Haszard's Gazette.

VOL. 22. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1852. NO. 1171.

Charlottetown Regatta!

PATRON:

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN.

To take place on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of Aug. 1852.

FIRST RACE.

First Class Country Sailing Boats, from 20 to 30 feet keel. Entrance 4s. 6d. First Boat, £6. Second Boat, £3.

SECOND RACE.

Four-oared Country Boats. Entrance 2s. 3d. First Boat, £5. Second Boat, £2 10.

THIRD RACE.

Two-oared Country Boats. Entrance 1s. 6d. First Boat, £1 10 Second Boat, £20s.

FOURTH RACE.

First Class Club Sailing Boats, or Boats entered and sailed by Members of the Club, from 20 to 30 feet keel. Entrance, 10s. First Boat, £5. Second Boat, £2 10.

FIFTH RACE.

Second class Club Sailing Boats, under 20 feet keel. Entrance, 6s. First Boat, £3. Second Boat, £2.

SIXTH RACE.

A Race for Four-oared Boats, pulled by Members of the Club Entrance 10s. First Boat, £4. Second Boat, £2.

SEVENTH RACE.

Second class Country Sailing Boats, under 20 feet keel. Entrance, 3s. First Boat, £3. Second Boat, £2.

EIGHTH RACE.

Two-oared Boats, pulled by Members of the Club. Entrance, 4s. 6d. First Boat, £1 10. Second Boat, 20s.

CANOES.

A Race for Indian Canoes, paddled by Gentlemen. First Prize 10s. Second Prize, 5s.

A Race for Indian Canoes, paddled by squaws. First, 20s. Second, 15s. Third, 10s.

A race for Indian Canoes, paddled by Indians. First, 20s. Second, 15s. Third, 10.

Should the Funds of the Club admit, a Prize will be offered to be competed for by Vessels, under 100 tons register.

A Ladies' Purse, for Beaten Boats, to be run for on the day following.

All Boats must be entered with the Secretary on the day previous.

By Order of the Committee,
C. STEWART,
Secretary & Treasurer.

July 23, 1852.

TO PARENTS AND TEACHERS
SCHOOL BOOKS

THE Subscriber has since his entering into the stationery and book business commenced by his father, endeavoured to furnish and keep up a supply of suitable School Books; and while he has kept in view the difficulty experienced by Teachers, in changing from one book to another, occasioned by a want of uniformity in the series of works in use, he has studied to improve those formerly used; and in adopting new ones, has been guided by the leading members of the Board of Education, and some of the best teachers who have given their sanction to his publications. Many of the books imported from the Mother* Country, being found to be too expensive, and the reprints from the neighbouring provinces, not only incorrect, but badly printed, it was thought than attempt to print some of them at home, might meet with success. In order to be able to sell the books at a price within the reach of the bulk of the people, a large number of each work has been printed of those books in general use. The Irish national series, imported by the Board of Education as one of the cheapest sets of books that could be procured, has been taken as the basis of the series of books now reprinting. They have been made applicable to the circumstances of the country by alterations only in such passages as have appeared to require them. In order to suit them to the locality of the Island a fuller and more correct abstract of the Geography of North America, has been substituted, and several slight errors in Spelling and Grammar amended.

The books already published are—

Murrays First Book,
Murray's Second do, with an appendix from Professor Sullivan's Spelling book,
Irish National Second, Third, and Fourth books,
Lennie's Grammar.

GEO. T. HASZARD.

LIVERY STABLES,

THE SUBSCRIBER intends keeping good Horses, Sleighs, Carriages, &c., which he offers to the Public for hire on low terms, for CASH.

☞ ALSO, good Stabling, and the greatest care taken with those Horses committed to his charge.

Residence near the Temperance Hall, Grafton Street.

WILLIAM JAKEMAN.

Mr. JAKEMAN, would take the opportunity of informing his numerous Customers, whose Debts have been some time standing, that he would feel obliged by their making an early settlement; and those having accounts against him will please forward them as soon as possible.

January 5, 1852.

To the Tenants on Lots 9 & 61.

THE Subscriber having, by Power of Attorney, dated the 6th day of March, 1851, been appointed Agent to take charge of LOTS 9 & 61, in this Island, the Property of *Lawrence Sulivan Esq.*, notifies the Tenants on those Townships, that all rents, and Arrears of Rent, due on the said Property, are required to be paid to him forthwith, he alone being authorized to receive the same.

JAMES YEO.

Port Hill, April 9, 1851.

ALL persons having legal demands against the Estate of the Honorable EDWARD JAMES JARVIS, Chief Justice of his Island, deceased, are requested to furnish the same duly attested, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment.

HENRY F. JARVIS.
Executor.

Spring Park, June 5, 1852.

National Loan Fund Life and Equitable Fire Insurance Companies of London.

Incorporated by Acts of Parliament.

BOARD of DIRECTORS of Fire Insurance for P. E. Island.
Hon. E. J. Jarvis, *T. H. Haviland, Esq.*,
Robert Hutchinson, Esq., *F. Longworth, Esq.*,
Daniel Hodgson, Esq.,

Forms of Application, and all other information, may be obtained from the Subscriber, at his Office, Charlottetown.

L. W. GALL, Agent.

TO SPORTSMEN.

A GREAT variety of Small Shot, Walker's Gun Caps, Hall's and other Canister Powders, Nipple Wrenches, Gun Nipples, Ramrods, Screws, Powder Flasks, for Sale at the Drug Store of M. W. SKINNER.

Medical Warehouse,
Dalrymple's Corner, Aug. 6.

Temperance Hall Company.

THE Subscribers are respectfully requested to pay the Balances due on their Shares in the said Company to the Treasurer, (Mr. George Beer, jun.,) or the Secretary, forthwith.

By Order of the Directors,
JAMES B. COOPER, Sec'y.

Agriculture.

No. 4.
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY;

When I first thought of bringing the important subject of agricultural improvement to your Excellency's notice, the English Chancellor of the Exchequer furnished me with a most valuable *introduction*; and it so happens, by very favouring circumstances, that the Royal Agricultural Society of England, furnishes me with an equally valuable help when *withdrawing* from the presence to which I have intruded myself.

By advertisement, that Society offers *one thousand pounds and the best gold medal* to any person who will discover a permanent supply of manure, adequate, in agricultural purposes, to guano, to be sold at not more than five pounds per ton; now if I could transport our Mussel mud, abundant charcoal and adequate fishery, I should not be afraid of going to one corner of London and securing the reward; because I could find what they want, and they could supply more abundantly what I want. But, as it is, I believe the Compost which I now submit is, in strength and fitness, better adapted to the growth of root crops, and to the peculiar circumstances of the farmers and the soil of Prince Edward Island, than the best Guano of Peru.

But I hope your Excellency will allow the moral of this example of England to have its due weight upon your mind. If England, *old* England, *agricultural* England, *golden* England, sees and feels the necessity of improving her agriculture, by offering such a rich reward to those who will supply her with *raw material*, over and above the present immense manurial importation, why what does it teach this impoverished infant colony, dependent upon agriculture *alone* for every morsel of bread to bring her up and sustain her?

The modern farmer acts upon very different principles, and reasons from very different premises, than the past generation: he does not look so much at *price* as *quantity*—the old farmer looks at the *price of a quarter of wheat*; the modern looks at the *produce of an acre of land*;—the old farmer looked at what the land would *then yield*; the modern looks at what it can be *made to yield*, if appliances within the compass of his talent and industry are brought to bear upon it; while the artificial mound of 'protection' sustained the *price*, the *acreage principle* was not thought about; but now the case is altered; and, seeing the *profit of price* is so greatly reduced, it must be met by the *profit of quantity*; therefore, England calls up all her energies, scientific and practical, to work her machinery up to *full time*, that, by her increased productions, she may be able to sell forty bushels of wheat at *five shillings*, instead of twenty-four bushels at *seven shillings*,—a little arithmetic will show the wisdom and profit of such a proceeding. Apply the same principle here, and I would rather produce sixty bushels of oats at one shilling and sixpence per bushel, than thirty bushels at two shillings or even two shillings and sixpence; because, besides the immediate profit, there are so many collateral benefits resulting from quantity over price.

It now become my duty to describe the practical working of the scheme proposed to your Excellency's attention, and the expense of bringing it into operation.

1. *A good Site*, containing from two to three acres of land, situated as much south-east of the Town as can be procured—having ready access from both water and land—it should be so low as to admit of being the estuary or tank of the principal drains or sewers of the town, when future improvements shall render such drainage needful—it should admit of scows, and small-craft boats, at tide-flows, and float them at all times, it should admit of lading and unlading to and from its banks, at least one-half its boundary. I believe, such a site may be obtained gratuitously, if the purpose for which it was required was properly explained, and the expense of all requisite preparation would not exceed £100.

2. *A Granary and Store* of sufficient dimensions to contain things needing to be kept dry, and for working two Mills—a drying Kiln—two Cottages and a large open Shed—the two stories over the store to contain not less than twenty thousand bushels of grain, to be built very substantially, and so planned as to admit of delivering grain by spouts, or by inclined planes, immediately into the boats. An eminent builder tells me the whole may be done for less than £700.

3. *Two Mills to be worked by Two Horses.* These must be of superior power and construction, having a long purchase, the Mills to be so made as to grind coarse or fine bones more coarse, but gypsum, charcoal and shells very fine (the object being to prepare manure for immediate benefit the principle of solid and hollow cone, such as the Bark Mills, having rough teeth at the top gradually fining off in a serrated form, would answer every purpose; but they must be treble strong and would cost not more than £60.

4. *Various kinds of Apparatus* for the mechanical operations, weighing, measuring and numerous appliances, together with carts, harness, &c., &c., £140.

This netts the sum of *One thousand Pounds* for dead stock or the outfit.

5. *Materials for the Manure for two years:*

A. One thousand tons of River Mud, to be deposited from the carts or sleighs on the land, ready to receive the scavenge and fish; at three shillings per ton, £150.

B. Fifteen hundred loads of Town-scavenge, or as much as can be procured, carted and spread on the Mud, at three shillings per load, £250.

C. One hundred and fifty tons of Fish, delivered from the boats and spread upon the heap, £500.

D. Ten tons of bones, or as many as can be possibly procured, delivered at the Mill, £50.

E. Six hundred cords of Wood for Charcoal, consisting of the young growth generally burnt to waste, cut in proper lengths and piled ready for covering and burning, £200.

F. A thousand bushels of Soot, or as much as can be procured, £40.

G. What can be collected and purchased of Sea-weed, delivered near the Charcoal heap, to be charred in the process of burning that substance, £20.

H. One hundred and fifty tons of Gypsum, delivered at the Store—I understand it may be delivered at fifteen shillings per ton, £100.

I. Bitumen and some common Salt, with expenses, to urate the whole, as circumstances may admit, &c., &c., £100.

Total expenditure, £1310.

This makes thirteen hundred pounds, then add interest, insurance, labour and management, £700, and you have abundant manure for 1500 acres of turnips or root crops, of any kind, for *two thousand pounds*—this mininum price is the result of the united operation of *quantity*, *division of labour* and *capital* to work it out. Now, Sir, if for thirty shillings an acre you can enable your farmers to grow four or five hundred bushels of mangold wortzul, turnips, potatoes, parsnips, carrots, or what else they please; then they can keep any quantity of stock they like and make it fat for market; manufacture a large and good dunghill, and with that grow double the quantity of grain and keep double the number of beasts and sheep; then I say, the proposition I submitted at first to your Excellency, is affirmed. What is the *scientific operative principle* of *real good agriculture?* but that the farmer shall endeavour to make *all his soil into a compost heap*, fit to produce the maximum yield of every thing that its properties are adapted to—adding to it what is deficient, correcting what is injurious. Now we cannot do all this at once, we cannot make *all* the soil of Prince Edward *farm* into a good compost heap, but we can do it in parts, by growing roots which stand at great distances from each other; we can supply to each the kind and quantity it shall require to sustain it to its expansion, when it receives most of its substance from the air; in fact we can deposit heaps of our compost sufficient to grow a root as luxuriously, as if *all the soil was equally rich.* This, your Excellency, is the practical science of agricultural improvement,—to place on one-twentieth of the surface enough manure to sustain the required plant, and then let it collect increments from the air; this is philosophic, scientific, practical, improving farming; but it is the most simple, the least expensive, the least laborious, and the most remunerating to the farmer and the country, because it is acting in exact concurrence with the laws of Him, who has ordained the *manner* in which he supplies 'our daily bread.' And for such farming as this, I do not believe there is a place in the world that so much requires it, or is so well adapted to it, or so likely to receive immediate and lasting benefit from it as this little nation; which by such means may be enriched and beautified till it becomes an ornamental garden to the world. I see no reason why this country is not to be made a summer resort for the exhausted Southern invalid; its climate, its scenery, its waters, its perfectly dry and unmalarial soil, its delightful daily breezes, its ready appliances for land or water excursions are all, the very things an attenuated nervous invalid requires. Then let the roads be formed from fence to fence as they should be; let the proprietors cease to vandalize the country by such wholesale destruction of its ornaments; let the farmer clothe the valley with corn, and ornament the green hills with depasturing flocks and herds, and if you like, invite our 'Sailor Queen" to visit this 'Gem of the Ocean;' and I will venture to say she would not repent her voyage, nor despise the least of all her possessions. Then what I have abruptly to submit to your Excellency's approval is, the incorporation of a Company with such powers and privileges as shall effectually secure the supply of materials for manufacturing the best and cheapest manure for the growth of root-crops, and for enriching the soil of Prince Edward Island. That such company be constituted upon shares, and that your Excellency's Government will please to lay a substantial foundation by giving the outfit.

I remain, most respectfully,
Your Excellency's
Obedient Servant,
H. A. JOHNSTON.

King Square, Aug. 9, 1852.

No. 4.

FOR HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

TO J. ARBUCKLE, ESQ., VISITOR OF SCHOOLS FOR PRINCE COUNTY.

My Dear Sir;—

I have to acknowledge your kindness in forwarding me the papers on Phonography or the new spelling Reform, which came to hand a few weeks ago. Accompanying these was the suggestion, that the phonetic alphabet may be rendered serviceable in teaching pupils the true pronunciation of uncouthly spelled words and the names of places, &c. I have not yet made an experiment in this way, but of its practicability I entertain not the least doubt.

If Walker and other Lexicographers were able to show the true pronunciation of words of intricate and superfluous orthography, by means of the limited alphabet which they had at command, how much more easily may it now be done by an alphabet which embraces all the simple sounds of the English language? For the pronunciation of the word *phlegm*, Walker gives the letters f-l-e-m, with a figure 2 placed over the vowel *e*, to indicate that it is to be pronounced like *e* in *met*; and for the pronunciation of *phleme*, which is a word of a different meaning, he gives the same letters, with a figure 1 over the letter *e*, to show that it is to be sounded like *e* in *me*. Now would it not be much more convenient to have two vowels representing these different sounds, so that each of them could always be used to exhibit the true and natural pronunciation of the words referred to, and all other words containing similar sounds.

But I go further than this. I am fully persuaded that the Phonetic orthography, may and ought entirely to supersede the old. If an alphabet can be devised and employed, which will represent in a plain, simple, natural, and intelligible manner, each sound in a word, how absurd and unphilosophical must it be to use a barbarous jumble of vowels and consonants, which can convey no definite sound whatever! The object of spelling should be, to lead the learner or reader to a true pronunciation of words; but so different from this is our present mode, that were we to pronounce our English tongue according to our present established orthography, our language would no longer be what it is as now spoken, but a confused jargon of unutterable sounds and unintelligible croakings. Nothing can be more inconsistent and superfluous than our present orthography. The most uncouth and fantastical sounds which the organs of the human voice are capable of uttering, were they represented by characters for the purpose of writing, could almost as easily and consistently, be formed into syllables and words, as our English alphabet; according to our present standard system of spelling. The vowel, *a*, for instance, is used to represent several different sounds, and enters into the spelling of hundreds of words in which any of its sounds is never heard; while on the other hand, it is never found in hundreds of other words which contain its real legitimate sound. And so with all the rest of the English vowels. The consonants also, are tortured into the moat awkward forms, and jumbled together into the most barbarous combinations that can possibly be imagined. What a medley of letters is thrown together to represent the words, *drachm*, *phthisic*, *ylceped*, *wrought*, and hundreds of others which I need not wait to instance. The spelling of such words tends to bewilder a learner or foreigner, rather than lead him to the established pronunciation of words. Common words become familiar to us by *use*, and by a long and constant habit of seeing them written, and not instantaneously by their spelling, and there fore we forget the time it took, and the pains it cost us to reconcile us to their present superfluous and *crooked* orthography. And this shall continue to be the case, until a better and more *rational* system shall supersede the one now in use. A proper name spelled with a dozen letters, may frequently, if not generally, be pronounced a dozen different ways; and if merely pronounced before persons who may have occasion to write it, but who never *saw* it written, may give rise to a dozen different spellings. It is said that Halliwell collected no fewer than 34 methods of spelling Shakespear's name, actually employed at different times by members of his own family! The simple powers or *name-sounds* of our alphabet, form no guide to foreigners in pronouncing the English language. In a thousand difficulties, he can find no rule of orthography to direct or assist him. I know an individual now residing in Charlottetown, who once attended my School, that could read any ordinary English composition pretty fluently, when he first came to me, and when I tried him in spelling, not three words in an ordinarily sized page could he spell correctly, that is, according to our present standard system of orthography! And upon asking him how he was enabled to read never having spelled any of the words, he said he used to follow others reading until he could distinguish each word by its *look*. A nice way to learn to read! Now it is evident, that any fixed hieroglyphic symbols, one of which would represent each word in the language, would as soon enable a person to read, as the manner by which this man acquired this useful art. Those who will take the trouble of narrowly investigating it for themselves, will find the English alphabet to consist, not of 26 letters only, but of about *Two hundred*. To illustrate. When two or more letters are used to express what can or ought to be expressed by one, the combination is called a digraph. These digraphs may, or rather must, be looked upon as single letters; for they have not the value or power of a combination of letters, but of one letter. But to dwell on this point is unnecessary; let one example therefore suffice. The digraph *ch*, is used to represent three distinct sounds; viz., those of *k*, *tsh*, and *s*. It represents the first of these in *character*, the second in *charter*, and the third in *chaise*. Now, how is a learner to distinguish when to give it one of these sounds and when the others? There is no rule to guide him, and the words in which *c* has each of these different pronunciations are very numerous. The word *gutta percha*, is a comparatively new one; hence some pronounce it *gutta perka*, and others *gutta pertsha*, the latter pronunciation, being, I believe the correct one; but unless custom fix the pronunciation, no rule of orthography will or can determine it.

But there is little use in pointing out an evil unless we can apply a remedy. But the remedy has been found in the Phonetic alphabet, the principle of which is to have a separate sign for every separate sound of the language, and to represent each sound by its proper sign. In the English Phonetic alphabet, there are, as you know, sir, forty letters, which are sufficient to express all the sounds heard in the language; and by keeping each to its natural and legitimate sound, no ambiguity or difficulty can arise.

The wonder is, that men of thought, talent, and erudition, have done so much during the last half century, to simplify and improve all the other known arts and sciences, while the art of spelling has been left unimproved and untouched.

I have been now engaged for several years, both in this Island and one of the neighbouring Provinces, in teaching youths the useful arts of spelling, Reading, Writing, &c., and during the whole of my *pedagogical* career, the conviction has forced itself upon me—that a much more natural, *rational*, and simple system of spelling could be devised and adopted. Not a child of several hundreds that I have taught, but has led me to this way of thinking. Direct a child for the first time to spell and pronounce the interjection oh! and he is sure to sound it as if written *otch*. Now, according to the natural powers of these two letters, viz., *o. h.* the pronunciation would be *otch*. I could instance a thousand examples of the same kind, but to do so would be superfluous; for a reflective mind will naturally see through the matter.

To adopt the new system, and subject it to all the improvements of which it may be susceptible would be to save an amount of time, and prevent toil and anxiety to rising and coming generations, to an extent that cannot even be imagined. Teachers of youth would be free from a most vexatious and toilsome part of what now constitutes their labour, and more time afforded them for storing the understandings of their pupils. Parents would be relieved from much of their anxiety respecting the progress of their offspring, and the sources of rivers of juvenile tears closed up, while the road to English literature would be rendered comparatively smooth and easy to foreigners.

Yours,
A. A. MACKENZIE.

Bedeque, Aug. 5, 1852.

The Fisheries.

(From the New York Herald.)

STATEMENTS FROM BOTH SIDES.

AMERICAN VESSELS OF WAR ORDERED TO THE FISHING STATION.

THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN FISHERIES.

NEW YORK, JULY 26, 1852.

So far all that has been said upon this question has left untouched the true merits and real cause of difficulty. This assertion is bold, but made without apology. The original treaty of 1818, concluded by Messrs. Rush and Gallatin, subsequent negotiations by Mr. Everett, the despatch of Sir John Packington, and the recent manifesto of the honorable Secretary of State—all these papers, we will assume, from the frequency of their recent appearance in almost every paper throughout the country, and the discussion which thereon have arisen, to be so well understood, that we excuse ourselves and readers from other repetition, than a mere recurrence to their spirit and common sense meaning.

Now, what are the grounds assumed by the various papers engaged in the discussion of these disputes, which have lately arisen in reference to the North American fisheries?

1. Some papers, with the ingenuity of a 'special pleader,' endeavour to nullify the Gallatin and Rush treaty of 1818, because of its verbal ambiguity; others, by appeal to the higher law of natural right, with piratical boldness, make the sweeping assertion, that though the common-sense meaning of that treaty (1818) is, undoubtedly (with certain exceptions), that American fishermen shall not fish, &c., within three miles of the shores of the British North American possessions, still the higher law aforesaid, and the vested natural rights of American citizens should prompt them even to go out of their way to vindicate these principles in a violation of pledged national stipulation. Thus, under this first head, the same results are arrived at by different methods, to wit: the one by special pleading, the other by a vindication of inalienable and natural right.

2. It is assumed, that although the treaty of 1818 literally forbids American citizens to fish within three miles of British North American territory, that the British Government are wrong in their present construction of that treaty, viz.: that this forbidden ground (water rather). shall be formed and included in a line drawn from a point three miles distant from one headland to another, where any curvature or indentation of the season may exist.

3. It is assumed by many of more warlike temperament, that the act of sending an armed and warlike fleet into the waters surrounding this part of the British dominion, for the alleged purpose of protection to their own rights, is of itself a national insult and provocation, sufficient to constitute a *casus belli*, and an immediate 'tender of passport' to the British Minister at Washington, is demanded as the only rational and manly course to be adopted forthwith.

Now let us review these grounds briefly. With the special pleaders, and those who 'go in' for the violation of national credit, when it may conflict with their own conceptions of 'natural right' (a right wherein nature and self-interest are often found in wonderful proximity)—and to these we say, we prefer common sense, common English, and common honesty, to any or all of their vaunted theories, or dauntless assertions. And we have not the slightest doubt, that the good sense, and the common sense, and the undoubted honesty of the majority of American citizens, when they read the following extract from the treaty of 1818—a treaty admitted to be lawfully made and agreed upon, between the British and American governments—to wit as follows:—

> '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 harbours of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, not included in the above-mentioned limit'

—will say, that at all events American citizens have thus by the action of their own government, precluded themselves from any right to fish in those waters, within at least three miles from the shore, supposing such line to follow its course. That if national treaties are binding, and national integrity is to be preserved, the British Government should not only be allowed, but supported in the right to protect its own subjects in the enjoyment of a privilege which the American government have guaranteed not to interrupt or interfere with.

Now as to the second point, the construction of this treaty of 1818, as to whether the three miles only follow the indenture of the shore, or whether they embrace the space within a line drawn three miles distant from the point of one headland to another:

This is a fair question of dispute, but it is neither new or preposterous. Mr. Everett, in his negotiations, has admitted the assumption of the right since 1818, and there is no record of any protest by the American government against such an interpretation on the part of Great Britain, while in fact, Mr. Webster's recent manifesto admits, that the colonies have contended for the enforcement of such a construction of the treaty since 1841, and by the following extract, he has precluded himself from disputing such an interpretation, without swallowing his own words. He says:—'The British authorities insist that England has a right to draw a line from headland to headland, and to capture all American fishermen who may follow their pursuits inside of that line. It was undoubtedly an oversight in the the convention of 1818 to make so large a