Definitive Treaty of Peace

BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AND HIS BRITTANNIC MAJESTY.

In the name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity:—

It having pleased the Divine Providence to dispose the hearts of the most serene and most potent Prince George III, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, Arch-Treasurer and Prince elect of the most Holy Roman Empire and of the United States of America, to forget all past misunderstandings and differences that have unhappily interrupted the good correspondence and friendship which they mutually wished to restore, and to establish such a beneficial and satisfactory intercourse between the two countries, upon the ground of reciprocal advantages and mutual convenience as may promote and secure to both perpetual peace and harmony. And having for this desirable end already laid the foundation of peace and reconciliation by the provisional Articles, signed at Paris, on the thirtieth of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, by the commissioners empowered on each part, which articles were agreed to be inserted in and to constitute the treaty of peace proposed to be concluded between the crown of Great Britain and the United States, but which treaty was not fully concluded until terms of peace were agreed upon between Great Britain and France, and Her Brittannic Majesty should be ready to conclude such treaty accordingly; and the treaty between Great Britain and France having since been concluded, His Brittannic Majesty and the United States of America, in order to carry into full effect the provisional articles above mentioned according to the tenor thereof, have constituted and appointed, that is to say: His Brittannic Majesty, on his part, David Hartley, Esquire, member of Parliament of Great Britain; and the said United States of America, at the court of Versailles, late delegate in Congress for the State of Massachusetts, and Chief Justice of the said State, and Minister Plenipotentiary of the said States to the High Mightinesses the States General of the United Netherlands; Benjamin Franklin, Esquire, late Delegate in Congress, from the State of Pennsylvania, President of the Convention of the said State, and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America at the Court of Versailles; John Jay, Esquire, late President of Congress and Chief Justice of the State of New York and Minister Plenipotentiary from the said United States at the Court of Madrid, to be the Plenipotentiaries for the concluding and signing the present definitive treaty; who, after having reciprocally communicated their respective full powers, have agreed upon, and confirm the following articles:—

Art. 1—His Brittannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States, namely, New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, to be free, sovereign, and independent States, that he treats with them as such, and for himself, his heirs and successors, relinquishes all clrims to the Government, property, and territorial rights of the same, and every part thereof.

Art. 2—And that all disputes which might arise in future on the subject of the boundaries of the said United States may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared that the following are and shall be the boundaries, namely, from the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, namely that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of St. Croix River to the Highlands; 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 the Connecticut river, thence down along the middle of that river to the forty-fifth degree of North latitude; from thence, by a line due west on said latitude, until it strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraquy; thence 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 between the Lake and Lake Huron; thence along the middle of said water communication into Lake Huron; thence through the middle of said lake to the water communication between that lake and Lake Superior thence through Lake Superior northward of the Isles Royal and Philipeaux, to the Long Lake; thence through the middle of the said Long Lake and the water communication between it and Lake of the Woods to the said Lake of the Woods; thence through the said lake to the most northwestern point thereof, and from thence on a due west course to the River Mississippi; thence by a line to be drawn along the middle of the said River Mississippi, until it shall intersect the northern most part of the thirty-first degree of north latitude. South by a line to be drawn due east from the determination of the line last mentioned in the latitude of thirty-one degrees north of the equator, to the middle of the river Appalachicola or Calalouche; thence along the middle thereof to its junction with the Flint River; thence straight to the head of the St. Mary's River, and thence down along the middle of the St. Mary's River to the Atlantic Ocean. East by a line to be drawn along the middle of the River St. Croix, from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy to its source, and from its source directly north to the aforesaid Highlands, which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic Ocean from those which fall into the River St. Lawrence, comprehending all islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shore 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 now are, or heretofore have been, within the limits of the said Province of Nova Scotia.

Art. 3—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 Grand Bank, and on all the other banks of Newfoundland; also, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 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 Newfoundland 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 that 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 the same shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such settlements without a previous agreement for that purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors or possessors of the ground.

Art. 4—It is agreed that creditors on either side shall meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value in stirling money, of all bona fide debts heretofore contracted.

Art. 5—It is agreed that the Congress shall earnestly recommend it to the Legislatures of the respective States, to provide for the restitution of all estates, right and properties, which have been confiscated, belonging to real British subjects, also the estates, rights and properties of persons resident in districts in the possession of His Majesty's Arms, and who have not borne arms against the said United States. And that persons of any other description shall have free liberty to go to any part or parts of any of the thirteen United States, and therein to remain twelve months, unmolested in their endeavors to obtain the restitution of such of their estates, rights and properties, as may have been confiscated, and that Congress shall also earnestly recommend to the several States, a reconsideration and revision of all Acts or laws regarding the premises, so as to render the said laws, or acts perfectly consistent, not only with justice and equity, but with the spirit of conciliation, which on the return of the blessings of peace, shall universally prevail. And that Congress shall also earnestly recommend to the several states, that the estates, rights, and properties of such last-mentioned persons, shall be restored to them, they refunding to any person who may be now in possession, the bona fide price (where any has been given) which such persons may have paid on purchasing any of the said lands, rights, or properties, since the confiscation. And it is agreed, that all persons who have any interest in confiscated lands, either by debt, marriage settlements, or otherwise, shall meet with no lawful impediment in the prosecution of their just rights.

Art. 6—That there shall be no future confiscations made, nor any prosecutions commenced against any person or persons for, or by reason of, the part which he or they may have taken in the present war; and that no person shall, on that account, suffer any future loss or damage, either in his person, liberty, or property; and that those who may be in confinement on such charges, at the time of the ratification of the Treaty in America, shall be immediately set at liberty; and the prosecutions so commenced be discontinued.

Art. 7—There shall be a firm and perpetual peace between his Britannic Majesty and the said States, and between the subjects of the one and the citizens of the other, wherefore all hostilities, both by sea and land, shall from henceforth cease; all prisoners on both sides shall be set at liberty; and his Britannic Majesty shall, with all convenient speed, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any negroes, or other property of the American inhabitants, withdraw all his armies, garrisons and fleets, from the said United States, and from every post place and harbor within the same; leaving in all fortifications the American artillery that be therein; and shall also order and cause all archives, records, deeds, and papers, belonging to any of the said States, or their citizens, which, in the course of the war, may have fallen into the hands of his officers, to be forthwith restored and delivered to the proper States and persons to whom they belong.

Art. 8—The navigation of the river Mississippi, from its source to the ocean, shall for ever remain free and open to the subjects of Great Britain, and the citizens of the United States.

Art. 9—In case it should so happen that any place or territory belonging to Great Britain or to the United States, should have been conquered by the arms of either from the other, before the arrival of the said Provisional Articles in America, it is agreed that the same shall be restored without difficulty, and without requiring any compensation.

Art. 10—The solemn ratification of the present Treaty, expedited in good and due form, shall be exchanged between the contracting parties, in the space of six months, or sooner if possible, to be computed from the day of the signature of the present Treaty. In witness whereof, we, their Ministers Plenipotentiary, have, in their name and in virtue of our full powers, signed with our hands the present definitive Treaty, and caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto. Done at Paris, this third day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

(L. S.) D. HARTLEY,
(L. S.) JOHN ADAMS,
(L. S.) B. FRANKLIN,
(L. S.) JOHN JAY.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

That Famous Epigram.

SIR,—In an editorial article in last Wednesday's *Herald* on "The split of the Liberal party in England," the writer is in error in attributing to Macaulay that famous epigram, "that the Conservatives caught the Whigs bathing and ran away with their clothes." Disraeli, not McAulay, was the author of this expression, and it was first used by him in one of his memorable attacks on Peel for having abandoned the Protectionists and joined the Free Traders.

Yours, etc.,
OBSERVER.

Musical Imbecility.

SIR,—I am surprised at your correspondent "Charlottetown," for accusing me of being the author of a letter signed "Little York." I was not at the concert at all, but from what I have heard since the publication of "Little York's" letter, his opinion was correct, as to the choruses being only fairly rendered, and he might have added that the Gloria, from Mozart's 12th Mass, was again sung in English. His audacity, assurance, impudence and ignorance, in presuming to compare the style of music I get up with the class (with certainly a few exceptions) only makes him look like a musical imbecile in the eyes of all musical people in the city.

Yours,
S. N. EARLE.

Lady Fane.

SIR,—Referring to a recent paragraph in your paper, anent Crapaud, I beg to observe that I never knew, nor heard of, such a person as "Lady Fane." I had the honor of being well acquainted with the Honorable Cicely Jane Georgiana Fane, daughter of the late Earl of Westmoreland, proprietor of one moiety of Lot or Township Number 29, in this Island. By courtesy (prevailing in Great Britain) she was known as Lady Georgiana Fane. The Hall, so-called, in Crapaud, was erected at the expense of the said lady, and might very properly be named "Westmoreland," in memory of her and of her family title. Although deprived of her inheritance by "The Land Purchase Act, 1875," there can be no good reason why she should be deprived or cut short of her Christian or christened name. As this matter refers to Crapaud, I may appropriately sign myself

Your constant reader,
GRENOUILLE.

Ch'town, Dec. 17, 1883.

Items from Souris.

The remains of H. M. S. "Phœnix," wrecked at East Point, are fast seeking "lower regions." The other day she fell apart, and now there is nothing to be seen of her except a few broken ribs, and that, too, only at low water. Good-by old warship!

Messrs. Strong and Curtis, representatives of the Crown Land Office have been at Lord's Hotel here, for the last few days, raking in the dollars. As an evidence of 'poor times,' they have taken in some thousands of dollars more this year than last. They say that the outlook in the Land Office this year is much brighter than at any time for the last four or five years. Very good. Keep at it. There will be joy among the angels—of the Government.

Schooner "Kate," of Gwedore, N. S., Capt. Arnold, is loading with oats from Mathew, McLean & Co., for Halifax. She will probably take 4000 bushels. Winter is right on, and "stir-a-bout" goes well. Like "Minard's Liniment," oats are good for either man or beast.

Mr. Bannerman Cox, Baggage Master on the Eastern Train, met with a severe accident here in Souris on last Tuesday night. While coupling cars his right hand become caught in some way, with the serious result of the loss of one finger and considerable injury to the others. Much sympathy is expressed for Mr. Cox, who is a general favorite. We are glad to say that he is doing as well as possible under the skilful hands of Dr. Muttart.

The good Sisters of our Convent are going to have their Christmas tree on the evening of the 19th and 20th instant—Wednesday and Thursday of next week. No doubt they will be liberally patronized, as they well deserve. By the way, it is a pity that the educational department in the Convent does not receive all the amount of public patronage it is so well fitted to accommodate. The charges for tuition, or board and tuition combined, are very moderate; there is room for many more permanent pupils; and in such insitutions the moral training of the is well fitted in with the secular storing of the brain. Soul and intellect are carefully watched, and properly instructed.

We have had no mass meetings upon the question. The sun and moon refused point blank to stand still for a minute. Nobody asked them. The earth moves round on its axle-tree all the same, and keeps moving. The tides rise and fall just in the old style, in fact everything goes on just as usual, except the time. You see it is a kind of a mixed up arrangement, and Souris has voted it quite unpopular. A fellow pulls out his watch, produces pen and paper, his eye becomes brighter, his heart beats quicker, a smile of utter sweetness pervades his countenance, he sits down, and the honeyed words of cupid come quick as streaks of chain lightning. His watch says 8.30. He reads, and the glow of love beams sweetly o'er every lineament of his face, spreading itself sublimely like a frog on a pond. He meditates a while, folds the missive with tender touch, encloses it in such a little duck of an envelope got up in the latest style and most fashionable color, raises it softly to his lips, wets the gum on the flap, and seals it with a kiss—a long, earnest, paroxysmal kiss. It is just 8.40. On goes coat and hat, and he wends his way, as merrily as the tripping of the light, fantastic toe; and that letter, big with the fate of "all the world" to him, drops from his hand into Government regions—it is his no more. It is just, by the watch, forty-seven minutes and twenty seconds past eight. The darling herself has just been at the railway station, and the new standard lie—pardon I mean time—says eight o'clock. Ah it is mail time. Brimful of home and loves sweet longing, she too proceeds to the P.O., and at ten minutes past eight gets the letter that was mailed at forty-seven minutes past, starts to read it twenty minutes before "he" commenced to write it. She reads on, and when finished realizes the fact, that a letter writ'en in less than no time don't amount to much. She wonders how it got there. He says "My Honey it is just half-past eight, and I must &c.; but she knows its no such time, then gives it up, and like Lord Dundreary, becomes totally freezerized as she wonders whether that "lettaw came from her lovaw or some other body's lovaw." Standard time is a humbug, for the simple reason that it is not correct time, and we aint going to take any more shares in that stock than we can possibly help out this way.

The Rev. G. W. Hodgson, of Charlottetown, will visit Souris shortly, and give an address at our next public temperance meeting under the auspices of the local branch of the Dominion Temperance Alliance.

Not many vessels in the harbor.

LANCASTER.

Souris, Dec. 16, 1883.

DIED.

At East Boston, Mass., Dec. 6th, Jane F. Gibson, aged fifty-two years, formerly of Charlottetown.

At the Poor House, on the 18th December, 1883, Ann McKanna, aged 77 years. She was a native of Ireland.

J. A. CHIPMAN & CO.,

ARE OFFERING AT MILLERS' PRICES

IN STORE:

250 brls. Choice Superior Extra.
500 " " Patent.

OFFICE AND WAREROOMS:

OPPOSITE RANKIN HOUSE.

J. F. SHATFORD,
AGENT.

Dec. 10, 1883.

JOB PRINTING of every description executed with Neatness and Despatch at the EXAMINER JOB PRINTING ROOMS, cor. Water and Great George Street.

Perkins & Sterns

ARE NOW OFFERING EXTRA GOOD VALUE IN

Flannels and Blankets,
Ulster Cloths and Mantle Cloths,
Tweeds and Coatings,
Fur-lined Cloaks and Cloth Jackets,
Wool Squares and Wool Scarfs,
Fur Muffs and Fur Caps

VELVETS, VELVETEENS AND PLUSH,

Winter Goods, of every description, Good and Cheap, at

PERKINS & STERNS.

Ch'town, Nov. 19, 1883.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER.]

O'Donnell Hanged.

LONDON, Dec. 17—8.30 a. m.

O'Donnell was hanged at 8.02 this morning.

Despite the boisterous and equally weather, considerable crowd assembled at the prison.

At seven a. m. hundreds of workmen passing by the jail waited to gaze at the black flag.

Among them was O'Donnell's brother, who paced to and fro opposite the flagstaff, in a most restless and dejected manner, exciting the sympathy of all present.

The hangman's arrangements were perfect and the execution occurred without a hitch.

O'Donnell was calm and collected. He made no statement on the scaffold.

O'Donnell's remains will be buried in the prison yard.

The Orangemen to Meet.

DUNGANNON, Dec 14.

Placards bearing the signature of Col. Stuart Knox, the Orange Grand Master, have been posted here announcing a monster meeting of Orangemen at Dromore, County Down, first of January, in opposition to the meeting called for the same time at that place by Parnellites. Lord Rossmore will be present.

Great Excitement in Egypt.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

A Cario despatch says great excitement prevails among Mussulmans and Christians in Upper Egypt which is attributed to the action of the American Missionaries.

The Copts are defiant and a popular outbreak is imminent.

The Governor of Sivet has warned the Egyptian Government of the situation.

Return of the French Ambassador.

BEELIN, Dec. 15.

Baron de Courcel, French Ambassador, has returned to this city from Friedrichsruhe, where he went to visit Bismarck. He says he is satisfied with the views of Bismarck regarding the relations between France and Germany.

Trial Postponed.

DUBLIN, Dec. 15.

The trial of Elliott and others for conspiracy to murder Mrs. Smythe, has been postponed until the next Assizes, owing to the continued illness of one of the jurymen.

A Church Burned.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.

The Episcopal Church at Port Chester was burned to the ground yesterday. Loss $75,000.

Strike Ended.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.

The strike in the *Tribune* composing room is at an end.

Weather Bulletin.

Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the Maritime Provinces.

TORONTO, December 17—10 a. m.

Moderate to fresh winds, mostly southeast to south, fair to cloudy weather, with local falls of snow, higher temperature.

FANCY SALE

—AND—

TEA,

IN aid of the BAPTIST CHURCH BUILDING FUND, will be held in the

MARKET HALL,

—ON—

Wednesday, the 19th December

The sale will begin at two p. m. Tea on the tables at five p. m. Refreshments during the afternoon and evening. Admission to Hall, 10 cents; Tea, 25 cents.

Ch'town, Dec. 3.

BALDERSTON'S

GROCERY AND FRUIT SHOP

IS THE PLACE TO GET YOUR

CHRISTMAS GOODS.

—:o:—

Choice Tea, 25 and 32 cents.
Excellent Sugar, 8, 9 and 10 cents.
Raisins, 8, 12 and 16 cents.

Potato Farina, Corn Starch, Essences, Lemon, Orange and Citron Peel, Canned Mee Extract Beef, Pickles, Sauces, etc., etc. Green Grapes, Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Pears, Nuts, Candy, Figs, Dates, etc., etc.

We will sell you Goods as cheap and as good as anybody else. Just drop in and see our Fancy Confectionery, Crockery, Glassware and Woodenware, selling off at slaughter prices.

B. BALDERSTON.

Queen Street, Charlottetown, Dec. 13, 1883.—eod tl 25th wkly 2i

"A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year."

—o—

Christmas Presents

AND REQUISITES,

—AT—

WATSON'S DRUG STORE!

—o—

SATIN-LINED **Dressing Cases**, for Ladies; Leather **Dressing Cases**, for Gentlemen; **Odor Cases**, in Plush, Leather, Cardboard, Wood and Tortoise Shell; Painted **Puff Boxes**, Cut Glass and other **Toilet Bottles; Smelling Bottles;** Florence and other **Hand Mirrors; Pocket Toilet Cases**, Porcelain **Feeding Cups**, etc., for invalids; **Walking Sticks, Pipes;** Beautiful fine Leather **Cigar & Cigarette Cases, Pocket Books.**

Fly Books, **Painted Shaving Mugs**, Razors, Strops, Magnifying Shaving Mirrors, Whisks, Playing Cards, Spectacles, Fine Sponges; Cloth, Nail and Shaving Brushes, in variety; Exquisite **Soaps**, in boxes; Sachet Powder.

A large assortment of **Choice Perfumes** and **Toilet Waters**, at every price; and a great variety of all **Toilet Articles & Preparations.**

—ALSO—

Guava, Orange, Calves' Foot, Red and Black Currant Jellies; Marmalade, Olives, Pickles and Sauces, Candied Peels, Spices, Baking Powders, English Confectionery, Currants, Baking Soda, Cream of Tartar, Ess. Coffee, Capers, Currie Powder, Gelatine, Sago, Tapioca, Arrowroot, Cocoa, Broma, Chololate, Corn Starch, Candied Ginger, Flavoring and Coloring Extracts, Macaronii, Vermicelli, etc., etc.

CITY DRUG STORE, QUEEN STREET.

Ch'town, Dec. 6, 1883.—till 31st

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

—o:o—

GREAT SALE OF

MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING,

—AT—

J. B. MACDONALD'S.

—:o:—

Men's Warm Reefers,	**$3.00**
Men's Heavy Warm Reefers,	**4.00**
Men's Heavy Warm Reefers,	**5.00**
Men's Extra Heavy Reefers,	**6.00**

—:o:—

OVERCOATS. OVERCOATS.

Men's Warm Overcoats,	**$4.00**
Men's Heavy Warm Overcoats,	**5.25**
Men's Extra Warm Overcoats,	**6.75**
Men's Extra Warm Overcoats,	**8.00**
Men's Superior Custom Made Overcoats,	**10.00**

—o:o—

Men's Heavy Warm Ulster Coats,	**$5.00**
Men's Extra Heavy Ulster Coats,	**6.50**
Men's Very Heavy,	**$8.00, $9.00, $10.00**

Boys' Clothing, in great variety and at reduced prices, during the Holidays.

Men's and Boys' Warm Underclothing, very cheap. Fur and Cloth Caps, the cheapest to be had. Come one and all to the popular cheap store.

J. B. MACDONALD'S,

Ch'town, Dec. 10, 1883.—2aw wkly her pres Queen Street.