

Animosities and quarrels, arising from jealousy and envy, would also happen; and there is no answering for the discretion and humanity of men, inflamed by disappointments and acting under the influence of avarice, especially of men in their situation of life, and in a country where no regular police has ever been established for the preservation of the peace of society. Perhaps eighty or a hundred vessels may be ready to push for the first bounty (I confine myself to the *first*, as the others will not even defray the extra expences); and the half of them may probably land their fish at the same time. Yet it is evident, that twenty-five of them *only* can be intitled to the 40*l.* and to whom can the right of priority be allowed, when all of them claim it?

ABSTRACT.

“ And be it further enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That for the better Accommodation of the Persons belonging to Vessels employed in the *Newfoundland* Fishery, it shall and may be lawful for the Masters and Crews belonging to any Vessels fitted out and employed in that Fishery in pursuance of this or any other Act, to occupy and use, for the Purpose of curing, salting, drying, and husbanding their Fish, any vacant or void Space whatever on any Part of *Newfoundland* which is not then occupied and used for the said Fishery, without any Let, Disturbance, or Hindrance, from any Person or Persons whatsoever, although such unoccupied Places may not before have been reputed Ships Rooms; and all such unoccupied Places shall from henceforth be deemed and taken to be Ships Rooms, any Custom or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.”

REMARK II.

This clause excludes the heirs, executors, or assigns, of those who may die in Newfoundland from all right of property in the fishing rooms and habitations of which they may die possessed, if they should remain unoccupied during *One Season*; and as it may sometimes happen, that their heirs, executors, or assigns, cannot possibly go out to Newfoundland, or send out sufficient authority to others, to act for them within the time prescribed, the property so left becomes alienated, and the family, and the creditors of the deceased (if he should have died insolvent), are liable to sustain a considerable injury. The necessity therefore of enlarging the time arises from its being equitable and just that the property of the subject should be secured to him.