

and the same bounties allowed on the exportation of any articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe to the U. States, whether such exportation shall be in vessels of the U. States, or in British vessels; and the same duties shall be paid and the same bounties allowed, on the exportation of any article, the growth, produce or manufacture of the U. States to his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, whether such exportations shall be in British vessels, or in vessels of the United States.

It is further agreed, that in all places where the drawbacks are or may be allowed, upon the re-exportation of any goods the growth, produce or manufacture of either country, respectively, the amount of the said drawbacks shall be the same, whether the said goods shall have been originally imported in a British or American vessel; but when such re-exportation shall take place from the United States in a British vessel, or from the territories of his Britannic Majesty in Europe in an American vessel, to any other foreign nation, the two contracting parties reserve to themselves, respectively, the right of regulating or diminishing in such case, the amount of the said drawback.

The intercourse between the United States and His Britannic Majesty's possessions in the West Indies and on the continent of North America, shall not be affected by any of the provisions of this article, but each party shall remain in the complete possession of its rights, with respect to such an intercourse.

Article the Third.

His Britannic Majesty agrees, that the vessels of the United States of America shall be admitted, and hospitably received at the principal settlements of the British dominions in the East Indies, videlicet, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and the Prince of Wales Island, and that the citizens of the said United States may freely carry on trade between the said principal settlements and the said U. States, in all articles of which the importation and exportation, respectively, to and from the said territories, shall not be entirely prohibited or restricted, provided only, that it shall not be lawful for them in any time of war, between the British government and any state or power whatever, to export from the said territories, without the special permission of the British government, any military stores, or naval stores, or arms. The citizens of the United States shall pay for their vessels, when admitted, no higher or other duties or charges on the importation or exportation of the cargoes of the said vessels, than shall be payable on the same articles when imported or exported in the vessels of the most favored European nations.

But it is expressly agreed, that the vessels of the United States shall not carry any articles from the said principal settlements to any port or place, except to some port or place in the United States of America, where the same shall be unladen.

It is also understood, that the permission granted by this article is not to extend to allow the vessels of the United States to carry on any part of the coasting trade of the said British territories, but the vessels of the United States, having, in the first instance, proceeded to one of the said principal settlements of the British dominions in the East Indies, and then going with their original cargoes, or any part thereof, from one of the said principal settlements to another, shall not be considered as carrying on the coasting trade. The vessels of the United States may also touch for refreshments, but not for commerce, in the course of their voyage to or from the British territories in India, or to or from the dominions of the Emperor of China, at the Cape of Good Hope, the Island of St. Helena, or such other places as may be in the possession of Great-Britain, in the African or Indian seas, it being well understood that in all that regards this article, the citizens of the United States shall be subject, in all respects, to the laws and regulations of the British government, from time to time established.

Article the Fourth.

It shall be free for each of the two contracting parties, respectively, to appoint Consuls for the protection of trade, to reside in the dominions and territories of the other party, but before any consul shall act as such, he shall in the usual form be approved and admitted by the government to which he is sent, and it is hereby declared that in case of illegal or improper conduct towards the laws of government of the country to which he has been sent, or if the laws will reach the vessel, or be sent back, the offended government assigning to the other the vessels for the same.

dence of consuls such particular pieces as such party shall judge fit to be excerpted.

Article the Fifth.

This convention, when the same shall have been duly ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of their senate, and by His Britannic Majesty, and the respective ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be binding and obligatory on the said United States and His Majesty for four years from the date of its signature, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in six months from this time, or sooner if possible.

Done at London, this third day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

- (L. S.) JOHN Q. ADAMS.
(L. S.) H. CLAY,
(L. S.) ALBERT GALLATIN,
(L. S.) FRED. J. ROBINSON,
(L. S.) HENRY GOULBURN
(L. S.) WILLIAM ADAMS.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, James Madison, President of the United States, of America, having seen and considered the foregoing Convention, have, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, accepted, ratified and confirmed the same, and every clause and article thereof, subject to the exception contained in a declaration made by the authority of his Britannic Majesty, on the 24th day of November last, a copy of which declaration is herewith annexed.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and have signed the same with my hand. Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-second day of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the Independence of the United States the fortieth.

JAMES MADISON.
By the President: JAMES MONROE, Secretary of State.

DECLARATION.

The undersigned, his Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affaires in the United States of America, is commanded by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to explain and declare, upon the exchange of the ratifications of the convention concluded in London on the 3d of July of the present year, for regulating the commerce and navigation between the two countries, that in consequence of events which have happened in Europe, subsequent to the signature of the convention aforesaid, it has been deemed expedient and determined in conjunction with the British Government, that St. Helena shall be the place appointed for the future residence of General Napoleon Bonaparte, under such regulations as may be necessary for the perfect security of his person, and it has been resolved, for that purpose, that all ships and vessels whatever, as well British ships and vessels as others, excepting only those belonging to the East India Company, shall be excluded from all communication with or approach to that Island.

It has therefore become impossible to comply with so much of the third article of the treaty as relates to the liberty of touching for refreshment at the Island of St. Helena, and the ratifications of the said treaty will be exchanged under the explicit declaration and understanding, that the vessels of the United States cannot be allowed to touch at, or hold any communication whatever with the said Island, so long as the said Island shall continue to be the place of residence of the said Napoleon Bonaparte.

(Signed) ANTHONY ST. JOHN BAKER, Washington, Nov. 25, 1815.

KINGSTON, JANUARY 20, 1816. No. 4.

In the third year's account of subscriptions and expenditures, continues Joseph Langstaff, it will be observed, I adhered to the original plan of the institution, as arranged with the first subscribers to the school, the expense of each child being estimated at one guinea per annum, and the surplus numbers on the list varying from three to five hundred free scholars were solely educated at my own expense; and under the blessing of Divine Providence in consequence of my own inventions and discoveries. For the 4th or present year of the institution which will end at midsummer 1825, I engage that all the annual subscriptions necessary to be raised for the expenses of the boys school shall not exceed 2600 l., and that when the plan is extended to a thousand boys, the annual subscriptions need not exceed 3000 l. for defraying every expense. This economical plan of educating a thousand scholars is done at much less expense than any of my friends ever expected me to reduce to practice, and which if I had been told three years since were possible I should have had a great doubt of the fact if I had not also thought it incredible. But facts are stubborn things, it will be considered that all necessary

how to proceed rightly. I stood alone in the early stage of the institution having to grope my own way, as in the dark under many difficulties and discouragements in exploring a new untried but practicable path to usefulness; no wonder if I sometimes took the wrong road to attain my object instead of the right one; if I sometimes made experiments that ended in expense and disappointment and that repeatedly. But this only stimulated me to more diligence; and instead of being depressed by these circumstances, I eagerly and voluntarily pursued the important object in view, till I may say under the divine blessing without which all my labours would have been of no avail, hitherto I have been helped to accomplish far more than I expected; having established a system of education adapted to the poor in a remarkable manner and in which there is nothing but what is simple and easy to persons disposed to engage in similar plans. Experiments are seldom made without expense. Few of mine were as to labour, time and money. I do not regret that I have never charged them to public account; nor do I ever intend to do so. When I had made any experiment and found it beneficial I have introduced the practice of it into the institution; and am willing to use my best endeavours to lay before the public in as plain and simple a manner as I can for the benefit of the rising generation. When an experiment has proved unsuccessful it has been buried in oblivion. But all this has enabled me to ascertain that were I to begin a new institution with funds in hand I should be able by my former experience and recent improvements to establish it in a comparatively short time and at much less expense of capital. When the buildings for the boys & girls school are completed they will accommodate a thousand boys and three hundred girls. The whole expense of which will not exceed one thousand pounds, to which I shall have contributed upwards of two hundred myself. Notwithstanding whilst these experiments have been reduced to a practice, some hundreds of children have begun and finished their education, and many of them are now grown to man's estate and promise to become useful members of society.

Another design supported by a subscription began by the Duke of Bedford and Lord Somerville is a plan for teaching lads and young men as schoolmasters by a practical knowledge of the improved methods of tuition to be obtained in my institution and under my own eye. Of this importance little need be said; it must be generally speaking to every benevolent mind. Its chief characteristic is that it will give to the new method of education the power of spreading itself wherever it is required. This subscription continues open for public benevolence; eight lads and several men are now in a course of training as schoolmasters. Benevolent persons who are or may be subscribers of at least ten pounds to this fund can only have the privilege of having schoolmasters recommended by me as qualified to undertake the care of institutions which they may wish to establish on the same plan as the one I am treating of.

It is sincerely to be hoped that public assistance will be liberally bestowed as to give efficiency to the plan. The subscription does not at present amount to near one half of what it would do to carry the design into effect. It seems probable that when I have had a little more practice and experience in the knowledge of their duty as schoolmasters, hundreds of persons might be properly qualified in an expeditious manner and at a trifling expense.

Another method of assisting this institution is by benevolent persons sending left off clothes, woollen and linen to be made up by the girls as clothing for other boys or girls who may be most in need of them. In many gentlemen's families it frequently happens that good articles of apparel are sold for a mere trifle, which by being properly bestowed on the poor to be made up for themselves or their children would conduce much to their ease and comfort; whereas at present the poor often go without what would be worth thirty shillings to them that a servant may put five in his own pocket.

OBADIAH. On August 16th, 1st month, 1816.

DIED

In this City, on Thursday the 4th inst. JAMES WALKER, Esq. Purser of the Royal Navy, and Deputy Naval Store-keeper in Canada—For several days before his death he appeared to labour under a considerable degree of mental agitation, which at last amounting to insanity, led him to put a period to his life by discharging a pistol into his right temple—though this gentleman's disposition and manners were such as to gain him the esteem of all who were acquainted with him, yet it was known to his intimate friends, that the slightest imputation on his character, however unmerited, was apt to produce in his mind, a degree of irritation and uneasiness very different from anger, and greatly disproportionate to the importance of the results; on some occasions ap-

worth and public virtues were alike conspicuous and while his intimate acquaintances have to deplore the fate of an amiable and respected friend, the integrity and uprightness of his character, and his singular zeal, industry and abilities in discharging the public duties of his station, will secure to his memory the respect and esteem of all who were in the custom of transacting business with him, and will render his death a public loss, that must be sensibly felt in the important department of His Majesty's Naval Service.

Canadian Courant, January 6.

Kinston Amateur Theatre.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Tragedy of

"DOUGLAS," With the Farce of the "Weather Cock,"

Intended for representation on Monday evening next are unavoidably postponed until Thursday the 25th inst.

Doors open at six and curtain rises at half past six.

Box Tickets to be had on application to the Brigade Major's Office and Pit Tickets to be had at Mr. Mitchell's Store.

Boxes, 6/3 and Pit 5/.

No money to be taken at the doors of the Theatre.

N. RADIGER, Secretary. Kingston, Jan 19, 1816.

By Auction.

To be sold at the subscriber's House on Monday next the 22d inst. a variety of

GOODS;

- Among which are the following articles viz. Raccoon & Otter Fur Caps, Ready made Clothes, White Cottons, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Tapes, &c. &c. Women's Hair Combs, Men's Hats, Allspice, Rice, Earthen & Glass Ware, Hardware, &c. &c. &c. Sale to commence precisely at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

JOHN DARLEY, Auctioneer. Kingston, 19th Jan. 1816.

33 Dan F. Allen.

NOTICE. I HEREBY DAN F. ALLEN, of the TOWN OF KINGSTON, has by a Power of an Attorney, authorized Henry Lewis, of this place, to collect certain Monies and Properties both in the Province of Canada, as also in the United States of America, on a provision order in the Province of New York, and to make and receive payment to said Lewis on account of the subscriber, also forbidding any person to touch the said Lewis, or to proceed in said Province and other places. There are therefore authorized Henry Lewis, of this place, to take notice of the said order, and to take them away.

OLIVER THIBODO.

Kingston, January 14th 1816. Naval Hospital, Kingston, 18th January, 1816.

TWO hundred Cords of Fire Wood wanted to be delivered during this and the next month. Sealed Tenders will be received at the Hospital, Point Frederick on the 20th January, inst. at twelve o'clock.

N. B. Sureties will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

THOMAS LEWIS, Surgeon.

For Sale,

IN Fredericksburgh, I of No. 11, in the first concession of said town, containing 200 Acres; one hundred under improvement, with a Frame House and Barn thereon. There can be cut yearly 30 tons of good Hay. Any one desirous of purchasing can apply to the subscriber in Camden, or to the Printer in Kingston.

JOHN CARSCALLAN. Camden, January 4, 1816.

JUST received by the subscribers, a Consignment of 200 blue Flushing GREAT COATS; price seven dollars.—Also, a few Blue Jackets and Towels of a superior quality.

A. MACPHERSON & Co. 31st.