

II. It is agreed that a line drawn from the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods, along the 49th parallel of north latitude, or, if the said point shall not be in the 49th parallel of north latitude, then that a line drawn from the said point due north or south, as the case may be, until the said line shall intersect the said parallel of north latitude, and from the point of such intersection due west along and with the said parallel, shall be the line of demarcation between the Territories of His Britannic Majesty and those of the United States, and that the said line shall form the southern boundary of the said Territories of His Britannic Majesty, and the northern boundary of the Territories of the United States, from the Lake of the Woods to the Stony Mountains.

III. It is agreed, that any Country that may be claimed by either Party on the north-west coast of America, westward of the Stony Mountains, shall, together with its Harbours, Bays and Creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open for the term of 10 years from the date of the signature of the Present Convention, to the Vessels, Citizens and Subjects of the 2 powers: it being well understood, that this Agreement is not to be construed to the prejudice of any claim which either of the 2 High Contracting Parties may have to any part of the said Country, nor shall it be taken to affect the claims of any other Power or State to any part of the said Country, the only object of the High Contracting Parties, in that respect, being to prevent disputes and differences amongst themselves.¹

IV. All the provisions of the Convention "to regulate the commerce between the Territories of His Britannic Majesty and of The United States," concluded at London, on the 3rd day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1815, with the exception of the Clause which limited its duration to 4 years; and excepting also, so far as the same was affected by the Declaration of His Majesty respecting the Island of St. Helena, are hereby extended and continued in force for the term of 10 years, from the date of the signature of the present Convention, in the same manner as if all the provisions of the said Convention were herein specially recited.

V. Whereas it was agreed by the 1st Article of the Treaty of Ghent, that "All Territory, Places and Possessions whatsoever taken by either Party from the other during the war, or which may be taken after the signing of this Treaty, excepting only the Islands hereinafter mentioned, shall be restored without delay, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any of the Artillery or other public property originally captured in the said Forts or Places, which, shall remain therein upon the exchange of the Ratifications of this Treaty, or any Slaves or other private property;"—and whereas, under the aforesaid Article, The United States claim for their Citizens, and as their private property, the restitution of, or full compensation for, all Slaves who, at the date of the exchange of the Ratifications of the said Treaty, were, in any Territory, Places or Possessions whatsoever, directed by the said Treaty, to be restored to The United States, but then still occupied by the British Forces, whether such Slaves were, at the date aforesaid, on shore, or on board any British Vessel, lying in waters within the territory or jurisdiction of The United States; and whereas differences have arisen, whether, by the true intent and meaning of the aforesaid Article of the Treaty of Ghent, The United States are entitled to the restitution of, or full compensation for, all or any Slaves, as above described; the High Contracting Parties hereby agree to refer the said differences to some friendly Sovereign or State, to be named for that purpose; and the High Contracting Parties further engage to consider the decision of such friendly Sovereign or States to be final and conclusive on all the matters referred.

¹ By treaty of the 6th August, 1827 the provisions of this Article were indefinitely extended, the boundary west of the Rocky Mountains being ultimately settled by the Treaty of 15th June, 1846.