

cannot, under any circumstance, belong to a Prince wearing or designed to wear a foreign crown.

The German States shall be independent, and united by a federative league.

Independent Switzerland shall continue under its own Government. Italy, without the limits of the countries which shall return to Austria, shall be composed of Sovereign States.

Art. VII. The Island of Malta and its dependencies shall belong, in full possession and sovereignty, to His Britannic Majesty.

Art. VIII. His Britannic Majesty, stipulating for himself and his Allies, engages to restore to His Most Christian Majesty, within periods afterwards to be fixed, the Colonies, Fisheries, Factories, and Establishments of every kind which France possessed on the 1st of January, 1792, in the seas or on the continents of America, Africa, and Asia, with the exception, nevertheless, of the islands of Tobago, St. Lucia, and the isle of France and its dependencies, namely, Rodrigue and the Sechelles, all which His Most Christian Majesty cedes in full property and sovereignty to His Britannic Majesty, as also that part of St. Domingo ceded to France, by the Peace of Basle, and which his Most Christian Majesty retrocedes to his Catholic Majesty, in full property and sovereignty.

Art. IX. His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, in consequence of arrangements entered into with his Allies, and for the execution of the preceding Article, consents that the island of Guadeloupe be restored to his Most Christian Majesty, and cedes all the rights which he might have to that Island.

Art. X. His Most Faithful Majesty, in consequence of arrangements entered into with his Allies, engages to restore to His Most Christian Majesty, within a period hereafter fixed, French Guyana, such as it was on the 1st January, 1792.

The effect of the above stipulation being to revive the dispute existing at that period as to limits, it is agreed that the said dispute should be terminated by an amicable arrangement, under the mediation of his Britannic Majesty.

Art. XI. The fortresses and forts existing in the colonies to be restored to His Most Christian Majesty, in virtue of Articles VIII. IX. X. shall be given up in the state in which they shall be at the time of the signature of the present treaty.

Art. XII. His Britannic Majesty engages to cause the subjects of His Most Christian Majesty to enjoy, in regard to commerce and the security of their persons and properties, within the limits of the British sovereignty on the continent of India, the same facilities, privileges, and protection, which are at present granted to the most favoured nations. On his side, His Most Christian Majesty having nothing more at heart than the perpetuity of the peace between the two Crowns of France and England, and wishing to contribute, as much as in him lies, to remove, henceforward, such points of contact between the two nations as might, one day, alter a good mutual understanding, engages not to erect any work of fortification in the establishments to be restored to him, and which are situated within the limits of British sovereignty on the Continent of India, and to place, in those establishments, only the number of troops necessary for the maintenance of the police.

Art. XIII. As to the French right of fishery on the grand bank of Newfoundland, on the coasts of the isle of that name and the adjacent isles, and in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, every thing shall be restored to the same footing as in 1792.

Art. XIV. The colonies, factories, and establishments to be restored to His Most Christian Majesty by His Britannic Majesty or his Allies shall be given up, viz. those in the seas of the North, or in the seas and on the Continents of America and Africa, within three months, and those beyond the Cape of Good Hope within six months after the ratification of the present treaty.

Art. XV. The high contracting parties having reserved to themselves by the 4th Article of the Convention of April 25d, the regulation in the present Definitive Treaty of Peace, of the fate of the arsenals and vessels of war, armed and not armed, which are in maritime fortresses, surrendered by France in execution of Art. 2. of the said Convention, it is agreed that the said vessels and ships of war, armed and not armed, as also the naval artillery, the naval stores, and all the materials of construction and armament, shall be divided between France and the country where