NEWARK, May 27.

A most melancholy event took place in this town on Monday last; Mr. Benjamin Cleveland, fifteenth, buried an infant child about seven months old, on the 12th inst. the loss of which afflicted his wife with a grief too sensible and too weighty to be supported, and we presume, induced her to form the fatal resolution of abandoning a fond husband and two small children to follow her infant into the regions of death, which she accomplished in the following manner.

About mid day she expressed a desire to go into the church-yard to visit the grave of her infant, and requested her husband to take care of the children in her absence. He did not oppose her going, thinking it might tend to alleviate her grief by giving vent to it. He observed as she parted from him the tear standing in her eye. After she had been some time gone, he looked into the church-yard, to which his house is contiguous, and saw her sitting on the grave of her child. Anxious for her return he, a few minutes after, looked out again, and observed her lying extended over the grave. Alarmed with the apprehension that the excess of her grief might possibly have thrown her into a fit, he hastened to the spot, where horrid—to relate! he was shocked with the heart-rending spectacle of his beloved wife, weltering in her own blood, and just expiring! She had taken a razor with her, with which she had cut her throat quite through the wind pipe!

Thus fell into an untimely grave an amiable woman, in the bloom of life, whose memory will be long dear to her neighbors and acquaintance; while the recollection of the distressful circumstances of her death will excite mingled emotion of pity and horror.

"Hubbardston, June 25, 1795.

"The following melancholy accident took place in this town, on Monday last. At the raising of a house belonging to Mr. John Woods, jun. two of the polls after being raised, fell down, occasioned by the girts giving way, in attempting to raise two other polls; one of which struck a Mr. Amasa Bates, on the head, which put an instant period to his existence. He has left parents in the decline of life, a wife and one child, and many other connexions to lament his loss. Several others were wounded, but none we hope mortally. It is hoped that all master workmen at frames will take the utmost care in preparing frames for raising."

Seth Wright,

HAS just come to hand, an addition to his assortment of BOOKS—as they are so numerous, he shall not at this time publish a list of them, except a few new publications, which he will take the liberty to mention, viz.—The Massachusetts Justice, being a collection of the Laws of this Commonwealth, relative to the Power and Duty of Justices of the Peace, Alphabetically Arranged in two parts.

Part 1st. The Power and Duty of the Justices of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace.

Part 2nd. The Power and Duty of Justices of the Peace, in their separate capacity—to which are added under their proper heads, a variety of forms grounded on said Laws.

Also, Sullivan's history of the District of Maine, ornamented with a correct engraved map, containing the extent and situation of the Country; the capes, bays, harbours and rivers—the discovery and taking possession of the Country; the manners of the Natives; the grants of land by the Europeans; the title from the Natives; the description of the ancient and principal towns, including the incidents of their settlement, and the war with the Natives.

Also, a view of the United States of America, by Tench Coxe of Philadelphia, in a series of Papers, written at various times, between the year 1787 & 1794, interspersed with authentic documents; the whole tending to exhibit the progress and present state of civil and religious liberty, population, agriculture, exports, imports, fisheries, navigation, ship-building, manufactures and general importation.

N. B. He has a quantity of W. I. Rum, which will be disposed of, nearly at the same price it can be obtained at in Hartford, by the Hhd. or bl.

Northampton, June 24 1795.

Taken up by the subscriber

about the 20th of May last, two SHEEP and one LAMB, one of the Sheep marked with a swallow tail on the off ear, the other marked with a half crop under side of the off ear, and the Lamb marked with a tenon on the near ear. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

CALVIN CLARK.

Northampton, June 17, 1795.

Levi Shephard,

HAS just opened a large and general assortment of

GOODS,

which he offers for sale, upon easy terms to the purchaser.—He has opened a Store in Worthington also, in connection with Mr. *Gove*, under the firm of *William Gove* jun. and Co.

At either of those places may be had, almost any article, that is necessary or convenient for the Farmer.

Northampton, June 24 1795.

Jonathan Judd, jun.

HAS just received a fresh supply of English

GOODS,

consisting of a variety of Cassimers, Chintzes, Callicoes, Copperplate Furniture, do. Shawls, Muslinet and common West India Patteras, Nankeens, Nankeenets, Cotton Sheeting, Jeans, Fustians, Marrens, Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs, Cotton Stockings, &c.

He has a few doz. Habit Gloves, at the Boston prices.—Also, Painter's Colours and Linseed Oil—all kinds of West India Goods.

Said Judd, expects soon to receive from Boston, an assortment of Hard Ware Goods, Window Glass, Crockery Ware, Cotton, Malaga and Sherry Wines, French Brandy, Sweets Iron, German Steel, Codfish, Nova Scotia Grindstones, &c.

Most kinds of produce, or cash will be received in payment, and the goods sold at such prices, as it is hoped, will please all who wish to purchase.

An Horse suitable for the draught to be sold.

Southampton, May 22. 1795.

Sylvester Woodbridge,

HAS just received from Boston, a supply of

GOODS,

suitable to the season—among which are Jeans, Fustians, Striped and Plain Nankeens, and a very elegant and fashionable assortment of Chintzes and Calicoes, Bandano Handkerchiefs, and many other articles too numerous to insert in an advertisement.

He has also as usual, an assortment of West India GOODS, such as W. I. and N. E. Rum, Malaga and Sherry Wines, Brandy, Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar, &c. &c.—all which he is now selling on the lowest terms, for cash or most kinds of country produce.

He wants to purchase a quantity of white oak barrel STAVES, and Heading, for which good pay will be made, and a generous price given.—He also wishes to purchase, a quantity of good Sheeps Wool, for which part will be paid in cash.

Southampton, June 17. 1795.

Daniel Butler,

WANTS 1500 yards check'd woolen SHIRTING—to be delivered by the 1st of October next ensuing—made in the following manner: 3-4 yard in wealth, half blue.

Who has for sale, a general assortment of European and India GOODS.

Northampton, July 1. 1795.

For Sale,

BY *Nathaniel Blake*, at the store formerly owned by *Barnabas Dean* and Co. near the Ferry. Four thousand bushels of Rock and Turks-Island Salt, W. I. and N. E. Rum, Brandy, Sugars, Molasses, Iron and Steel, and a number of other articles in the Grocery line, as was usually kept for sale by the former Company, of *Nathaniel Blake* and Co.

Storing, and Commission business done as usual, and the smallest favours thankfully acknowledged.

Hartford, July 1. 1795.

New Goods.

A LARGE assortment of English, East and W. I. India

GOODS,

Groceries and Hard Ware—such as Saddlers Ware, Joiners, Carpenters and Shoemakers Tools, O. and N. Rum, Brandy, Raisins, Redwood, Copperas, Allum, Ginger, Loaf Sugar, Tea, Sickles, Sythes, Codfish, Cotton Wool, Powder, Shot, Nails, Brads, Glass, Pewter and Brass, Crockery Ware, &c. &c.

SELAH NORTON.

Ashfield, 25th June, 1795.

The co-partnership of

Titus and *Simeon Goodman*, was mutually dissolved on the 16th of last August.

All persons concerned, are desired to call on *Titus Goodman*, who has the accounts for settlement.

South-Hadley, June 2, 1795.

Harvard College Lottery.

THIRD CLASS.

Not TWO BLANKS *to a* PRIZE!

FIFTEEN Thousand TICKETS, at Five Dollars each, are 75,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of *Twelve and an half per cent*, for the purposes of the Lottery.

Prize.		Dollars.		Dollars.
10	of	1,000	are	10,000
10		500		5,000
10		400		4,000
10		300		3,000
10		200		2,000
40		100		4,000
50		50		2,500
60		40		2,400
80		30		2,400
105		20		2,100
160		10		1,600
4,500		8		36,000
5,045	Prizes.			75,000
9,955	Blacks.			
15,000				

*** The above Class will *positively* commence Drawing, in the Representatives' Chamber, in Boston, on THURSDAY, the 17th of *September* next, and be *completed* with all *possible dispatch*. A List of Prizes will be *immediately* published, and the Prizes paid on *Demand*.

The Managers, understanding that Adventurers in general, were dissatisfied at so much money being absorbed in the high Prizes, as has hitherto been the practice, have now presented a Scheme, which they hope will meet with general approbation.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
GEORGE R. MINOT,
SAMUEL COOPER,
HENRY WARREN,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boston, May 14. 1795.

*** Tickets to be sold by *Samuel Clarke*, jun. Northampton.

Notice is hereby given

to the non-resident Proprietors of lands, in the town of Charlemont, County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed, in the State, County, Town, School, Minister and Highway Taxes, as follows, viz.

	f.	d.	q.
—— Hallop, lately field land,	6	6	0
Lucy Carter Wilder,	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stephen Minor,	4	0	3
Ebenezer Storrer,	4	0	1
Benjamin Clarke,	4	0	1
Jonathan Leavett,	4	11	3
Jackson's heirs,	3	1	0

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the first Monday in August next, so much of said lands will be sold at public vendue, at the house of *Elijah Lamb*, Innholder in said Charlemont, at two o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with all intervening charges.

JONATHAN HAWKS, Collector for Charlemont, for 1793.

Charlemont, June 2. 1795.

All persons having any

demands on the estate of *Noah Nash*, late of Hatfield, deceased, are desired to exhibit them to the subscriber, administrator in said estate, for adjustment.—Also, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

ELIJAH NASH, Administrator.

Hatfield, June 22. 1795.

Wanted immediately, a

JOURNEYMAN to the Blacksmith's business, one who can be recommended for horse shoeing.—Enquire of

KINGSLEY UNDERWOOD.

Greenwich, South Parish, June 20. 1795.

Strayed from the subscriber,

on the 8th inst. a horse COLT, one year old, natural trotter, dark bay, with a small star in the forehead, no artificial mark. Whoever will take up said Colt, or give information to the owner, so that he may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, and all necessary charges paid, by

EDWARD KEITH.

Chesterfield, June 19. 1795.

*** ALL persons indebted to the Printer hereof, are called upon to make payment.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Printing business, a smart active Boy, about 12 years of age.—Enquire at this Office.

*** CASH paid, by the Printer hereof, for clean COTTON and LINEN RAGS.—

Also, Wanted, a large quantity of old FISH-NET, for which cash will be paid.

Books and Stationary.

Simeon Butler,

HAS just received from *New York*, and now selling, (nearly opposite the court-house) a small assortment of

BOOKS and STATIONARY,

Among which are the following, viz.

Large and small Bibles, with or without Plates,
Stackhous's History of the Bible, 6 vol.
Enfield's Sermons,
Dodridge's, do.
Edwards on the affections,
Russell's Sermons,
Burton's Lectures,
Sterne's Works 8 vol.
christianity unveil'd
Messiah,
Bunyan's Holy War,
Hervey's Meditations,
Life of Christ,
Addison's Evidence of the Christian Religion,
Priestly's Letters to the Jews,
Rowe's Letters,
Religious courtship,
Chapone's Letters,
Bell on the Venereal,
Hamilton's Midwifery,
Wallis on Diseases,
Hamilton's Treatise on Female Complaints,
Brown's Elements,
Smellies Philosophy,
Edinburgh Dispensatory,
Lavater's Physiognomy,
Morses Universal Geography,
Do. abridg'd,
Guthries Grammer,
Pike's Arethmetic,
Fishers, do.
Ready Reckoner,
Complete Letter Writer,
Williams' Letters, 2 vol.
Letters to a Wife,
Farmer's Letters,
Chesterfield's Letters
Goldsmith's Essays,
Spectator, 8 vol.
Rollins Ancient History, 10 vol.
History of Vermont,
French Revolution,
American, do.
Yorick's Journal,
Ladies Pocket Library,
Singing Books per doz. or single
Looking Glass for the mind,
Coghlan's Memoirs,
Female Jocky Club,
Charlotte,
Haunted Priory,
Lee's Memoirs,
Carver's Travels,
Natural History,
Moore's Journal, 2 vol.
Vicar of Wakefield,
Pilgrim's Progress,
Clarissa Harlow, 8 vol.
Evelina, 2 vol.
Gentlemen and Ladies Monitor,
Seneca's Morals,
Fool of Quality, 5 vol.
Citizen of the World
Beauties of Sterne,
Memoirs of the Queen of France,
Young's Night thoughts,
Beauties of the Moses,
Baron Trenck,
Children's Books per hundred or doz.
Cook's voyage round the world,
Moir's Trial,
Rowan's, do.
Gerrald's do.
Eaton, do.
Watt & Downie, do.
Paine's Age of Reason,
Female policy detected,
Death of Abel,
Do. Cain,
Sermons to children,
Œconomy of Human Life,
Robinson Crusoe,
Gulliver's Travels,
Jest Books,
Memorandum Pocket Books,
Dramatist,
The Robbers,
Children in the Woods,
Cynthia,
Book of Knowledge,
Triump of Love,
Adelia and Theodore,
Charles Grandison,
Rochefaucle Maxims.
Medical Pocket Book,

STATIONARY.

English and American Writing Paper,
Marble, do.
Blank Books,
Memorandum, do.
Holland Quills,
Ink Powder, Black and Red,
Dutch Sealing Wax, Black and Red,
Wafers in Boxes, by the doz.
Sand Boxes & Stand,
Ink Stands,
Black Lead Pencils,
Office Penknives with cases,
Pocket Books, and and black,
Slates and Slate Pencils,
Copperplate Copy,
Red Morocco, Green, do.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Young's Latin Dictionary,
Greek Grammar,
Ross's Latin Grammar,
Latin Accidence,
Jacobiniard,
All parts Websters Spelling Books, by the hundred or doz.
Perry's, do.
Psalms and Hymns, per doz.
Davidson's Virgil, 2 vol.
Cicero's Orations,
Clarkes Introduction,
Corderii,
Family Instructor,
Perry's Dictionaries,
Entick's, do.
Primmers,
Morses Geography abridg'd,
Ladies Accidence, &c. &c.

Said Butler, continues the business of Book Binding, as usual.—

Blank Books for Public Offices, made on the shortest notice. Particular attention paid to all orders, which will be thankfully received.

N. B. All persons indebted, whose time of contract has expired, are requested to make payment.

Northampton, June 3. 1795.

Wanted immediately, 3

or 4 Journeymen Shoe Makers, to whom good pay will be made—Enquire of

SETH RUSSELL.

Northampton, June 3. 1795.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. IX.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1795. [NUMB. 463.]

[*Authentic.*]

TREATY

OF

Amity, Commerce, & Navigation.

BETWEEN

the Britannic Majesty, and the United States of America.

By their PRESIDENT, with the advice and consent of their SENATE.

PHILADELPHIA, *June 29. 1795.*

SIR,

I have seen in your paper of this date an extract of the late Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, which the most perfectly correct is nearly so.

As this publication will probably excite a newspaper discussion, it is of importance that the people should possess a full and accurate knowledge of the subject to which their attention may be drawn, and which I think has already been improperly withheld from them. Left therefore the Treaty should be presumed more favourable, or represented to be less so, than it really is, I send you herewith a genuine copy, which you may correct your statement by, or make such other use of as you please, for the purpose of giving to the citizens of America full information respecting this momentous business.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Stes. Thon. Mason.

[*One of the Senators from Virginia.*]

To Benjamin Franklin Bache, Editor of the Aurora.

HIS Britannic Majesty, and the United States of America, being desirous by a treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, to terminate their differences in such a manner, as without reference to the merits of their respective complaints & pretensions, may be the best calculated to produce mutual affection and good understanding; and also to regulate the Commerce and Navigation between their respective countries, territories and people, in such a manner as to render the same reciprocally beneficial and satisfactory; they have respectively named the Plenipotentiaries, and given them full powers to treat of, and conclude, the said treaty, that is to say; His Britannic Majesty has named for his Plenipotentiary, the Right Hon. William Wyndham, Baron Grenville of Wotton, one of his Majesty's Privy Council, and his Majesty's principle Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;—and that the President of the United States, by and with the advice of the Senate thereof, hath appointed for their Plenipotentiary, the Hon. John Jay, Chief Justice of the United States, and their Envoy Extraordinary to his Majesty, who have agreed on, and concluded the following articles:

Art. I. There shall be a firm, inviolable and universal peace, and a true and sincere friendship between his Britannic Majesty, his heirs and successors, and the United States of America; and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns and people of every degree, without exception of persons or places.

Art. II. His Majesty will withdraw all his troops and garrisons from all posts and places within the boundary lines assigned by the treaty of peace to the United States. This evacuation shall take place on or before the first day of June one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, and all the proper measures shall in the interval be taken by concert between the government of the United States, and his Majesty's Governor General in America, for settling the previous arrangements which may be necessary respecting the delivery of the said posts. The United States in the mean time at their discretion, extending their settlements to any part within the said boundary line, except within the precincts or jurisdiction of any of the said posts. All settlers and traders, within the precincts or jurisdiction of the said posts, shall continue to enjoy, unmolested, all their property of every kind, and shall be protected therein. They shall be at full liberty to remain there, or to remove with all or any part of their effects; and it shall also be free to them to carry their lands, houses, or effects, or to retain the property thereof, at their discretion; such of them as shall continue to reside within the said boundary lines shall not be compelled to become citizens of the United States, or to take any oath of allegiance to the government thereof, but they shall be at full liberty so to do, if they think proper, and they shall make and declare their election within one year after the evacuation aforesaid. And all persons who shall continue there after the expiration of the said year, without having declared their intention of remaining subjects of his Britannic Majesty, shall be considered as having elected to become citizens of the United States.

Art. III. It is agreed that it shall at all times be free to his Majesty's subjects, and to the citizens of the United States, and also to the Indians dwelling on either side of the said boundary line, freely to pass and re-pass by land or inland navigation, into the respective territories and countries of the two parties on the continent of America (the country within the limits of the Hudson's Bay Company only excepted) & to navigate all the Lakes, Rivers, and Waters thereof, and freely to carry on trade and commerce with each other. But it is understood, that this article does not extend to the admission of vessels of the United States into the Sea Ports, Harbours, Bays, or Creeks of his Majesty's said territories;—nor in such parts of the Rivers in his Majesty's said territories as are between the mouth thereof, and the highest port of entry from the Sea, except in small vessels trading *bona fide* between Montreal and Quebec, under such regulations as shall be established to prevent the possibility of any frauds in this respect. Nor to the admission of British vessels from the Sea into the Rivers of the United States, beyond the highest Ports of entry for foreign vessels from the Sea. The River Mississippi shall, however, according to the Treaty of Peace, be entirely open to both parties;—and it is further agreed, that all the Ports and Places on its Eastern side, to whichsoever of the parties belonging, may freely be resorted to, and used by both parties, in as ample a manner as any of the Atlantic ports or places of the United States, or any of the ports or places of his Majesty in Great Britain.

All goods and merchandize whose importation into his Majesty's said territories in America, shall not be entirely prohibited, may freely, for the purposes of Commerce, be carried into the same in the manner aforesaid, by the citizens of the United States, and such goods and merchandize shall be subject to no higher or other duties than would be payable by his Majesty's subjects on the importation of the same from Europe into the said territories.—And in like manner, all goods and merchandize whose importation into the United States shall not be wholly prohibited, may freely, for the purposes of Commerce, be carried into the same in the manner aforesaid, by his Majesty's subjects, and such goods and merchandize shall be subject to no higher or other duties than would be payable by the citizens of the United States on the importation of the same in American vessels into the Atlantic ports of the said States. And all goods not prohibited to be exported from the said territories, respectively, may in like manner be carried out of the same by the two parties respectively paying duty as aforesaid.—No duty of entry shall ever be levied by either parties on peltries brought by land, or inland navigation into the said territories respectively, nor shall the Indians passing or repassing with their own proper goods and effects of whatever nature, pay for the same any import or duty whatever. But goods in bales, or other large packages unusual among Indians shall not be considered as goods belonging bona fide to Indians.

No higher or other tolls or rates of ferriage than what are or shall be payable by natives, shall be demanded on either side; and no duties shall be payable on any goods which shall merely be carried over any of the portages or carrying places on either side; for the purpose of being immediately reimbarked and carried to some other place or places. But as by this stipulation it is only meant to secure to each party a free passage across the portages on both sides, it is agreed, that this exemption from duty shall extend only to such goods as are carried in the usual and direct road across the portage and are not attempted to be in any manner sold or exchanged during their passage across the same, and proper regulations may be established to prevent the possibility of any frauds in this respect.

As this article is intended to render in a great degree the local advantages of each party common to both, and thereby to promote a disposition favorable to friendship and good neighbourhood, it is agreed, that the respective governments will mutually promote this amicable intercourse, by causing speedy and impartial justice to be done, and necessary protection to be extended to all who may be concerned therein.

Art. IV. Whereas it is uncertain whether the River Mississippi extends so far to the Northward as to be intersected by a line to be drawn due West from the lake of the Woods in the manner mentioned in the Treaty of Peace between his Majesty and the United States, it is agreed, that measures shall be taken in concert between his Majesty's government in America and the government of the United States for making a joint survey of the said river from one degree of latitude below the Falls of St. Anthony, to the principal sources of the said river, and also of the parts adjacent thereto: and that if on the result of such survey, it should appear that the said river would not be intersected by such a line as is abovementioned, the two parties will thereupon proceed by amicable negociation to regulate the boundary line in that quarter, as, well as all other points to be adjusted between the said parties according to justice and mutual convenience, and in conformity to the intent of the said Treaty.

Art. V. Whereas doubts have arisen what river was truly intended under the name of the river St. Croix, mentioned in the said Treaty of Peace, and forming a part of the boundary therein described, that question shall be referred to the final decision of Commissioners to be appointed in the following manner, viz.

One Commissioner shall be named by his Majesty, and one by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and the said two Commissioners shall agree on the choice of a third; or if they cannot so agree, they shall each propose one person, and of the two names so proposed, one shall be drawn by lot in the presence of the two original Commissioners. And the three Commissioners so appointed, shall be sworn impartially to examine and decide the said question according to such evidence as shall respectively be laid before them on the part of the British Government and of the United States. The said Commissioners shall meet at Halifax, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit.—They shall have power to appoint a Secretary, and to employ such surveyors or other persons as they shall judge necessary. The said Commissioners shall, by a declaration under their hands and seals decide what river is the River St. Croix intended by the Treaty. The said declaration shall contain a description of the said river, and shall particularize the latitude and longitude of its mouth and of its source. Duplicates of this declaration and of the Statements of their accounts, and of the journal of their proceedings shall be delivered by them to the Agent of his Majesty and to the Agent of the United States, who may be respectively appointed and authorized to manage the business on behalf of the respective Governments. And both parties agree to consider such decision as final and conclusive, so as that the same shall never hereafter be called into question, or made the subject of dispute or difference between them.

Art. VI. Whereas it is alledged by divers British merchants and others his Majesty's subjects, that debts to a considerable amount, which were *bona fide* contracted before the peace, still remain owing to them by citizens or inhabitants of the United States, and that by the operation of various lawful impediments since the peace, not only the full recovery of the said debts has been delayed, but also the value and security thereof have been, in several instances, impaired and lessened so that by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the British creditors cannot now obtain, and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation for the losses and damages which they have thereby sustained: It is agreed, that in all such cases where full compensation for such losses and damages cannot for whatever reason be actually obtained, had and received by the said creditors in the ordinary course of justice, the United States will make full and complete compensation for the same to the said creditors: But it is distinctly understood, that this provision is to extend to such losses only as have been occasioned by the lawful impediments aforesaid, and is not to extend to losses occasioned by such insolency of the debtors, or other causes as would equally have operated to produce such loss, if the said impediments had not existed, nor to such losses or damages as have been occasioned by the manifest delay or negligence, or willful omission of the claimant.

For the purpose of ascertaining the amount of any such losses and damages, five Commissioners shall be appointed, and authorized to meet and act in the manner following viz. Two of them shall be appointed by his Majesty, two of them by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and the fifth by the unanimous voice of the other four; and if they should not agree on such choice, then the Commissioners named by the two parties shall respectively propose one person, and of the two names so proposed, one shall be drawn by lot in the presence of the four original Commissioners. When the five Commissioners thus appointed shall first meet, they shall, before they proceed to act respectively, take the following oath or affirmation in the presence of each other, which oath or affirmation being so taken and duly attested, shall be entered on the record of their proceedings, viz.—I. A. B. one of the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the 6th Article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America do solemnly swear, or affirm, that I will honestly, diligently, impartially, and carefully examine, and to the best of my judgment, according to justice and equity, decide all such complaints, as under the said article shall be preferred to the said Commissioners: and that I will forbear to act as a Commissioner in any case in which I may be personally interested.

Three of the said Commissioners shall constitute a board, and shall have power to do any act appertaining to the said Commission, provided that one of the Commissioners named on each side, and the fifth Commissioner shall be present, and all decisions shall be made by the majority of the voices of the Commissioners then present. 18 months from the day on which the said Commissioners shall form a board, and be ready to proceed to business, are assigned for receiving complaints, and applications; but they are nevertheless authorized in any particular cases in which it shall appear to them to be reasonable and just, to extend the said term of eighteen months for any term not exceeding six months, after the expiration thereof. The said Commissioners shall first meet at Philadelphia, but they shall have power to adjourn from place to place as they shall see cause.

The said Commissioners in examining the complaints and applications so preferred to them, are empowered and required, in pursuance of the true intent and meaning of this article, to take into their consideration all claims, whether of principal or interest, or balances of principal and interest, and to determine the same respectively, according to the merits of the several cases, due regard being had to all the circumstances thereof, and as equity and justice shall appear to them to require. And the said Commissioners shall have power to examine all such persons as shall come before them on oath or affirmation touching the premises; and also to receive in evidence according as they may think most consistent with equity and justice, all written depositions, or books, or papers,