all Cases whatsoever. - He has abdicated the Government here by declaring us out of his protection and waging War against us. - He has plundered our Seas, Ravaged our Coasts, burnt our Towns and destroyed the lives of our people. - He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny already begun with Circumstances of cruelty and persidy Scarcely parralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a Civilized Nation. He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the High Seas, to bear Arms against their Country, to become the Executioners of their friends and brethren or to fall themselves by their hands. - He has excited domestic Insurrections amongst us and has endeavoured to bring on the Inhabitants of our frontiers the Mercilys Indian Savages, whose known Rule of Warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all Ages sexes and conditions. - In every Stage of these oppression we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury, a Prince, whose character is thus Marked by every Act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the Ruler of a free people. Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British Brethren, we have warned them, from time to time of attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable Jurisdiction over us; We have reminded them of the Circumstances of our Emigration and Settlement here, We have appealed to their Native Justice and Magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these Usurpations which would inevitably interrupt our Connexions and Correspondence they too have been deaf to the Voice of Justice and of Consanguinity. We must therefore, acquiesce in the Necessity which denounces our Separation; and hold them as we hold the rest of Mankind Enemies in War, in peace friends. - We therefore the Representatives of the United States of America in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our Intentions do in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these Colonies solemnly publish and declare that these United Colonies are and of right out to be Free and Independent States; that they are absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown and that all Political connexion between them and the State of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved and that as free and Independent States, they have full power to levy War, conclude peace, contract Alliances, Establish commerce, and to do all other Acts and things which Independent States may of right do, And for the support of this declaration with a firm Reliance on the protection of divine Providence we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honour. -

That a War was carried on between the United States and the King of Great Britain from the fourth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and Seventy six until the third day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and eighty three; on which last day and year peace was concluded between the said States and the said King of Great Britain. That the Definitive Articles of Treaty and peace between the said King and the United States of America were made on the day and year last mentioned which follow in these Words to wit In the Name of the Most Holy and undivided Trinity It having pleased the Divine providence to dispose the hearts of the most Serene and most Potent Prince George the third by the Grace of God King of Great Britain France and Ireland defender of the faith Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh Arch Treasurer and Prince Elector of the Holy Roman Empire &c. and of the United States of America to forget all past -

Misunderstandings and differences that have unhappily interrupted the good Correspondence and friendship which they mutually wish to restore and to establish such a beneficial and Satisfactory intercourse between the two Countries upon the Ground of reciprocal Advantages and mutual Convenience as may promote and secure to both perpetual peace and harmony, and having for this desirable end already laid the foundation of peace and Reconciliation by the provisional Articles signed at Paris on the thirtieth of November one thousand seven hundred and eighty two by the Commissioners empowered on each part which Articles were agreed to be Inserted in and to Constitute the Treaty of peace proposed to be concluded between the Crown of Great Britain and the United States, but which Treaty was not to be concluded until terms of peace should be agreed upon Between the Crown of Great Britain and France, and his Brittannick Majesty should be ready to conclude such Treaty accordingly and the Treaty between Great Britain and France having since been concluded, his Brittannic Majesty and the United States of America, in order to carry into full effect the provisional Articles above mentioned according to the tenor thereof have Constituted and appointed, that is to say, his Brittanic Majesty on his part David Hartley Esquire Member of the parliament of Great Britain; and the United States on their part John Adams Esquire; late a Commissioner of the United States of America at the Court of Versailles, late Delegate in Congress from the State of Massachusetts, and Chief Justice of the said State and Minister Plenipotentiary of the said United States to their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Netherlands; Benjamin Franklin Esquire, late Delegate in Congress from the State of Pennsylvania President of the Convention of the said State and Minister plenipotentiary from the United States of America at the Court of Versailles. John Jay Esquire late President of Congress and Chief Justice of the State of New York and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States at the Court of Madrid; to be the plenipotentiaries for the concluding and signing the present definitive treaty: who after having reciprocally communicated their respective full powers have agreed upon and Confirmed the following Articles

"Article 1st. His Brittannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States Viz. New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia to be free Sovereign and independent States: that he treats with them as such; and for himself his heirs and Successors, relinquishes all claims to the Government propriety and territorial rights of the same and every part thereof. -

"Article 2d 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 North West angle of Nova Scotia Viz. that Angle which is formed by a line drawn due North from the Source of Saint Croix river to the Highlands along the said Highlands which divide those Rivers that empty themselves into the River Saint Laurence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the Northwesternmost head of Connecticut River thence down along the Middle of that River to the forty fifth degree of North latitude; from thence by a line due West on said latitude, until it strikes the River Iroquois or Cataraquy; 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 -