

that vessels of the United States are denied in ports of the British provinces in North America bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, or in the waters adjacent to said provinces, rights to which such vessels are entitled by Treaty or by the law of nations, he may, by Proclamation, prohibit vessels bearing the British flag and coming from such ports from entering the ports of the United States, or from exercising such privileges therein as he may in his Proclamation define ; and if, on and after the date at which such Proclamation takes effect, the master or other person in charge of any of such vessels shall do, in the ports, harbours, or waters of the United States, for or on account of such vessel, any act forbidden by such Proclamation aforesaid, such vessel, and its rigging, tackle, furniture, and boats, and all the goods on board, shall be liable to seizure and forfeiture to the United States ; and any person or persons preventing or attempting to prevent, or aiding any other person in preventing or attempting to prevent, any officer of the United States from enforcing this Act, shall forfeit and pay to the United States 1,000 dollars, and shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

Section 2. That the President may also, by such Proclamation, forbid the entrance into the United States of all merchandize coming by land from the provinces of British North America, and may also forbid the entrance into the United States of the cars, locomotives, or other rolling-stock of any Railway Company chartered under the Laws of said provinces ; and upon proof that the privileges secured by Article 29 of the Treaty concluded between the United States and Great Britain on the 8th day of May, 1871, are denied as to goods, wares, and merchandize arriving at the ports of British North America, the President may also, by Proclamation, forbid the exercise of the like privileges as to goods, wares, and merchandize arriving in any of the ports of the United States ; and any person violating or attempting to violate the provisions of any Proclamation issued under this section shall forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of 1,000 dollars, and shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

Sec. 3. That whenever, after the issuance of a Proclamation under this Act, the President is satisfied that the denial of rights and privileges on which his Proclamation was based no longer exists, he may withdraw the Proclamation, or so much thereof as he may deem proper, and reissue the same thereafter when in his judgment the same shall be necessary.

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No. 41.

*Sir L. West to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received February 3.)*

My Lord,

*Washington, January 19, 1887.*

WITH reference to my preceding despatch, I have the honour to inclose to your Lordship herewith copies of a preamble and Resolution offered in the Senate in the same sense as the Bill introduced into the House of Representatives on the Fisheries question.

I have, &c.

(Signed) L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

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Inclosure in No. 41.

*Extract from the "Congressional Record" of January 19, 1887.*

FISHING RIGHTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

*Mr. Gorman* submitted the following Resolution, which was read :—

“Whereas it appears from documents laid before the Senate that the ancient rights of the United States’ fishermen, when bound to the north-east deep-sea fisheries, of transit through Canadian waters, with the incidents appertaining thereto, of shelter, repair, and provisioning in the adjacent ports, such rights being founded on international law and on Treaty, have been obstructed by Canadian authorities, such obstruction being attended by indignity and annoyance, and followed by great loss to the parties interested in such fishing vessels ; and

“Whereas such transit, with its incidents of temporary shelter, repair, and pro-