

1814. 13th Article of Treaty of Paris replaces French fisheries upon same footing as prior to 1792, and this agreement was confirmed by the 11th Article of Treaty of Paris, 1815.

UNITED STATES FISHERIES.

1783. Third Article of Treaty between Great Britain and United States provided that people of United States should continue to enjoy unmolested the right to take fish, &c. (See Hertslet's Treaties.)

1812. War with United States forfeiting the shore fisheries, granted under Treaty of 1783, United States fishermen proceeded, as formerly, to fish off British coasts. They were ordered off and some captured, on ground that treaty no longer existed. United States Government obtained a suspension of adverse proceedings until the two Governments could adjust the question. Negotiations resulted in Convention signed October 20th, 1818, by which United States Government renounced forever the liberty of fishing within three miles of the coast, in return for liberty forever to fish on certain defined parts of the Newfoundland shore, on the Magdalen Islands and on the coasts from Mount Joly on the southern shore of Labrador through Straits of Belleisle northward, and the liberty forever to cure and dry fish in any of the unsettled bays and harbors and creeks of the southern shores of Newfoundland described and on the coast of Labrador, subject, after settlement, to agreement with the proprietors of the soil. Headland question subsequently arose, and Nova Scotian Government seized several vessels fishing within headlands, but at a greater distance than three miles from the land.

1841. United States Minister complained to British Government—complaint referred to Nova Scotian Government, which prepared a case for opinion of law officers of England—forwarded by Lord Falkland, then Governor of Nova Scotia. In reply law officers expressed their opinion that Treaty of 1783 was annulled by war of 1812; that rights of fishery by United States citizens must now be considered as defined by convention of 1818, and by that only; that the prescribed distance of three miles is to be measured from the headlands and not from the indents of the coast; that independent of treaty no foreign country has the right to use or navigate the Straits of Canso, and that United States citizens have no right to land or conduct fisheries on shores of Magdalen Islands.

1845. Lord Stanley communicated by despatch to Lord Falkland, Governor of Nova Scotia (19th May), that Her Majesty's Government considered it advisable for interest of both countries to relax strict rule of exclusion exercised against United States vessels entering bays of the sea on British North America coasts.

1845. 2nd July. Lord Falkland transmits opinion of Nova Scotia's Attorney General, opposed to relaxation. Lord Stanley thereupon forwarded despatch that British Government had abandoned intention of relaxing rule of exclusion and should adhere to strict letter of existing treaties, except as far as related to the Bay of Fundy, which would be thrown open to United States citizens under certain restrictions.

1854. Treaty of Reciprocity.