contain many official American Documents; among them the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means, stating our pecuniary necessities, and proposing new taxes—Dallas's Report, exposing the deplorable state of the Treasury—Gen. Winder's Division Orders, after the retreat of the British from Baltimore—Governor Chittenden's proclamation to the Vermont Militia—Com. Macdonough's and General Macomb's accounts of the destruction of the British fleet on Lake Champlain, and the retreat of their army from Plattsburgh. Of these last the English editor says—“Caender obliges us to admit, that the despatches of both the American commanders are written in a plain, manly style, with very little appearance of exaggeration, and with none of that violent and vulgar abuse of the English by which many American officers have not ineffectually courted the favor of their own government.”

The same papers which contain the despatches of our commanders, has also those of sir George Prevost and Capt. Ping, of the British army and navy. Sir George, after stating previous movements by land and lake, till the battle which terminated in their defeat, says—

“It is now, with deep concern, I inform your lordship, that, notwithstanding the intrepid valor with which Capt. Downie led his flotilla into action, my most sanguine hopes of complete success were, not long afterwards, blasted, by a combination, as it appeared to us, of unfortunate events, to which naval warfare is peculiarly exposed.—Scarcely had his majesty's troops forced a passage across the Saranac, and ascended the height on which stand the enemy's works, when I had the extreme mortification to hear the shout of victory from the enemy's works, in consequence of the British flag being lowered on board the *Confiance* and *Linnet*; and to see our gunboats seeking their safety in flight.—This unlooked-for event depriving me of the co-operation of the fleet, without which the further prosecution of the service was become impracticable, I did not hesitate to arrest the course of the troops advancing to the attack, because the most complete success would have been unavailing, and the possession of the enemy's works offered no advantage to compensate for the loss we must have sustained in acquiring possession of them.”

The letter of Capt. Ping is transmitted by Sir J. L. Yeo, who expresses his belief, that Captain Downie was urged, and his ship hurried into action before she was in a fit state for it; & his opinion, that there was not the least necessity for the squadron giving the enemy such decided advantages, by going into the bay to engage them—that even success would not have assisted the troops in storming the batteries; whereas, had the troops taken the batteries first, it would have obliged the American squadron to quit the bay, & given the British squadron a fair chance.

A short but interesting conversation took place in the Commons, on the property tax, on the presentation of a petition by Mr. Whitbread, from the proprietors of the auction mart, complaining that for an income of 16403 4s. they had been assessed 1962, in place of 1640 6s. or 1322 more than they were legally bound to pay. It would appear, however, that from the decision of the commissioners there is no appeal.

The British property tax expires on the 6th of April, unless renewed by parliament. The British ministers have refused to say whether they contemplate its continuance.

It appears by a remark in parliament that the British have to maintain 75,000 troops in Belgium.

There is more talk than ever of giving a head to Switzerland; that unfortunate country is agitated by domestic

dissensions, which it is full time to put an end to.

The sovereign prince of the Netherlands, will it is said, soon assume the title of the king of Belgium.

The intelligence from Spain shows the anxiety of the government of the mother country as to her colonies; and forced contributions have been exacted from the merchants of Cadiz, one of whom has paid 10,000 dollars to accelerate the armament destined for South America.

Capt. F. Hickey is appointed to the St. Lawrence, 100, carrying the broad pendant of Sir James L. Yeo.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PAPERS.

LONDON, NOV. 25.

We have received Paris papers of Friday and Saturday. The intended divorce of Maria-Louisa from Bonaparte, is said to be preparatory to her marriage with the King of Prussia.—Brussels papers which also arrived this morning, add, that his Majesty will assume the title of Emperor.

A pretty general rumor was current yesterday towards the close of Change, that there had been some serious commotions in France, although no particulars of time or place could be collected.

An order was given for the ministers of the Ex-Emperor to quit Paris. They have not submitted to this order, stating that the Constitution does not admit of arbitrary acts.

We have been positively assured, that, in point of fact, orders have been prepared, in the respective departments of the French military administration, for an additional recruiting to a very large extent—80 or 100,000 men, as it is stated to us. They are perhaps meant to be used by the diplomatic skill of Talleyrand, as means of strengthening his arguments at the Congress.

The Duke of Wellington is said to have remonstrated successfully against the observations made in the Paris papers on the capture of Washington; against the reception of American armed vessels in the ports of France; and even against the sending out of French commercial Consuls to the ports of America during our blockade.

The general opinion of the public respecting the Duke of Wellington's embassy to Paris will, we have reason to suppose, be verified by his Grace's recital. His life is even said to be exposed to some danger in the French capital, from the élan passions which his presence there has excited; and the most ordinary civilities or proposals are received with coldness and caution, only because they come from him. Report selects Lord Harrowby as the Duke's successor in his present employment; Lord Mulgrave to be President of the Council, in the room of Lord Harrowby; and the Duke of Wellington Master General of the Ordnance, in the place of Lord Mulgrave.

The Fingal cutter arrived on Thursday off Torbay from New-York with a messenger and dispatches from the American Commissioners at Ghent.

Sir George Prevost, it is said, is to be tried by a court martial, on charges preferred by the subordinate generals and Sir J. L. Yeo.

In the British parliament, Nov. 31, some interesting conversation took place on the subject of the American negotiations at Ghent, in the course of which the ministers stated that the negotiation still continued; and they censure the American government for making public a part of the documents before the negotiation was concluded.

[A paper was said to be on board the Harpy, (but it could not be found) in which it is stated, that Mr. Whitbread made some enquiries relative to the threat of admiral Cochrane to burn the American towns; and that lord Liverpool replied, that the order had been countermanded.]

PRINCE REGENT'S SPEECH.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Nov. 8.

This day at 2 o'clock, the Prince Regent went in the usual state, to the House of Peers, and being seated on the Throne, pronounced the following SPEECH:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is with deep regret that I am again obliged to announce the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

It would have given me great satisfaction to have been enabled to communicate to you the termination of the war between this country and the U. States of America.

Although this war originated in the most unprovoked aggression on the part of the government of the United States, and was calculated to promote the designs of the common enemy, against the rights and independence of all other nations, I never have ceased to entertain a sincere desire to bring it to a conclusion on just and honorable terms.

I am still engaged in negotiations for this purpose; the success of them must, however, depend on my disposition being met with corresponding sentiments on the part of the enemy.

The operations of his Majesty's forces by sea and land in the Chesapeake, in the course of the present year, have

been attended with the most brilliant and successful results.

The flotilla of the enemy in the Patuxent has been destroyed. The signal defeat of their land forces enabled a detachment of his Majesty's army to take possession of the city of Washington; and the spirit of enterprize which has characterized all the movements in that quarter, has produced on the inhabitants a deep and sensible impression of the calamities of a war in which they have been so wantonly involved.

The expedition directed from Halifax to the northern coast of the United States has terminated in a manner not less satisfactory. The successful course of this operation has been followed by the immediate submission of the extensive and important district, east of the Penobscot river to his majesty's arms.

In advertent to these events I am confident you will be disposed to render full justice to the valor and discipline which have distinguished his Majesty's land and sea forces; and you will regret with me the severe loss the country has sustained by the fall of the gallant commander of his Majesty's troops in the advance upon Baltimore.

I availed myself of the earliest opportunity afforded by the state of affairs in Europe, to detach a considerable military force to the river St. Lawrence; but its arrival could not possibly take place till an advanced period of the campaign.

Notwithstanding the reverse which appears to have taken place on Lake Champlain, I entertain the most confident expectation as well from the amount as the description of the British force now serving in Canada, that the ascendancy of his Majesty's arms throughout that part of North America will be effectually established.

The opening of the Congress at Vienna has been retarded from unfavorable causes, to a later period than had been expected.

It will be my earnest endeavor in the negotiations which are now in progress to promote such arrangements as may tend to consolidate that peace which, in conjunction with his majesty's allies, I have had the happiness of concluding, and to re-establish that just equilibrium, amongst the different powers, which will afford the best prospect of permanent neutrality to Europe.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

I regret the necessity of the large expenditure which we must be prepared to meet in the course of the ensuing year; but the circumstances under which the long and arduous conflict in Europe has been carried on and concluded, have unavoidably led to large arrears, for which you will see the necessity of providing, and the war still subsisting with America renders the continuance of great exertions indispensable.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the Debate on the Address to the Regent, Mr. Whitbread said,

“It might not be useless to ask, what was the ground of difference between the two countries—for what England was fighting with America?—Before they were called on to pay the price of the battle, he thought it would be wisdom to ascertain for what the battle was to be fought. Was it respecting boundary—the principle governing the impressment of seamen—or the general question of maritime rights? If they were fighting for the maritime rights of England—maritime rights, which, no doubt, would be defined by the Congress at Vienna—it ought to be ascertained whether they did not wish to exact more from America than they desired from any other power. The effects resulting from the attack on Washington were very different from what it had been attempted to make this country believe; as it had enabled Mr. Madison to obtain those militia which were before withheld, and conciliated those parts which had been hostile to the war and the Government. They heard nothing now of the separation of the States—of the increased spread of the spirit of disunion; for, since the attack on Washington, all had united to revenge this common wrong. The destruction which took place at Washington, the capital of a rising empire—conducted so unlike that of the Goths before the walls of Rome; whether or not there was any ground for retaliation, was quite unworthy of a great, dignified and powerful nation.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer in reply, and in justification of the burning at Washington, said, “What did the Americans at York, the Capital of Upper Canada? Why they not only burnt the house of the Governor, but also every house belonging to the meanest individual, even to a shell, and left the populace in the most wretched condition!—[A gross falsehood.]”

PLYMOUTH, NOV. 13.

This morning arrived the *Phoebe*, 36, Capt. Hillyar, with the American frigate *Essex*, her prize. The *Phoebe* it is said, has specie on board. The *Essex* has made signal to come up the harbor.

We hear that it is fully determined that major-general sir George Murray should be sent to America.

JAMES MADISON,

President of the U. States of America.

To 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, signed at Ghent, on the twenty-fifth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, by Plenipotentiaries respectively appointed for that purpose; and the said treaty have been, by and with the advice of the Senate of the United States, duly accepted, ratified, and confirmed, on the twentieth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen; ratified copies thereof having been changed agreeably to the tenor of said treaty, which is in the words following, to wit:

TREATY OF PEACE & 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 the part, has appointed the right honorable JAMES LORD CAMBERLAND, late admiral of the white, now admiral of the squadron of His Majesty's fleet, HENRY GOULBURN, Esquire, a member of the Imperial Parliament and Secretary of State, and WILLIAM AINSWORTH, Esquire, Doctor of Civil Law, and the President of the U. States, and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, has appointed JOHN ADAMS, JAMES A. BAYARD, HENRY CLAY, JONATHAN RUSSELL and PIERRE GALLATIN, citizens of the United States, who, after a reciprocal communication of their respective powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE THE FIRST.

There shall be a firm and inviolable 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 place or persons. All hostilities, both by sea and land, shall cease as soon as this Treaty shall have been ratified by the parties, as hereinafter mentioned 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, excepting only the islands herein mentioned, shall be restored without delay, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any artillery or other public property, originally captured in the said territories, places, and possessions, and which shall remain there upon the exchange of the ratification of this Treaty, or any slaves or private property. And all articles, 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, as far as may be practicable, forthwith be restored and delivered to the proper authorities and persons to whom they respectively belong. Such of the islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy and are claimed by both parties, shall remain in the possession of the party whose occupation they may be at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, until the date 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 to such possession of the Islands or territories claimed by both parties shall, in any manner whatever, be construed to affect the right of either party.

ARTICLE THE SECOND.

Immediately after the ratification of this treaty by both parties, as hereafter mentioned, orders shall be given to the armies, squadrons, officers, subjects and citizens, of the two parties to cease from all hostilities: And prevent all causes of complaint from arising on account of the parties which may be taken at sea after said ratifications of this treaty, it is reciprocally agreed, that all vessels 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 twenty-three degrees north, to the latitude of fifty degrees north, and eastward in the Atlantic ocean, to the thirty-sixth degree of west longitude from the meridian of Greenwich, shall be restored on each side: That time shall be thirty days in all parts of the Atlantic ocean, north of the equinoctial line or equator, and the same time for the British and channels, for the Gulf of Mexico, and all parts of the West Indies: And for all parts of the North Seas, for the Bosphorus, for the Mediterranean, for the 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