

*Statement shewing gross and nett receipts, income and profits, Nova Scotia electric telegraph company, for 1853.*

Dr.

1853.				
To amount of expenses of various offices for year,		£2111	17	8
"    Paid New Brunswick telegraph company,		1087	4	10
"    "    Repairs of lines during year,		650	0	0
"    "    Interest on monies borrowed,		524	18	11
"    "    Contingencies,		464	3	0
			4838	4 5
			<hr/>	
			£4838	4 5
			<hr/>	
	To balance,		£354	11 8

Cr.

1853.				
By gross receipts of offices for year,		£4483	12	9
Balance,			354	11 8
			£4838	4 5

[Errors and omissions excepted.]

Halifax, December 31st, 1853.

The above account, taken from the books and vouchers of the company, to the best of my knowledge, is correct.

P. S. HAMILTON,  
Secretary N. S. El. Tel. company.

Sworn to at Halifax, this 3rd day }  
of February, A. D. 1854, }  
before me,

L. HARTSHORNE, J. P.

No. 14.

(See page 413.)

EXTRACTS OF TREATIES RELATING TO THE FISHERIES.  
FRANCE.

TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

*Signed at Utrecht, the 31st March and 11th April, 1713.*

EXTRACT. (*Translation.*)

XIII.\* The island called Newfoundland, with the adjacent islands, shall, from this time forward, belong of right wholly to Great Britain; and to that end the town and fortress of Placentia, and whatever other places in the said island are in the possession of the

\* Renewed by article V. of the treaty of Paris, 1763.

the French, shall be yielded and given up, within seven months from the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, or sooner, if possible, by the most christian king, to those who have a commission from the queen of Great Britain for that purpose. Nor shall the most christian king, his heirs and successors, or any of their subjects, at any time hereafter, lay claim to any right to the said island and islands, or to any part of it or them. Moreover it shall not be lawful for the subjects of France to fortify any place in the said island of Newfoundland, or to erect any buildings there, besides stages made of boards, and huts necessary and usual for drying of fish ; or to resort to the said island, beyond the time necessary for fishing and drying of fish. But it shall be allowed to the subjects of France, to catch fish, and to dry them on land, in that part only, and in no other besides that, of the said island of Newfoundland, which stretches from the Cape Bonavista to the northern point of the said island, and from thence running down by the western side, reaches as far as the place called Point Riche. But the island called Cape Breton, as also all others, both in the mouth of the River St. Lawrence and in the Gulf of the same name, shall hereafter belong of right to the French ; and the most christian king shall have all manner of liberty to fortify any place or places there.

Done at Utrecht, the 31st March and 11th April, 1713.

(Signed) JOHN BRISTOL, C.P.S. (L.S.)  
STRAFFORD, (L.S.)  
HUXELLES, (L.S.)  
MESNAGER, (L.S.)

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DEFINITIVE TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE (AND SPAIN.)

*Signed in Paris, the 10th February, 1763.*

EXTRACT. (*Translation.*)

V.\* The subjects of France shall have the liberty of fishing and drying on a part of the coasts of Newfoundland, such as is specified in article XIII. of the treaty of Utrecht ; which article is renewed and confirmed by the present treaty (except what relates to the island of Cape Breton, as well as to the other islands and coasts in the mouth and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.) And his Britannic majesty consents to leave to the subjects of the most christian king, the liberty of fishing in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on condition that the subjects of France do not exercise the said fishery, but at the distance of three leagues from all the coasts belonging to Great Britain, as well those of the continent as those of the islands situated in the said Gulf of St. Lawrence. And as to what relates to the fishery on the coasts of the island of Cape Breton out of the said Gulf, the subjects of the most christian king shall not be permitted to exercise the said fishery, but at the distance of fifteen leagues from the coasts of the island of Cape Breton ; and the fishery on the coasts of Nova Scotia or Acadia, and every where else out of the said Gulf, shall remain on the footing of former treaties.

VI. The king of Great Britain cedes the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, in full right, to his most christian majesty, to serve as a shelter to the French fishermen ; and his said most christian majesty engages not to fortify the said islands, to erect no buildings upon them, but merely for the convenience of the fishery, and to keep upon them a guard of fifty men only for the police.

Done at Paris, the 10th of February, 1763.

(Signed) BEDFORD, C.P.S. (L.S.)  
CHOISEUL, DUC DE PRASLIN, (L.S.)  
EL MARQ. DE GRIMALDI, (L.S.)

Definitive

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\* Renewed by article XIII. of the definitive treaty of peace, 1814.

## DEFINITIVE TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

*Signed at Versailles, 3rd of September, 1783.\**EXTRACT. (*Translation as laid before parliament.*)

IV. His majesty the king of Great Britain is maintained in his right to the island of Newfoundland, and to the adjacent islands, as the whole were assured to him by the thirteenth article of the treaty of Utrecht, excepting the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, which are ceded in full right by the present treaty to his most christian majesty.

V. His majesty the most christian king, in order to prevent the quarrels which have hitherto arisen between the two nations of England and France, consents to renounce the right of fishing which belongs to him in virtue of the aforesaid article of the treaty of Utrecht, from Cape Bonavista to Cape St. John, situated on the eastern coast of Newfoundland, in fifty degrees north latitude; and his majesty the king of Great Britain consents, on his part, that the fishery assigned to the subjects of his most christian majesty, beginning at the said Cape St. John, passing to the north, and descending by the western coast of the island of Newfoundland, shall extend to the place called Cape Raye, situated in forty-seven degrees fifty minutes latitude.—The French fishermen shall enjoy the fishery which is assigned to them by the present article as they had the right to enjoy that which was assigned to them by the treaty of Utrecht.

VI. With regard to the fishery in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the French shall continue to exercise it conformably to the fifth article of the treaty of Paris.

Done at Versailles, the 3rd of Sept., 1783.

(Signed)

MANCHESTER, (L.S.)

GRAVIER DE VERGENNES, (L.S.)

\* Renewed by article XIII. of the definitive treaty of peace, 1814.

*British declaration, signed at Versailles, 3rd of September, 1783.*

## EXTRACT.

The king having entirely agreed with his most christian majesty upon the articles of the definitive treaty, will seek every means which shall not only ensure the exclusion thereof, with his accustomed good faith and punctuality, but will besides give, on his part, all possible efficacy to the principles which shall prevent even the least foundation of dispute for the future.

To this end, and in order that the fishermen of the two nations may not give cause for daily quarrels, his Britannic majesty will take the most positive measures for preventing his subjects from interrupting, in any manner, by their competition, the fishery of the French, during the temporary exercise of it which is granted to them upon the coasts of the Island of Newfoundland; and he will, for this purpose, cause the fixed settlements which shall be formed there to be removed. His Britannic majesty will give orders that the French fishermen be not incommoded in cutting the wood necessary for the repair of their scaffolds, huts, and fishing vessels.

The thirteenth article of the treaty of Utrecht, and the method of carrying on the fishery which has at all times been acknowledged, shall be the plan upon which the fishery shall be carried on there; it shall not be deviated from by either party; the French fishermen building only their scaffolds, confining themselves to the repair of their fishing vessels, and not wintering there; the subjects of his Britannic majesty, on their part, not molesting in any manner the French fishermen during their fishing, nor injuring their scaffolds during their absence.

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The king of Great Britain, in ceding the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon to France, regards them as ceded for the purpose of serving as a real shelter to the French fishermen, and in full confidence that these possessions will not become an object of jealousy between the two nations ; and that the fishery between the said Islands and that of Newfoundland shall be limited to the middle of the channel.

Given at Versailles, the 3rd of September, 1783.

(Signed) MANCHESTER, (L. S.)

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*French counter-declaration, signed at Versailles, the 3rd of September, 1783.*

EXTRACT.

The principles which have guided the king in the whole course of the negotiations which preceded the re-establishment of peace, must have convinced the king of Great Britain that his majesty has had no other design than to render it solid and lasting, by preventing, as much as possible, in the four quarters of the world, every subject of discussion and quarrel. The king of Great Britain undoubtedly places too much confidence in the uprightness of his majesty's intentions, not to rely upon his constant attention to prevent the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon from becoming an object of jealousy between the two nations.

As to the fishery on the coasts of Newfoundland, which has been the object of the new arrangements settled by the two sovereigns upon this matter, it is sufficiently ascertained by the fifth article of the treaty of peace signed this day, and by the declaration likewise delivered to-day, by his Britannic majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary; and his majesty declares that he is fully satisfied on this head.

In regard to the fishery between the Island of Newfoundland and those of St. Pierre and Miquelon, it is not to be carried on, by either party, but to the middle of the channel ; and his majesty will give the most positive orders, that the French fishermen shall not go beyond this line. His majesty is firmly persuaded that the king of Great Britain will give like orders to the English fishermen.

Given at Versailles, the 3rd of September, 1783.

(Signed) GRAVIER DE VERGENNES.

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UNITED STATES.

EXTRACT FROM CONVENTION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

*Signed at London, October 20, 1818.*

His majesty the king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the United States of America, desirous to cement the good understanding which happily subsists between them, have, for that purpose, named their respective plenipotentiaries, that is to say : his majesty, on his part, has appointed the right honorable Frederick John Robinson, treasurer of his majesty's navy, and president of the committee of privy council for trade and plantations ; and Henry Goulburn, esquire, one of his majesty's under secretaries of state ;—and the president of the United States has appointed Albert Gallatin, their envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of France ; and Richard Rush, their envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of his Britannic majesty—who, after having exchanged their respective full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed to and concluded the following articles :

I. Whereas differences have arisen respecting the liberty claimed by the United States, for the inhabitants thereof, to take, dry, and cure fish, on certain coasts, bays, harbors and creeks, of his Britannic majesty's dominions in America, it is agreed between the high contracting parties, that the inhabitants of the said United States shall have, forever, in common with the subjects of his Britannic majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind, on that part of the southern coast of Newfoundland which extends from Cape Ray to the Rameau Islands, on the western and northern coast of Newfoundland, from the said Cape Ray to the Quirpon Islands, on the shores of the Magdalen Islands, and also on the coasts, bays, harbors and creeks, from Mount Joly, on the southern coast of Labrador, to and through the streights of Belleisle, and thence northwardly indefinitely along the coast, without prejudice, however, to any of the exclusive rights of the Hudson Bay company; and that the American fishermen shall also have liberty, for ever, to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbors and creeks of the southern part of the coast of Newfoundland, here above described, and of the coast of Labrador; but so soon as the same, or any portion thereof, shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such portion so settled, without previous agreement for such purpose, with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors of the ground. And the United States hereby renounce for ever, any liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof, to take, dry, or cure fish, on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors of his Britannic majesty's dominions in America, not included within the above-mentioned limits: provided, however, that the American fishermen shall be admitted to enter such bays or harbors for the purpose of shelter and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood, and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever; but they shall be under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their taking, drying, or curing fish therein, or in any other manner whatever abusing the privileges hereby reserved to them.

## No. 15.

(See page 421.)

*Aggregate list of articles purchased for the use of the Halifax asylum for the poor, during the year 1853.*

Amount due the bank of Nova Scotia 31st December, 1852,		£262 17 9
Barley, 42 cwt. 3 qrs.,	£41 14 3	
Beer, 6215 galls.,	45 0 9	
Beef and mutton, 26967 lbs.,	344 19 3	
Butter, 1107 lbs.,	44 7 0	
Bread, 45 cwt.,	49 16 3	
		525 17 6
Bakery—baker's salary,	£36 0 0	
Wood,	4 14 10	
	40 14 10	
Coals, 36 chals.,	56 11 3	
Contingencies—expended by the matron, whose account is audited monthly by the acting com.,	181 0 0	
Clothing—blankets, sheets, bedding, &c.	233 18 2	
Chocolate, 1400 lbs.,	24 15 10	
Coffee, 161 lbs.,	5 7 4	
Cows and horse—hay, bran, shoeing horse, &c.,	34 10 3	
		576 17 8
		Cottage,