

by demagogues anxious for change, but by the Government and the House of Assembly speaking for the people of Newfoundland, speaking also the feelings of the men generally of North America. Having examined the causes of complaint, and collected evidence bearing upon the subject, we have been enabled to arrive at conclusions which we submit for the consideration of those who are anxious to maintain the honour and integrity of their country, and who see that this can only be done by a reversal of those acts by which these are endangered.

1. That the British Minister, by the treaty signed at London, January 14th, 1857, has *wilfully* sacrificed the rights of the subjects of Britain in North America by giving to French subjects exclusively a large portion of the coast of Newfoundland, and a concurrent right on the coast of Labrador, upon which to take fish, &c.

2. That the Treaty of January 14th, 1857, is also an infringement of the privileges guaranteed by Treaty to the subjects of the United States.

3. That the fisheries of North America have long been considered important in both a commercial and political point of view, and that, to give to other powers rights even equal with our own subjects, is to weaken our own power, and to advance the interests of a foreign state at the expense of our own.

4. That the French have always looked to these fisheries as a means of supplying their navy with hardy seamen, and to extend their privileges there is to strengthen the forces of a foreign power which may be used to coerce England in the future.

5. That the Treaty stipulates in Art. 20 that it shall come into operation as soon as the laws required to carry it into effect shall have been passed by the Imperial Parliament and the Legislature of Newfoundland; that the latter having refused their consent to this measure should render it null and void; but that, the French Emperor having promulgated the Treaty in a decree in the *Moniteur*, the French fishermen are preparing to enforce the powers given them, thus rendering inoperative the action of the Legislature of Newfoundland, and bringing into contempt their authority.

6. That this action on the part of France is calculated to endanger the peace between the two countries.

7. That the general effect of this Treaty will be to ruin a great portion of our fellow subjects in North America, thereby engendering distrust and disaffection, thus tending to the dismemberment of the Empire, and to foster and increase the ill-feeling that already exists against us in the United States. To England it is the consummation of that treason commenced by the declaration signed by the plenipotentiaries at the Paris Conferences in 1856, which, by abrogating our maritime law, renders our navy useless in time of war, the action of this treaty being such as to prevent