

enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof, to take, dry, or cure fish on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbours of His Britannick Majesty's dominions in America not included within the above-mentioned limits. Provided, however, that the American fishermen shall be admitted to enter such bays or harbours for the purpose of shelter, and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood, and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever. But they shall be under such restrictions as shall be necessary to prevent their taking, drying, or curing fish therein, or in any other manner whatever abusing the privileges hereby reserved to them."

Subsequent to the conclusion of this Convention, in consequence of numerous complaints on the part of Her Majesty's Government of encroachments on their waters by American fishermen, the United States' Government issued a notice warning their subjects that they were "to observe strictly the limits assigned for taking, drying, and curing fish by the fishermen of the United States, under the 1st Article of the Convention of the 20th of October, 1818," a copy of which was annexed to the Circular Notice.

*Negotiations for Reciprocity, 1847.*

This was the state of affairs until the year 1847, when, in consequence of a Petition addressed to the Queen by the Canadian Parliament, negotiations were opened between the two Governments for the establishment of reciprocal Free Trade between Canada and the United States; and on the 1st of November, 1849, Sir H. Bulwer, who was then about to proceed to Washington as British Minister, was authorized to enter into a negotiation by which access to the fisheries of all the Colonies (except Newfoundland, which refused to consent on any terms) should be given to the citizens of the United States, in return for reciprocity of trade with the United States, in all natural productions, such as fish, wheat, timber, &c.

The proposal was favourably received by the United States' Government, but some delay occurred owing to the death of General Taylor in 1850. The new President, however, doubted whether it was a proper subject for a Treaty, and thought that it should be done by legislation, and accordingly a Bill was brought in for the purpose. The Bill was, however, thrown out,