

the French Government, in the course of five years; and that, during the said period, no slave merchant shall import or sell slaves, except in the Colonies of the State of which he is a subject.

ARTICLE II.

The British and French Governments shall name, without delay, Commissioners to liquidate the accounts of their respective expences for the maintenance of prisoners of war, in order to determine the manner of paying the balance which shall appear in favour of the one or the other of the two Powers.

ARTICLE III.

The respective prisoners of war, before their departure from the place of their detention, shall be obliged to discharge the private debts they may have contracted, or shall at least give sufficient security for the amount.

ARTICLE IV.

Immediately after the Ratification of the present Treaty of Peace, the sequesters which since the year 1792 (one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two) may have been laid on the funds, revenues, debts, or any other effects of the High Contracting Parties or their subjects, shall be taken off.

The commissioners mentioned in the 2d article shall undertake the examination of the claims of His Britannic Majesty's subjects upon the French Government, for the value of the property, moveable or immoveable, illegally confiscated by the French Authorities, as also for the total or partial loss of their debts or other property, illegally detained under sequester since the year 1792, (one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two).

France engages to act towards British subjects in this respect, in the same spirit of justice which the French subjects have experienced in Great Britain; and His Britannic Majesty, desiring to concur in the new pledge which the Allied Powers have given to His Most
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