

ordinary and Plenipotentiary ; and his Majesty declares that he is fully satisfied on this head.

“ In regard to the fishery between the Island of Newfoundland and those of St. Pierre and Miquelon, it is not to be carried on by either party but to the middle of the channel, and His Majesty will give the most positive orders that the French fishermen shall not go beyond this line. His Majesty is firmly persuaded that the King of Great Britain will give like orders to the English fishermen.”

Articles 8 and 13 of the Treaty of Paris (1814), as follows :—

“ Article 8.—His Britannic Majesty, stipulating for himself and his allies, engages to restore to his most Christian Majesty, within the term which shall be hereafter fixed, the colonies, fisheries, factories, and establishments of every kind which were possessed by France on the 1st January 1792, in the seas and on the continents of America, Africa, and Asia, with the exception, however, of the Islands of Tobago and St. Lucie, and the Isle of France and its Dependencies, especially Rodrigues and Seychelles, which several colonies and possessions his most Christian Majesty cedes in full right and sovereignty to his Britannic Majesty, and also the portion of St. Domingo ceded to France by the Treaty of Basle, and which his most Christian Majesty restores in full right and sovereignty to his Catholic Majesty.”

“ Article 13.—The French right of fishery upon the Great Bank of Newfoundland, upon the coasts of the Island of that name, and of the adjacent Islands in the gulph of St. Lawrence, shall be replaced upon the footing in which it stood in 1792.”

Article 11 of the Treaty of Paris (1815), as follows :—

“ The Treaty of Paris, of the 13th of May 1814, and the final act of the Congress of Vienna of the 9th of June 1815, are confirmed, and shall be maintained in all such enactments which shall not have been modified by the Articles of the present Treaty.”

And whereas differences have arisen between Her Majesty the Queen and the Government of the Republic of France respecting the rights of the citizens of the Republic of France as to the catching and canning of lobsters on the said portion of the coast of Newfoundland and the erection of factories or buildings for that purpose, and an Agreement has been made between the High Contracting Parties for the submission to arbitration of the said differences, which Agreement is as follows :—

The Government of Her Britannic Majesty and the Government of the French Republic having resolved to submit to a Commission of Arbitration the solution of certain difficulties which have arisen on the portion of the coasts of Newfoundland comprised between Cape St. John and Cape Ray, passing by the north, have agreed upon the following provisions :—

1. The Commission of Arbitration shall judge and decide all the questions of principle which shall be submitted to it by either Government, or by their delegates, concerning the catching and preparation of lobsters on the above-mentioned portion of the coasts of Newfoundland.

2. The two Governments engage, in so far as each may be concerned, to execute the decisions of the Commission of Arbitration.

3. The *modus vivendi* of 1890 relative to the catching and preparation of lobsters is renewed purely and simply for the fishery season of 1891.

4. As soon as the questions relative to the catching and preparation of lobsters shall have been decided by the Commission, it may take cognizance of other subsidiary questions relative to the fisheries on the above-mentioned portion of the coasts of Newfoundland, and upon the text of which the two Governments shall have previously come to an agreement.

5. The Commission of Arbitration shall be composed—

(1.) Of three specialists or jurisconsults designated by common consent by the two Governments.

(2.) Of two delegates of each country, who shall be the authorised channels of communication between the two Governments and other arbitrators.

6. The Commission of Arbitration thus formed of seven members shall decide by majority of votes and without appeal.

7. It shall meet as soon as possible.

Done at London, the 11th day of March 1891.