

75. 1818. *Treaty of London*.—Convention respecting fisheries, boundaries, &c., between Great Britain and United States.

It was agreed that fishermen of the United States should have the liberty in common with British fishermen to catch any kind of fish on the coast of Newfoundland, from Cape Ray to the Rameau Islands, and from Cape to the Quirpon Islands on the shores of Magdalen Islands, and also on the coasts, &c., from Mount Joly on the southern coast of Labrador to and through the Straits of Belleisle, and thence northward indefinitely along the coast, "without prejudice, however, to any of the exclusive rights of the Hudson's Bay Company," and that United States fishermen should have the right to dry and cure fish on the unsettled parts of Labrador and the southern coast of Newfoundland. The United States renounced any liberty of their fishermen to take, dry and cure fish on or within three miles of the coast of British North America, but to have the right to enter bays or harbours for shelter, for wood and water or for repairs.

Article II. provides that the international boundary should be along the 49th parallel of north latitude from the north-western point of the Lake of the Woods (or a line drawn north or south from it) to the Stoney or Rocky Mountains.

Article III. provides that country west of the Rocky Mountains, claimed by either party, should be free and open to the people of both nations for 10 years.

The term of the convention of 1815 was extended for 10 years.

76. 1825. *Treaty of St. Petersburg*.—Convention between Great Britain and Russia.

Articles I. and II. provide that the subjects of both nations should not be molested in navigating or fishing in any part of the Pacific Ocean, or landing on unoccupied parts of the coasts to trade with the natives, but where either nation had an establishment, subjects of the other must obtain permission to land.

Articles III. and IV. define the boundary of Alaska (1) from the south end of Prince of Wales Island (left to Russia) up Portland Channel to 56 degrees north latitude, then along the mountains parallel to the coast (but not more than 10 leagues distant) to 141 degrees west longitude, and along that meridian to the Frozen Ocean.

Articles VI. provides that British subjects should have free navigation of all rivers and streams crossing the coast strip of Alaska.

This convention was confirmed and continued by the treaties of 1843 and 1859.

77. 1827. *Treaty of London*.—Convention between the United Kingdom and the United States relative to territory west of Rocky Mountains.

The provision of Article III of the Treaty of London, of 1818 (*see above*), was extended for an indefinite period with right to abrogate after a year's notice.

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(1.) Under these articles a convention providing for a joint or concurrent survey of the territory adjacent to this line was concluded at Washington on the 22nd, ratified by the Senate of the United States on the 25th and by the President of the United States on the 29th July, 1892. Her Majesty ratified it on the 5th August, 1892. ( *See* paragraph 86.)