Atlantic Ocean north of the equinoctial line or equator, and the same time for the British and Irish Channel, for the Gulf of Mexico, and all parts of the West Indies; forty days for the North Seas, for the Baltic, and for all parts of the Mediterranean; sixty days for the Atlantic Ocean, south of the equator, as far as the latitude of the Cape of Good Hope; ninety days for every other part of the world south of the equator, and one hundred and twenty days for all other parts of the world without exception.

Art. 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 herein after-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.

Art. IV. Whereas it was stipulated by the 2d 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 twenty 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 Scotla 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 Passamaquody, which is part of the Bay of Fundy, and the island of Grand Menan, in the said Bay of Fundy, are claimed by the United States, as being comprehended within their aforesaid boundaries, which said islands are claimed as belonging to his Britannic Majesty, as having been at the time of. and previous to the aforesaid Treaty of 1783, within the limits of the province of Nova Scotia; in order, therefore, finally, to decide upon these claims, it is agreed that they shall be referred to two Commissioners, to be appointed in the following manner, viz .- One Commissioner shall be appointed by his Britannic Majesty, and are by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof; and the said two Commissioners so appointed, shall be sworn impartially to examine and decide upon the said claims, according to such evidence as shall be laid before them on the part of his Britannic Majesty and of the United States respectively. The said Commissioners shall meet at St. Andrews, in the province of New Brunswick, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said Commissioners shall, by a declaration or report, under their hands and seals, decide to which of the two contracting parties the several islands aforesaid do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the said Treaty of Peace of 1783; and if the said Commissioners shall agree in their decision, both parties shall consider such decision as final and con-

It is further agreed, that in the event of the two Commissioners differing upon all or any of the matters so referred to them, or in the event of both or either of the said Commissioners refusing or declining, or wilfully omitting to act as such, they shall make, jointly or separately, report or reports, as well to the Government of his Britannic Majesty, as to that of the United States, stating in detail the points on which they differ, and the grounds upon which their respective opinions have been formed; or the grounds upon which they, or either of them, have so refused, declined, or omitted to act. And his Britannic Majesty, and the Government of the United States, hereby agree, to refer the report or reports, of the said Commissioners, to some friendly Sovereign or State, to he then named for that purpose, and who shall be requested to decide on the differencies which may be stated in the said report or reports; or upon the report of one Commissioner, together with the grounds upon which the other Commissioner shall have refused, declined, or omitted to act, as the case may be. And if the Commissioner so refusing, declining, or omitting to act, shall also wilfully omit to state the grounds upon which he has so done, in such manner that the said statement may be referred to such friendly Sovereign or State, together with the report of such other Commissioner, then such Sovereign or State shall decide, ex parte, upon the said report alone; and his Britannic In the decision the matters

Art. V. source of the two powers of Connection dary line bet of the river Nova Scotia themselves in Ocean to the middle of the on said latin surveyed, it i pointed, swo those mentio sent article. New Brunsw they shall thi termine the p Treaty of Pe of the river S ed according the said boun tifying it to b and longitude of Connecticu deem proper. nally and con Commissioner omitting to ac either of them all respects, as manner as if t

Art. VI. W of the United the River Iroc the middle of strikes the con the middle of s until it arrives the middle of Superior;" an lakes, and wate were within the order, therefore missioners, to b rected with res wise specified i first instance, a to such other pl a report or decl the said river, 1 Contracting Pa communication said Treaty of 1 cision as final at fering, or both reports, declarat