within Seven Months from the Exchange of the Ratification of that Treaty, or sooner if possible, by the Most Christian King, to those who had a Commission from the Queen of Great Britain for that Purpose; nor should the Most Christian King, his Heirs or Successors, or any of their Subjects, at any Time thereafter, lay claim to any Right to the faid Island and Islands, or to any Part of them; moreover, it should not be lawful for the Subjects of France to fortify any Place in the said Island of Newfoundland, or to erect any Buildings there, besides Stages made of Boards, and Huts necessary and useful for drying of Fish, or to refort to the faid Island beyond the Time necessary for fishing and drying Fish: That it should be allowed to the Subjects of France to catch Fish, and to dry them on Land, on that Part only, and in none other besides that Part of the Island of Newfoundland which stretches from the Place called Cape Bonavista to the Northern Point of the said Island, and from thence runing down by the Western Side, and reaches as far as the Place called Cape Riche:

And whereas, by the Fifth Article of the Treaty of Peace, concluded at Paris on the Tenth Day of February One thousand Seven hundred and Sixty-three, between His Majesty and the late Most Christian King Louis the Fifteenth and his Most Catholic Majesty, it was among other Things agreed. That the Subjects of France should have the Liberty of fishing and drying on a Part of the Coast of the Island of Newfoundland, such as is specified in the Thirteenth Article of the Treaty of Utrecht, which Article is confirmed and renewed by the present Treaty:

And thereas, by the Fifth Article of the Definitive Treaty of Peace, concluded at Verfailles, between His Majesty and the Most Christian King, on the Third Day of September One thousand Seven hundred and Eighty-three, it was among other Things agreed, That His Majesty the King of Great Britain should be maintained in His Right to the Island of Newfoundland, and to the adjacent Islands, as the Whole were assured to him by the Thirteenth Article of the Treaty of Utrecht, excepting the Islands of Saint Pierre and Miquelon, which were ceded in full Right, by the said Treaty of the Third Day of September One thousand Seven hundred and Eighty-three, to his Most Christian Majesty; and that his Majesty the Most Christian King, in order to prevent the Quarrels which had before then arisen between the Two Nations of England and France, consented to remove the Right of Fishing which belonged to him in virtue of the aforesaid Article.