

and everywhere else out of the said gulf, shall remain on the foot of former Treaties” And by Article VI. of the same Treaty, “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 building upon them but merely for the convenience of the fishery; and to keep upon them a guard of fifty men only for the police.” And by Article IV. of the Treaty of Versailles, 1783, that “His Majesty the King of Great Britain is maintained in his right to the Island of Newfoundland and to the adjacent islands, as the whole were assured to him by the XIIIth Article of the Treaty of Utrecht, excepting the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, which are ceded in full right by the present Treaty to His Most Christian Majesty.” And by Article V of the said last-named Treaty that “His Majesty the Most Christian King, in order to prevent the quarrels which have hitherto arisen between the two nations of England and France, consents to renounce the right of fishing, which belongs to him in virtue of the aforesaid Article of the Treaty of Utrecht, from Cape Bonavista to Cape St. John, situated on the eastern coast of Newfoundland, in 50° north latitude; and His Majesty the King of Great Britain consents, on his part, that the fishery assigned to the subjects of His Most Christian Majesty, beginning at the said Cape John, passing to the north and descending by the western coast of the Island of Newfoundland, shall extend to the place called Cape Ray, situated in 47° 50' latitude. The French fishermen shall enjoy the fishery which is assigned to them by the present Article as they had the right to enjoy that which was assigned to them by the Treaty of Utrecht.” And by Article VI of said the last named Treaty, that “With regard to the fishery in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the French shall continue to exercise it conformably to the Vth Article of the Treaty of Paris.” And by a Declaration of His Britanic Majesty, dated the 3rd day of September, 1783, it was declared that “The King, having entirely agreed with His Most Christian Majesty upon the Articles of the Definitive Treaty, will seek every means which shall not only insure the execution thereof, with his accustomed good faith and punctuality, but will besides give, on his part, all possible efficacy to the principles which shall prevent even the least foundation of dispute for the future.

“To this end, and in order that the fishermen of the two nations may not give cause for daily quarrels, His Britanic Majesty will take the most positive measures for preventing his subjects from interrupting in any manner, by their competition, the fishery of the French during the temporary exercise of it which is granted to them upon the coasts of the Island of Newfoundland; and he will, for this purpose, cause the fixed settlements which shall be formed there to be removed. His Britannic Majesty will give orders that the French fishermen be not incommoded in cutting the wood necessary for the repair of their scaffolds, huts, and fishing vessels.