

Article XI. provides that France should compensate the Hudson Bay Company.

Article XII. yielded Nova Scotia or Acadia with its ancient boundary and Port Royal or Annapolis to Great Britain, so "that French subjects should thereafter be excluded from all kinds of fishing."

Article XIII. provides as follows:—"The island called Newfoundland with the adjacent islands shall from this time forward belong of right wholly to Britain, and to that end the town and fortress of Placentia, and whatever other places in the said island are in the possession of the French, shall be yielded and given up * * * to those who have a commission from the Queen of Great Britain for that purpose. Nor shall the most Christian King, his heirs and successors, or any of their subjects, at any time hereafter lay claim to any right to the said island and islands, or to any part of it or them. Moreover, it shall not be lawful for the subjects of France to fortify any place in the said island of Newfoundland or to erect any buildings there, besides stages made of boards, and huts necessary and usual for drying of fish; or to resort to the said island beyond the time necessary for fishing and drying of fish. But it shall be allowed to the subjects of France to catch fish, and to dry them on land, in that part only, and in no other besides that, of the said island of Newfoundland which stretches from the place called Cape Bonavista to the northern point of the said island, and from thence, running down by the western side, reaches as far as the place called Point Riche."

Article XIII. also provides that "the island called Cape Breton, as also all others both in the mouth of the river of St. Lawrence and in the Gulf of the same name, shall hereafter belong of right to the French," with liberty of fortifying.

Article XIV provides that French becoming British subjects should "enjoy the free exercise of their religion according to the usage of the Church of Rome, as far as the laws of Great Britain do allow the same."

63. 1748. *Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle*.—Treaty of peace between Great Britain and France, &c.

Article IX. provides that "Isle Royal, called Cape Breton, shall be restored by Great Britain to France."

64. 1763. *Treaty of Paris*.—Treaty of peace between Great Britain and France and Spain.

Article IV renounces all pretensions of France to Nova Scotia or Acadia.

Article IV. also provides as follows:—"His most Christian Majesty in full right Canada with all its dependencies, as well as the island of Cape Breton and all the other islands and coasts in the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, and in general everything that depends on the said countries * * * His Britannic Majesty on his side agrees to grant the liberty of the Catholic religion to the inhabitants of Canada; he will consequently give the most precise and effectual orders that his new Roman Catholic subjects may profess the worship of their religion, according to the rules of the Romish Church, as far as the laws of Great Britain permit."

Article V. provides that "The subjects of France shall have the liberty of fishing and drying on a part of the coasts of the Island of