

England; and by John Quincy Adams, J. A. Bayard, Henry Clay, Jonathan Russel, and Albert Gallatin, as commissioners on the part of the United States; ratified at London the 28th of the same month, and ratified at the city of Washington, on the 17th February, 1815.

The terms of the treaty being considered honourable to the country, and satisfactory to the citizens, their ratification was followed by the most general and enthusiastic joy, accompanied by illuminations, &c. &c. in every part of the union.

Measures, early as possible, were taken to bring home, and restore to their country and friends, a great number of American prisoners, confined in the depots in England. Among these were many, who, having been impressed, and forced to serve the British government for many years before the war, had, on that occasion, refused to fight against their country and friends; and were, in consequence, treated as prisoners of war, although not taken in time of war, or in arms.

An unfortunate event prevented many of the unhappy prisoners from revisiting their country; or sent them to it, with marks of British barbarity, which will remain on them for life.

On the 6th April, 1815, Captain T. G. Shortland, keeper of the prison of Dartmoor, having discovered a small hole in one of the inner walls of the prison, made it a pretext for drawing out the army against the prisoners. The alarm bell, instead of causing the prisoners to retreat to their prisons, induced many of them to press forward to discover the cause: this was certainly more a proof of innocence, than of any pre-