

British Government as well as exposed to the violence of the coast fishermen. Under this unhappy and unexpected failure of accord between the two Governments as to the measure of the inshore fishing privileges secured to our fisherman by the Treaty of Washington, as developed in this correspondence, it becomes the imperative duty of this Government to consider what measures should be taken to maintain the rights of our people under the Treaty, as we understand them, and to obtain redress for their expulsion from the enjoyment of their rights.

So far as this diminution of these privileges calls for a reconsideration of the Treaty equivalents already parted with by this Government and received by Great Britain, as suitable to the failure of the privileges thus purchased and paid for, by this denial of their exercise so as to be valuable or desirable to our people, that subject necessarily must be remitted to diplomatic correspondence.

The only continuing consideration the United States is paying for the Treaty period, for the expected enjoyment of the Treaty concessions, is the remission of our customs duties upon the fish products of the provincial share in these fisheries. I respectfully advise that it be recommended to Congress to re-enforce the duties upon fish and fish oil, the products of the provincial fisheries, as they existed before the Treaty of Washington came into operation, to so continue until the two Governments shall be in accord as to the interpretation and execution of the Fishery Articles of the Treaty of Washington, and in the adjustment of the grievance of our fishermen from the infraction of their rights under that Treaty.

This measure will give to our fishermen, while excluded from the enjoyment of the inshore fisheries under the continued enforcement of the British interpretation of the Treaty, a restoration of the domestic market for the product of their own fishing industry, as it stood before its freedom was thrown open to the provincial fishermen in exchange for the free fishery opened to our fishermen.

I respectfully advise, also, submitting to the consideration of Congress the propriety of authorizing the examination and auditing of the claims of our fishermen for injuries suffered by the infraction or denial of their Treaty privileges, with the view of some ultimate provision by Convention with Great Britain or by this Government for their indemnity.

(Signed) W. M. EVARTS.

*Mr. Cox.*—I move the letters and accompanying papers be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

*Mr. Loring.*—I move, Mr. Speaker, that the Message of the President and the accompanying Report of the Secretary of State be printed in the "Record," and that, together with the accompanying papers, they be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

*Mr. Cox.*—Besides being printed in the "Record," that, together with the Message and accompanying letter of the Secretary of State, the correspondence also be printed in the usual form.

There was no objection, and it was ordered accordingly.

No. 12.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Thornton.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, June 9, 1880.*

I HAD to-day an interview with the United States' Minister at this Court respecting the Fortune Bay affair.

Mr. Lowell stated that there was a much stronger and deeper feeling on the other side of the Atlantic upon this question than was appreciated here. There was, he said, a feeling that a wrong had been done which ought to be redressed.

We agreed that this was a reason why both Governments should try to settle the question.

I observed that the present Government had not their reputation to make as to a wish to act in a conciliatory manner towards the United States, but that we could make no concession which could not be made with perfect justification.

I then asked Mr. Lowell whether he had any suggestions to make. He replied, "none;" that his instructions were to conform his language to that of Mr. Evarts' note. I inquired whether it would not be possible to separate the two questions of the interpretation of the Treaty and of the attack upon the American fishermen. He