

‘If either Party should hereafter be desirous of annulling this Stipulation, and should give notice to that effect to the other Party, it shall cease to be binding after the expiration of six months from the date of such notice.

‘The Naval Force so to be limited shall be restricted to such services as will, in no respect, interfere with the proper duties of the Armed Vessels of the other Party.’

And whereas, the Senate of The United States have approved of the said Arrangement, and recommended that it should be carried into effect; the same having also received the sanction of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Britannic Majesty:

Now, therefore, I, James Monroe, President of The United States, do, by this my Proclamation, make known and declare that the Arrangement aforesaid, and every stipulation thereof, has been duly entered into, concluded, and confirmed, and is of full force and effect.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 28th day of April, in the year of Our Lord 1818, and of the Independence of the United States the 42nd.

By the President:

JAMES MONROE.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Secretary of State.

1818.

¹ CONVENTION OF COMMERCE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—SIGNED AT LONDON, 20TH OCTOBER, 1818.

Ratifications exchanged 30th January, 1819.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the United States of America, desirous to cement the good understanding which happily subsists between them, have, for that purpose, named their respective plenipotentiaries—that is to say:—

His Majesty, on his part, has appointed the Right Honourable Frederick John Robinson, Treasurer of His Majesty's Navy, and President of the Committee of Privy Council for

¹ From British & Foreign State Papers, Vol. 6, p. 3.