

folds, huts, and fishing vessels; that their scaffolds should not be injured during their absence in the winter; and that the fixed settlements made by British subjects should be removed from that part of the coast allotted to the French, who should not, however, be at liberty to pass the winter upon the island. Both kings agreed, that the mid channel between Newfoundland and the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon should be the boundary of the fishery of the two nations in that part; and that those two islands should be used only as a shelter for the French fishermen. And the king of France engaged, that neither those islands nor the ditch of Chandernagore should ever give any cause of umbrage to the court of Great Britain. Both kings finally expressed their desire, that the commercial arrangements, to be adjusted according to the new state of affairs, should be conducted in the spirit of conciliation, and be productive of reciprocal accommodation and advantage, and that all the commercial privileges, provided to the subjects of either by former treaties, should be preserved, and augmented if possible.

By the treaty with Spain

Articles 4, 5) Great Britain ceded to Spain the island of Minorca and the province of West Florida and also East Florida, the British inhabitants being allowed eighteen months after the exchange of the ratification of the treaty to settle their affairs, and remove themselves and their effects, free of any restraint, unless on account of debts or criminal prosecutions; and, if that time should be found insufficient, the king of Spain promised to grant them a reasonable prolongation of it.

6) The right of cutting and shipping logwood, building houses and magazines (but no fortifications) together with a free fishery in the adjacent sea, was secured to the subjects of Great Britain on that part of the coast of the Bay of Honduras comprehended between the River Balize (or Wallis) on the south side, and the Rio Nuevo and the Rio Hondo on the north side, the sovereignty of the country still remaining to Spain. All the British settlers on every other part of the Spanish main, or the islands dependent upon it, were ordered to repair to the district allotted for them within eighteen months after the exchange of the ratifications, for which purpose the Spanish governors should be ordered to assist them with every possible convenience for their removal to the Bay of Honduras, or elsewhere.

7) Spain restored to Great Britain New Providence and the rest of the Bahama islands, the Spanish subjects having the same indulgence with respect to settling their affairs, which was stipulated for the British subjects in Minorca and Florida.

The ninth article contains the same words, which are in the eighteenth article of the treaty with France; after which follow three other articles for fixing the terms of restitution, &c. and declarations were