

"The inhabitants of the United States shall have, in common with the subjects of her Britannic Majesty, liberty to take fish of every kind, except shell-fish, on the sea coasts, and in the bays, harbours, and creeks, of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and the several islands adjacent, without being restricted to any distance from the shore."

Art. 6 extends this right to Newfoundland. The rights thus given to America are, by Art. 1 of the treaty of 1857, interfered with, and portions of the coast to which they had been admitted given exclusively to France.

Upon the effect of this treaty we have evidence of the most conclusive character in the speeches made in the House of Assembly, as will be seen by the following extracts:—

"Any further concessions will be not only detrimental, but destructive, to the best interests of Newfoundland and subversive of the rights of neighbouring colonies, which are interested in a large degree in these concessions."—*The Attorney-General.*

"These North American colonies are as little disposed to tolerate parental injustice as were the old colonies in 1783, and he felt assured that his opinion would be confirmed by a loud voice from British North America, which would wake up the British Minister to a sense of the traitorous folly of the convention he had agreed to."—*The Speaker.*

"The Americans had rights in the places which the French were to be admitted to, and the presence of the French would be as injurious to them as to us, for their enormous bounties gave them like advantage over both. They were not likely to allow their rights to be compromised in this manner, and no doubt they would make an effective remonstrance."—*The Provincial Secretary.*

"Would the United States look with indifference on this act of the British Government? He thought not; they had rights on the coast of this colony, as well as on the coast of Labrador, in common with ourselves, which they had purchased by the equivalent of taking off 20 per cent. which had hitherto been imposed as duty upon the products of this country going into their markets, as a protection to their own fishermen. Their interests would be damaged equally with our own, and he thought it was their duty to protest against this infamous measure; they should not let it go at all events without a strong protest."—*Mr. Talbot.*

"What would Lord Nelson say if he knew that it was proposed to cede to the hereditary rival of England the fisheries of Newfoundland, which had nursed the boldest and bravest seamen who ever manned the English navy? What would he say if he knew that the plenipotentiary of England had been conspiring with Louis Napoleon for the surrender of that nursery, so valued by the statesmen of another age, who looked to it as a means whereby the domination of the ocean was secured to Britain."—*The Provincial Secretary.*