

ments as may best conduce to the mutual advantage and extension of commerce. And the said parties will then also renew their discussion, and endeavour to agree, whether in any and in what cases provisions and other articles, not generally contraband, may become so. But in the meantime their conduct towards each other in these respects shall be regulated by the articles hereinafter inserted on those subjects."

72. *1814. Treaty of Ghent.*—Treaty of peace between Great Britain and United States.

Article I. provides that all territory should be restored as before the war.

Articles IV., V., VI. and VII. provide for commission to determine possession of islands in Passamaquoddy Bay and Bay of Fundy, the boundary of New Brunswick, and the water boundary along the great lakes, and to Lake of the Woods.

73. *1815. Treaty of London.*—Convention to regulate commerce and navigation between Great Britain and United States.

Freedom of navigation and commerce arranged between the British territories in Europe and the United States, no discriminating duties being allowed. It was, however, stipulated that the intercourse between the United States and the British possessions in the West Indies or on the Continent of North America should not be affected by these provisions, but each party should remain in the complete possession of its rights with respect to such an intercourse. The convention was binding for four years.

74. *Correspondence of 1817.*—Arrangement between the United Kingdom and the United States as to the naval force to be respectively maintained on the American lakes.

"Washington, April, 1817."

"Mr. Charles Bagot, His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, in a note addressed to Mr. Rush, acting Secretary of State for the United States, on April 28, 1817, acceded on behalf of the Prince Regent to the proposition of the United States made on the second of August, 1816, that the naval force to be maintained on the American lakes by His Majesty and the Government of the United States should be confined to the following vessels on each side:—

"On Lake Ontario to one vessel not exceeding one hundred tons burthen and armed with one eighteen-pound cannon.

"On the upper lakes to two vessels not exceeding like burthen each and armed with like force.

"On the waters of Lake Champlain to one vessel not exceeding like force."

It was also agreed that all other armed vessels on those lakes should be forthwith dismantled and that no other vessels of war should be there built or armed.

It was further agreed that if either party should desire to annul this stipulation it should cease to be binding after six months from notice.

Mr. Richard Rush, acting Secretary of State, on April 29, 1817, acknowledged the receipt of this note, and on behalf of the United States Government repeated the above agreement in identical terms.