

all the territory which he has con-  
quered, and this fortress, as well as all the  
of the said island, shall be restored  
condition they were in when conquered  
Majesty's arms; provided, that  
Majesty's subjects, who shall have  
said island, restored to Spain by the  
y, or those who shall have any com-  
ers to settle there, shall have liberty  
ands, and their estates, to settle the  
cover their Debts, and to bring away  
as well as their persons, on board  
they shall be permitted to send to the  
restored as above, and which shall  
use only, without being restrained of  
their religion, or under any pretence  
except that of debts, or of criminal  
; and for this purpose the term of  
months is allowed to his Britannick Ma-  
jesty, to be computed from the day of  
the ratifications of the present treaty,  
as the liberty granted to his Britannick  
subjects, to bring away their persons,  
effects, in vessels of their nation, may be  
safes, if precautions were not taken to  
; it has been expressly agreed between  
his Britannick Majesty, and his Catholick Majesty,  
number of English vessels which shall  
go to the said island, restored to  
be limited, as well as the number of  
one; that they shall go in ballast; shall  
fixed time; and shall make one voyage  
effects belonging to the English being  
at the same time: It has been  
ed, that his Catholick Majesty shall  
cessary passports to be given to the said  
t, for the greater security, it shall be  
place two Spanish Clerks, or Guards,  
the said vessels, which shall be visited  
ing-places and ports of the said island,  
Spain, and that the merchandize which  
ad therein, shall be confiscated.

Art. XXIII. All the papers, letters, documents,  
and archives, which were found in the countries,  
territories, towns, and places, that are restored,  
and those belonging to the countries ceded, shall  
be respectively, and *bona fide*, delivered; or fur-  
ther, at the same time, if possible; that Possession is  
taken, or, at latest, four months after the exchange  
of the ratifications of the present treaty, in whatever  
place the said papers or documents may be found.

Art. XXIV. All the countries and territories,  
which may have been conquered, in whatsoever  
part of the world, by the arms of their Britannick  
and most Faithful Majesties, as well as by those of  
their most Christian and Catholick Majesties, which  
are not included in the present treaty, either under  
the title of cessions, or under the title of restitutions,  
shall be restored without difficulty, and without  
requiring any compensation.

Art. XXV. As it is necessary to assign a fixed  
epoch for the restitutions, and the evacuations, to  
be made by each of the high contracting parties;  
it is agreed, that the British and French troops  
shall complete, before the 15th of March next, all  
that shall remain to be executed of the XIIth and  
XIIIth articles of the preliminaries, signed the 3d  
day of November last, with regard to the evacua-  
tion to be made in the Empire, or elsewhere. The  
Island of Belleisle shall be evacuated six weeks af-  
ter the exchange of the ratifications of the present  
treaty, or sooner, if it can be done. Guadaloupe,  
Deserade, Marie Galante, Martinico, and St.  
Lucia, three months after the exchange of the rati-  
fications of the present treaty, or sooner, if it can  
be done. Great-Britain shall likewise, at the end  
of three months after the exchange of the ratifica-  
tions of the present treaty, or sooner, if it can be  
done, enter into possession of the river and port of  
the Mobile, and of all that is to form the limits of  
the territory of Great-Britain, on the side of the  
river Mississippi, as they are specified in the VIIIth  
article. The island of Goree shall be evacuated  
by Great-Britain, three months after the ratifica-  
tions of the present treaty; and the islands of Minor-  
ca by France, at the same epoch, or sooner, if it  
can be done; and according to the conditions of  
the VIth article, France shall likewise enter into  
possession of the Islands of St. Peter, and of Mique-  
lon, at the end of three months after the exchange  
of the ratifications of the present Treaty. The  
factories in the East-Indies shall be restored six  
months after the exchange of the ratifications of  
the present treaty, or sooner, if it can be done.  
The fortresses of the Havannah, with all that has  
been conquered in the island of Cuba, shall be  
restored three months after the exchange of the  
ratifications of the present treaty, or sooner, if it  
can be done; and at the same time, Great-Britain  
shall enter into possession of the country ceded by  
Spain, according to the XXth article. All the  
places and countries of his most Faithful Majesty,  
in Europe, shall be restored immediately after the  
exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty;  
and the Portuguese colonies, which may have been  
conquered, shall be restored in the Space of three  
months in the West-Indies, and in six months in  
the East-Indies, after the exchange of the ratifica-  
tions of the present treaty, or sooner, if it can be  
done. All the fortresses, the restitution whereof  
is stipulated above, shall be restored, with the arti-  
lery and ammunition, which were found there at  
the time of the conquest. In consequence whereof,  
the necessary orders shall be sent by each of the high  
contracting parties, with reciprocal passports for the  
ships that shall carry them, immediately after the  
exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.

Art. XXVI. His Britannick Majesty, as Elec-  
tor of Brunswick Lunenbourg, as well for himself,  
as for his heirs and successors, and all the domini-  
ons and possessions of his said Majesty in Germany,  
are included and guaranteed by the present treaty  
of peace.

Art. XXVII. Their Sacred Britannick, most  
Christian, Catholick, and most Faithful Majesties,  
promise to observe, sincerely and *bona fide*, all the  
articles contained and settled in the present treaty;  
and they will not suffer the same to be infringed,  
directly or indirectly, by their respective subjects;  
and the said high contracting parties, generally  
and reciprocally, guaranty to each other all the  
stipulations of the present treaty.

Art. XXVIII. The solemn ratifications of the  
present treaty, expedited in good and due form,  
shall be exchanged in this city of Paris, between  
the high contracting parties, in the space of a  
month, or sooner, if possible, to be computed from  
the day of the signature of the present treaty.

In witness whereof, We the under-written, their  
Ambassadors Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipo-

tentary, have signed with our hand, in their name,  
and in virtue of our full powers, the present Defi-  
nitive Treaty, and have caused the seal of our  
arms to be put thereto.

Done at Paris, the Tenth of February, 1763.  
(L.S) BEDFORD, C. P. S.  
(L.S) CHOISEUL, Duc de PRASLIN.  
(L.S) BL MARQ. DE GRIMALDI.

SEPARATE ARTICLES.

I. SOME of the titles made use of by the con-  
tracting powers, either in the full powers,  
and other acts, during the course of the negotia-  
tion, or in the preamble of the present treaty, not  
being generally acknowledged; it has been agreed,  
that no prejudice shall ever result therefrom to any  
of the said contracting parties, and that the titles,  
taken or omitted, on either side, on occasion of  
the said negotiation, and of the present treaty,  
shall not be cited, or quoted as a precedent.

II. It has been agreed and determined, that the  
French language, made use of in all the copies of  
the present treaty, shall not become an example,  
which may be alledged, or make a precedent of,  
or prejudice, in any manner, any of the contrac-  
ting Powers; and that they shall conform them-  
selves, for the future, to what has been observed,  
and ought to be observed, with regard to, and on  
the part of, Powers who are used, and have a right  
to give and receive copies of like treaties in another  
language than French; the present treaty having  
still the same force and effect, as if the aforesaid  
custom had been therein observed.

III. Though the King of Portugal has not sign-  
ed the present Definitive Treaty, their Britannick,  
Most Christian, and Catholick, Majesties, acknow-  
ledge, nevertheless, that his Most Faithful Majesty  
is formally included therein as a contracting party,  
and as if he had expressly signed the said treaty:  
Consequently, their Britannick, Most Christian,  
and Catholick, Majesties, respectively and con-  
jointly, promise to his Most Faithful Majesty, in the  
most express and most binding manner, the execu-  
tion of all and every the clauses, contained in the  
said treaty, on his act of accession.

The present separate articles shall have the same  
force as if they were inserted in the treaty.

Declaration of his Most Christian Majesty's Plenipo-  
tentary, with regard to the Debts due to the Ca-  
nadians.

THE King of Great-Britain having desired,  
that the payment of the letters of exchange  
and bills, which had been delivered to the Cana-  
dians for the necessaries furnished to the French  
troops, should be secured, His Most Christian Ma-  
jesty, entirely disposed to render to every one that  
justice which is legally due to them, has declared,  
and does declare, That the said bills, and letters  
of exchange, shall be punctually paid, agreeably  
to a liquidation made in a convenient time, ac-  
cording to the distance of the places, and to what  
shall be possible; taking care, however, that the  
bills, and letters of exchange, which the French  
subjects may have at the time of this Declaration,  
be not confounded with the bills and letters of  
exchange, which are in the possession of the new  
subjects of the King of Great-Britain.

In witness whereof we the under-written Minis-  
ter of his Most Christian Majesty, duly authorized  
for this purpose, have signed the present Declara-  
tion, and caused the Seal of our arms to be put  
thereto.

Done at Paris the 10th of February, 1763.  
CHOISEUL, Duc de PRASLIN.  
(L.S.)

Declaration of His Britannick Majesty's Ambassador  
Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, with regard to  
the limits of Bengal, in the East-Indies.

WE the under-written Ambassador Extraordi-  
nary and Plenipotentiary of the King of  
Great-Britain; in order to prevent all subject of  
dispute, on account of the limits of the dominions  
of the Subah of Bengal, as well as of the coast of  
Coromandel and Oriza, declare, in the name,  
and by order of his said Britannick Majesty, that  
the said dominions of the Subah of Bengal shall be  
reputed not to extend farther than Yanson exclu-  
sively, and that Yanson shall be considered as in-  
cluded in the North part of the coast of Coromán-  
del or Oriza.

In witness whereof, &c.  
Done at Paris, the Tenth of February, 1763.  
BEDFORD, C. P. S.  
(L.S.)

[His Britannick, Most Christian, and Catholick,  
Majesty's full powers to their respective Ministers Ple-  
nipotentiary, with the accession of his Most Faithful  
Majesty, his full Power, and Declaration of his

Minister (imparting that no consequence shall be drawn  
from the alternative observed on the parts of the King  
of Great-Britain, and the Most Christian King, with  
the Most Faithful King, in the act of accession of the  
Court of Portugal) are all the other papers that re-  
late to this important transaction; but are here omit-  
ted, as containing only matters of mere form.]

LONDON, February 8.

THURSDAY and Friday last, all the Ser-  
vants belonging to the Right Honourable  
Lord Dacre, were examined at his Lordship's  
House in Burton-Street, by Sir John Fielding,  
touching the Murder and Robbery of Mr. John  
Murcott, his Lordship's Butler: In Consequence  
of which one Daniel Blake, a Footman in the Fa-  
mily was in the Evening of Friday, ordered into  
Custody, and sent to Sir John Fielding's House,  
some Suspicion falling on him from his having paid  
away some trifling Sums of Money the Day after  
the Murder, and the other Servants proving him  
in Distress for Want of Linen, &c. since he came  
into my Lord's Family, where he had only lived  
two Months; and he also prevaricating in his cross  
Examination, on particular Enquiries, in a few  
Hours it appeared, that since Tuesday Morning  
last, the Time the horrid Crime was done, the said  
Blake had laid out in Linen Cloth, and other  
Things, near 20l. of the Receipt of which he  
could give no satisfactory Account. From these  
Circumstances Sir John Fielding immediately com-  
mitted him to Prison, on Saturday Morning; he  
confessed the Robbery, but in a hardened Manner,  
denied the Murder: In the Evening he was again  
re-examined at Sir John Fielding's House, and at  
first, continued obstinately to deny the Murder;  
but after some Time, being confronted in some  
material Matters by several Witnesses, he declared  
with a very steady and manly Resolution, that  
he would cause no farther Enquiry to be made,  
but, from conscious Guilt, and from a Desire that  
no innocent Person might suffer for, or be charged  
with, this cruel Murder, he voluntarily confessed it;  
and for his Motives for perpetrating so dreadful an  
Offence, gave the following Reason. "That  
having Occasion on Monday to look for a Music  
Book in the Butler's Pantry, he met with 20  
Guineas upon his Cupboard wrapped up in a Piece  
of Paper, which he took away; that the next  
Morning he got up at Five o'Clock in order to  
clean his Plate, and without any thought of doing  
an Injury to any one; but on going about his  
Plate, he began to reflect that the stealing the  
20 Guineas would certainly be discovered, and  
that he should be hanged for it; therefore to ex-  
tricate himself out of that Difficulty, the wicked  
Thought came into his Head, that the murdering  
the Butler in a Manner that it might be believed it  
was done by some Person who got into the House,  
would not only answer this End, but be the Means  
of his Preferment, for that he should by this Means  
be made Butler himself; that though two of the  
Maids were at this Time up, it being their Wash-  
ing Morning, he went directly to the Laundry, and  
took from thence a large Poker, and a Case-Knife  
out of his Knife Box, then went into the Butler's  
Room where he found him asleep; that he struck  
him twice with the Poker on the Head, which pre-  
vented his making any Kind of Resistance, or even  
from stirring, then, with his Knife, cut his Throat,  
and ran up Stairs again to another Footman; with  
whom he lay, and whom he both left and found  
at his return asleep, so that he, Blake, then lay  
till the usual Hour of rising for all the Servants,  
and went down Stairs with the other Footman and  
the Porter, without Suspicion; and that in the  
Confusion of the Family, after the Discovery of  
the Murder, he went into Murcott's Room, and  
took out of his Breeches Pocket Three Guinea  
and a Half; and also took a small Trunk belong-  
ing to the Lady's Woman, broke it open, and  
flung it into the Coal-Hole, in order to induce  
the Servants in general to think that the Murderer  
was a Thief, who had broke into the House, with  
Intent to rob." It is observable, that the above  
Offender is a Butcher, which Trade he followed  
with his Father in Norfolk; all lately that he came  
to London, and was recommended into a Gentle-  
man's Service.

March 3. The Ballance due to our Government  
from France, on Account of the Maintenance, &c.  
of the French Prisoners, amounts to upwards of  
1,200,000 Sterling.

It is agreed that France shall fetch away her Pri-  
soners from Great-Britain, Ireland, &c. at her own  
Expence.