

The MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[XIXth Year.]

THURSDAY, May 19, 1763.

[N^o. 941.]

On the 3d Instant, arrived at New-York, the Duke of Cumberland Packet Boat, Capt. Goodridge, who left Falmouth the 23d Day of March, and has brought the London Prints till the 19th, from which we have the following:

THE DEFINITIVE TREATY Of Friendship and Peace between his Britannick Majesty, the Most Christian King, and the King of Spain. Concluded at Paris, the 10th Day of February, 1763. To which, the King of Portugal acceded on the same Day.

IN THE NAME OF THE MOST HOLY AND UN-DIVIDED TRINITY, FATHER, SON, AND HOLY GHOST. SO BE IT.

BE it known to all those to whom it shall, or may, in any manner belong.

It has pleased the most High to diffuse the spirit of union and concord among the princes, whose divisions had spread troubles in the four parts of the world, and to inspire them with the inclination to cause the contents of peace to succeed to the misfortunes of a long and bloody war, which, having arisen between England and France, during the reign of the most serene and most potent Prince GEORGE the 2d, by the Grace of God, King of Great-Britain, of glorious memory, continued under the reign of the most serene and most potent Prince, GEORGE the Third, his successor, and, in its progress, communicated itself to Spain and Portugal: Consequently, the most serene and most potent Prince GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenbourg, Arch-Treasurer, and Elector, of the Holy Roman Empire; the most serene and most potent Prince, LEWIS the Fifteenth, by the Grace of God, most Christian King; and the most serene and most potent Prince, CHARLES the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Spain, and of the Indies, after having laid the foundations of peace in the preliminaries, signed at Fontainebleau the 3d of November last; and the most serene and most potent Prince, DON JOSEPH the First, by the Grace of God, King of Portugal and of the Algarves, after having acceded thereto, determined to complete, without delay, this great and important work.

For this purpose, the high contracting parties have named and appointed their respective Ambassadors Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, viz. his Sacred Majesty the King of Great-Britain, the most Illustrious and most Excellent Lord, JOHN, Duke and Earl of Bedford, Marquis of Tavistock, &c. his Minister of State, Lieutenant-General of his Armies, Keeper of his Privy Seal, Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, and his Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Most Christian Majesty; his Sacred Majesty the Most Christian King, the most Illustrious and most Excellent Lord, CÉSAR GABRIEL DE CHOISEUL, Duke of Praslin, Peer of France, Knight of his Orders, Lieutenant-General of his Armies, and of the Province of Brittany, Counsellor in all his Councils, and Minister and Secretary of State, and of his Commands and Finances; his Sacred Majesty the Catholick King, the most Illustrious and most Excellent Lord, Don JEROME GRIMALDI, Marquis de Grimaldi, Knight of the most Christian King's Orders, Gentleman of his Catholick Majesty's Bed-chamber in employment, and his Ambassador Extraordinary to his most Christian Majesty; his Sacred Majesty the most Faithful King, the most Illustrious and most Excellent Lord, MARTIN DE MELLO and CASTRO, Knight Professed of the Order of Christ, of his most Faithful Majesty's Council, and his Ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary to his most Christian Majesty.

Who, after having duly communicated to each other their full Powers, in good Form, Copies whereof are transcribed at the End of the present Treaty of Peace, have agreed upon the Articles, the tenor of which is as follows.

ART. I. There shall be a christian, universal, and perpetual peace, as well by sea as by land, and a sincere and constant friendship shall be re-established between their Britannick, Most Christian, Catholick, and Most Faithful, Majesties, and

between their heirs and successors, kingdoms, dominions, provinces, countries, subjects, and vassals, of what quality or condition soever they be, without exception of places, or of persons: So that the high contracting parties shall give the greatest attention to maintain, between themselves and their said dominions and subjects, this reciprocal friendship and correspondence, without permitting, on either Side, any kind of hostilities, by sea or by land, to be committed, from henceforth, for any cause, or under any pretence whatsoever, and every thing shall be carefully avoided, which might, hereafter, prejudice the union happily re-established, applying themselves, on the contrary, on every occasion, to procure for each other whatever may contribute to their mutual glory, interests, and advantages, without giving any assistance or protection, directly or indirectly, to those who would cause any prejudice to either of the high contracting Parties. There shall be a general oblivion of every thing that may have been done or committed before, or since, the Commencement of the War, which is just ended.

ART. II. The Treaties of Westphalia, of 1648; those of Madrid, between the Crowns of Great-Britain and Spain, of 1667, and 1670; the treaties of peace of Nimeguen, of 1678, and 1679; of Ryswyck, of 1697; those of Peace and Commerce of Utrecht, of 1713; that of Baden, of 1714; the Treaty of the Triple Alliance of the Hague, of 1717; that of the Quadruple Alliance of London, of 1718; the Treaty of Peace of Vienna, of 1738; the Definitive Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, of 1748; and that of Madrid, between the Crowns of Great-Britain and Spain, of 1750; as well as the Treaties between the Crowns of Spain and Portugal, of the 13th of February, 1668; and of the 6th of February, 1715; and of the 12th of February, 1761; and that of the 11th of April, 1713, between France and Portugal, with the Guaranties of Great Britain; serve as a basis and foundation to the Peace, and the present Treaty; And for this purpose, they are all renewed and confirmed in the best form, as well as all the Treaties in general, which subsisted between the High Contracting Parties before the war, as if they were inserted here word for word, so that they are to be exactly observed, for the future, in their whole tenor, and religiously executed on all sides, in all their points which shall not be derogated from by the present Treaty, notwithstanding all that may have been stipulated to the contrary by any of the High Contracting Parties. And all the said Parties declare, that they will not suffer any privilege, favour, or indulgence, to subsist, contrary to the Treaties above confirmed, except what shall have been agreed and stipulated by the present Treaty.

ART. III. All the prisoners made, on all sides, as well by land, as by sea, and the hostages carried away, or given during the War, and to this Day, shall be restored, without ransom, six weeks at latest, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty, each crown respectively paying the advances, which shall have been made for the subsistence and maintenance of their prisoners, by the Sovereign of the country where they shall have been detained, according to the attested receipts and estimates, and other authentic vouchers, which shall be furnished on one side and the other: And securities shall be reciprocally given for the payment of the debts which the prisoners shall have contracted in the countries, where they have been detained, until their entire liberty. And all the ships of war and merchant vessels, which shall have been taken, since the expiration of the terms agreed upon for the cessation of hostilities by sea, shall be likewise restored bona fide, with all their crews, and cargoes. And the execution of this article shall be proceeded upon immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

ART. IV. His Most Christian Majesty renounces all pretensions, which he has heretofore formed, or might form, to Nova-Scotia, or Acadia, in all its parts; and guaranties the whole of it, and with all its dependencies, to the King of Great Britain: Moreover, his Most Christian Majesty cedes, and guaranties to his said Britannick Majesty, in full

right, Canada, with all its dependencies, as well as the island of Cape Breton, and all the other islands, and coasts, in the gulph and river of St. Laurence; and, in general, every thing that depends on the said countries, lands, islands, and coasts, with the sovereignty, property, possession, and all rights acquired by treaty or otherwise, which the Most Christian King, and the Crown of France, have had, till now, over the said countries, islands, lands, places, coasts, and their inhabitants, so that the Most Christian King cedes and makes over the whole to the said King, and to the Crown of Great Britain, and that in the most ample manner and form, without restriction, and without any liberty to depart from the said cession and guaranty, under any pretence, or to disturb Great Britain in the possessions above-mentioned. His Britannick Majesty, on his side, agrees to grant the liberty of the Catholick religion to the inhabitants of Canada: He will, consequently, give the most precise and most effectual orders, that his new Roman Catholick subjects may profess the worship of their religion, according to the rites of the Romish church, as far as the laws of Great Britain permit. His Britannick Majesty further agrees, that the French inhabitants, or others, who had been subjects of the Most Christian King in Canada, may retire, with all safety and freedom, wherever they shall think proper, and may sell their estates, provided it be to subjects of his Britannick Majesty, and bring away their effects, as well as their persons, without being restrained in their emigration, under any pretence whatsoever, except that of debts, or of criminal prosecutions: The term, limited for this emigration, shall be fixed to the space of eighteen months, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty.

ART. V. The subjects of France shall have the liberty of fishing and drying on a part of the coasts of the Island of Newfoundland, such as it is specified in the XIIIth Article of the Treaty of Utrecht; which Article is renewed and confirmed by the present Treaty (except what relates to the island of Cape-Breton, as well as to the other Islands and Coasts, in the Mouth, and in the Gulph, of St. Laurence) And his Britannick Majesty consents to leave to the subjects of the Most Christian King the liberty of fishing in the Gulph of St. Laurence, on condition that the subjects of France do not exercise the said fishery, but at the distance of three leagues from all the coasts belonging to Great-Britain, as well those of the Continent, as those of the Islands situated in the said Gulph St. Laurence. And as to what relates to the fishery on the coasts of the Island of Cape-Breton, out of the said Gulph, the subjects of the Most Christian King shall not be permitted to exercise the said fishery, but at the distance of fifteen leagues from the coasts of the Island of Cape-Breton, and the fishery on the coasts of Nova Scotia, or Acadia, and every where else out of the said Gulph, shall remain on the foot of former Treaties.

ART. VI. The King of Great-Britain cedes the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, in full Right, to his Most Christian Majesty, to serve as a shelter to the French fishermen: And his said Most Christian Majesty engages not to fortify the said Islands; to erect no buildings upon them, but merely for the convenience of the fishery; and to keep upon them a guard of fifty men only for the police.

ART. VII. In order to re-establish peace on solid and durable foundations, and to remove forever all subjects of dispute with regard to the limits of the British and French territories on the Continent of America; It is agreed, that, for the future, the Confines between the dominions of his Britannick Majesty, and those of his Most Christian Majesty, in that part of the world, shall be fixed irrevocably by a line drawn along the middle of the river Mississippi, from its source to the river Iberiville, and from thence by a line drawn along the middle of this river, and the lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain, to the sea; and for this purpose, the Most Christian King cedes in full Right, and guaranties to his Britannick Majesty, the river and port of the Mobile, and every thing which he possesses, or ought to possess, on the left side of the river Mississippi, except the town of New Orleans,

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