

the best rooms in the public buildings, as may be by congress thought necessary and proper for their accommodation; and that the president of congress may have the house now occupied by the governor; and every endeavour shall be used to provide elegant buildings for the foreign ministers; and, in the opinion of this house, convenient apartments may be got for the delegates in congress, together with lodging for their different officers.

On motion, ORDERED, That the speaker of the house of delegates be requested to transmit the above resolution by letter, addressed to the honourable Daniel Carroll and James M<sup>o</sup> Henry, Esquires, delegates in congress, and that he inform them, that the senate are not yet convened, and that this house make no doubt the senate will agree with them in opinion.

On motion, ORDERED, That the intendant of the revenue be directed to employ some person to glaze the windows of the stadthouse, and to put it in proper order for the reception of congress, by or before the 26th of this instant, and that he furnish money for the purposes aforesaid.

On motion, ORDERED, That the treaty of amity and commerce between the United States and the king of Sweden, be recorded in the journal of this house, in the general court, and the court of chancery. Which treaty is as follows:

A TREATY of amity and commerce concluded between his Majesty the king of Sweden and the United States of North-America.

THE king of Sweden, of the Goths and Vandals, &c. &c. &c. and the thirteen United States of North-America, to wit, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, the counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, desiring to establish in a stable and permanent manner the rules which ought to be observed relative to the correspondence and commerce which the two parties have judged necessary to establish between their respective countries, states and subjects; his majesty and the United States have thought, that they could not better accomplish that end, than by taking for a basis of their arrangements the mutual interest and advantage of both nations, thereby avoiding all these burthensome preferences, which are usually sources of debate, embarrassment and discontent; and by leaving each party at liberty to make, respecting navigation and commerce, those interior regulations which shall be most convenient to itself.

With this view, his majesty the king of Sweden has nominated and appointed for his plenipotentiary, count Gustavus Philip de Cruetz, his ambassador extraordinary to his Most Christian Majesty, and knight, commander of his orders; and the United States, on their part, have fully empowered Benjamin Franklin, their minister plenipotentiary to his Most Christian Majesty; the said plenipotentiaries, after exchanging their full powers, and after mature deliberation in consequence thereof, have agreed upon, concluded and signed the following articles:

Article 1. There shall be a firm, inviolable and universal peace, and a true and sincere friendship, between the king of Sweden, his heirs and successors, and the United States of America, and the subjects of his Majesty and those of the said States, and between the countries, islands, cities, and towns, situated under the jurisdiction of the king and of the said United States, without any exception of persons or places; and the conditions agreed to in this present treaty, shall be perpetual and permanent between the king, his heirs and successors, and the said United States.

Art. 2. The king and the United States engage mutually, not to grant hereafter any particular favour to other nations, in respect to commerce and navigation, which shall not immediately become common to the other party, who shall enjoy the same favour freely, if the concession was freely made, or on allowing the same compensation, if the concession was conditional.

Art. 3. The subjects of the king of Sweden shall not pay in the ports, havens, roads, countries, islands, cities and towns, of the United States, or any of them, any other nor greater duties or imposts, of what nature soever they may be, than those which the most favoured nations are or shall be obliged to pay; and they shall enjoy all the rights, liberties, privileges, immunities, and exemptions, in trade, navigation, and commerce, which the said nations do or shall enjoy, whether in passing from one port to another of the United States, or in going to or from the same, from or to any part of the world whatever.

Art. 4. The subjects and inhabitants of the said United States shall not pay in the ports, havens, roads, islands, cities, and towns, under the dominion of the king of Sweden, any other or greater duties or imposts, of what nature soever they may be, or by what name soever called, than those which the most favoured nations are or shall be obliged to pay; and they shall enjoy all the rights, liberties, privileges, immunities, and exemptions, in trade, navigation, and commerce, which the said nations do or shall enjoy, whether in passing from one port to another of the dominions of his said majesty, or in going to or from the same, from or to any part of the world whatever.

Art. 5. There shall be granted a full, perfect and entire liberty of conscience to the inhabitants and subjects of each party, and no person shall be molested on account of his worship, provided he submits so far as regards the public demonstration of it to the laws of the country: