

sively reserved to the subjects of each country), and certain rivers and mouths of rivers to be determined by a Commission to be appointed for that purpose. Certain articles of produce of the British Colonies and of the United States were admitted to each country, respectively, free of duty. The Treaty was to remain in force for ten years, and further for twelve months after either party should have given notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same.

Some difficulty was experienced in regard to Newfoundland, but at length a clause was agreed to, providing that if the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, the Provincial Parliament of Newfoundland, and the Congress of the United States should agree that Newfoundland should be included, all the provisions and stipulations of the Treaty should apply to that Colony.

The Commission for the designation of the places reserved to each country from the common right of fishing met subsequently, and was engaged for some years in determining the places to which the exclusive right of fishing applied. It is, however, unnecessary here to do more than notice this fact, as the reservations in question are expressly mentioned under Article XX of the Treaty of Washington of 1871.

From the year 1854 until 1865 the Reciprocity Treaty continued in force, and no further difficulties appear to have arisen on questions connected with the fisheries; but on the 17th of March of that year, Mr. Adams, the United States' Minister in England, informed the British Government that he was instructed to give notice that at the expiration of twelve months from that day the Reciprocity Treaty was to terminate. This notice was given in pursuance of a Resolution of Congress approved by the President of the United States.

Termination of Reciprocity Treaty,  
and revival of Convention of  
818.

Efforts were made on the part of Her Majesty's Government towards a renewal of the Treaty, but these from various reasons proving unsuccessful, the Treaty came to an end on the 17th of March, 1866; and, as a consequence, the provisions of the Convention of 1818 revived on the same day, and remain in effect at the present moment, except in so far as they are affected by the