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AND

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[No. 194.]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, April 7.
TEMPERANCE.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

Mr. CLARK submitted the following Resolution:—
Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the sum of Fifty Pounds be granted, and paid to the office-bearers of the Prince Edward Island Auxiliary Temperance Society, to enable them to circulate such works as may be by them deemed best calculated to promote Temperance principles.

Mr. SPEAKER said, that when it was moved in the House, that the report of the Special Committee should be referred to the Committee of Supply, the House, after some discussion, being equally divided, he gave the casting vote for sending it to this Committee, with a view that members should have more time to consider of it, and make up their minds. For his own part he was favourable to temperance, and wished to encourage it; but he had not made up his mind, from any thing he had heard, as to whether it would be right to give this Society a grant of money. If, however, it should again be left to his casting vote, it would be his duty to vote against it.

Mr. MACINTOSH could not go with the Resolution, for he thought that it would be throwing so much money away, on an object that was already meeting with very able support. He would have hon. members believe, that he was not unfavourable to Temperance, as he cherished its principles as warmly as any hon. member in the House. The cause has progressed thus far without the aid of the Legislature, and it will doubtless continue to prosper by the indefatigable exertions of its worthy advocates throughout the Island.

Mr. CLARK said, that hitherto a great portion of the revenue of the Colony was raised from the importation of ardent spirits. Now, he would like to make drunkards contribute to their own reformation, by thus appropriating a portion of that revenue towards the diffusion of temperance throughout the Island. This money would by no means be misapplied in the publication and distribution of Temperance tracts. By this means will the Clergy of every religious denomination be the better able to propagate the principles of temperance, the result of which will prove highly gratifying to the friends of Temperance. We may be told, that "it is only an attempt to kill dead men!" but such is not our intention; we are not all temperate yet; many drunkards still remain unreclaimed. There is no doubt that the revenue will receive a shock for a year or so; but after that, it will assume a more promising appearance than at present. After the merchants shall have left off importing ardent spirits, they will bring into the Colony things more essential to the comfort and happiness of its inhabitants, which will in a very short time make up for the loss incurred on the falling off in the duty on ardent spirits. If this loss were not made up by the increase of the *ad-valorem* Duty, he would even go so far as to lay a Poll-tax on the inhabitants, in order to keep up the revenue, and support temperance; but such an expedient, he thought, would be uncalled for. The Colony has lost an incalculable amount, through the importation of Ardent Spirits, not taking into account the loss of time, health, and character, which will be all saved by spreading the benign principles of temperance; and this we cannot do more effectually than by passing this Resolution. Already have we seen the effects of temperance in the colony, although it has been only a short time established, and we are beginning to see a vast moral change in the conduct of the inhabitants. He felt happy to say, that drunkards were being fast reclaimed from their dissipated habits. By encouraging temperance, we would, at the same time, free the country from drunkenness, the mother of all other evils.

The Hon. J. S. MACDONALD said, that he highly appreciated the principles of temperance. He wished its advocates every success; yet he felt warranted in saying, that the House, by granting a sum of money for the encouragement of temperance, would be inflicting an injury and reproach on the good cause. It would be a useless expenditure of the public money, to vote it away for such purpose, to any particular society or body of men. Besides, we are quite unacquainted with the merits of the tracts to be circulated for the edification of the inhabitants of the Colony. He would have temperance further propagated, as it has been, by the Clergy of the different denominations of Christians throughout the Island. These gentlemen are the proper persons to advocate the principles of temperance in their pulpits. If we were to pass this Resolution, it would be said that it was setting forth a system of jobbing to a particular society, and this, in the end, would rather serve to retard than advance the spread of temperance. Under such considerations, he felt obliged to vote against the Resolution.

Mr. LE LACHEUR concurred in what had fallen from the hon. member who had just spoken; and, as an advocate of temperance, he felt much satisfaction at its rapid spread through the Colony; but he saw no reason why temperance should not be made to stand on its own foundation, as it has hitherto done in the Colony. If we pass this Resolution, it will be virtually to misspily so much of the public revenue. He was assured that there are in the Colony those to whom much praise is due, for their laudable exertions in advancing the cause of temperance, and he conceived that they, in justice, should meet with some favourable consideration from the House. He (Mr. L.) alluded to the Rt. Rev. Bishop Macdonald and his Clergy, who have done infinite service, in promoting the good cause. Mr. Le Lacheur then moved the following, as an amendment to the Resolution submitted by Mr. Clark:—

"That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the sum of Thirty Pounds be granted, and paid to the Rt. Rev. B. D. Macdonald, Roman Catholic Bishop of Charlottetown, for the purpose of promoting Temperance principles; and Twenty Pounds to the Prince Edward Island Auxiliary Temperance Society, for the same purpose."

Mr. YEO, in seconding the motion, said, that he highly concurred with the hon. member, (Mr. Le Lacheur,) respecting the conduct of Bishop Macdonald, and he felt proud to say, that worthy gentleman had done infinite service in his (Mr. Yeo's) quarter, in reclaiming many from their dissipated ways.

Mr. D. MACDONALD opposed the amendment, on the ground that it would be offering an insult to the Rt. Rev. Gentleman, to grant him any premium for his valued services, in performing what he conceived to be his spiritual duty.

Mr. MONTGOMERY said, that Temperance was advancing rapidly throughout the country, by the exertions of many worthy gentlemen, and he thought it would still continue to advance in the same manner, without the Legislature offering a bounty. To grant this money, would be to throw so much away. He (Mr. M.) would have no objection to go with the Resolution, if he thought it would be of any service to the cause; but as he knew it would not, he would vote against the measure.

The Hon. J. S. MACDONALD said, that the Bishop would not thank us, if we passed the amendment, to remunerate him for his services in propagating the temperance cause, in which that very worthy gentleman has done no more than his duty, and for which he does not seek any remuneration from this House. He may expect a reward for these his laudable exertions in a higher quarter.

Mr. PALMER said, that although he was not much of an enthusiast in any matter, yet he had a warm feeling towards the cause of temperance, and he would feel proud to give it his support, as a legislator, and still prouder would he feel to have it in his power to say, that this Legislature should be the first to encourage Temperance Societies. No doubt much good has been done in the reformation of the moral character of this community. Yet there remains much to be done, in order to complete the moral change; and the more effectually to do this, he conceived that the Legislature could hardly appropriate money to a better purpose. The revenue might receive an immediate diminution, or even, perhaps, a shock, from the sudden change; but he felt assured it would prove but a temporary one, and that after a short time it would become more flourishing than ever. If those who have been in the habit of wasting a certain sum every year in ardent spirits, join Temperance Societies, they will then spend their money in the purchase of necessaries and comforts for their families. This will cause an increase in the im-

portation, and a consumption of a greater quantity of dry goods, which will consequently serve to increase the revenue. The revenue of every country springs from the science and industry of its inhabitants. Intemperance, it cannot be denied, strikes at the root of both of these, and as a matter of course diminishes the public resources. By encouraging temperance; we, at the same time, encourage industry, and thereby advance the prosperity of the Colony. He was not the least apprehensive of leaving the disposition of the grant to the Auxiliary Temperance Society; it is one which makes no distinction between religious denominations; it is very extensive, and open to the public in its operations. There is no doubt, if we grant them this sum, they will judiciously apply it towards the spread of temperance throughout the Island, by affording every man in the country cheap publications on the subject, which will prove the most effectual means of eradicating the prevailing evil of intemperance.

Mr. LONGWORTH, being friendly to Temperance Societies, would do anything in his power to promote temperance; but he was fully persuaded that the cause would receive but little service from the circulation of temperance tracts. It would be a great waste of the public money to grant £50, as required by this Resolution, without the least prospect of a beneficial result. Even if it would have the effect of reclaiming one or two drunkards, he would freely go with the Resolution. He would oppose the grant sought for.

Mr. MACNEILL felt sorry to think that any hon. member should oppose the granting of the small sum required by the Resolution, towards the circulation of Temperance tracts throughout the Island. He believed it would be acknowledged by every hon. member in the Committee that intemperance is one of the greatest evils that afflict the human family. Distilleries, like mighty volcanoes, for many centuries, have been vomiting out their liquid fire, threatening destruction to the moral world. How many thousands, and tens of thousands, have been brought to an untimely grave, by indulging in the use of ardent spirits! How often have we seen the youth, to use the words of the poet—

"Just baring into manhood's prime,"
abused and ruined by intoxicating drinks! Is it not, then, high time to sound the tocsin of alarm, and for this Committee to enter into serious deliberation, to devise a plan to put a stop to this scourge of the human race? He hoped it would not be said of the reformed House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, that they have shut their eyes to the many evils which intemperance is likely to entail on the community. In other countries, Temperance Societies have been found to be the best means of eradicating drunkenness. In the United States, before the introduction of Temperance Societies, it was calculated that every twentieth man was a drunkard; but since the introduction of Temperance Societies, hundreds of Distilleries have been deserted; and the people of that enlightened Republic are likely to become the most moral people in Christendom. The exertions of Father Mathew, in Ireland, are also really astonishing. In the course of two or three years, by his laudable efforts, no less than 4,647,000 people have signed the tea-total pledge. With all these facts before us, it is hoped that no hon. member in this Committee will oppose the grant of so small a sum for so important an object.

Mr. GORMAN was of opinion that the hon. member who had just sat down would make a far better preacher than a Legislator. What is the reason he does not give us his solemn strain in more important matters? He (Mr. G.) would ask, what good this Auxiliary Temperance Society has done, so far, in the country? What have they done for years past towards the spread of Temperance in the Island—it was a complete hoax on the country; in fact, they are now going to gather the laurels won by more deserving men. If Mr. Knox's Essay is a good production, it ought to publish its own fame to the world, and not to come to this House for £50 for that purpose.

Mr. THOMSON was surprised to hear the hon. member for Prince County (Mr. Gorman) speak so lightly on so grave a subject, and so intimately connected with the welfare of the Colony. Temperance had its existence long before those worthy gentlemen stepped forward to win laurels in achieving the victory over intemperance. If Father Mathew had not come forward to advocate the principles of temperance, we would not now see those worthy gentlemen reaping those laurels; and were it not for others, we would not see a Father Mathew enrolled among the Champions of Temperance; so that those worthy gentlemen are not exclusively entitled to those laurels. The question for our consideration is, whether the revenue can afford to advance the sum required by the Resolution. He was convinced it could, and that by granting this sum the country would be ultimately benefited; for the greater the spread of temperance, the more general and lasting would be its prosperity. And as to the exertions of the Roman Catholic Clergy, such entitle them to very much credit. He, under such considerations, would vote for the original Resolution.

Mr. YEO said, that Temperance was well worthy the encouragement of this House. It would have the same effect on the whole community that it has on an individual member thereof. Look at the past state of the Colony, through the effects of intemperance—poverty, misery and debt follow in the train of this moral evil. The tenantry would not be so much in debt, were it not for intemperance. Here Mr. Yeo instanced the good effects of the moral change among his workmen, stating also that it had the effect of rendering their labour more valuable to him. He would freely go with the Resolution, if it were only to set an example to other countries to forward the cause of temperance.

Mr. HUDSON said he would not give a silent vote on the question before the Committee. He felt indignant at the manner in which some hon. members treated the subject under discussion. As to intemperance, he felt persuaded that a greater evil could not prevail in any country. It disorganizes the whole moral system of society. The subject of temperance has been lying for some time before the House, awaiting the consideration of hon. members; after waiting thus long, it would be ungenerous to give the subject the go-by. He was sorry to see some hon. members stand up rather as the advocates of intemperance than temperance. As to the Auxiliary Temperance Society endeavouring to reap the laurels won by the Rev. Gentlemen of the Roman Catholic denomination, he (Mr. H.) felt persuaded that such was not their intention; let those Rev. gentlemen take the laurels if they will—but let us have the sum sought for. Temperance is not of so modern a date as hon. members would have it. It has been for the last eight or ten years warmly cherished by many good men in this colony. The object of the Society is to spread the good principles of temperance throughout the Island; every denomination of Christians will reap the benefit of this grant, if conceded, for the temperance publications to be sent abroad will be extensively distributed, without regard to country or to creed.

Mr. J. DINGWELL moved, that the hon. member (Mr. Le Lacheur) have leave to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. LE LACHEUR did not feel inclined to withdraw his Resolution. He submitted it for the very purpose of defeating the original Resolution. It would be a disgrace to the cause of Temperance to vote the sum of £50 towards its encouragement. He hoped that both Resolutions would get the *coup de grace* before the Committee would rise.

On Mr. DINGWELL'S motion being put, Mr. Le Lacheur's amendment was withdrawn.

It was then moved that the original Resolution be also withdrawn. The question was accordingly put thereon:

YEAS—Mr. Le Lacheur, Hon. J. S. Macdonald, Messrs. D. Macdonald, Montgomery, Gorman, Macfarlane, J. Dingwell, Macintosh, Longworth, Maclean, Beck—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Palmer, Yeo, Clark, Macneill, Thomson, Hudson—6.

So the original Resolution was, as it may be said, compulsorily withdrawn.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, on the expiring Laws, Resolutions were agreed to for continuing, for one year longer, the Bill for granting a Bounty on vessels engaged in the Fisheries, and the Bill to authorize the punishment of Hard Labour in Jails.

A Message was received from the Council, requesting to be furnished with the examinations of the Surveyors taken

before a Committee of the House of Assembly, as to the operation of the Act relating to Boundary Lines. Ordered to be furnished.

The remainder of the day was chiefly spent in Committee of Supply.

THURSDAY, April 8.

Mr. Rae moved, that the House do come to a Resolution, as followeth:

RESOLVED, That a Committee be appointed, to report on the most equitable and practicable principles on which the Road money should be in future divided among the several Counties and Districts—said Road money to comprehend all allowances for Roads, Bridges and Wharves;

Which was carried.

Ordered, That the Hon. J. S. Macdonald, Messrs. Rae, Hudson, Clark, Gorman, Beck, Thomson, Le Lacheur, D. Macdonald, Macneill, J. Dingwell and Longworth do compose the said Committee.

Mr. Macneill, from the Committee appointed to report as to the probable expense of a Bridge at Fyffe's Ferry, New London, reported as follows:—

Your Committee, to whom was referred the Petition of the Inhabitants of New London and Cavendish, praying for a grant in aid of the erection of a Bridge over Fyffe's Ferry, beg leave to report, that not having any Plan or Estimate of the probable expense of the work, they cannot recommend the appropriation of any sum of money to be applied for that purpose this Session, but would recommend the House to appoint a Committee to obtain a Plan and Estimate of the expense of the said Bridge by next Session.

Ordered, That the Report be received, and that Mr. Macneill, Mr. Clark, Mr. Montgomery and the Hon. J. S. Macdonald be a Committee for the purpose therein mentioned.

The Revenue Bill was introduced by Mr. Thomson, and read the first time.

Mr. Clark, from the Committee to whom was referred the Petition from the Inhabitants of Princetown Royalty, complaining of the present mode of disposing of Crown Lands, reported the draught of an Address to the Crown on the subject.

Ordered, That the said draught Address be now committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The House having gone into Committee on the Address; The Chairman (Mr. Le Lacheur) reported, that the Committee had gone through the Address, paragraph by paragraph, and had amended and then adopted the same; and the said Address was again read, and is as followeth:

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Most Gracious Sovereign;

We, your Majesty's faithful Commons, the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, humbly beg leave to renew the expressions of those sentiments of attachment and loyalty which they have ever evinced towards your Majesty's person and Government, and most humbly to represent,

That in the year 1831, your Royal Predecessor was pleased to order the small portion of Crown Lands left ungranted in this Colony to be disposed of at Public Sale, to the highest bidder: That by means of such Sales, persons in the Royalty of Princetown, whose misfortunes, years ago, had compelled them to clear the forest for a subsistence, were, by the Order of 1831, obliged to purchase Lots which they had thus cleared, or compete, at Public Auction, for the very land which their labour had made much more valuable, thus compelling such persons to pay additional sums for their own labour and the improvement of the Colony: That the Crown Lands in the Towns and Royalties (now that the greater number of the best lots are sold), are set up at high prices, which, however willing the Government of the Colony are to abate, yet it does not appear that they are empowered either to grant any portion of land improved by the Colonists prior to the aforesaid order of 1831, at a fixed rate, as they shall judge proper, or to enforce conditions of improvement on parties purchasing at the Government sales, which would work advantageously for the Colony.

That an extraordinary high price is set on the portions of Crown Lands in the several Townships of this Colony, without any just cause, as must be evident from the fact, that Crown Lands, of equal fertility, and in the vicinity of better markets for the sale of agricultural produce in the adjacent Counties of Picton, Colchester and Cumberland, in Nova Scotia, are sold at from Two to Three Shillings per acre, whilst Twenty Shillings per acre is demanded for Crown Lands in this Island.

May it therefore please your Majesty to take these subjects into your gracious consideration, and to order His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to use his discretion, as to the price and disposal of the Crown Lands of this Colony, to actual settlers.

A motion being made, that the Address, reported from the Committee, be agreed to and adopted by the House, the House divided:

YEAS, 12. NAYS, Messrs. Fraser, Macintosh, Rae, Maclean, 4.

SATURDAY, April 10.

Mr. D. Macdonald, from the Committee appointed to draught Amendments to the Address of the Legislative Council to the Queen, on the Land Settlement question presented the following draught of an Address, as an amendment to that proposed by the Council:

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Most Gracious Sovereign;

We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, in Colonial Parliament assembled, beg leave to approach your Majesty's throne and person, and most humbly to represent;

That the Lands of this Colony were originally granted in large tracts of Twenty thousand Acres each to private individuals, the greater part of which is still claimed by the descendants or assignees of such Grantees, the majority of the inhabitants on such lands holding as tenants or occupants, and not in fee simple.

That if, by the purchase of these lands from the proprietary claimants, they were again reinvested in the Crown, for the purpose of being sold out in small tracts to the tenantry and occupiers thereof, it would be hailed by the inhabitants of this Island as the greatest boon which your Majesty could bestow upon them, and would, as your Petitioners conceive, be productive of great and permanent benefit to the Colony.

Your Petitioners are, at the same time, aware, that if the Imperial Government shall determine that the compensation for such claims must be paid immediately, and not by instalments, then this most desirable settlement cannot be attained without the advance, in the first instance, of a much larger sum of money than the Legislature of this Colony can at present command.

That as, during the last eight years, repeated applications for a Court of Escheat have been rejected by the Colonial Minister, your Petitioners humbly submit, that the mode above referred to—namely, of paying compensation for such claims—is the only other one which to them appears practicable for removing this ground of long-continued dissatisfaction and misery; and whether young Majesty shall determine that the advances necessary for such arrangement shall be made forthwith by the Imperial Government, or that the claimants shall wait such certain limited time as may appear necessary to enable the Colony itself, by instalments, to pay

off such claims—whichever of these modes your Majesty may be graciously pleased to determine, your Petitioners will willingly abide by your decision; and, though the Legislative Council do not admit that these claims are disputable, and the House of Assembly assert that these claims are all forfeited—yet, to do away with the evils arising from this dispute, both bodies, united as your Petitioners, pledge themselves to pass such Legislative enactments as will raise for the discharge of such claims to the land of this Colony, and all arrears of rent and obligations for the same, a price which is as high as the cultivators of said land can make good, and higher than the average price of land in the neighbouring Colonies, and nearly double the price of that paid by any of the British American Land Companies, and higher than the average price of such lands in this Island, when valued by Juries, or when exposed to public sale for non-payment of taxes, as appears from the Report by the Earl of Durham.

May it therefore please your Majesty, taking the premises into consideration, to give such a decision as will free the tenants and occupiers of the lands from the harassed condition in which the majority of them at present are, and the Colony from the embarrassment consequent thereon; and will enable the Colony, by industry and persevering economy, in the course of years, to arrive at the same condition as the neighbouring Provinces.

And as in duty bound the House of Assembly will ever pray for your Majesty's Royal person.

The Address was carried, on the following division: YEAS, 15; NAYS, Hon. J. S. Macdonald, Mr. Palmer and Mr. Longworth; and it was thereupon ordered, that a Conference be desired with the Legislative Council, for the purpose of offering for their concurrence the said Address, as an amendment to that proposed by their Honors.

The Bill for raising a Revenue in this Island was read a second time.

Mr. Longworth submitted the following Report:—

Your Committee to whom was referred the Petition of divers Inhabitants of Lots 48 and 49, setting forth the difficulties they labour under for the want of a Road leading from the Back Settlement, in the rear of Lot 48, to the shore at Pownal Bay, are of opinion, that the proposed Road, as described in the said Petition, would be of very great benefit and advantage to the Inhabitants of that Settlement, as it appears, on inquiry, that the persons residing in said Settlement cannot reach any place for the shipment of their agricultural produce without travelling a distance of, at least, six miles, whereas by the proposed line of road the distance is less than one mile and three quarters; and as the petitioners offer to open and complete the said road at their own expense, provided the right of way is procured for them, your Committee respectfully recommend to the House to vote such sum of money as may be deemed adequate for the purchase of the said right of way.

Ordered, That the said Report be laid on the table.

MONDAY, April 12.

Mr. Clark, from the Committee to whom was referred the Petition of James Howlett, of Bay Fortune, presented the Address of the said Committee; which Address was ordered to be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

A discussion then ensued, as to whether some old documents in the possession of the House, dignified with the name of "Royal Instructions," should be printed or not; when it was determined that a portion of them, as containing fewer errors than some other documents which had been printed on the same subject, should be printed. One or two amendments to the motion were moved, but were negatived by large majorities.

Mr. Gorman, from the Committee on the State of the Colony, reported the following Resolution:

Whereas David Stewart, Esquire, alleges that one of the chief reasons which moved him to purchase Lennox Island, was, to prevent the Indians from being molested thereon by the whites; and as it appears that the Indians had, previous to his purchase, driven off another individual who had purchased from the Montgomeries on the same title as Mr. Stewart has purchased; and as the Indians have resided there since the British came to the Colony, and have thereon their Chapel and Burial Ground, and have no settled occupation of any other part of the territory of this Colony; and as from the great proportion of the soil thereof being unsuitable for cultivation, it seems not worth more than £200 currency, even if free from incumbrance: Resolved, therefore, that it is the opinion of this Committee, that it is inexpedient to appropriate any money for the purchase of said Island on behalf of said Indians.

Mr. Palmer moved, as an amendment, that the following be received as the Report of the Committee:

Whereas by the survey and exploration of Lennox Island and Report, as obtained and laid before the House of Assembly, it appears that although the whole quantity of land contained therein appears to be 1389 acres, yet the greatest part thereof appears to be of a barren and unproductive soil; and that certain of the Micmac Indian Tribe already occupy other parts thereof, and claim title thereto, by virtue of many years exclusive possession of the same; and that the full value thereof does not appear to this Committee to be beyond £300 currency: Resolved, therefore, that it is the opinion of this Committee, that it is inexpedient to appropriate any money to the purchase of said Island on behalf of the said Indians.

The motion for agreeing to the first Report was carried; YEAS, 15. NAYS, 5.

Mr. Thomson, from the Committee appointed to report on Buoy and Beacons, presented the following Report, which was adopted by the House:

Your Committee find that the Buoys used in Charlottetown harbour (although made similar to those used in Great Britain), from an improper method adopted to render them water-tight, as well as from a disproportion in the materials of which they are made, are rendered inferior in utility to the common spar buoy, while also the latter is much less expensive in its construction and moorings. That the construction of the three Buoys for the Harbour of Charlottetown, together with the expense of mooring and taking them up for two years cost One hundred and seventy Pounds.

That the expense of the construction and maintenance of two spar Buoys, at Grand River, King's County, placed in situations equally exposed as the aforesaid buoys, have cost only Seven pounds twelve shillings.

Your Committee therefore recommend, for the future, the use of the Spar Buoy in all places excepting that of the one buoy at present used within the harbour of Charlottetown, and that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be humbly requested to authorise the Commissioners of Highways, in their respective Districts, or such other persons residing at or adjacent to the different harbours, as His Excellency may deem most proper, to advertize and let at auction to the lowest bidder, on good and sufficient security being given for the construction of Buoys, and of mooring and preserving them, for any term not less than three nor more than four years. The construction of which buoys your Committee would further recommend as follows, viz: a straight Spar, of cedar, spruce, or pine wood, securely moored short by a chain to a sufficient weight of metal or stone—the spar to