

manner, insult the subjects of his Most Christian Majesty.—“ Care shall be taken  
“ that the Indians do not insult any of the subjects of his Most Christian Majesty.”

ARTICLE LII.

The troops and other subjects of his Most Christian Majesty, who are to go to France, shall be embarked, at latest, fifteen days after the signing of the present capitulation.—“ Answered by the XIIth Article.”

ARTICLE LIII.

The troops and other subjects of his Most Christian Majesty, who are to go to France, shall remain lodged and incamped in the town of Montreal, and other posts which they now occupy, till they shall be embarked for their departure: passeports, however, shall be granted to those who shall want them, for the different places of the colony, to take care of their affairs.—“ Granted.”

ARTICLE LIV.

All the officers and soldiers of the troops in the service of France, who are prisoners in New-England: and who were taken in Canada, shall be sent back, as soon as possible, to France, where their ransom or exchange shall be treated of, agreeable to the cartel; and, if any of these officers have affairs in Canada, they shall have leave to come there.—“ Granted.”

ARTICLE LV.

As to the officers of the Militia, the Militia, and the Acadians, who are prisoners in New-England, they shall be sent back to their Countries.

Done at Montreal, the 8th of September, 1760.

“VAUDREUIL.”

Granted except what regards the Acadians. Done in the Camp before Montreal, the 8th September, 1760.

“JEFFERY AMHERST.”

The FOURTH ARTICLE of the DEFINITIVE  
TREATY of PEACE,

CONCLUDED

Between the KINGS of GREAT-BRITAIN and FRANCE, on the 10th day of  
FEBRUARY, in the Year 1763.

CONTAINING

*The Cession of Canada to the Crown of Great-Britain.*

**H**IS most Christian Majesty renounces all pretensions which he has heretofore formed, or might form, to Nova-Scotia, or Acadia, in all its parts, and guarantees the whole of it, and all its dependencies, to the King of Great-Britain.

Moreover