

shall be within the territory ceded by these articles to the United States, every such person shall be entitled to a reservation of land within the said territory of one mile square, to include his improvements as near the centre thereof as may be, which shall enure to the said Chief or Warrior and his descendants so long as he or they shall continue to occupy the same, who shall be protected by and subject to the laws of the United States; but upon the voluntary abandonment thereof, by such possessor or his descendants, the right of occupancy or possession of said lands shall devolve to the United States, and be identified with the right of property ceded hereby.

2d. The United States will guarantee to the Creek nation, the integrity of all their territory eastwardly and northwardly of the said line to be run and described as mentioned in the first article.

3d. The United States demand, that the Creek nation abandon all communication, and cease to hold any intercourse with any British or Spanish post, garrison or town; and that they shall not admit among them, an agent or trader, who shall not derive authority to hold commercial, or other intercourse with them, by license from the President or authorized agent of the United States.

4th. The United States demand an acknowledgment of the right to establish military posts and trading houses, and to open roads within the territory, guaranteed to the Creek nation by the second article, and a right to the free navigation of all its waters.

5th. The United States demand, that a surrender be immediately made, of all the persons and property, taken from the citizens of the United States, the friendly part of the Creek nation, the Cherokee, Chickesaw, and Choctaw nations, to the respective owners; and the United States will cause to be immediately restored to the formerly hostile Creeks, all the property taken from them since their submission, either by the United States, or by any Indian nation in amity with the United States, together with all the prisoners taken from them during the war.

6th. The United States demand the capture and surrender, of all the Prophets and instigators of the war, whether foreigners or natives, who have not submitted to the arms of the United States, and become parties to these articles of capitulation, if ever they shall be found within the territory, guaranteed to the Creek nation by the second article.

7th. The Creek nation being reduced to extreme want, and not at present having the means of subsistence, the United States, from motives of humanity, will continue to furnish gratuitously the necessaries of life, until the crops of corn can be considered competent to yield the nation a supply, and will establish trading houses in the nation, at the discretion of the President of the United States, and at such places as he shall direct, to enable the nation by industry and economy, to procure clothing.

8th. A permanent peace shall ensue from the date of these presents forever, between the Creek nation and the United States, and between the Creek nation and the Cherokee, Chickesaw, and Choctaw nations.

9th. If in running east from the mouth of Summochico Creek, it shall so happen that the settlement of the Kinnards, fall within the lines of the territory hereby ceded, then and in that case, the line shall be run east in a true meridian to Kitchofoone Creek, thence down the middle of said creek to its junction with Flint River, immediately below the Oakmulgee Town, thence up the middle of Flint River to a point due east of that at which the above line struck the Kitchofoone Creek, thence east to the old line herein before mentioned: to wit, the line drawing the lands claimed by the Creek nation, those claimed and owned by the State of Georgia.

The parties to these presents, after due consideration for themselves and their constituents, agree to ratify and confirm the preceding articles, and constitute them the basis of a permanent peace between the two nations; and they do hereby solemnly bind themselves, and all the parties concerned and interested, to a faithful performance of every stipulation contained therein: In testimony whereof, they have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and affixed their seals, the day and date above written.

Done at Fort Jackson, in presence of
Charles Cassedy, Acting Secretary,
Benj. Hawkins, Agent for Indian Affairs,
Return J. Meigs,
A. C. Walton,
Robert Butler, Adjutant General U. States' Army,
J. C. Warren, Assistant Agent for Indian Affairs,
ANDREW JACKSON,
Maj. Gen. Comd'g. 7th Mil. Dist.

[Here follows a long list of the Indian Chiefs, &c. who signed the above, for which we have not room.]

Now, therefore, to the end that the said articles of agreement and capitulation may be observed with good faith, on the part of the U. 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 articles of agreement and capitulation, and every clause and provision thereof.

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 sixteenth 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.

BRITISH REMARKS ON THE LATE PEACE.

From the London Times of Dec. 29.

Yesterday, being a holyday, no business whatever was transacted at the Bank or Stock Exchange; and it was consequently impossible to determine whether or not the funds would suffer any further depression, from the general dissatisfaction at the treaty with America. Probably the stocks may somewhat recover, as it is not uncommon when the first impression of ill news wears off; but still, public credit must eventually suffer—for it is the general opinion that nothing but the probability of a new war in Europe could have occasioned the disgraceful compromise of our Transatlantic quarrel. Unable as we are to penetrate the thick veil which hangs over the negotiations at Vienna, it is not for us to say, what dark machinations against the honor and interests of England may be brewing there: but urgent and serious, indeed, must those dangers be, if they touch us closer than the defeats which we have received by sea and land from the once despised arms of America. It may suit party writers to make very light of such considerations. The ministerialists may affect to forget that the British flag was ever struck to the American. The oppositionist may tell, that in spite of national humiliation and discredit brought on the country, he rejoices because ministers have humbled themselves in the dust. With the principles which we have uniformly maintained, with a zealous affection for the interests of the country, and for that which is the best interest, its honor—each of these modes of considering this important subject is alike inconsistent. It is inconsistent with common sense to deny that our naval reputation has been blasted in this short but disastrous war.

It is inconsistent with the spirit and feelings of Englishmen not to regret that the means of retrieving that reputation are cut off by a premature and inglorious peace. Is this a "personal hate and revenge against Mr. MADISON?" Is it a wish to "make war in the spirit of personal malice and vengeance? Oh! no. It is a far different, and far higher sentiment a feeling innate in English bosoms, which teaches us that for the loss of honor there is no reparation. Therefore, once more, we say, that we anxiously look to the non-ratification of this deadly instrument. We trust that it has not been ratified by the Prince Regent, except in condition, that the American government shall solemnly retract the insult contained in Mr. Monroe's letter. That insult is a new offence, subsequent to, and cancelling all the obligations imposed on us by the treaty.—Who can accept an apology accompanied with gestures of contempt and defiance? But it is said to be improbable that the President should refuse to ratify a treaty concluded, as this probably was, in conformity with his own instructions; yet it is not long since those who argue in this way, assured us, that this same person was one of the most faithless and dishonorable of mankind. If the subscription law should fail, if the doubling the taxes should prove ineffectual, if the internal divisions and disaffection of the states increase, Mr. Madison will, no doubt, favour us with a ratification; but these very circumstances will only aggravate the evident impolicy of the Treaty on our part.—Should a different state of things present itself, he will probably imitate the conduct of Mr. Jefferson, also receiving a treaty signed and sealed, sucked out the very marrow of it, and threw us the mere dry bone. We allude to the treaty of 1806, which as concluded by the American negotiators in this country, contained an express recognition of the known and established law of nations, respecting the confiscation of enemy's property on board a neutral ship.—Seven months after this treaty was sent to Mr. Jefferson for ratification, he returned it with these essential clauses struck out: This example teaches us two lessons. It instructs us not to rely on an American President's ratification; and it further points out the necessity of stimulating his speedy decision.

From the London Times of Dec. 31.

Whether Mr. Madison may or may not ratify the treaty of Ghent will, perhaps, depend on the result of the expedition to New-Orleans. The force from Falmouth and Cork, supposed to be destined on that expedition, appears, from letters brought by the *Amphion*, not to have touched at Bermuda, but to have proceeded direct to the mouth of the Mississippi, whither Admiral Cockburn followed them with such vessels as he could collect. The permanent occupation of Louisiana would be a fatal blow on the America views of aggrandizement on the side of Louisiana; but which blow Mr. Madison has it in his power to parry, by a mere stroke of the pen. On the other hand, if the expedition should encounter any serious obstacles, he would probably delay, if not wholly refuse, to ratify the treaty. We therefore trust, that he is strictly limited to its immediate ratification or rejection, besides being required to retract the insolent and menacing expressions contained in Mr. Monroe's official letter. The more disgraceful the treaty is to us in its terms, the more careful must we be to repeat any aggravations of dishonor. It is vain that we are still told the great satisfaction every where produced, "not merely because peace has been made, but because it has been made on such terms." Look at the funds. Instead of rising 10 or 12 per cent. as might well have been expected from a secure and honorable peace, they keep a dead heavy level. Indeed, in the early part of yesterday, they drooped nearly one per cent. but recovered a little toward the close of the market. We learn from our correspondent, that the satisfaction expressed at the news was by no means so great or general in the country as has been asserted. At Birmingham and Manchester, and one or two manufacturing places, the mails which bro't intelligence of the peace were received, it is true, with many demonstrations of joy; but it is not true that the terms excited any satisfaction at Liverpool. The merchants of that place, most of whom are pretty well acquainted with the complexion of American politics, indulged the gloomiest presages of the result; and the general opinion there was, that if Madison could by any means find resources to carry on the war, he would rejoice in adding to the indignities he has heaped on us, that of refusing to ratify the treaty.

From the London Courier of Dec. 27.

We have the great satisfaction to announce a Peace with America. We announced it yesterday; but the intelligence did not arrive time enough to be inserted in the whole of our impression. Mr. BAKER, the bearer of the Treaty, did not reach London till late in the day. At four o'clock nothing had transpired at the Public office. Soon after, however, a letter was sent to the Lord Mayor, and we procured a sketen of the terms upon which peace has been concluded, which was read to the audience at each of the Theatres. The fact (however it might be expected) was known in the city before government were in possession of it.—It was about one o'clock that the rise in the Funds began, and immense purchases were made.

From the London Courier of Dec. 30.

We have been more anxious than usual to examine the different Provincial papers in order that we might ascertain the effect produced by the peace with America. Wherever it has been made known, it has produced great satisfaction, not merely because peace has been made, but because it has been made upon such terms. The manner of its reception in Ireland and Scotland cannot, of course, be yet known. At Birmingham, an immense assemblage witnessed the arrival of the Mail; and immediately took the horses out, and drew the Mail to the Post-Office, with the loudest acclamations.

On the news arriving at Manchester, the greatest joy was expressed throughout the town.

The same feeling was exhibited at Liverpool, Bristol, and all other places from whence accounts have been bro't either by the provincial paper or by private letters.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 21.

A letter from Philadelphia, mentions that the writer conversed with a gentleman from Porto Rico, who saw another from Antigua, a short time before sailing, who stated to him that the action between the Chasseur and L'Espeigle, was considered as one of the most gallant since the war. The action took place off Barbadoes, 19th Jan. and lasted one hour. The L'Espeigle was almost cut to pieces and silenced; the Chasseur would have taken possession in 5 minutes, but for the appearance of a frigate. The Chasseur was much injured in sails and rigging, but lost only a few men. Capt. Boyle is safe. The L'Espeigle lost half her crew in killed and wounded.

James J. Wilson is chosen a Senator in Congress from New-Jersey, vice Mr. Lambert, whose term of service expired on the 4th of March;

AN ADDRESS

Delivered to the commander in Chief of the 7th Military District, Maj. Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, at the ceremony of solemn thanksgiving, after his brilliant defence of the City of New Orleans.

BY THE REV. WM DUBOURG,
Administrator apostolic of the diocese of Louisiana.

GENERAL—Whilst the state of Louisiana, in the joyful transports of her gratitude, hails you as her deliverer, and the asserter of her nearly invaded liberties—whilst grateful America, so lately wrapt up in anxious suspense, on the fate of this important city, the emporium of the wealth of one half of the territory, and the true bulwark of its independence, is now re-echoing from shore to shore your splendid achievements, and preparing to inscribe your name on her immortal rolls among those of her Washingtons—whilst history, poetry, and the monumental arts will vie in consigning to the admiration of the latest posterity, at triumph perhaps unparalleled in their records—whilst thus raised by universal acclamation to the very pinnacle of fame, amid ascending clouds of incense, how easy had it been for you, general, to forget the prime mover of your wonderful successes, and to assume to yourself a praise, which must essentially turn to that exalted source whence every sort of merit is derived! But better acquainted with the nature of true glory, and justly placing the summit of your ambition in approving yourself the worthy instrument of Heaven's merciful designs, the first impulse of your righteous heart was to acknowledge the signal interposition of Providence—your first step is a solemn display of your humble sense of his favors.

Still agitated at the remembrance of those dreadful agonies from which we have been so miraculously rescued, it is our pride also to acknowledge that the Almighty has truly had the principal hand in our deliverance, and to follow you, general, as attributing to his infinite goodness the homage of our unfeigned gratitude. Let the infatuated votary of a blind change eride our credulous simplicity; let the cold hearted Atheist look up for the explanation of such important events to the mere concatenation of human causes—to us, the whole universe is loud in proclaiming a Supreme Ruler, who, as he holds the hearts of men in his hands, holds also the thread of all contingent occurrences. "Whatever be His intermediate agents (says an illustrious prelate) still on the secret orders of His all-ruling Providence, depend the rise and prosperity, as well as the decline and downfall of empires. From His lofty throne above, he moves all the springs of every scene below, now curbing, now letting loose the passions of men; now infusing his own wisdom into the leaders of nations, now confounding their boasted prudence and spreading upon their councils a spirit of intoxication, and thus executing his uncontrollable judgments on the sons of men, according to the dictates of His own unerring justice."

To Him therefore our most fervent thanks are due for our late unexpected rescue; and it is Him we chiefly intend to praise, when, considering you, general, as the man of his right hand, whom He has taken pains to fit out for the important commission of our defence, we extol that fecundity of genius by which, in an instant of the most discouraging distress, you created unforeseen resources, raised, as it were, from the ground, hosts of intrepid warriors, and provided every vulnerable point with ample means of defence. To Him we trace that instinctive superiority of your mind, which at once rallied around you universal confidence, impressed one irresistible movement to all the jarring elements of which this political machine is composed, aroused their slumbering spirits, and diffused through every rank that noble ardor which glowed in your own bosom. To Him in fine, we address our acknowledgments for that consummate prudence which defeated all the combinations of a sagacious enemy, entangled him in the very snares which he had spread before us, and succeeded in effecting his utter destruction, without once exposing the lives of our citizens. Immortal thanks be to his Supreme Majesty, for sending us such an instrument of his bountiful designs! A gift of that value is the best token of the continuance of his protection—the most solid encouragement to us to sue for new favors. The first which emboldens us humbly to supplicate, as it is the nearer to our throbbing hearts, is that you may long enjoy general, the honors of your grateful country, of which you will permit us to present you a pledge in this wreath of laurels, the prize of victory, the symbol of immortality. The next is a speedy and honorable termination of the bloody contest in which we are engaged. No one has so efficaciously labored as you, general, for the acceleration of that blissful period; may we soon reap that sweetest fruit of your splendid and uninterrupted victories!

GEN. JACKSON'S ANSWER.

REVEREND SIR—I receive with gratitude and pleasure the symbolical

crown which piety has prepared—receive it in the name of the brave men who have so effectually seconded my exertions for the preservation of their country—they well deserve the laurels which their country will bestow.

For myself, to have been instrumental in the deliverance of such a country, is the greatest blessing that Heaven could confer. That is has been effected with so little loss—that so few tears should cloud the smiles of triumph, and not a cypress leaf to be interwoven in the wreath which you present, is a source of the most exquisite enjoyment.

I thank you, reverend sir, most sincerely for the prayers which you offer up for my happiness. May those your patriotism dictates for our beloved country be first heard. And may mine for your individual prosperity, as well as that of the congregation committed to your care, be favorably received—the prosperity, the wealth, the happiness of this city will then be commensurate with the courage and other great qualities of its inhabitants.

A GOOD PICTURE.

A lively writer in the Albany Register, who has taken for his text the vile slanders on this country which have recently distinguished the British "Quarterly Review," offers the description as a set-off to a lying British traveller's account of the treatment of an Englishman on landing in one of our cities:

Now, good Mr. Editor, by way of contrast let me give you a sample of the reception of a Yankee merchant on his arrival in England, and permit me to select Liverpool as the place where he makes his first entrance. The signal was hoisted for an American ship. Merchants, agents, brokers, custom-house officers, whippers-in for taverns, boarding-houses, lodging-houses, coffee-houses, &c. are all on the alert to make something, out of brother Jonathan. Nay, even Doctor Solomon, that renowned disciple of Esculapius, is ready in his tandem curricle to invite him to Gilead Hall. Amidst this host he lands, and the after-scene almost beggars description. Offers of bills on London, (cash is out of the question) pour in from all quarters, as advances on the cotton, tobacco, ashes, tar, turpentine, ginseng, sumack, lumber, and notions composing his cargo—whilst the din of the whippers-in, and the importunity of the begging tribe, almost bewilder poor Brother Jonathan, and make him doubt whether he is surrounded in this boasted land of his forefathers, by swindlers, and pick pockets, or by the unrestrained tenants of a mad-house—his ears are stunned with the cries of your honor will go to the Globe, it is the best house—no, your honor, the Cross Keys, the Cat and Gridiron, the Hen and Chickens, the Bottle Conjuror, the Cocklane Ghost, the Saint George and Dragon, the King's Head, the Swan with two necks, the White Horse with two Heads, the King's Arms, the Star and Garter, the Old Mother Red Cap, the New Mother Red Cap, the Devil Tavern, the Belzebud and Prince Regent—whilst wretches, loathsome to the eye, and more so to the nose, present themselves in every direction—Your honor will give something to that poor blind crippled soldier, who lost one of his legs at Dunkirk and another at Copenhagen, one eye at the glorious battle of Trafalgar; and the other at the sacking of St. Sebastians—Oh you kind worthy Gentleman, pity that poor woman with six small children, without a morsel to give them, they lost their father fighting for his King and country at the taking of Seringapatam, against the Papishes and Hethers—you sweet pretty young Gentleman, don't you want your fortune told? Amidst all this vociferation and noise, he meets that pillar of "Great Britain's pride and glory," the press-gang, who pass him with a malignant leer, and perhaps mark him for a future victim. At length he reaches the Star and Garter, where he is eager to seek shelter and repose, and give vent to those feelings occasioned by the melancholy first impressions he had received in the land "of his fore-fathers."

"No Arms! No Flints! No Ammunition!"

What a pity it was that Jackson's brave troops had no arms, flints, no ammunition. It appears, however, that even without them the western boys have disposed of about 2600 of Mr. Wellington's veterans. We suppose they must have taken them by the throat as they leaped into the trenches; and choked them with death. What savages these Kentucky men are.—Boston Patriot.

A great prospect of more news.

If the British stay at New-Orleans till the militia-men get flints, arms and ammunition, the next victory over the British will be complete, as no doubt they will blow the brains out of every mother's son of my Lord Wellington's soldiers. But we suppose Mr. Bull's veterans will be off as soon as Jackson's army gets a supply of flints.—ib.

Wanted immediately—One thousand KENTUCKIANS, without "flints, arms or ammunition," to take Castine.—ib.