ty days for all other parts of the world, without exception.

ARTICLE THE THIRD.

All prisoners of war taken on either side, as well by land as by sea, shall be restored as soon as practicable after the ratifications 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.

ARTICLE THE FOURTH.

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 are now, 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 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 United States, by and with the 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 U. 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 United States, stating in detail the points on which they differ, and the grounds upon 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 Commissioner so refusing, declining, or omitting to act, shall also wilfully omit 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.

ARTICLE THE FIFTH.

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 northwest angle of Nova Scotia, now the northwesternmost 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 abovementioned 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 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 abovementioned, 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 northwest angle of Nova Scotia, of the northwesternmost 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.

ARTICLE THE SIXTH.

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 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 Britanic 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 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 of 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, 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 sovreign 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 THE 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 northwestern 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 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.

ARTICLE THE EIGHTH.

The several boards of two commissioners mentioned in the four preceding articles, shall respectively have 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 authorised 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 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 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 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 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 THE 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 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 the United States of America, their citizens & 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, & shall so desist accordingly.

ARTICLE THE TENTH.

Whereas the traffic in slaves is irreconciliable 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 contracting parties shall use their best endeavors to accomplish so desirable an object.

ARTICLE THE 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 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.

(L. S.) In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States 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.

The Advertiser.

WINCHESTER:

SATURDAY,...MARCH 4, 1815.

This day we lay before our readers the preliminary articles of peace and amity, ratified by the United States and Great Britain, and present them with our hearty congratulations on an event of such high interest to our country and great importance to the world.

Many interesting articles prepared for this day's paper have been unavoidably excluded to make room for the Treaty of Peace.

"*A Citizen of Fayette,*" is received, but the important event which has lately transpired, has rendered his remarks out of season. He will please continue his favors

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

From a letter, published in the Nashville Clarion, from Col. A Hynes to his Excellency Gov. Blount, dated Feb. 3. (for which we have not room at present) we learn the following particulars:—That Maj Kavenaugh, who was thought to have been killed on the night of the 23d of December, was among the prisoners, and has returned to N. Orleans; that Dr. Flood, who had been sent for the exchange of prisoners, represents the British soldiers, on board of their vessels, as pale and sickly, owing to the unwholesomeness of the climate; that Lt. Gen. Packenham and Maj. Gen. Gibbs were put into rum and sent home to England in good SPIRITS on board the Plantagenet. We further learn that when Maj. Gen Keane was wounded he lost his sword, which he has since requested, as it was a present from a friend, and that Gen. Jackson, with his usual generosity, has said, it should be restored. We are sorry to find that the account of the sickliness of our troops at New-Orleans is confirmed by the abovementioned letter; and that Gen. Jackson's health is not good.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 21

Letters have been received from N. Orleans, in this place, dated the 3d inst. The prisoners who had been exchanged and joined the army again, state that Gen. Kean is not dead, as was stated by the British prisoners;—but has so far recovered of his wounds as to be able to take the command of the army; which is still at Ship Island, building boats for the purpose of making another attack on New-Orleans. They state that the bodies of Generals *Packenham* and *Gibbs* have been sent to England in spirits.

DIED—In Paris, on Sunday last, Mr. WILLIAM Y. ALEXANDER, merchant, of this place, aged 28.

In this town, on Monday morning last, Capt. JAMES SYMPSON, Senator in the General Assembly of this State, and President of the board of trustees of the Winchester Academy, aged about 40. In his death the public will appreciate their loss from the high confidence which they very justly placed in his integrity and talents.

While we perform the mournful task of announcing to the public the death of our fellow citizens, whose loss will be deeply regretted by society, and most sensibly felt by their families and connexions, we would remember on how precarious a tenure we hold our lives, and how infinitely important the business of life, (a preparation for death) that we may live beloved, die triumphant, and leave the world regretted by those who survive us.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that agreeably to the act of congress, entitled "an act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expences of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying duties on spirits distilled within the United States and territories thereof, and by amending the act laying duties on licences to distillers of spirituous liquors," passed December 21st, 1814, every person who shall, after the first day of February, 1815, distil spirits within the United States, is required, in addition to the duty on the license already taken, or hereafter to be taken by him, to pay twenty cents a gallon on all spirits distilled after that day, or, subject to the limitations in the said act expressed, to pay twenty five cents a gallon on all such spirits, in which case, no license is required to be taken; And that, agreeably to the said act, a bond is required previous to the said day, to be given to the collector, and other duties required to be performed under penalties therein prescribed.

That the distiller may be correctly advised of the duties incumbent on him to discharge, an abstract of the several acts of Congress, subjecting stills, and boilers, and spirits to duty has been prepared, a copy of which, with the amended forms of statements required from a distiller, will be furnished to him, by the collector on application.

The collector will also furnish blank books, and such other blanks, as will enable the distiller to comply with the several provisions of Law.

G. W. BOTTS
Collector of the Revenue for the first Collection District of Kentucky.

Jan. 4, 1815 31—

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN [illegible] act of congress, entitled [illegible] additional revenues [illegible] government [illegible] by duties [illegible] [illegible] 1815 [illegible] imposed on [illegible] duty on licences [illegible] written application [illegible] well by those who [illegible] periods extending [illegible] ruary, 1815 [illegible] prescribed, agreeably [illegible] obtained from the collector.

I shall attend [illegible] on the first Monday [illegible] in April, July and October [illegible] chester on the [illegible] and Saturday [illegible] ience of those who may have business with me.

G. W. BOTTS
Collector of the Revenue for the first Collection District of Kentucky

Jan. 4, 1815 31—

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the Estate of DAVID BULLOCK, deceased, are [illegible] requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as indulgence cannot be given. And all those having demands against said estate will bring them forward properly attested for settlement.

SUSANNA BULLOCK
JAMES P. BULLOCK
JOSIAS B BULLOCK, Exors

March 4

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber by note or account are earnestly requested to come forward and make payment, [illegible] indulgence cannot be given

N. [illegible]

March 4

A Teacher Wanted.

ANY gentleman who will [illegible] recommended as a Teacher of the [illegible] guage and its appendages, [illegible] encouragement in [illegible]

JOHN [illegible]

March 4.

Strayed [illegible]

FROM [illegible] and a half from [illegible] road leading from [illegible] a large brown [illegible] hands high [illegible] inclined to [illegible] fore, a [illegible] very [illegible] Horse [illegible] so that [illegible] dollars, [illegible] dollars [illegible] horse [illegible]

[illegible]

March 4

Lost,

IN the town of W[illegible] ing the 27th [illegible] new saddle and strong [illegible] hands high, a small star in his [illegible] right hind foot white, and [illegible] his huff of the same foot. Any [illegible] information or delivering said [illegible] dle, will be reasonably rewarded [illegible] scriber, living in Clark County [illegible] road leading from Winchester [illegible] ling, on Stoner.

RICHARD [illegible]

March 4

THE CELEBRATED [illegible]

CASTILLO

HAS returned from the state of [illegible] and will stand the ensuing season [illegible] stable. His terms, &c. will be made [illegible] in time.

JAMES GATEWOOD

March 3 31—

A Weaver Wanted.

A SINGLE MAN or a man with a small family, well calculated to carry on the above business, would meet with good encouragement by applying to the subscriber living in Winchester.

JAMES LAMB.

Feb 25