he shall have served in such Office Twenty Years, and an Annuity not exceeding One thousand five hundred Pounds in case he shall have served in such Office for Thirty Years or more; in which Letters Patent the Cause or Ground for making thereof shall be distinctly stated and specified, and which respective Annuities so to be granted shall be charged upon and paid out of the said Consolidated Fund, in the Manner and subject to the Provisions made by the said recited Act of the Fourth Year of the Reign of His said Majesty King *George* the Fourth in respect of the several annual Sums grantable as aforesaid thereunder: Provided always, that if any such Chief Remembrancer shall have previously held the Office of Second Remembrancer of the said Court, it shall be lawful, in estimating the said several Periods of his Service as Chief Remembrancer, to reckon any Period during which he may have previously served in and executed the Duties of Second Remembrancer of the said Court: Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall prejudice or affect any Grant of Annuity made under the Provisions of the said recited Act before the passing of this Act.

Act may be amended, &c.

VII. And be it enacted, That this Act may be amended or repealed by any Act to be passed in this present Session of Parliament.

CAP. LXXIX.

An Act to carry into effect a Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the *French* concerning the Fisheries in the Seas between the *British* Islands and *France*. [22d *August* 1843.]

'WHEREAS a Convention was concluded between Her Majesty and the King of the *French* on the Second Day of *August* in the Year One thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine defining the Limits of the Oyster Fishery between the Island of *Jersey* and the neighbouring Coast of *France*, and also defining the Limits of the exclusive Right of Fishery on all other Parts of the Coasts of the *British* Islands and *France*: And whereas by the Eleventh Article of the said Convention it is stipulated and agreed, that "With a view to prevent the Collisions which now from Time to Time take place on the Seas lying between the Coasts of *Great Britain* and of *France* between the Trawlers and the Line and long Net Fishers of the Two Countries, the High Contracting Parties agree to appoint, within Two Months after the Exchange of the Ratifications of the present Convention, a Commission, consisting of an equal Number of Individuals of each Nation, who shall prepare a Set of Regulations for the Guidance of the Fishermen of the Two Countries in the Seas above mentioned; the Regulations so drawn up shall be submitted by the said Commissioners to the Two Governments respectively for Approval and Confirmation; and the High

'Contracting Parties engage to propose to the Legislatures of 'their respective Countries such Measures as may be neces- 'sary for the Purpose of carrying into effect the Regulations 'which may be thus approved and confirmed:" And whereas, 'pursuant to the said Convention, Commissioners duly appoint- 'ed and authorized by Her Majesty and His Majesty the King 'of the *French* respectively have agreed upon certain Articles 'set forth in the Schedule annexed to this Act for the Guid- 'ance of the Fishermen of the Two Countries in the Seas 'lying between the Coasts of the United Kingdom of *Great* '*Britain* and *Ireland* and those of the Kingdom of *France*, 'which Articles, in further Fulfilment of the said Convention, 'have been approved and confirmed on the Part of Her Ma- 'jesty by One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, 'and on the Part of His Majesty the King of the *French* by 'the Ambassador Extraordinary of His said Majesty to the 'Court of *London*:' Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That the said Articles shall be binding on all Persons, and shall have the Force of Law, as fully as if they were herein severally and specially enacted.

Confirmation of Articles.

II. 'And whereas by the said Convention and Articles '*French* Fishermen are forbidden to fish in the Seas between 'the *British* Islands and *France* within the Distance of Three 'Miles from Low-water Mark, as defined in the said Conven- 'tion and Articles, but are not forbidden to fish anywhere be- 'yond the said Distance of Three Miles: And whereas by an 'Act passed in the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, intituled '*An Act for the Regulation of the Pilchard Fishery in the Counties* '*of* Devon *and* Cornwall, the taking of Fish in the Manner 'therein mentioned is forbidden, unless it be at the Distance 'of One League and a Half at least from the Shores of *Devon* 'and *Cornwall* respectively;' be it enacted, That after the pass- ing of this Act the said Act of the Reign of King *Charles* the Second shall be construed as if instead of the Distance of One League and a Half the Distance specified in the said Convention and Articles had been therein inserted and specified as the Distance within which such taking of Fish as is therein mentioned is forbidden, that is to say, the Distance of Three geographical Miles (of which Sixty make a Degree of Latitude), which Distance shall be reckoned from Low-water Mark, except in Bays, the Mouths of which do not exceed Ten such geographical Miles in Width; and for such Bays shall be reckoned from a straight Line drawn from Low-water Mark off one Headland to Low-water Mark off the other Headland of such Bays respectively.

Amendment of 13 & 14 Car. 2. c. 28.

III. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council appointed for Trade and Foreign Plantations, if and when they shall think fit, to appoint so many Persons as they shall think

For enforcing Convention and Articles.

necessary to ensure the due Execution of the said Convention and Articles, and it shall be lawful for every Person so authorized, at all reasonable Times, upon producing his Authority, if required, to board or enter upon and examine every *British* Vessel, and to examine the Nets, Instruments, and Implements of Fishing thereunto belonging or used therewith; and if any of the said Nets, Instruments, or Implements of Fishing shall be found in contravention of the said Convention and Articles they shall be forfeited to Her Majesty, and the Person in whose Possession the same shall be found shall, on Conviction, be liable to a Penalty of not less than Eight Shillings or more than Three Pounds, or to be imprisoned, with or without hard Labour, for any Time not less than Two Days and not longer than Ten Days, or if convicted more than once of having such unlawful Nets, Instruments, or Implements in his Possession, shall be liable to a Penalty not more than Six Pounds, or to be imprisoned, with or without hard Labour, for any Time not longer than Twenty Days.

Board of Trade empowered to make Bye Laws for Protection of Fisheries.

IV. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council appointed for Trade and Foreign Plantations, from Time to Time as may become necessary, to make and ordain such Rules and Bye Laws as to them shall seem expedient for the more effectual Performance of the said Convention and Articles, and from Time to Time to annul or alter the same, and substitute others instead thereof; and it shall be lawful for the Lords of the said Committee to impose any Penalty not exceeding Five Pounds in all Cases where any Penalty is not fixed by this Act or by the said Articles for any Breach of the said Rules and Bye Laws, and to direct that all Nets, Instruments, or Implements of Fishing whatsoever used contrary to any of such Rules and Bye Laws shall be forfeited, destroyed, or removed, as the Case may require; provided always, that all such Rules and Bye Laws shall be approved by Her Majesty, with the Advice of Her Privy Council, and all the said Rules and Bye Laws, when so approved and confirmed, and until annulled or altered by the like Authority, shall be binding on all Persons as if the same had been herein enacted.

Publication of Bye Laws.

V. And be it enacted, That the said Rules and Bye Laws, when approved as aforesaid, shall be printed, and a Copy of the same shall be deposited with the Clerk of the Peace for each County adjoining the Seas in which such Rules and Bye Laws are proposed to be enforced, and in the Islands of *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, *Sark*, *Alderney*, and *Man*, and with all the Collectors of the Customs and Coast-guard Officers at the different Stations, and in such and so many Places as to the Lords of the said Committee shall seem fit; and printed Copies of the said Rules and Bye Laws shall be provided by the Lords of the said Committee, and sold at a Price not exceeding One Shilling for each Copy; and Notice, both of the Publication of the same, and the Place or Places where the same may be bought, shall be given for Three Calendar Months subsequent

subsequent to the Publication thereof in such of the Metropolitan and Provincial Newspapers as the Lords of the said Committee shall appoint; and for the Purpose of convicting any Person offending against the said Rules and Bye Laws, a printed Copy of such Rules and Bye Laws obtained from the Office of any Clerk of the Peace with whom the same may be lodged, and certified by him to be a true Copy thereof, shall be taken as Evidence of such Rules and Bye Laws, and the due Publication thereof.

Articles may be suspended in Ireland while there is no Mixed Fishery there. 5&6 Vict. c. 106.

VI. 'And whereas an Act was passed in the last Session of 'Parliament, intituled *An Act to regulate the* Irish *Fisheries*, and 'it is not expedient to interfere with the Provisions of the 'said Act further than is necessary for giving full Effect to 'the said Convention and Articles;' be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Lords of the said Committee, by a Rule or Rules to be made by them from Time to Time, and approved of by Her Majesty with the Advice of Her Privy Council, to suspend the Operation of the said Articles and of this Act, or such Part of them as to them shall seem fit, with respect to the Fisheries on the Coast of *Ireland*, or on any Part thereof, so long as such Fisheries shall be carried on exclusively by the Subjects of Her Majesty, and also, with the like Approval, to make such Bye Laws as to them shall seem fit for enforcing the said Articles and this Act on the said Coast of *Ireland*, or on any Part thereof, as soon as the same shall be frequented for the Purpose of Fishery by *French* Fishermen.

Rules and Bye Laws to be laid before Parliament.

VII. And be it enacted, That all Rules and Bye Laws made by the Lords of the said Committee in pursuance of this Act shall be laid bofere Parliament within Six Weeks next after the Approval thereof by Her Majesty, if Parliament be then sitting, or if not, then within Six Weeks next after the next Meeting of Parliament.

Repeal of Part of 5&6 Vict. c. 106

VIII. And be it enacted, That so much of the last-recited Act as provides that the Commissioners of Public Works in *Ireland* shall divide the Coast of *Ireland* into Districts, for the Purpose of keeping a Registry of all Vessels engaged in Fishing on the said Coast, shall be repealed; and that the several Collectorships of Customs on the Coast of *Ireland* shall be substituted for the Districts established under the Authority of the said Act; and that the Numbers, Marks, and Letters by which all *British* Vessels engaged in Fishing between the Coasts of the United Kingdom and *France* shall be distinguished shall be in conformity with the said Convention and Articles; and the Registry of all such Vessels shall be kept under the Superintendence of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs, and in conformity with the said Convention and Articles.

Officers and Men of Her Majesty's Cruisers, and Officers and Men of Revenue and Coast-guard Service, empowered to

IX. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for such Officers and Petty Officers belonging to Her Majesty's Navy or Revenue Service, and for such Officers and Men of the Coast-guard Stations as shall be thereunto authorized by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs, and such Persons as shall be appointed as aforesaid by the Lords of the said Committee,

enforce the Provisions of this Act.

mittee, subject to such Directions as the Lords of the said Committee shall from Time to Time think fit to prescribe, to go on board any *British* Vessel employed in Fishing, and examine the Certificate of Registry, and Nets, Instruments, and Implements of Fishing belonging to or used with such Vessel, and whether the Regulations of this Act have been complied with, and whether the Master or other Persons on board such Vessel are carrying on the said Fishery in the Manner hereby required, and to seize any Nets, Instruments, or Implements of Fishing which are illegal or used contrary to the Provisions of this Act, or any of the Rules or Bye Laws made by the Lords of the said Committee; and it shall be lawful for the Officers and Men employed in Her Majesty's Navy or Revenue Service, and in the Coast-guard Service, and such other Persons as shall be appointed for that Purpose by the Lords of the said Committee, to execute for the Purposes of this Act, on Sea or on Land, the Warrants of any Justice or Justices of the Peace as fully as any Person authorized to execute Warrants of any Justice of the Peace may now execute the same on Land within their respective Districts, and also to do all such other Acts on Sea or Land, in relation to the Preservation of the Peace among Persons engaged in Fishing, and the Enforcement of the Provisions of this Act, as any Constable may lawfully do within the Limits of his Jurisdiction.

Penalty for obstructing Persons on Duty.

X. And be it enacted, That every Person assaulting, resisting, or wilfully obstructing any other Person, duly authorized under the Provisions of this Act to enforce the Execution of the said Articles, in the Performance of his Duty, on Conviction before any Magistrate or Justice of the Peace by the Oath of any credible Witness, or upon his own Confession, shall be liable to a Penalty not more than Five Pounds, or may be imprisoned, with or without hard Labour, for any Time not longer than Twenty-one Days.

Who shall have cognizance of Offences by British Subjects.

XI. And be it enacted, That all Offences against the said Articles, or against any Rule or Bye Law made in pursuance of this Act, committed by any of Her Majesty's Subjects may be heard and determined upon the Oath of any credible Witness or Witnesses, or upon the Confession of the Party accused, by any Magistrate or Justice of the Peace having Jurisdiction in the County or Place in which or in the Waters adjacent to which the Offence shall be committed or to which the Offender shall be brought; and every such Magistrate or Justice of the Peace shall have Power to award the Penalties provided by the said Articles, or by any such Rule or Bye Law respectively, for the Offence of which the Offender shall be convicted; and whenever any pecuniary Penalty and Forfeiture shall be imposed on any such Offender, and shall not be forthwith paid, with the reasonable Costs and Charges attending the Conviction, the same shall be levied by Distress and Sale of the Goods of the Offender by Warrant under the Hand and Seal of such Magistrate or Justice of the Peace.

XII. And

Who shall have cognizance of Offences by French Subjects within the British Fishery Limits.

XII. And be it enacted, That all Offences against the said Articles, or against any Rule or Bye Law made in pursuance of this Act, committed by any Subject of the King of the *French*, or any Person serving on board any *French* Fishing Boat or Vessel, within the Limits within which the general Right of Fishery is by the said Articles exclusively reserved to the Subjects of Her Majesty, may be heard and determined upon the Oath of any credible Witness or Witnesses, or upon the Confession of the Party accused by any Magistrate or Justice of the Peace having Jurisdiction in the County or Place in which or in the Waters adjacent to which the Offence shall have been committed or to which the Offender shall be brought; and the Offender, upon Conviction, shall pay such Penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds as the Magistrate or Justice of the Peace shall award, or instead of awarding a pecuniary Penalty, and also in case of the Nonpayment of any pecuniary Penalty awarded, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate or Justice of the Peace to order that the Vessel to which the Offender belongs shall be detained for any Period not exceeding Three Calendar Months.

Proceedings in case of Offences by French Subjects beyond the British Fishery Limits.

XIII. And be it enacted, That whenever any Subject of the King of the *French*, or any Person serving on board any *French* Fishing Boat or Vessel, charged with any Transgression against the said Convention and Articles, shall be brought into any *British* Port, pursuant to the Sixty-fifth Article, in order that the Offence may be duly established, it shall be lawful for the Person by whom such supposed Offender shall be so brought, or for any Person acting under his Authority, to take such supposed Offender forthwith before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, and all Constables and Peace Officers and others shall be required, if necessary, to give their Assistance for that Purpose; and it shall be lawful for the Magistrate or Justice of the Peace before whom any such supposed Offender shall be brought to inquire by all lawful Ways and Means into the Case; and a Copy of the Depositions, Minutes of Proceedings, and all other Documents concerning the Transgression shall be authenticated under the Hand of the Collector of Customs, and shall be sent by him to the *British* Consular Agent residing in the Port to which the Offender's Boat or Vessel belongs.

Compensation for Damage.

XIV. And be it enacted, That in all Cases where the Breach of any of the said Articles, or of any such Rules or Bye Laws, by any of the Subjects of the King of the *French* within the Limits within which the general Right of Fishery is by the said Articles exclusively reserved to the Subjects of Her Majesty, or by any of Her Majesty's Subjects, whether or not within the said Limits, shall have caused any Loss or Damage to any other Party or Parties, it shall be lawful for any Magistrate or Justice of the Peace before whom the Offence shall be inquired into to take Evidence of such Loss or Damage, and to award Compensation to the injured Party, and to enforce Payment of such Compensation, in like Manner as the Payment

of any pecuniary Penalty for any Offence against the said Articles may be enforced.

Salvage for Boats, &c. picked up at Sea.

XV. And be it enacted, That whenever any Fishing Boat, Rigging, Gear, or any other Appurtenance of any Fishing Boat, or any Net, Buoy, Float, or other Fishing Implement, shall have been found or picked up at Sea and brought into a *British* Port, and shall not be forthwith delivered to the Collector of Customs, pursuant to the Sixty-first Article, it shall be lawful for any Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, on Application of the said Collector, to issue his Warrant for delivering of the said Articles to such Collector, who shall take possession of the same, and deliver the same to the Owner thereof or his Representative, on Payment to him, for behoof of the Salvors, of such Compensation as the said Collector shall award pursuant to the Sixty-second Article.

Conviction not to be quashed for Want of Form.

XVI. And be it enacted, That no Conviction under this Act shall be quashed, set aside, or adjudged void or insufficient for Want of Form only, or liable to be removed, by Certiorari or otherwise, into Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, or any other of Her Majesty's Courts of Record, but every such Conviction shall be final to all Intents and Purposes unless the same shall be reversed on Appeal as herein-after provided; provided always, that no Person shall be convicted of any Offence committed against the Provisions of this Act unless the Prosecution for the same shall be commenced within Three Calendar Months from the Time of the Commission of such Offence.

Appeal.

XVII. And be it enacted, That, in any Case of a summary Conviction before any Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, any Person who shall think himself aggrieved by the Conviction may appeal to the Court of General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be next holden for the County or Place wherein the Cause of Complaint shall have arisen, if such Court shall not be holden within Twenty-one Days next after such Conviction, otherwise to the next Court but One, provided that such Person at the Time of the Conviction, or within Forty-eight Hours thereafter, shall enter into a Recognizance, with Two sufficient Securities conditioned personally to appear at the said Session, to try such Appeal, and to abide the further Judgment of the Court at such Session, and to pay such Costs as shall be by the last-mentioned Court awarded; and it shall be lawful for the Magistrate or Justice of the Peace by whom such Conviction shall have been made to bind over the Witnesses who shall have been examined in sufficient Recognizances to attend and be examined at the Hearing of such Appeal, and that every such Witness, on producing a Certificate of his being so bound, under the Hand of the said Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, shall be allowed Compensation for his Time, Trouble, and Expences in attending the Appeal, which Compensation shall be paid, in the first instance, by the Treasurer of the County or Borough, in like Manner as in Cases of Misdemeanor, under the Provisions of an Act passed in the Seventh Year of the

Reign of King *George* the Fourth, intituled *An Act for improving the Administration of Criminal Justice in* England; and in case the Appeal shall be dismissed, and the Conviction affirmed, the reasonable Expences of all such Witnesses attending as aforesaid, to be ascertained by the Court, shall be repaid to the Treasurer of the County or Borough by the Appellant. 7 G. 4. c. 64.

XVIII. And be it enacted, That in this Act the Words "*British* Vessel" shall be construed to mean every *British* or *Irish* Fishing Vessel or Fishing Boat, and also every Fishing Vessel or Fishing Boat belonging to any of the Islands of *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, *Sark*, *Alderney*, or *Man*, or any Island thereunto belonging, and the Words "*British* Port" shall be construed to mean any Port of *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, or of any of the said Islands. Meaning of "British Vessel," &c.

XIX. And be it enacted, That this Act may be amended or repealed by any Act to be passed in this Session of Parliament. Act may be amended, &c.

SCHEDULE to which the foregoing Act refers.

REGULATIONS for the Guidance of the Fishermen of Great Britain and of France, in the Seas lying between the Coasts of the Two Countries; prepared in pursuance of the Provisions of the Eleventh Article of the Convention concluded at Paris on the 2d of August 1839 between Her Majesty and the King of the French.

DECLARATION.

The undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on the one Part, and the Ambassador Extraordinary of His Majesty the King of the French at the Court of London on the other Part, having examined the annexed Regulations for the Guidance of the Fishermen of Great Britain and of France, in the Seas lying between the Coasts of the Two Countries, which Regulations have been prepared, in pursuance of the Provisions of the Eleventh Article of the Convention concluded at Paris on the 2d of August 1839 between Her Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of the French, by the Two Commissioners duly authorized to that Effect by their said Majesties, have, in the Name and on the Behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of His Majesty the King of the French, and by virtue of their respective full Powers, approved and confirmed, and do by these Presents approve and confirm, the said Regulations; reserving to their respective Governments, conformably to the Terms of the above-mentioned Article, to propose, if necessary, to the Legislatures of both Countries the Measures which may

may be required for carrying the said Regulations into execution.

In witness whereof the undersigned have signed the present Declaration, and have affixed thereto the Seals of their Arms.

Done at London, the Twenty-third Day of June in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

(L.S.) Aberdeen.
(L.S.) Ste. Aulaire.

The undersigned, namely,—

On the Part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Anthony Perrier, Esquire, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the Departments of Finistère, Morbihan,and Côtes du Nord in France;

And on the Part of the Kingdom of France, François Lange, Knight of the Royal Order of the Legion of Honour and Commissary of Marine of the First Class;

Duly appointed and authorized by their respective Governments to act as Commissioners for the Purpose of preparing a Set of Regulations for the Guidance of the Fishermen of the Two Countries, in the Seas lying between the Coasts of the United Kingdom and those of the Kingdom of France, in conformity with Article XI. of the Convention between Great Britain and France, signed at Paris on the 2d August 1839:

Have agreed upon the following Articles, which they submit to their respective Governments for Approval and Confirmation:—

Article I.—British and French Subjects fishing in the Seas lying between the Coasts of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and those of the Kingdom of France shall conform to the following Regulations.

Article II.—The Limits within which the general Right of Fishery is exclusively reserved to the Subjects of the Two Kingdoms respectively are fixed (with the Exception of those in Granville Bay) at Three Miles Distance from Low-water Mark.

With respect to Bays, the Mouths of which do not exceed Ten Miles in Width, the Three Mile Distance is measured from a straight Line drawn from Headland to Headland.

Article III.—The Miles mentioned in the present Regulations are geographical Miles, of which Sixty make a Degree of Latitude.

Article IV.—The Fishery Limits of Granville Bay, established upon special Principles, are defined in the First Article of the Convention of the Second of August One thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, as follow:

The Lines drawn between the Points designated by the Letters A., B., C., D., E., F., G., H., I., K. on the Chart annexed to the Convention are acknowledged as defining the Limits between which and the French Shore the Oyster Fishery shall be reserved exclusively to French

French Subjects; and these Lines are as follow; that is to say:—

The first Line runs from the Point A., Three Miles from Low-water Mark (Point Meinga bearing South), to the Point B., of which the Land-marks are Agon Tower on with the Clump of Trees upon Mount Huchon, and the Summit of Gros Mont in a Line with the Signal Post on Grand Isle.

The Second Line runs from the said Point B., towards Agon Tower and the Clump of Trees upon Mount Huchon in the Direction North, Sixty-four Degrees East, until at the Point C. it brings the Windmill of Lingreville to bear due East.

The Third Line runs from Point C. due East towards Lingreville Windmill until the Grand Huguenant is brought to bear on the Etat Rock at Point D.

The Fourth Line runs from Point D. Northward, and keeping the Grand Huguenant in one with the Etat Rock, until it intersects at E. a Line whose Land-marks are Agon Tower on with Coustances Cathedral.

The Fifth Line runs Eastward from Point E. to Point F., where the Steeple of Pirou is brought to bear in a Line with the Senequet Rock.

The Sixth Line runs from Point F., due North, to Point G., where the Steeple of Blainville is brought in a Line with the Senequet Rock.

The Seventh Line runs from Point G. (in the Direction of Pirou Steeple) to Point H., where the Lighthouse on Cape Carteret bears North, Twenty-four Degrees West.

The Eighth Line runs from Point H. to Point I. nearly abreast of Port Bail; Point I. having for Land-marks the Fort of Port Bail in a Line with the Steeple of Port Bail.

And finally, the Ninth Line runs from Point I. to the Three Grunes at Point K. where Cape Carteret bears East, Ten Degrees North, in a Line with Barneville Church.

All the Bearings specified in the present Article are to be taken according to the true Meridian, and not according to the Magnetic Meridian.

ARTICLE V.—It is forbidden to British Fishermen to set their Nets or to fish in any Manner whatsoever within the French Limits; and it is equally forbidden to French Fishermen to set their Nets or to fish in any Manner whatsoever within the British Limits.

ARTICLE VI.—All British and French Fishing Boats shall be numbered.

There shall be a Series of Numbers for the Fishing Boats belonging to each Collectorship of Customs in the United Kingdom, and a Series of Numbers for the Fishing

Fishing Boats belonging to each District of Maritime Registry in France; and to these Numbers shall be prefixed the initial Letters of the Names of the respective Collectorships or Districts.

Article VII.—Whereas there are in the United Kingdom several Collectorships of Customs, and in France several Districts of Maritime Registry, the Names of which begin with the same Letter, in which Case the initial Letter alone would not suffice; the distinguishing Letter or Letters for the Boats of each Collectorship or District shall be designated by the Board of Customs in the United Kingdom, and by the Ministry of Marine in France.

Article VIII.—The Letters and Numbers shall be placed on each Bow of the Boat, Three or Four Inches (Eight or Ten Centimètres French) below the Gunnel, and they shall be painted in White Oil Colour on a Black Ground.

For Boats of Fifteen Tons Burthen and upwards, the Dimensions of these Letters and Numbers shall be Eighteen Inches (Forty-five Centimètres French) in Height, and Two and a Half Inches (Six Centimètres French) in Breadth.

For Boats of less than Fifteen Tons Burthen, the Dimensions shall be Ten Inches (Twenty-five Centimètres French) in Height, and One Three and a Quarter Inch (Four Centimètres French) in Breadth.

The same Letters and Numbers shall also be painted on each Side of the Main Sail of the Boat in Black Oil Colour on White Sails, and in White Oil Colour on Tanned or Black Sails.

These Letters and Numbers on the Sails shall be One Third larger in every Way than those placed on the Bows of the Boat.

Article IX.—In order that the Fishing Boats of Jersey, Guernsey, and other Islands of the same Cluster may be distinguished from the Fishing Boats of the other British Islands, their Numbers shall precede the initial Letter of the Name of the Island to which such Boats may belong.

Each of these Islands shall have a separate Series of Numbers.

Article X.—All the Buoys, Barrels, and principal Floats of each Net, and all other Implements of Fishery, shall be marked with the same Letters and Numbers as those of the Boats to which they belong.

These Letters and Numbers shall be large enough to be easily distinguished. The Owners of Nets or other Fishing Implements may further distinguish them by any private Marks they judge proper.

Article XI.—The Letters and Numbers of British Fishing Boats shall be inserted on the Licences of those Boats, after

after having been entered in the Registry Book kept at the Collectorship of Customs.

The Letters and Numbers of French Fishing Boats shall be inserted on the Muster Rolls of those Boats, after being entered in the Registry Book kept at the Maritime Registry Office.

ARTICLE XII.—The Licences of British Fishing Boats and the Muster Rolls of French Fishing Boats shall contain the Description and Tonnage of each Boat, as well as the Names of its Owner and of its Master.

ARTICLE XIII.—The Fishermen of both Countries shall, when required, exhibit their Licences or Muster Rolls to the Commanders of the Fishing Cruisers, and to all other Persons of either Country, appointed to superintend the Fisheries.

ARTICLE XIV.—The Name of each Fishing Boat, and that of the Port to which she belongs, shall be painted in White Oil Colour on a Black Ground on the Stern of the said Boat, in Letters which shall be at least Three Inches (Eight Centimètres French) in Height, and Half an Inch (Twelve Millimètres French) in Breadth.

ARTICLE XV.—It is forbidden to efface, cover, or conceal in any Manner whatsoever, the Letters, Numbers, and Names placed on the Boats and on their Sails.

ARTICLE XVI.—Trawl Fishing may be carried on during all Seasons in the Seas lying between the Fishery Limits which have been fixed for the Two Countries.

ARTICLE XVII.—Trawls shall be made with Nets, the Meshes of which shall be at least One Inch and Three Quarters (Forty-five Millimètres French) square, from Knot to Knot, along the Line.

ARTICLE XVIII.—The Length of the Wooden Yard or Beam to which the upper Part of the Mouth of each Trawl-net shall be fastened shall not exceed Thirty-eight Feet (Eleven Mètres Five hundred Millimètres French).

ARTICLE XIX.—The under Part of the Trawl-net, to a Length of Ten Feet (Three Mètres French) from its Extremity, may be strengthened by Rubbing Pieces made of old Nets; but these Rubbing Pieces shall be so fastened that they shall not cross or narrow the Meshes of the Trawl-net, which must always remain at least One Inch and Three Quarters (Forty-five Millimètres French) from Knot to Knot, along the Line, open and unobstructed.

ARTICLE XX.—The Size of the Meshes of any supplementary Nets which may be added to Trawls shall be at least Two Inches (Fifty Millimètres French) square, from Knot to Knot, along the Line.

ARTICLE XXI.—Such supplementary Nets shall be so fitted as not to cross or narrow the Meshes of the Trawl-net, which must always remain at least One Inch and Three Quarters

Quarters (Forty-five Millimètres French) from Knot to Knot, along the Line, open and unobstructed.

Article XXII.—The total Weight of the Two Irons or Head-pieces of a Trawl shall not exceed Two hundred and eighty-seven Pounds (One hundred and thirty Kilogrammes French).

Article XXIII.—The total Weight of Iron Chains or Leads used for loading the Ground Rope of a Trawl shall not exceed One hundred and ten Pounds (Fifty Kilogrammes French).

Article XXIV.—Trawl Fishing is forbidden in all Places where there are Boats engaged in Herring or Mackerel Drift-net Fishing.

Article XXV.—Trawl Boats shall always keep at a Distance of at least Three Miles from all Boats fishing for Herrings or Mackerel with Drift-nets.

Article XXVI.—Whenever Herring or Mackerel Boats shall commence Drift-net Fishing in any Place whatever, the Trawl Boats which may be already fishing in such Place shall depart therefrom, and shall keep at a Distance of at least Three Miles from the said Drift-net Herring or Mackerel Boats.

Article XXVII.—Herring Fishing is free all the Year round.

Article XXVIII.—The Meshes of all Nets used for Herring Fishing shall not be less than One Inch (Twenty-five Millimètres French) square, from Knot to Knot, along the Line.

Article XXIX.—Whenever decked Herring Boats and undecked Herring Boats shall commence shooting their Nets at the same Time, the undecked Boats shall shoot their Nets to Windward of the decked Boats, except they should prefer going to Leeward, to a Distance of at least Half a Mile, to shoot their Nets.

Article XXX.—The decked Boats on their Part shall shoot their Nets to Leeward of the undecked Boats, unless they prefer going to Windward, to a Distance of at least Half a Mile, to shoot their Nets.

Article XXXI.—When decked Boats shall arrive on Grounds where fishing is already begun by other Boats, amongst which shall be undecked Boats, the decked Boats so arriving shall shoot their Nets to Leeward of the undecked Boats, except they should prefer going to Windward, to a Distance of at least Half a Mile, to shoot their Nets.

Article XXXII.—When undecked Boats shall arrive on Grounds where fishing is already begun by other Boats, amongst which shall be decked Boats, the undecked Boats so arriving shall shoot their Nets to Windward of the decked Boats, except they prefer going to Leeward, to a Distance of at least Half a Mile, to shoot their Nets.

ARTICLE XXXIII.—If, however, it should happen that the Spot where fishing is going on, and consequently where the Herrings are, should be so near to the Fishery Limits of One of the Two Countries that the Boats of the other Country would, by observing the above-mentioned Regulations, be prevented from taking Part in the Fishery, the said Boats of the other Country shall be at liberty to shoot their Nets at a less Distance than that prescribed in the preceding Articles for decked and undecked Boats; but such Fishermen as may take Advantage of this Permission shall be responsible for any Damage or Losses which their drifting may cause to the other Boats.

ARTICLE XXXIV.—Fishermen of the one Country shall not avail themselves of the Circumstances mentioned in the preceding Article, nor of any other Circumstances whatsoever, to shoot their Nets within the Fishery Limits of the other Country.

ARTICLE XXXV.—Whenever set Nets are employed for the Purpose of taking Herrings, the Boats engaged in this Fishery shall always remain over their Nets.

These Boats shall moreover be bound to observe the Prohibition contained in Article LVII. in favour of Drift-net Fishing.

ARTICLE XXXVI.—Mackerel Fishing is free all the Year round.

ARTICLE XXXVII.—The Meshes of all Nets used for Mackerel Fishing shall not be less than One Inch and One Sixth (Thirty Millimètres French) square, from Knot to Knot, along the Line.

ARTICLE XXXVIII.—It is forbidden to all Fishermen to load the lower Parts of Mackerel Drift-nets with Leads or Stones.

ARTICLE XXXIX.—Boats going to fish for Mackerel with Drift-nets are required, when they shall arrive on the Fishing Ground, to lower all Sails, to show that they have taken their Berths.

ARTICLE XL.—The Boats mentioned in the preceding Article shall keep Three Quarters of a Mile at least apart from one another when they shoot their Nets.

ARTICLE XLI.—The Meshes of Nets known by the Name of Bratt Nets shall not be less than Four Inches and One Third (Eleven Centimètres French) square, from Knot to Knot, along the Line.

ARTICLE XLII.—The Meshes of the middle Nets of Trammels shall be at least Two Inches (Five Centimètres French) square, from Knot to Knot, along the Line.

The Meshes of both of the outer Nets of Trammels shall be at least Six Inches (Fifteen Centimètres French) square, from Knot to Knot, along the Line.

ARTICLE XLIII.—Fishermen using Bratt Nets, Trammels, and other set or anchored Nets shall place Buoys on such

such Nets, in order that Vessels sailing in those Places may avoid them.

Article XLIV.—Such Bratt Nets, Trammels, or other set or anchored Nets shall not, except in unavoidable Cases, remain more than Twenty-four Hours in the Sea without being taken up.

Article XLV.—Oyster Fishing shall open on the First of September, and shall close on the Thirtieth of April.

Article XLVI.—From the First of May to the Thirty-first of August no Boat shall have on board any Dredge or other Implement whatsoever for catching Oysters.

Article XLVII.—It is forbidden to dredge for Oysters between Sunset and Sunrise.

Article XLVIII.—The Fishermen shall cull the Oysters on the Fishing Ground, and shall immediately throw back into the Sea all Oysters less than Two and a Half Inches (Six Centimètres French) in the greatest Diameter of the Shell, and also all Sand, Gravel, and Fragments of Shells.

Article XLIX.—It is forbidden to throw into the Sea on Oyster Fishing Grounds the Ballast of Boats, or any other Thing whatsoever which might be detrimental to the Oyster Fishery.

Article L.—For the Purpose of distinguishing by Day Drift-net Fishing Boats from Trawl Boats, both shall carry at the Mast-head Vanes, which shall be at least Eight Inches (Twenty Centimètres French) in Height, and Two Feet (Sixty-one Centimètres) in Length.

The Colours of these Vanes shall be, for—

British Trawl Boats, Red.
French Trawl Boats, Blue.
British Drift Boats, White and Red.
French Drift Boats, White and Blue.

It is understood that the Vanes of Drift Boats shall be divided vertically into Two equal Parts, of which the White shall be nearest to the Mast.

Article LI.—It is forbidden to all other Fishing Boats to carry Vanes similar to those mentioned in the preceding Article.

Article LII.—It is forbidden to all Boats to anchor between Sunset and Sunrise on Grounds where Herring or Mackerel Drift-net Fishing is going on.

This Prohibition does not apply to Anchorages which may take place in consequence of Accidents or any other compulsory Circumstances, but in such Case the Master of the Boat thus obliged to anchor shall hoist, so that they shall be seen from a Distance, Two Lights placed horizontally about Three Feet (One Mètre French) apart, and shall keep these Lights up all the Time the Boat shall remain at anchor.

Article LIII.—In order that Boats fishing with Drift-nets may be easily recognized at Night, the Masters of these Boats

Boats shall hoist on one of their Masts Two Lights, one over the other, Three Feet (One Mètre French) apart.

These Lights shall be kept up during all the Time their Nets shall be in the Sea between Sunset and Sunrise.

ARTICLE LIV.—All Fishermen are forbidden, except in Cases of absolute Necessity, to show Lights under any other Circumstances than those mentioned in the present Regulations.

ARTICLE LV.—The Meshes of the various Nets before mentioned shall be of the prescribed Dimensions, measured when the Net is wet.

ARTICLE LVI.—It is forbidden to use Nets for any other Kind of Fishing than that for which each of those Nets may be lawfully employed, with respect to the Size of its Meshes, or of its Fittings.

ARTICLE LVII.—It is forbidden to set or anchor Nets, or any other Fishing Implement, in any Place where Herring or Mackerel Drift-net Fishing is going on.

ARTICLE LVIII.—No Boat shall be made fast or held on to the Nets, Buoys, Floats, or to any Part of the Fishing Tackle, belonging to another Boat.

ARTICLE LIX.—It is forbidden to all Persons to hook or lift up the Nets, Lines, or other Fishing Implements belonging to others, under any Pretence whatsoever.

ARTICLE LX.—When Nets of different Boats get foul of each other, the Masters of the said Boats shall not cut them, except by mutual Consent, unless it shall have been found impossible to clear them by other Means.

ARTICLE LXI.—All Fishing Boats, all Rigging, Gear, or other Appurtenances of Fishing Boats, all Nets, Buoys, Floats, or other Fishing Implements whatsoever, found or picked up at Sea, shall, as soon as possible, be delivered to the Collector of Customs, if the Article saved be taken into England, and to the Commissary of Marine, if the Article saved is taken into France.

ARTICLE LXII.—The Collector of Customs, or the Commissary of Marine, as the Case may be, shall restore the Articles saved to the Owners thereof, or to their Representatives.

These Functionaries may, when the Circumstances are such as to call for it, award to the Salvors a suitable Compensation for their Trouble and Care. This Compensation, which shall in no Case exceed One Fourth of the actual Value of the Articles saved, shall be paid by the Owners.

ARTICLE LXIII.—The Execution of the Regulations concerning the Fittings of Nets and the Size of their Meshes, the Weight and Dimensions of Fishing Instruments, and, in short, concerning every thing connected with the Implements of Fishing, is placed, with respect

to the Fishermen of each of the Two Nations, under the exclusive Superintendence of the Cruisers and Agents of their own Nation.

Nevertheless, the Commanders of the Cruisers of each Nation shall mutually acquaint the Commanders of the other Nation with any Transgressions of the above-mentioned Regulations, committed by the Fishermen of the other Nation, which may come to their Knowledge.

ARTICLE LXIV.—Infractions of Regulations concerning the placing of Boats, the Distances to be observed, the Prohibition of certain Fisheries by Day or by Night, or during certain Periods of the Year, and concerning every other Operation connected with the Act of Fishing, and more particularly as to Circumstances likely to cause Damage, shall be taken cognizance of by the Cruizers of both Nations, whichever may be the Nation to which the Fishermen guilty of such Infractions may belong.

ARTICLE LXV.—The Commanders of Cruisers of both Countries shall exercise their Judgment as to the Causes of any Transgressions committed by British or French Fishing Boats in the Seas where the said Boats have the Right to fish in common; and when the said Commanders shall be satisfied of the Fact of the Transgression, they shall detain the Boats having thus infringed the established Regulations, and may take them into the Port nearest to the Scene of the Occurrence, in order that the Offence may be duly established, as well by comparing the Declarations and counter Declarations of Parties interested, as by the Testimony of those who may have witnessed the Facts.

ARTICLE LXVI.—When the Offence shall not be such as to require exemplary Punishment, but shall, nevertheless, have caused Injury to any Fisherman, the Commanders of Cruisers shall be at liberty, should the Circumstances admit of it, to arbitrate at Sea between the Parties concerned, and on Refusal of the Offenders to defer to their Arbitration, the said Commanders shall take both them and their Boats into the nearest Port, to be dealt with as stated in the preceding Article.

ARTICLE LXVII.—Every Fishing Boat which shall have been taken into a Foreign Port, under either of the Two preceding Articles, shall be sent back to her own Country for Trial as soon as the Transgression for which she may have been detained shall have been duly established. Neither the Boat nor her Crew shall, however, be detained in the Foreign Port more than Four Days.

ARTICLE LXVIII.—The Depositions, Minutes of Proceedings, and all other Documents concerning the Transgression, after being authenticated by the Collector of Customs, or by the Commissary of Marine, according to

the Country into which the Boat may have been taken, shall be transmitted by that Functionary to the Consular Agent of his Nation residing in the Port where the Trial is to take place.

This Consular Agent shall communicate these Documents to the Collector of Customs, if in the United Kingdom, or to the Commissary of Marine, if in France; and if, after having conferred with that Functionary, it shall be necessary for the Interest of his Countrymen, he shall proceed with the Affair before the competent Tribunal or Magistrates.

ARTICLE LXIX.—All Transgressions of these Regulations established for the Protection of Fisheries in the Seas lying between the Coasts of the British Islands and those of France shall, in both Countries, be submitted to the exclusive Jurisdiction of the Tribunal or the Magistrates which shall be designated by Law.

This Tribunal, or these Magistrates, shall also settle all Differences, and decide all Contentions, whether arising between Fishermen of the same Country, or between Fishermen of the Two Countries, and which cannot have been settled by the Commanders of Cruisers, or by the Consular Agents and the Collectors of Customs, or Commissaries of Marine, according to the Country.

The above-mentioned Jurisdiction shall not, however, be understood to apply to Murder, Felony, or any other grave Crime; all such Crimes remaining subject to the ordinary Laws of each Country respectively.

ARTICLE LXX.—The Trial and Judgment of the Transgressions mentioned in the preceding Article shall always take place in a summary Manner, and at as little Expence as possible.

ARTICLE LXXI.—In both Countries the competent Tribunal or Magistrates shall be empowered to adjudge the following Penalties for Offences against the Regulations committed by Fishermen subject to their Jurisdiction:—

First. Forfeiture and Destruction of Nets or other Fishing Implements which are not conformable to the Regulations.

Secondly. Fines from Eight Shillings (Ten Francs) to Ten Pounds Sterling (Two hundred and fifty Francs), or Imprisonment for not less than Two Days, and not more than One Month.

ARTICLE LXXII.—The Use of Nets or other Fishing Implements of which the Fittings, Size of Meshes, Dimensions, or Weight shall not be conformable to the Regulations established for each Kind of Fishery shall subject the said Nets or Implements to Seizure and Destruction, and the Offenders to a Fine of not less than Eight Shillings (Ten Francs) nor more than Three

Pounds Sterling (Seventy-five Francs), or to Imprisonment from Two to Ten Days.

In Cases of Repetition of the Offence, the Fine or Imprisonment may be doubled.

Article LXXIII.—All Persons shall be condemned to a Fine of from Eight Shillings to Five Pounds Sterling (Ten Francs to One hundred and twenty-five Francs), or to Imprisonment from Five to Fifteen Days, who either by Night or by Day, conjointly or separately, shall offend against the Measures established by the Regulations for the Preservation of Peace and good Order, and specifically against those concerning —

First. The Letters, Numbers, and Names to be placed on the Boats and their Sails, and on Nets, Buoys, &c.

Secondly. The Vanes to be carried by the Boats.

Thirdly. The Distances to be observed between the Boats.

Fourthly. The placing and anchoring of Boats.

Fifthly. The placing or shooting of Nets, and taking them up.

Sixthly. The clearing of Nets.

Seventhly. The placing of Buoys upon Nets.

Eighthly. Lastly, the Lights to be shown.

In Cases of Repetition of any of these Offences, the Fine or Imprisonment may be doubled.

Article LXXIV.—In all Cases of Assault committed at Sea by Fishermen on other Fishermen, or whenever they shall have intentionally caused Damages or Loss, the competent Tribunal or Magistrates may condemn the Delinquents to a Term of Imprisonment not exceeding Twenty Days, or to a Fine not exceeding Five Pounds Sterling (One hundred and twenty-five Francs).

Should there have been at the same Time any Infringement of the Regulations, the Imprisonment or Fine above mentioned may be awarded over and above the Penalties to which the said Infringement shall have given rise.

Article LXXV.—The competent Tribunal or Magistrates shall, when the Circumstances are such as to call for it, award, over and above all Penalties inflicted for Offences against the Regulations, the Payment of Damages to the injured Parties, and shall determine the Amount of such Damages.

Article LXXVI.—The Conditions under which the Fishing Boats of either of the Two Countries shall be at liberty to come within the Fishery Limits of the other Country are laid down in the following Articles, which also specify and regulate the Penalties to be inflicted for Infraction of the said Articles.

Article LXXVII.—The competent Tribunal or Magistrates shall exclusively take cognizance (in the same Manner as

as stipulated in Article LXIX.) of the Infractions mentioned in Article LXXVI.

ARTICLE LXXVIII.—The putting into the Chausey Islands by British Oyster Fishing Boats is regulated by the Six following Articles.

ARTICLE LXXIX.—The putting into the Chausey Islands by British Fishing Boats, in consequence of Damage, evident bad Weather, or any other compulsory Circumstance, is a Right confirmed by Article VII. of the Convention of the Second of August One thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

ARTICLE LXXX.—The Expediency of putting in, under any of the Circumstances mentioned in the preceding Article, must naturally be determined by those Fishermen who may find it necessary to avail themselves of this Right.

Nevertheless, whenever the British Fishing Boats shall be able to communicate with the Commander of the British Station, they shall not put in until they are authorized so to do by the said Commander's hoisting the following Signal,—a Blue Ensign at the Mast-head.

ARTICLE LXXXI.—The Commander of the English Station may, when he shall consider this Measure necessary, authorize the weaker Boats, which are consequently the most exposed to the Effects of bad Weather, to put into the Chausey Islands whilst the other Boats shall continue to fish.

This Permission shall be made known by the following Signal,—a Red Ensign at the Mast-head.

ARTICLE LXXXII.—When the Commander of the English Station shall have authorized the Whole or Part of the British Boats to seek Shelter in the Chausey Islands, in consequence of the above-mentioned Causes, he shall give Notice thereof immediately afterwards to the French Cruisers by means of the following Signals; viz.—

For the Anchorage of all the Boats (provided for in Article LXXX.), a Blue Peter placed under the Blue Ensign at the Mast-head.

For the Anchorage of the weaker Boats (provided for in Article LXXXI.), a Blue Peter placed under the Red Ensign at the Mast-head.

ARTICLE LXXXIII.—Whenever the Appearance of the Weather, although it be not actually stormy at the Time, yet shall be so threatening that Boats could not gain Shelter of the British Channel Islands before it comes on, the British Commander, taking on himself the Responsibility of the Measure, may authorize the said Boats to anchor at Chausey, by hoisting a Blue Peter.

This Permission shall, at the same Time, be made known to the French Cruisers by means of a French Flag hoisted at the Mast-head over the said Blue Peter.

These Flags shall not be hauled down until the

French Cruisers shall have understood the Signal, and answered it by hoisting, also at the Mast-head, an English Flag.

Article LXXXIV.—When British Fishing Boats put into Chausey they shall keep together in the same Part of the Anchorage.

Should any compulsory Circumstances prevent their doing so, the Commander of the English Station shall inform the French Station thereof by hoisting, in addition to the Flags flying to announce the putting in of the Boats, an Union Jack under the said Flags.

Article LXXXV.—The Fishing Boats of the one Country shall not approach nearer to any Part of the Coasts of the other Country than the Limit of Three Miles, specified in Article IX. of the Convention signed at Paris on the Second of August One thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, except under the following Circumstances:—

First. When driven by Stress of Weather or by evident Damage to seek Shelter in the Harbours, or within the Fishery Limits of the other Country.

Secondly. When carried within the Limits established for the Fishery of the other Country, by contrary Winds, by strong Tides, or by any other Cause independent of the Will of the Master and Crew.

Thirdly. When obliged by contrary Winds or Tide to beat up in order to reach their Fishing Ground; and when, from the same Cause of contrary Wind or Tide, they could not, if they remained outside, be able to hold on their Course to their Fishing Ground.

Fourthly. When, during the Herring Fishing Season, the Herring Fishing Boats of the one Country shall find it expedient to anchor under Shelter of the Coasts of the other Country, in order to await a favourable Opportunity for proceeding to their lawful Fishery outside of the Limits defined by Article IX. of the Convention of the Second of August One thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

Article LXXXVI.—Whenever, in any of the Cases of Exception specified in the preceding Article, the Fishing Boats of either Nation shall have Occasion to sail or anchor within the Limits defined by the Convention of the Second of August One thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, the Masters of such Boats shall immediately hoist a Blue Flag, Two Feet high and Three Feet long, and shall keep this Flag flying at the Mast-head so long as they shall remain within the said Limits; consequently this Flag shall not be hauled down until the Boats are actually outside of those Limits.

These Boats, when within the aforesaid Limits, are not only prohibited from fishing themselves, but are also for-

forbidden to send their small Boats to fish, even outside of the Limits in question. They must all (with the Exception of Herring Boats which may be waiting, as they have the Privilege of doing, for a favourable Opportunity to proceed to their lawful Fishery,) return outside the said Limits, so soon as the Causes shall have ceased which obliged them to come in under the Cases of Exception specified.

It is further agreed, conformably to the Tenor of the present Regulations, that the Fishing Boats of the one Country shall not use the Ports of the other Country for the greater Convenience of their Fishery Operations, either in proceeding from thence to their lawful Fishery in the Seas common to both, or in returning thereunto after Fishing; it being understood, however, that this Stipulation does not in any Manner impair the Right of putting into Port in the Cases of Exception specified in Article LXXXV.

ARTICLE LXXXVII.—It is forbidden to Herring Drift-net Fishing Boats to shoot their Nets earlier in the Day than Half an Hour before Sunset, except in Places where it is customary to carry on this Drift-net Fishing by Daylight.

ARTICLE LXXXVIII.—Herring Fishermen, being within the Fishery Limits of either Country, shall comply with the Laws and Regulations of the said Country respecting the Prohibition of fishing on the Sabbath Day.

ARTICLE LXXXIX.—The Commanders of the Cruisers of each of the Two Countries, and all Officers or other Agents whatsoever appointed to superintend the Fisheries, shall exercise their Judgment as to the Causes of any Transgressions committed by the Fishing Boats of the other Country, and when they shall be satisfied of the Fact of the Transgression, they shall detain or cause to be detained the Boats having thus transgressed the preceding Regulations (from Article LXXVI.), and shall take them or cause them to be taken into Port, where, upon clear Proof of the Transgression being brought by the detaining Party before the competent Tribunal or Magistrates, the said Boats so transgressing may be condemned to be kept for a Period not exceeding Three Months, or to a Fine not exceeding Ten Pounds Sterling (Two hundred and fifty Francs).

In testimony whereof the respective Commissioners have signed the present Regulations, and have thereto affixed their Seals.

Done in London, the Twenty-fourth Day of May in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

(L.S.) ANTHONY PERRIER.
(L.S.) F. LANGE.