

the East of a line passing between Ourechaite and Marlene on the French side, and Marthod and Uguine on the opposite side, and which then follows the crest of the mountains to the frontier of the canton of Thones.) This line, with the limits of the afore-named cantons shall constitute the new frontier on this side.

On the side of the Pyrenees, the frontiers remain as they were, between the two kingdoms of France and Spain, on the 1st of January, 1792. There shall be appointed on the part of both, a mutual Commission, to arrange their final demarkation.

France renounces all claims of Sovereignty, supremacy, and possession over all countries, districts, towns and places whatsoever situated without the above stated frontier. The principality of Monaco is replaced in the same situation as on the 1st of January, 1792.

The Allied Courts assure to France the possession of the principality of Avignon, the Venaissin, the county of Montbeliard, and all the inclosed districts once belonging to Germany, comprised within the above indicated frontier, which had been incorporated with France before or after the 1st of January, 1792.

The powers preserve mutually the full right to fortify whatever point of their states they may judge fitting for their safety.

To avoid all injury to private property, and to protect on the most liberal principles the possessions of individuals domiciliated on the frontiers, there shall be named by each of the States adjoining to France, Commissioners, to proceed jointly with French Commissioners, to the demarkation of their respective boundaries. So soon as the office of these Commissioners shall be completed, instruments shall be drawn up, signed by them, and posts erected to mark the mutual limits.

Art. IV. To secure the communication of the town of Geneva with the other parts of the Swiss territory on the Lake, France consents, that the road by Verfoy shall be common to the two countries. The respective Governments will have an amicable understanding on the means of preventing smuggling, the regulation of the posts, and the maintenance of the road.

Art. V. The navigation of the Rhine, from the point where it becomes navigable to the sea, and back, shall be free, so as to be interdicted to no person. Principles shall be laid down at a future Congress, for the collection of the duties by the States on the Banks, in the manner most equal and favorable to the commerce of all nations.

It shall be also enquired and ascertained at the same Congress, in what mode, for the purpose of more facile communication, and rendering nations continually less strangers to each other, this disposition may be extended to all rivers that in their navigable course separate or traverse different States.

Art. VI. Holland, placed under the Sovereignty of the House of Orange, shall receive an increase of territory. The title and the exercise of its Sovereignty, cannot, under any circumstance belong to a Prince wearing or designated to wear a foreign crown.

The German states shall be independent, united by a federative league.

Independent Switzerland shall continue under its own Government. Italy, without the limits of the countries which shall return to Austria, shall be composed of sovereign States.

Art. VII. The Island of Malta and its dependencies shall belong, in full possession and sovereignty, to his Britannic Majesty.

Art. VIII. His Britannic Majesty, stipulating for himself and his Allies, engages to restore to his most Christian Majesty, within periods afterwards to be fixed, the colonies, fisheries, factories and establishments, of every kind which France possessed

on the 1st of January, 1792, in the seas or on the Continents of America, Africa, and Asia, with the exception, nevertheless, of the Islands of Tobago, St. Lucia, and the Isle of France and its dependencies, namely Rodriguez and the Secheilles, all which his most Christian Majesty cedes in full property and sovereignty to his Britannic Majesty, as also that part of St. Domingo, ceded to France, by the peace of Basse, and which his most Christian Majesty retrocedes to his Catholic Majesty, in full property and sovereignty.

Art. IX. His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, in consequence of arrangements entered into with his Allies, and for the execution of the preceding article, consents that the Islands of Guadaloupe be restored to his most Christian Majesty, and cedes all rights which he might have to that Island.

X. His most Faithful Majesty, in consequence of arrangements entered into with his Allies, engages to restore to his most Christian Majesty, within a period hereafter fixed, French Guyana, such as it was on the 1st Jan. 1792.

The effect of the above stipulation being to revive the dispute existing at that period as to limits, it is agreed that the said dispute shall be terminated by an amicable arrangement, under the mediation of his Britannic Majesty.

Art. XI. The fortresses and forts existing in the Colonies to be restored to his most Christian Majesty, in virtue of Articles VIII. IX. and X. shall be given up in the state in which they shall be at the time of the signature of the present treaty.

Art. XII. His Britannic Majesty engages to cause the subjects of his most Christian Majesty, to enjoy, in regard to commerce and the security of their persons and properties, within the limits of the British sovereignty on the continent of India, the same facility, privileges, and protection, which are at present granted to the most favored nations. On his side, his most Christian Majesty, having nothing more at heart than the perpetuity of the peace between the two Crowns of France and England, and wishing to contribute, as much as in him lies, to remove henceforward such points of contact between the two nations as might one day alter a good mutual understanding, engages not to erect any work of fortification in the establishments to be restored to him, and which are situated within the limits of the British Sovereignty on the continent of India, and to place on those establishments only the number of troops necessary for the maintenance of the police.

Art. XIII. As to the French right of fishery on the grand bank of Newfoundland, on the coast of the Isle of that name and the adjacent Isles, and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, every thing shall be restored to the same footing as in 1792.

Art. XIV. The colonies, factories, and establishments, to be restored to his most Christian Majesty by his Britannic Majesty or his Allies, shall be given up, viz. Those in the Seas of the North, or in the Seas and on Continents of America and Africa, within three months, and those beyond the Cape of Good Hope within six months, after the ratification of the present treaty.

[To be concluded in our next.]

BALTIMORE, JULY 21.

An express arrived in this city this morning to Gen. Winder, announcing that the British have taken Leonardtown. [Leonardtown is a post town in this state, capital of St. Mary's Co. consisting of about 60 or 70 houses, a Court house and Jail. It is 113 miles S. of Baltimore.]

A report is also in circulation, which is said to be well founded, that the enemy have burnt the court house, and jail in Calvert County. Apprehensions are entertained for the safety of important records, and other public papers.—Patriot.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 21. The Passengers in this days Southern Mail, report that the enemy had ascended the Patuxent to within 36 miles of Washington city.

The Patuxent is navigable for vessels of 250 tons, as high as Nottingham, which is 20 miles S. E. of Washington.

The Baltimore American of yesterday, says that a report prevails that the enemy have landed 1500 men in Calvert county, and that they have burnt Huntington warehouse and are on their march by land for Nottingham.

NEW-YORK, July 23.—We learn from Passengers in the steam boat Paragan, arrived yesterday from Albany, that on Monday last, the British Squadron, under Sir James L. Yeo, was off Sacket's Harbour, waiting for Com. Chauncey, to come out. Two schooners with troops, which had been sent to reinforce Gen. Brown's army were chased back to the Harbour by the enemy.

Three thousand troops had embarked at Montreal, to reinforce General Rial at Niagara.

Gen. Izard's situation at Chazy, is said to be critical. He had sent all his heavy baggage to Whitehall, head of Lake Champlain.

Letters dated at Sacket's Harbor, on Monday, state that Com. Chauncey was to sail the next day; but are silent as to the appearance of Sir Jas. off that place. Therefore if the above verbal account is true, it must have come by some conveyance later than the mail.

Amongst the passengers in the Steam Boat, are Mr. Roth of Philadelphia and sister. They are direct from Montreal. Mr. Roth saw the troops embark at Montreal.

PLATTSBURGH, JULY 16.—Col. Tobias Lear, late American Consul at Algiers, arrived in this village a few days since. On Thursday last he left this for the north, in company with Major Melvin, of the U. S. Army, we understand they are appointed commissioners on the part of our government to conclude an arrangement for the release of all the hostages. It is also understood that they will be met at Champlain by the commissioners appointed on the part of the British.

New Advertisements.

Spring and Fall Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has received by the *Pallas*, Lord Hood, Brothers and Argus, from Europe, A large and general Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Which with his former stock on hand he will dispose of on reasonable terms for Cash, or Bills of Exchange, or Fares.

PETER FRASER.

Frederickton, 30th July, 1814.

JOHN M. WILMOT,

HAVING IMPORTED A GENERAL AND HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

BRITISH GOODS,

By the ONLY SON and the FIVE SISTERS, from LIVERPOOL, and by the LION and HERO from LONDON,

Which he has opened at his STORE, adjoining Mr. R. SANDS, on the upper side of the Market House, which he offers very low for prompt pay, or short credit. St. JOHN, July 27, 1814.

JAMES TAYLOR,

HAS JUST RECEIVED By the late arrivals from LONDON, GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, An extensive and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Particularly Selected, and Warranted of the First Quality.—Which will be Sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash or Bills of Exchange. FREDERICTON, 28th July, 1814.

THOMAS MILLIDGE, Jr.

Has received by the Ship *PENELOPE*, from Glasgow, Ship *HERO*, and Brig *LION*, from London, Ships *FIVE SISTERS*, and *ARGUS*, from Liverpool, A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ.:

SALAMPORES, Souchong Tea 1st and 2d quality, Flowered Bandanas, British Cotton Shirting, Striped Cottons, Fashionable Shawls, Morning do. Striped Hollands, Apron Check, Shirting do. Chambrays, Gingham, Scotch Plaid, Adelphia Thread, assorted, Tow and Lint Osaburgs, Cotton Diaper, Cotton Bed Tick, Black and white Cotton Cambric, 100 Boxes Soap, Crown Glass, 8 by 10 and 9 by 7, Nails, assorted from 4d. to 10d. Iron Linens, Mattresses, large and small, Slips of every description, Sheet Lead, Shot of all Nos. White Lead, Lined Oil, by the cask or gallon, Bar Lead, Crates of Earthenware well assorted, Mustard in boxes, Cloths of different qualities, Blankets, Men's and Boy's Hats, Glazed Hats,	Writing and Wrapping Paper, Bombazett, } diff. colors, Shalloon, } Silk and Twill, White, red and yellow Flannels, Lampblack, Salt Petre, Quadrants, Ship's Compasses, Time Glasses, Bunting, Telescopes, common, and day and night, Patent Cordage, from 6 thread Railine and upwards, English and Swedish Iron, Sheet and bolt Copper, Canvas, By the Package, 4 Trunks of fancy candles different qualities, 50 pieces in each trunk, cost from 14d. to 2s. 6d. 20 Cases, each containing 10 doz. tea Spoons, 6 doz. table do. 30 doz. Knives and Forks from 2/3 to 2/9 per doz. steel. 5 Cases each containing 50 doz. Penknives, from 5s. to 27s. per doz. steel. 2 Cases each containing 50 doz. Pocket Knives, from 5s. to 24s. per doz. steel. 5 Cases each containing 20 doz. Scissors, from 5s. to 8s. per doz. steel. cost.
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—A L S O—

Jamaica SPIRITS, Demerara and Tobacco RUM, COFFEE, by the Tonne or smaller quantity. N. B. He informs all those who have lately had Salt and Flour, payable in HERINGS the 1st of this month, that unless the same are delivered at his Store at York Point, from the 1st to the 10th of next month, their accounts will be filed for indifferently. St. John 27th July, 1814.

FRESH FLOUR.

JUST received a quantity of FRESH SUPERFINE FLOUR and Navy BREAD,—also, A quantity of TAR, which will be Sold on reasonable terms for Cash, by DAVID HATFIELD.

St. JOHN, 3d AUG. 1814.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP, they will do Business under the Firm of TAYLOR & EGGAR.

WILLIAM TAYLOR, ROBERT EGGAR.

Saint John 29th July, 1814.

THEY have just received by the late arrivals from LONDON, GLASGOW, and LIVERPOOL, AN EXTENSIVE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDIZE, Particularly Selected and Warranted of the First Quality.—Which will be Sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash or Bills of Exchange.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT well known FARM, FISHERY, TANNERY and LIME KILN, opposite the Indian House, Portland. A clear title will be given, and the terms made known on application to

Z. WHEELER.

Trespassers are warned not to continue their depredations on this Property, as Mr. W. will prosecute with rigor every offender of that description. St. John, 27th July, 1814.

POTTERY.

FOR Sale at the POTTERY near PORTLAND POINT, a constant supply of POTTER'S WARE of every description.—Orders thankfully received and faithfully executed.

JOHN THOMAS.

Portland, 27th June, 1814.