

The Treaties of Paris dated 1814 and 1815, merely restored things to the condition in which they were in 1792.

It is impossible to procure reliable data shewing in what manner the Declaration of 1783 was then interpreted; probably the disturbed state of European affairs prevented much thought being bestowed on Newfoundland.

TREATY OF PARIS—1814.

Art. 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, on the Continents of America, Africa and Asia, with exception, however, of the Islands of Tobago and St. Lucia and the Isle of France and its Dependencies, especially Rod-rigues and Les Sechelles, 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.

Art. —“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.”

TREATY OF PARIS—1815.

Art. 11.—“The Treaty of Paris of the Thirtieth of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fourteen, and the final Act of the