THE FISHERIES.

1. RIGHTS AS DEFINED BY TREATY.

The convention of 1818, hereinafter referred to, gives to

American fishermen-1. The right, in common with British fishermen, to fish within three marine miles of the land on all the coasts marked red, blue, and yellow, respectively, on the annexed

map.
2. Prior to the negotiation of the treaty of 1818, France
had secured for her fishermen, by treaty with Great Britain, had secured for her fishermen, by treaty with Great Britain, a similar right on all the coast marked red. Hence it follows that the American fishermen, as to that portion of the coast, enjoy the right to fish in common with the French as well as the British fishermen.

3. The additional right as to the coast marked blue to land, and dry, and cure fish, so long as the coast is unsettled.

[As to this right, it is to be observed that it is said to be important as to the cod-fisheries, but unimportant as to the mackerel-fisheries. The cod are usually split and dried on shore; the mackerel are cured on board.]

4. The "privilege" is also reserved to the American fishermen to enter the British North American bays or harbors, not included within the limits of coast so marked in colors, "for the purpose of shelter and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood, and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever."

[The United States claim that this is a privilege to their fishing vessels to go in and out of those bays and harbors for the purposes named without the custom house formalities, and is not to be confounded with the right which all vessels which bear the flag of the United States have to enter the open British ports for the purpose of trade, or any other purpose lawful under the customs of nations.]

5. Except as above defined, the United States renounce forever the liberty to take, dry, or care fish within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors of the British dominions in America.

2. CHARACTER OF THE FISHERIES.

The fisheries are known as the deep sea and the in-shore

are understood to have been the principal cause of the trouble. The former include, and in fact mainly consist of, the cod and halibut fisheries.