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Depredations of Admiral Cockburn . . . . Peace . . . . Terms of the Treaty.

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While these bloody affairs transpired on the Mississippi, admiral Cockburn was pursuing a more lucrative and less dangerous warfare along the coast of the Carolinas and Georgia. He took possession of Cumberland island, and menacing Charleston and Savannah, sent out detachments which met with various success ; but his chief and more interesting occupation was plundering the inhabitants of the products of the soil, and of their merchandize and household furniture. The letters of some of his officers to their companions, which were intercepted, displayed the spirit of petty and dishonourable cupidity and plunder by which these gentlemen were actuated. The most usual topics of these epistles were the amount and species of plunder which they procured ; and desks, looking-glasses, bureaus and cotton bales were exultingly enumerated, as if they had been the ultimate and glorious end of war.

The momentous intelligence of the defeat of the British at New Orleans, had scarcely ceased to operate upon the feelings of the people of the United States, when they received the welcome news of peace. If the declaration of war gave rise, at the time, to partial rejoicing, the announcement of its termination was celebrated with a pleasure that was universal. Peace was proclaimed by the president on the 18th of February 1815 ; and not long afterwards, a day of thanksgiving to the Almighty was set apart throughout the nation, by the same authority, for its blessed restoration.

The treaty was concluded on the 24th of December 1814, at Ghent, by lord Gambier, Henry Goulburn and William Adams, on the part of Great Britain ; and by John Quincy Adams, James A. Bayard, Henry Clay, Jonathan Russel and Albert Gallatin, on behalf of the United States. It stipulated a mutual restoration of all places and possessions taken during the war, or which might be taken after the signing of the treaty. It further declared that all captures at sea should be relinquished, if made twelve days thereafter, in all parts of the American coast from the twenty-third to the fiftieth degree of north latitude, as far east as thirty-six degrees of longitude west from Greenwich ; thirty days thereafter, in all other parts of the Atlantic north of the equator ; the same time, for the British and Irish Channels, the Gulf of Mexico, and the West Indies ; forty days, for the North Seas, the Baltic, and all parts of the Mediterranean ; sixty days, for the Atlantic Ocean, south of the equator, as far as the Cape of Good Hope ; ninety days, for every other part of the world south of the equator ; and one hundred and twenty days, for all other parts without exception. It was further agreed that the parties should mutually put a stop to Indian