In the House of Lords, Lord Loughboro said :

The fishery on the shores retained by Britain is in the next Article *not ceded*, but recognized as A RIGHT inherent in the Americans, which, though no longer British subjects, they are *to continue to enjoy unmolested.*

Here the *liberty* of fishing which Lord Bathurst and Lord Gambier sought to show was a liberty conceded, not a right acknowledged, was pronounced by the Great Chancellor to be " *not ceded,* but recognized as a right inherent in the Americans," and to be enjoyed by them unmolested.

THE TREATY OF GHENT.

No change in the matter of the fisheries was made by the Treaty of Ghent, which was signed on December 24, 1814, by Lord Gambier, Henry Goulburne, and Dr. William Adams, on the part of Great Britain ; and by John Quincy Adams, J. A. Bayard, Jonathan Russell, and Albert Gallatin, on the part of the United States.

Mr. Gallatin wrote to the Secretary of State, with the Treaty : " If according to the construction of the Treaty of 1783, which we assumed, the right was not abrogated by the war, it remains entire, since we most explicitly refused to renounce it either directly or indirectly." Mr. Adams said of the English Commissioners : " Their efforts to obtain our acquiescence in their pretensions that the fishing liberties had been forfeited by the war were unwearied. They presented it to us in every form that ingenuity could desire. It was the first stumbling-block and the last obstacle to the conclusion of the Treaty " (quoted in Sabine's Report on the Principal Fisheries of the American Seas, p. 161. Washington, 1853).

The British government revived the pretence after the conclusion of the Treaty, and the Canadian government presently began to warn and harass our fishermen, and some fishing-vessels were captured.