

Most Christian Majesty engages not to fortify the said Islands, to erect no buildings upon them, but merely for the convenience of the fishery, and to keep upon them a guard of fifty men only for the Police.

Definitive Treaty between Great Britain and France, signed at Versailles, 3d September, 1783.

IV. His Majesty the King of Great Britain is maintained in his right to the Island of Newfoundland, and to the adjacent Islands, as the whole were assured to him by the thirteenth article of the Treaty of Utrecht, excepting the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, which are ceded in full right by the present Treaty, to His Most Christian Majesty.

V. His Majesty the Most Christian King in order to prevent the quarrels which have hitherto arisen between the two nations of England and France, consents to renounce the right of fishing, which belongs to him in virtue of the aforesaid article in the Treaty of Utrecht from Cape Bonavista to Cape St. John, situated on the eastern coast of Newfoundland, in fifty degrees north latitude, and His Majesty the King of Great Britain consents, on his part, that the fishery assigned to His Most Christian Majesty, beginning at the said Cape St. John, passing to the north, and descending to the western coast of Newfoundland, shall extend to the place called Cape Ray, situated in 47° 50' north latitude.

The French fishermen shall enjoy the fishery which is assigned to them by the present article, as they had the right to enjoy that which was assigned to them by the Treaty of Utrecht.

VI. With regard to the Fishery in the Gulf St. Lawrence, the French shall continue to exercise it conformably to the fifth article of the Treaty of Paris.

British Declaration, signed at Versailles, 3d September, 1783.

The King, having entirely agreed with His Most Christian Majesty upon the articles of the Definitive Treaty, will seek every means which shall not only ensure the execution thereof, with his accustomed good faith and punctuality, but will besides give, on his part, all possible efficacy to the principles which shall prevent even the least foundation for dispute in the future.

To this end, and in order that the fishermen of the two nations may not give cause for daily quarrels,

His Britannic Majesty will take the most positive measures, for preventing his subjects from interrupting in any manner by their competition, the fishery of the French, during the temporary exercise of it which is granted to them, upon the coast of the Island of Newfoundland; and he will, for this purpose, cause the fixed settlements which shall be formed there, to be removed. His Britannic Majesty will give orders, that the French fishermen be not incommoded in cutting the wood necessary to repair their scaffolds, huts, and fishing vessels.

The thirteenth article of the Treaty of Utrecht, and the method of carrying on the fishery, which has at all times been acknowledged, shall be the plan upon which the fishery shall be carried on there, it shall not be deviated from by either party. The French fishermen, building only their scaffolds, confining themselves to the repair of their fishing vessels, and not wintering there the subjects of His Britannic Majesty on their part, not molesting in any manner, the French fishermen, during their fishing, nor injuring their scaffolds during their absence.

The King of Great Britain in ceding the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon to France regards them as ceded for the purpose of serving as a real shelter to the French fishermen, and in full confidence that these possessions will not become an object of jealousy between the two nations; and that the fishery between the two Islands, and that of Newfoundland, shall be limited to the middle of the channel.

Given at Versailles, the 3d September, 1783.
(Signed) Manchester, (L.S.)

French Counter-Declaration, signed at Versailles, the 3d Sept., 1783.

The principles which have guided the King, in the whole course of the negotiations, which preceded the re-establishment of peace, must have convinced the King of Great Britain, that his Majesty had no other design than to render it solid and lasting, by preventing, as much as possible, in the four quarters of the world, every subject of discussion and quarrel. The King of Great Britain undoubtedly places too much confidence in the uprightness of His Majesty's intentions, not to rely upon his constant attention to prevent the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon from becoming an object of jealousy between the two nations.

As to the fishery on the coasts of Newfoundland, which has been the object of the new arrangements, settled by the two sovereigns upon this matter, it is sufficiently ascertained by the fifth article of the Treaty of Peace, signed this day, and by the declaration likewise delivered to-day, by His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary: and His Majesty de-

clares that he is fully satisfied upon this head.

In regard to the fishery between the Islands 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.

Given at Versailles, the 3d September, 1783.
(Signed) Gravier de Vergennes.

Definitive Treaty between Great Britain and France, signed at Paris, the 30th of May, 1814.

XIII. 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 Gulf of St. Lawrence shall be replaced upon the footing on which it stood in 1792.

("Confirmed by 11th article of Definitive Treaty, 20th Nov., 1815.")

Act of the British Parliament, relating to the Fisheries carried on upon the Banks and Shores of Newfoundland, 3d June 1824.

II. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That no alien or stranger whatsoever, shall at any time hereafter take bait, or use any sort of fishing whatsoever in Newfoundland, or the coasts, bays, or rivers thereof, or on the coast of Labrador, or in any of the Islands or places within, or dependent upon the Government of the said Colony; always excepting the rights and privileges granted by Treaty, to the subjects or citizens of any Foreign State or Power in amity with His Majesty.

XII. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, by advice of his or their Council from time to time, to give such orders and instructions to the Governor of Newfoundland, or to any officer or officers on that station, as he or they shall deem necessary and proper to fulfil to the purposes of any Treaty or Treaties now in force, between His Majesty and any Foreign State or Power; and in case it shall be necessary to that end, to give orders and instructions to the Governor or other officer or officers aforesaid, to remove or cause to be removed any stages, flakes, train vates, or other works whatsoever, for the purpose of carrying on the fishery, erected by His Majesty's subjects on that part of the coast of Newfoundland, which lies between Cape St. John's passing to the north, and descending to the western coast of the said Island, to the place called Cape Ray, and also, all ships vessels or boats, belonging to His Majesty's subjects which shall be found within the limits aforesaid, and also in case of refusal to depart from within the limits aforesaid, to compel any of His Majesty's subjects to depart from thence; any law, custom, or usage to the contrary, notwithstanding.

XIII. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That if any person or persons shall refuse, upon requisition made by the Governor, or any officer or officers acting under him, in pursuance of His Majesty's orders and instructions as aforesaid, to depart from within the limits aforesaid, or otherwise to conform to such requisitions and directions as such Governor or other officers aforesaid, shall make or give for the purposes aforesaid; every such person or persons, so refusing, or otherwise offending against the same, shall forfeit the sum of £50 Sterling money. Provided always, that every such suit of prosecution, if the same shall be commenced in Newfoundland, shall be commenced within one year; and if commenced in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster, within two years from the time of the commission of such offence.

XVIII. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That this Act shall continue and be in force for five years, and from thence until the end of the then next Sessions of Parliament.

Convention between Great Britain and the United States, (dated London, 20th October, 1818.)

I. Whereas differences have arisen respecting the liberty, claimed by the United States for the inhabitants thereof, to take, dry, and cure fish, on certain coasts, bays, harbours, and creeks of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America it is agreed between the high contracting parties that the inhabitants of the said United States, shall have for ever, in common with the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind on that part of the southern coast of Newfoundland, which extends from Cape Ray to the Rameau Islands, on the western and northern coasts of Newfoundland, from the said Cape Ray to the Quirpon Islands, on the shores of the Magdalen Islands, and also on the coasts, bays, harbours and creeks, from Mount Joli, on the Southern coast of Labrador, to and thro the Straits of Bellisle, and thence northward indefinitely along the coast, without prejudice however, to any of the exclusive rights of the Hudson Bay Company; and that the

American fishermen shall also have liberty for ever, to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours, and creeks, of the southern part of the coast of Newfoundland hereabove described, and of the coast of Labrador; but so soon as the same, or any portion thereof, shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to cure or dry fish at such portion so settled without previous agreement for such purposes with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors of the ground; and the United States hereby renounce for ever, any liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof, to take, dry, or cure fish, on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbours of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, not included within the above mentioned limits; provided, however, that the American fishermen shall be admitted to enter such bays, or harbours, for the purpose of shelter and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood, and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever. But they shall be under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their taking, drying or curing fish therein, or in any other manner whatever, abusing the privileges hereby reserved to them.

From the London Morning Herald, Aug. 1

(Private Correspondence.)

AINHOA, JULY 26.

The Carlist expedition in Old Castile, under the command of Don Basilio Garcia, gives serious uneasiness to the Government, and on the 23d, 6000 infantry and cavalry and 15 pieces of artillery, left Vittoria in its pursuit. By the last accounts, Garcia had entered the populous manufacturing town, Calzada, and had been enthusiastically received by the inhabitants; his corps was now upwards of 6000 strong. It is here of great importance to notice that, wherever Garcia presents himself, the armed National Guards join his ranks, and in no one instance has he met with opposition. The devotion Old Castile to the cause of Don Carlos is too well known to need any comment. That which I am now about to give you is, in my opinion, of great importance to either the expedition in Galicia or Castile. The Carlist Brigadiers Sopenana and Castor, with three battalions of infantry and one squadron of cavalry, without the least molestation, took possession of the mountains of Santander, thus cutting off all communication between Bilbao, Santander, and Balmesada, with Old Castile, and at the same time securing a free communication between Asturias, Galicia, and the northern provinces.

What is Cordova about? I must confess this is more than I can answer; by the last accounts from Vittoria, dated the 23d, it was reported that he had quitted the army, and that he was replaced *ad interim* by Espartero. From other accounts we learn that he had marched in the direction of Navarre. The latter version is not at all improbable, for, from official accounts which I received yesterday from the Royal headquarters, dated Villafraanca, the 23d. It is stated that Villareal, who had been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, with the *definitive* command of the army, had suddenly marched from Guebara for Navarre.

The desertion from the Christiano army has now arrived at an alarming height, 40 or 50 present themselves daily; and a French officer, who sends me this information, justly says "that to be believed it must be seen."

Having thus given you the real state of the provinces, I now arrive at that part of my correspondence—to me the most distressing—the disgraceful conduct of the English mercenaries. The following letter will put you in possession of all that is worth knowing of the legion:—

"St. Sebastian, July 24, 1836.

"General Evans is seriously ill, both morally and physically; his disgraceful retreat from Fontarabia has completely broken his spirits, and the insubordination of his army afflicts him greatly. Yesterday several lancers, who pretended they were only engaged for one year, demanded to be turned home.— This request having been refused, they mutinied, and serious disturbances were likely to result, when the commanding officer succeeded in securing seven of the ringleaders, and imprisoned them with 'misericordia.'— For a term all was quiet, but shortly the remainder of the lancers insisted on the liberation of their companions, and the commander, should he refuse, instantly to set them at liberty. Things at length rose to that pitch that the 8th regiment was called out; but the whole of the men of this regiment instantly sided with the lancers, and it was not until the 10th regiment, by dint of persuasion, induced the refractory to return to order, that quiet was restored. What an example for the remainder of the legion!"

"The troops remain in the same position, and there is no appearance of a movement."

OPORTO, JULY 19.

By confidential communications from Lisbon, Oporto, and Braga, I learn that Prince Ferdinand, who, according to the printed accounts was so well, nay, enthusiastically

received, met, in reality, with no such hearty welcome in the North, and that, in fact, the Municipal Chambers of Oporto refused to present him the keys of their heroic and eternal city, under the pretext that His Royal Highness had not yet sworn the Constitutional Charter. There are many stiff-necked Liberals in that Corporation, who had already given much trouble to Don Pedro, and are not to be caught by mere acts of Royal condescension. The Prince left Oporto on the 11th inst., for Braga, a nest of Miguelites and Priests, from whence he was, on the 14th to return by land to Lisbon, taking Guimaraes, Coimbra, Vizeu, Alcobazar, and the superb monument of Batalha in his road; but whether owing to the approach of the Carlist column of General Gomez, which would have enabled him at once to use his Marshal staff as commander-in-chief of the Portuguese army, or for other reasons, this plan was put off altogether, and his Royal Highness was expected back at Lisbon the 16th or 17th, which he could by sea only reach in so short a time.

The Carlists, it was expected, would throw themselves into the Portuguese provinces of Tras-os-Montes, to organize a Miguelite rising, to resist which his Royal Highness deemed it necessary to return first to Lisbon to make preparations—his present Royal progress not having been calculated for war-like operations, but merely to see the northern parts of the kingdom, to show himself to his Royal consort's subjects, and possibly to influence the elections, which the Opposition tries to turn to its advantage, by attributing to the Ministers the crime of setting the Treasury purposely on fire, as the readiest way of balancing certain accounts. However, if destruction of the books, papers, and bonds had been the object, that would have been best attained by raising the blaze at night, when not a single paper could have been saved; whilst it broke out at two p.m., during a conference of M. Carvalho and M. Gomez de Castro with the Spanish agent, Colonel de Grand, held in the very building, which amply refutes that suspicion. The whole garrison and National Guards were immediately under arms, and protected property and public tranquillity. All the Government functionaries assisted: the English and French ships of war landed a great number of men, and contributed much to the checking of the progress of the fire. Admiral Starbuck exposed his person considerably at the head of the British workmen, and by three o'clock the flames were almost extinguished.

M. Carvalho, the councillor of the Treasury, and M. Lima, the great capitalist, inspected the objects saved, and none of the adjoining houses were burnt. The Queen was immediately informed of the calamity at Cintra, and intended to return to Lisbon next day.

On Sunday, the seventeenth, the elections began.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1836.

We copy into to-day's paper, the Prospectus of the New Colonial Bank, and the notice of Mr. CARTER, Agent of that Establishment as published in the *Sherbrooke Farmer's Advocate of Lower Canada*, of the 6th of August last.

That a Bank conducted upon proper principles of reciprocity, would confer a great benefit upon this Colony, no one will deny; but before we take upon us, the responsibility of advocating the present scheme, we must be better informed, as to the detail of the intended proceedings of the Directors.— The Scottish system of Banking, by paying Cash upon demand, for the Notes issued, has stood the test of time, and has been justly lauded by the cleverest statesmen of all countries; if it be the object of the proposed Bank, to pay Cash upon demand for their Notes, we are sure that it will obtain the countenance and support of the great body of the inhabitants of this Island.

We learn that the three Bridges at the River Head of HARBOR GRACE, together with the quarter of a mile of Road approaching thereto, will be completed on Saturday next. The Road from hence to CARBONAR has been proceeded with almost to the summit of Saddle Hill.

The New Stone Church in this Town will soon be completed—the tower and battlements will be finished in a few days—the interior has had one coat of plaster, and is now ready for the second—the gothic windows are all in, and the pewing ready to be put up—it will have the appearance when completed, of a neat English Village Church.— It is expected that it will be fit for Divine Service by the first of November next.

We understand that a Proclamation will be issued to-day for a new general election of members to serve in the ensuing House of Assembly.—*Ledger of yesterday.*