

of fishing in the waters of Newfoundland concurrently with British subjects, and not to the exclusion of the latter.

2. That the French have only a right to occupy temporarily portions of the shore for fishing and for drying fish, and that they may occupy no more of the shore than is requisite for such purpose, nor for any time beyond the fishing season, the right of occupation ceasing at the end of each season.

3. That the concurrent right of fishing was limited to the sea, at distances from the shore, varying at different periods, for the purpose of taking codfish.

4. That British fishermen are not prohibited from using, nor have the French any exclusive right of using, any engines or machines for taking fish.

5. That the French have no right to take fish of any description in the estuaries or rivers of Newfoundland, whether on the so-called "French Shore" or elsewhere.

6. That no judicatory rights are conferred on the French by the Treaties, and therefore the interference exercised by their cruisers in disputes between subjects of the two nations is unjustifiable.

7. That there is nothing in any of the Treaties to justify the assertion of a right to exclude British subjects from occupying and settling on the land on that part of the coast called the "French Shore," between Cape St. John and Cape Ray. Such a claim, in fact, affects the right of sovereignty in Newfoundland.

FREDERICK YOUNG,

HONORARY SECRETARY.

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