

act of 1854, and that, in the opinion of the most eminent counsel in England, these rights are indefeasibly secured by statute to the colony. To neglect the enforcement of such important rights would therefore be a betrayal of the public interests.

5. That in terminating the existing monopoly, Government will be warmly sustained by public opinion in this island as well as in Britain, the United States and the Dominion of Canada.

6. That the termination of the monopoly will speedily be followed by the landing of new cables on these shores, one company having already a cable in process of manufacture, with the view of adopting this route ; and that the cost of sending messages will, in all probability, be reduced to a fourth of the present charges, thus introducing a new era in trans-atlantic telegraphy.

7. That in return for the valuable concessions made to the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph company, this colony has as yet reaped few, if any, solid returns ; and that an opportunity now offers of securing those advantages to which the colony is fairly entitled.

8. That in view of the extended use in the future of telegraphic communication between the two hemispheres, as population multiplies, the removal of the monopoly opens up a source of revenue for Newfoundland which may be indefinitely increased, and which will prove of great consequence in developing the resources of the country.

9. That the course already taken by the Government of Newfoundland, on this important matter, seems to have met the approval of the press and public of Britain and America, as well as that of the Imperial Government, and appears to be entirely in accordance with the current of public opinion in Newfoundland.