

CORRESPONDENCE.

RESPECTING THE

TREATY OF WASHINGTON AND THE NORTH AMERICAN FISHERIES.

CANADA.

DESPATCH FROM THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

No. 1.

CANADA.

No. 1.

The LORD LISGAR to The EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

(No. 126.)

Cacouna, July 5, 1871.

(Received 19th July, 1871.)

MY LORD,

(Answered, No. 476, 27th July, 1871, page 2.)

At the request of the Privy Council of Canada, I have the honour to transmit, herewith, a copy of a joint Address adopted by the "Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick on the subject of the proposed concession of fishing rights to the citizens of the United States under the Treaty of Washington."

June 13.

The Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) LISGAR.

Enclosure in No. 1.

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COPY of a REPORT of a COMMITTEE of the HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL, dated 13th June, 1871.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration a communication from the Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick, enclosing a joint Address from the Legislative Council and Assembly of that Province on the subject of the proposed concession of fishing rights to the citizens of the United States under the Treaty of Washington, and they respectfully advise that a copy of the same be transmitted by your Excellency to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, as containing the views of the New Brunswick Legislature on that important question.

(Certified) WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council, Canada.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable BARON LISGAR, P.C., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, &c., &c., &c.

The humble Address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick.

May it please your Excellency,—

Having had under consideration certain provisions of the Treaty signed at Washington on the 8th day of May instant by the respective Commissioners of Great Britain and the United States, we most respectfully submit that so far as the same relate to the fisheries, they are not satisfactory to the people of this Province, inasmuch as while they contain no definition of the existing rights and duties of the subjects and citizens of Great Britain and the United States, and postponing all questions growing out of the exercise and enforcements of such rights and duties, they prematurely and without sufficient considerations of Canadian interests moving thereto, substitute for the protection to which the British fisherman is fully entitled by public law, and which the recent enactments of the Parliament of Canada have largely secured, a policy of unlimited and dangerous concession.

The privileges accorded to the subjects of Great Britain by the 19th and 21st Articles of the Treaty are by no means an equivalent for the privileges conferred on the citizens of the United States by the 18th Article: the reciprocal privilege of fishing in certain American waters is barren and delusive, and the