

prevent all causes of complaint which might arise on account of the prizes which may be taken at sea after the said Ratifications of this Treaty, it is reciprocally agreed, that all Vessels and effects which may be taken after the space of 12 days from the said Ratifications, upon all parts of the coast of North America, from the latitude of 23 degrees North, to the latitude of 50 degrees North, and as far eastward in the Atlantic Ocean as the 36th degree of West longitude from the meridian of Greenwich, shall be restored on each side; that the time shall be 30 days in all other parts of the Atlantic Ocean, North of the Equinoxial line or equator, and the same time for the British and Irish Channels, for the Gulf of Mexico, and all parts of the West Indies; 40 days for the North Seas, for the Baltic, and for all parts of the Mediterranean; 60 days for the Atlantic Ocean, South of the Equator, as far as the latitude of the Cape of Good Hope; 90 days for every other part of the World, south of the Equator; and 120 days for all other parts of the World, without exception.

III. All Prisoners of War taken on either side, as well by land as by sea, shall be restored as soon as practicable after the Ratifications of this Treaty, as hereinafter mentioned, on their paying the debts which they may have contracted during their captivity. The two Contracting Parties respectively engage to discharge, in specie, the advances which may have been made by the other for the sustenance and maintenance of such Prisoners.

IV. Whereas it was stipulated by the II<sup>nd</sup> Article in the Treaty of Peace, of 1783,\* between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, that the boundary of The United States should comprehend all Islands within 20 leagues of any part of the shores of The United States, and lying between Lines to be drawn due East from the points where the aforesaid Boundaries, between Nova Scotia, on the one part, and East Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the Bay of Fundy, and the Atlantic Ocean, excepting such Islands as now are, or heretofore have been, within the limits of Nova Scotia; and whereas the several Islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, which is part of the Bay of Fundy, and the Island of Grand Manan in the said Bay of Fundy, are claimed by the United States, as being comprehended within their aforesaid Boundaries, which

\* (EXTRACT.)—*Definitive Treaty of Peace between Great Britain and the United States.—Paris, 3<sup>rd</sup> September, 1783.*

Article II. And that all disputes which might arise in future on the Subject of the Boundaries of the said United States may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared, that the following are and shall be their boundaries, viz., from the northwest angle of Nova Scotia, viz., that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north, from the source of St. Croix river to the highlands, along the said highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the north westernmost head of Connecticut river; thence down along the middle of that river to the 45th degree of north latitude; from thence by a line due west on said latitude, until it strikes the River Iroquois or Cataraguy; thence along the middle of said river into Lake Ontario; through the middle of said lake, until it strikes the communication by water between that lake and Lake Erie; thence along the middle of said communication into Lake Erie; through the middle of said lake, until it arrives at the water-communication between that lake and Lake Huron; thence along the middle of said water-communication into the Lake Huron; thence through the middle of said lake to the water-communication between that lake and Lake Superior; thence through Lake Superior, northward of the Isles Royal and Phelipeaux, to the Long lake; thence through the middle of said Long lake, and the water-communication between it and the Lake of the Woods, to the said Lake of the Woods; thence through the said lake to the most northwestern point thereof, and from thence on a due west course to the River Mississippi; thence by a line to be drawn along the middle of the said River Mississippi; until it shall intersect the northernmost part of the 31st degree of north latitude:—South, by a line to be drawn due east from the determination of the line last mentioned, in the latitude of 31 degrees north of the equator, to the middle of the River Apalachicola or Catahouche; thence along the middle thereof to its junction with the Flint river; thence strait to the head of St. Marys river, and thence down along the middle of St. Marys river to the Atlantic Ocean:—East, by line to be drawn along the middle of the River St. Croix, from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy to its source; and from its source directly north to the aforesaid highlands, which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic Ocean from those which fall into the River St. Lawrence; comprehending all islands within 20 leagues of any part of the shores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due east from the points where the aforesaid boundaries between Nova Scotia on the one part, and East Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the Bay of Fundy, and the Atlantic Ocean; excepting such islands as now are, or heretofore have been, within the limits of the said province of Nova Scotia.