

possesses on the Continent of North America to the east or to the south-east of the River Mississippi.”

Same stipulation for Roman Catholics as in Article IV.

69. 1783. *Treaty of Versailles*.—Treaty of peace between Great Britain and France.

Article IV. provides that the King of Great Britain is maintained in his right to the Island of Newfoundland, and to the adjacent islands, as the whole were assured to him by the XIIIth Article of the Treaty of Utrecht, excepting the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, which are ceded in full right by the present treaty to his most Christian Majesty.

Article V. provides that “to prevent the quarrels which have hitherto arisen between the two nations of England and France” the right of fishing should be given up by France between Cape Bonaventure and Cape St. John, the right being extended to Cape Ray.

Article VI. provides that with regard to the fishery in the Gulf of St. Lawrence the French should continue to exercise it conformably to the fifth article of the Treaty of Paris.

In a declaration of the same date as the treaty, the British plenipotentiaries say: “In order that the fishermen of the two nations may not give cause for daily quarrels, His Britannic Majesty will take the most positive measures for preventing his subjects from interrupting in any manner, by their competition, the fishery of the French during the temporary exercise of it, which is granted to them upon coasts of the Island of Newfoundland; and he will for this purpose cause the fixed settlements, which shall be formed there, to be removed. His Britannic Majesty will give orders that the French fishermen be not incommoded in cutting the wood necessary for the repair of their scaffolds, huts and fishing vessels.”

“The XIIIth Article of the Treaty of Utrecht, and the method of carrying on the fishery, which has at all times been acknowledged, shall be the plan upon which the fishing shall be carried on there; it shall not be deviated from by either party; the French fishermen building only their scaffolds, confining themselves to the repair of their fishing vessels, and not wintering there; the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, on their part, not molesting in any manner the French fishermen during their fishing, nor injuring their scaffolds during their absence.”

“The King of Great Britain, in ceding the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon to France, regards them as ceded for the purpose of serving as a real shelter to the French fishermen, and in full confidence that these possessions will not become an object of jealousy between the two nations; and that the fishing between the said islands and that of Newfoundland shall be limited to the middle of the channel.”

70. 1783. *Treaty of Paris*.—Definite treaty of peace between Great Britain and United States. (1)

Article I. recognizes the independence of the Thirteen States.

Article II. provides that the boundary should be generally as at present

(1) Sometimes quoted as the Treaty of Versailles, being of the same date, September 3rd, 1783, as the Treaty with France signed at Versailles, but the Treaty with the United States was signed at Paris.