

of rich resources; lands of cultivable character, now chiefly the resort of vast herds of wild deer; mines of various kinds lying dormant, and quarries of almost every kind of stone, besides marble, limestone, and gypsum; surrounded by waters teeming with inexhaustible supplies of fish. She has a revenue of about 70,000*l.* sterling a year, she pays her own Civil List, amounting to about 30,000*l.* annually, raised by local taxation. She registers in the custom books of her chief port, St. John's, over 1,100 vessels of 60,000 tons burthen, and 170 English vessels of 16,000 tons burthen, chiefly owned and all engaged in the trade of the colony, besides 9,989 smaller craft employed in the cod-fishery. She sends yearly to the seal-fishery 400 vessels, manned by about 14,000 able seamen, and she employs annually 25,000 persons in her general fisheries besides. She has 60,000 acres of land under cultivation, a resource of much importance to the industrious fisherman who finds his farm a substantial auxiliary to his fishery. Schools have been established, through the exertions of the Assembly, in almost every settlement, and roads are, under the same encouragement, diverging in every direction, connecting one locality with another.

The commercial relations of this important but neglected colony extend to Great Britain and Ireland, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Naples, Germany, Denmark, and many other European ports, to the British North American colonies, the British, Spanish, and Danish West Indies, the United States, South America, the Ionian Islands, Malta, France, Gibraltar, and several other parts of the world.

From the capital of the colony (which contains 20,000 inhabitants) a line of telegraph is being completed to Cape Ray across the country and Gulf of St. Lawrence in Prince Edward Island, thence to the United States of America, so that steamers touching at St. John's, which they may do in less than seven days after leaving Liverpool, may transmit news to the most distant part of the American continent several days before any other conveyance could possibly accomplish it.

Such is a brief outline of the prominent features which mark the colony whose claim to self-government we respectfully advocate; and we earnestly ask, does not the picture we have hurriedly sketched prompt you to believe that the colony of Newfoundland is equally entitled to a reformed system of government with Canada, New Brunswick, or Nova Scotia, and certainly far more entitled to it than, comparatively speaking, the very inferior Island of Prince Edward.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Philip F. Little.*
Robert J. Parsons.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

Note.

The population of Newfoundland is at least - - - - - 120,000

The average value of Exports is as follows, yearly:		£.
Dried cod fish, quintals - - - - -	1,017,674	493,014
Oil, gallons - - - - -	2,744,910	319,977
Sealskins, No. - - - - -	511,630	76,596
Salmon, tierces - - - - -	4,025	12,024
Herrings, barrels - - - - -	36,259	18,261
Bait, &c., sold to the French - - - - -	-	15,000

	£.	934,872
Besides our Labrador Exports of the above articles, say -	-	300,000

Total Exports - - - - -	£.	1,234,872
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Amount of native produce consumed in the country yearly, viz.:		
Agricultural produce - - - - -	-	252,992
Fuel - - - - -	-	75,000
Game—venison, partridge, and wild fowl - - - - -	-	10,000
Timber—boards, house stuff, staves, hoops, &c. - - - - -	-	75,000
Fish, fresh of all kinds - - - - -	-	43,000
Oil - - - - -	-	10,600
Vessels built in the colony - - - - -	-	15,000

Total Annual Produce - - - - -	£.	1,716,464
The value of Property engaged in the Fisheries yearly is -	-	529,000

Sterling - - - - -	£.	2,236,464
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The annual Imports are at least - - - - - £. 1,000,000