with other powers, she determined, rather than protract the war, to yield in some measure to these demands; accordingly, by the treaty of 1783, certain concurrent privileges were granted to concurrent privileges were granted to the Americans, which they continued to enjoy up to the year 1812, by which, of course, that treaty became a dead letter All privileges under it were forfeited, and the concessions made by it were resumed. When peace ensued, difficulties arose with respect to the fisheries, claims were made by the United States which England could not admit, and the treaty of 1814 was signed without any reference being made to the two questions upon which a satisfactory arrangement had failed. The Americans, however, continued to claim the same privileges they had enjoyed under the treaty.

In 1854 the Reciprocity Treaty was agreed to, and there can be no doubt that the necessity of obtaining the use of or fisheries in making that treaty. Which, in return for certain concessions granted us, allowed their fishermen to come within the headlands and inshore. That treaty was repealed at the instance of the Americans, and of course all the privileges of our fisheries which it secured to them lapsed, and the Convention of 1818 was again the rule which the Provinces had a right to enforce. The British Government, anxious that no difficulties should arise from the enforcement of our rights, adopted every mole cver, continued to claim the same privileges they had enjoyed under the treaty
of 1783, hoping, by persistent use of
them, to acquire, by user, a sort of right
to the fisheries. This persistent use of
privileges which had elapsed with the
treaty under which they were enjoyed
was met in June, 1815, by a despatch
from Earl Bathurst to Vice Admiral
Keats, then in command of the British
North American Squadron, directing him
to enforce the strict right to which British
subjects were exclusively entitled,
and to exclude foreigners from participation in our fisheries. For some time
these directions were followed, and the these directions were followed, and the laws were strictly enforced, but always ed the issue to Americans of licenses, with moderation and forbearance, so as at a merely nominal rate, to fish in all time, voluntarily relinquished any claims, 1869, the licenses taken out numbered but twenty-five, while the number of the rest of the British North American American fishing vessels frequenting possessions. The language of the treaty s so strong that it is worth while to and was increasing. Under these cir fore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabi-tants thereof, to take, dry, or core fish within three marine miles of any of the our fishing grounds. As respects the ceasts, bays, creeks or harbors of His inshore fisheries, the exclusion during Brittanic Majesty's Dominions in Ameri-ca, not included within the above men-the fleet of American fishermen has obtioned limits; provided, however, that tained out partial largs, where formerly the American fishermen shall be admitted to enter such bays or harbors for the purposes of shelter, and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood and obtaining water, and for no other the Canadian authorities not to ask the and obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever. But they shall be under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevert their taking, dryother manner whatever abusing the privileges hereby reserved to them."

The American Government declining to moderately, at the same time firmly other manner whatever abusing the privileges hereby reserved to them." From 1818, the rights of both nations were perfectly well understood, and no complaints were made. Subsequently, however, when the Americans found dian Government asked the British Administration to seem the them any lew commercian arrangements, the British Government had to meet the question during the last year. At the close of last session, the Canadian Government asked the British Administration to seem to the original arrangement. they were not deriving so much advan-intage from the fisheries as they had form-of our right of excluding Americans tage from the insheries as they had formerly done, they commenced encroaching upon our exclusive limits, all shadow of claim to which their government had solemnly renounced in the above plain and unmistakable terms. These encroachments attracted the attention of connected with his missien was before to headlands. The correspondence wit concected with his missien was before the British Government, and Admiral Seymour was instructed to emforce teh law passed by the Imperial Government, in June, 1819, by which all foreign vessels were prohibited from taking fish within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors in any part of Her Majesty's Dominions in America, not included in the limits specified in the Convention of 1818. The right of excluding American fishermen was encountered with his missien was before the Lounce of the Commission of Commission of Commission and Surveyors and John Scott, Eages, Sappraisers.

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Mutual Fire Insurance Office. February 15, 1871.

London and Lancashire of the Convention of 1818. The right of the Convention of 1818. The right of Commission as one of the representatives forced by England, not only within three of British and Canadian interests. miles of the shores, but within three lit was certainly a matter of great sat-miles of the headlands, and several seiz-isfaction to Canada that not only was It was certainly a matter of great satures of the headlands, and several seizures of vessels were made for encroaching up to 1840. The headland question came up; and the Americans contended that the Convention of 1818 did not contemplate exclusion from the large bays, but only from the small ones, such as were inside the Bay of Fundy. They argued that neither this bay nor that of the Chalcurs was meant by the Treaty, and as one head of the former bay was on American Territory, exclusion from its should not be enforced. Thus the imatter stood in 1840, and the British Government, while still contending that the terms of the convention were to be interpreted as three miles from the headlands or entrance of bays, consented to waive their right as to the Bay of Fundy.

About this time, a ceizure was made 20 miles from land, off the coast of Nova Sectia, and the British Government or deterd that the wassel be given up, on the ground that the wassel dentrely that the commission would not alter introductors. But any the contends of the coast of Nova Sectia, and the British Government or deterd that the wassel be given up, on the proposition accepted, not only was her proposition to Canada that the Atlantic accepted to the this side the Atlantic accepted with some of the from the Atlantic accepted with some of the fresh and in the settlement of international questions of great mode associated with some of the leading been associated with some of the leading been associated with some of the leading has been associated with some of the lead

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

To the Dominion Senate, on the night of Monday, Feb. 27, the Hon, Minister of Covernment upheld, because it was made within the headland claimed by the law of nations. It was admitted as the law of nations. It was admitted as by the law of nations. It was admitted as the law of nations. It was admitted as by the law of nations. It was admitted as by the law of nations. It was admitted as by the law of nations. It was admitted as by the law of nations. It was admitted as by the law of nations. It was admitted as the law of nations. It was admitted as a single one of our important interests. If the listorical information it contains the form the second of the

nuote it:—"And the United States here-hy renounce for ever any liberty hereto-felt that it was incumbent on them to ed limits; provided, however, that tained but partial fares, where formerly

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laws were strictly enforced, but always eight moderance, so as with moderance, so as to prevent any right of user accruing with respect to the fisheries. Science were made of American Behing waters. This arrangement with respect to the fisheries. Science were made of American Behing waters. This arrangement with respect to the fisheries. Science was been to receive a fine of the four fishers. Science was been to receive a fisher with the subjects of the subject of remonstrance through the American Ambassalor at the Court of London, and the result was the convention of 1818, by which the American Government accepted the privilege of fishers. As and the convention of 1818, by which the subjects of the Subject of Subjec Georges have passed from the scene of action, Little Georges being THE CATHOLIC WORLD, exempt from such honors, on account of inability, shall henceforth pass into obscurity, like all their ancestors, and substitute in its place a name which will give new life and vigor to the artistic skill and mechanism displayed on so successful a Street, each day; therefore, I proclaim its name shall henceforth and forever be called

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Sunday
I Tuesday
I Tues

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Veal, per lb.
Ham, per lb.
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