

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 Newfoundland such as is specified in the XIIIth Article of the Treaty of Utrecht, which article is renewed and confirmed by the present treaty (except what relates to the Island of Cape Breton as well as to the other islands and coasts in the mouth and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence), and His Britannic Majesty consents to leave to the subjects of the most Christian King the liberty of fishing in the Gulf of St. Lawrence on condition that the subjects of France do not exercise the said fishery but at the distance of three leagues from all the coasts belonging to Great Britain as well as those of the continent and those of the islands situated in the said Gulf of St. Lawrence. And as to what relates to the fishery on the coasts of the Island of Cape Breton out of the said Gulf, the subjects of the most Christian King shall not be permitted to exercise the said fishery but at the distance of fifteen leagues from the coasts of the Island of Cape Breton, and the fishery on the coasts of Nova Scotia or Acadia and everywhere else out of the said Gulf shall remain on the footing of former treaties."

Article VI. provides that the King of Great Britain cedes the "Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon in full right to his most Christian Majesty, to serve as a shelter to the French fishermen; and his said most Christian Majesty engages not to fortify the said islands; to erect no buildings on them, but merely for the convenience of the fishery, and to keep upon them a guard of fifty men only for the police."

Article VII. "In order to establish peace on solid and durable foundations, and to remove forever all subjects of dispute with regard to the limits of the British and French Territories on the Continent of America, it is agreed that for the future the confines between the dominions of His Britannic Majesty and those of his most Christian Majesty, in that part of the world, shall be fixed irrevocably by a line drawn along the middle of the River Mississippi, from its source to the River Iberville, and from thence by a line drawn along the middle of the river, and the Lakes Maupas and Pont Chartran, to the sea; and for this purpose the most Christian King cedes in full right and guarantees to His Britannic Majesty the river and port of the Mobile, and everything which he possesses or ought to possess, on the left side of the River Mississippi, except the Town of New Orleans and the Island in which it is situated, which shall remain to France; provided that the navigation of the River Mississippi shall be equally free, as well to the subjects of Great Britain as to those of France, in its whole breadth and length, from its source to the sea, and expressly that part which is between the said Island of New Orleans and the right bank of that river, as well as the passage both in and out of its mouth. It is further stipulated that the vessels belonging to the subjects of either nation shall not be stopped, visited or subjected to the payment of any duty whatsoever. The stipulation inserted in the IVth article in favour of the inhabitants of Canada shall also take place with regard to the inhabitants of the countries ceded by this article."

Article XIX. Great Britain restores to Spain its conquests in Cuba.

Article XX. Spain cedes and guarantees to Great Britain "Florida with Fort St. Augustin and the Bay of Pensacola as well as all that Spain