

See Appendix.

deep-sea mackerel fishery. Mr. Howe's letter also shows that the annual Appropriation Act for 1851 contains a clause granting the above-mentioned bounty. Prince Edward Island has likewise followed the example of Nova Scotia, and has passed an Act whereby a bounty of 12s. 6d. per ton is allowed for three years on vessels engaged in the cod and mackerel fisheries, and from 10l. to 100l. granted to persons owning the greatest number of boats, and catching the largest quantity of fish in a season. This Act, though in operation, has not yet received the confirmation of the Queen.

Intimately connected with the general question of Bounties on the trade of the British North American Provinces, there is a further one as to the protection to be afforded to the Local Fisheries, on which the following statement is submitted for information.

It is well known that by the terms of the definitive Treaty of Peace with the United States in 1783, the citizens of that country acquired the right of fishing on the Grand Bank, and all other banks of Newfoundland, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and in all other places where the inhabitants of both countries used at any time previously to fish. They also obtained leave to fish on the coasts of all other the British dominions in America, and in any of the unsettled bays, harbours, and creeks of Nova Scotia, the Magdalen Islands, and Labrador, so long as the same remained unsettled. On the conclusion of the war of 1812, Great Britain maintained that the Treaty of 1783 was no longer in existence, the war having annulled its stipulations, and the American fishing-vessels were consequently driven off the coast. This measure was protested against by the American Government, and a negotiation having ensued on the subject, a Convention was finally agreed to in 1818, which still regulates the fishing rights of the United States. That Convention permitted the Americans to fish at certain places on the coasts of Newfoundland and elsewhere, in return for which the Americans renounced for ever the liberty of fishing within three miles of any other part of the British coasts in America. Permission was, however, accorded to them to enter the bays for shelter, to repair damages, and obtain wood and water. In virtue of this Convention, the