

and that it would therefore be useless to attempt to improve a river that promised to become, in course of time, little better than a ditch. He (Mr. Newman) was quite aware that it was easy enough to condemn any project on false grounds. The arguments adduced might be logically correct, but if the premises were false, the deductions were utterly worthless. He contended that this was the case with Mr. Doyne's report on the navigation of the Swan, and it seemed to him quite incomprehensible this action of the Government in abandoning improvements which might be carried on at our very doors, and going, as it were, abroad to seek for opportunities for expending the public money. With reference to the cost of the Government in this colony, that was a subject which he had already alluded to when addressing his constituents. The Colonial Secretary had alluded to the cost of conducting the affairs of a private establishment. He would do the same, and contend that if the partners or the managers of such an establishment allowed what he might term the indirect, added to the direct, expenses of the administration to exceed the receipts the inevitable result would be bankruptcy. Moreover, the indirect expenses of a private establishment very far exceeded the direct expenses, and he could not therefore see any analogy between the cost of conducting such an establishment and the cost of administering the affairs of a country. The hon. gentleman's argument had not much weight in opposition to the statement made by an hon. member. As to the proposed revision of the tariff, he certainly could not support the governmental scheme, and as to the proposed imposition of an additional 12½ per cent, duty on the amount realized by customs duties, he thought such a proposition should be very carefully considered before it was adopted. The hon. gentleman in submitting his scheme laid too much stress on the fact that such a duty would not disarrange our commercial arrangements. On the contrary, it appeared to him (Mr. Newman) that it would very materially affect the existing order of things. *Ad valorem* duties had come to be looked upon, in all the Australian colonies, as a necessary evil, in consequence of the multifarious character of colonial imports. Efforts had been made over and over again to do away with that duty, and to raise the revenue, so far as the customs was concerned, by special duties. But in every case such attempts had signally failed, and the colonies had to resort to an *ad valorem* duty, not, however, upon such articles as a special duty could be conveniently imposed upon. He thought the example afforded us by the other

colonies could be considered in preference to the 12½ per cent. scheme of the Colonial Secretary, which had nothing but its simplicity to recommend it. There were many articles besides tea and sugar which ought to be submitted to special duties: in fact every article sold by weight might be so taxed without causing much inconvenience and without pressing very hard upon any class of the community.

Progress reported, and leave obtained to sit again.

The Council adjourned at 8.45 p.m.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

Tuesday, 6th August, 1872.

Volunteer Force Petition—Arrangement of the House: select committee report—Letter of John Forrest to Colonial Secretary—Vote by Ballot—Town and Suburban Allotments—Public Loan Bill: first reading—Duties on Imported Goods Repeal Bill: first reading—Additional Duties on Tariff Act, 1872, Bill: first reading—Amendment of Constitution Bill: first reading—Public House and Sale of Fermented and Spirituous Liquors Bill: select committee—Financial Statement—Confirmation of Expenditure Bill: second reading: select committee—Grants of Patents Bill: second reading: in committee—Standing Orders.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at 12 noon.

PRAYERS.

VOLUNTEER FORCE PETITION.

Mr. CARR presented a petition, signed by the Officers of the Volunteer Force, praying that some measures be adopted for the encouragement and maintenance of better discipline and greater efficiency in the Volunteer Force in the colony.

The petition was received and read by the Clerk.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE HOUSE.

Select Committee Report.

Mr. BICKLEY brought up the report of the select committee appointed to report upon the re-arrangement of the Council Chamber.

LETTER OF MR. JOHN FORREST TO COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. F. P. Barlee) laid upon the Table of the House a letter from Mr. John Forrest to the Colonial Secretary, relative to an expedition from Champion Bay, following the Murchison River to its

source, and then in an easterly and east-north-easterly direction to the South Australian telegraph line between Adelaide and Port Darwin; and moved that the same be read.

Question put and passed.

The letter was read by the Clerk.

VOTE BY BALLOT.

Mr. NEWMAN, in accordance with notice, asked whether the Government had any intention to bring in a Bill to more effectually regulate voting by ballot.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. F. P. Barlee) replied that there was no present intention on the part of the Government to introduce during the present session a Bill of the nature alluded to by the hon. member. He was quite aware of the many objections that could be raised to the system of proxy voting at present obtaining, and if any private member introduced a measure with the view of reform, it would receive the most careful consideration of the Government. With regard to the ballot question, the Government was desirous of becoming acquainted with the particulars of the Ballot Bill in England and seeing how it worked, before introducing any alteration in our present system.

Mr. STEERE believed that the whole of the complaints which had been urged against our existing system of voting arose simply from the fact of the returning officers not performing their duty, and not from any inherent evil in the system itself. Though in favor of a permissive ballot, he would be sorry to see compulsory ballot introduced into this colony. Doubtless our existing system of proxy voting required some modification; but he would be sorry to see the system abolished altogether. If such were the case a large proportion of the country electors would be virtually disfranchised.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL (Hon. R. J. Walcott) quite concurred with the hon. member for Wellington. If returning officers only knew their duties and performed them, our existing system of voting by ballot would not be such an evil as it is now represented to be. With reference to the attestation of proxy votes, he would go even further than the hon. member, and render it a misdemeanor punishable by two years' imprisonment, or a fine of £500, for any candidate, being a justice of the peace, who attested the proxy paper of an elector voting in his favor.

After some further observations from Mr. NEWMAN, Mr. MARMION, Mr. DRUMMOND, and Mr. LOGUE, the matter dropped.

TOWN AND SUBURBAN ALLOTMENTS.

Mr. NEWMAN, in accordance with notice, asked the Surveyor General whether there was any reason why town and suburban allotments should not be sold in the town in which they were situated.

The SURVEYOR GENERAL (Hon. M. Fraser) said that some arrangements would shortly be made whereby town and suburban allotments would be sold in the district in which they were situated.

PUBLIC LOAN BILL.

First Reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. F. P. Barlee), in accordance with notice, moved for leave to bring in a Bill for raising the sum of £35,000 by loan for the construction of certain public works.

The Bill was read a first time.

DUTIES ON IMPORTED GOODS REPEAL BILL.

First Reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. F. P. Barlee), in accordance with notice, moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal an Act for imposing duties on imported goods, and for exemption of certain goods from duties, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

The Bill was read a first time.

ADDITIONAL DUTIES ON TARIFF ACT, 1872, BILL.

First Reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. F. P. Barlee), in accordance with notice, moved for leave to bring in a Bill for granting an additional duty of 12½ per centum upon the several duties payable under and by virtue of the Tariff Act, 1872.

The Bill was read a first time.

AMENDMENT OF CONSTITUTION BILL.

First Reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. F. P. Barlee), in accordance with notice, moved for leave to bring in a Bill to increase the number of members to serve in the Legislative Council.

The Bill was read a first time.

PUBLIC HOUSE AND SALE OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS BILL.

Select Committee.

Mr. LOGUE, in accordance with notice, moved for the appointment of a select committee to consider and report upon the Bill, such Committee to consist of the Colonial Secretary (Hon. F. P. Barlee), Mr. Monger, Mr. Newman, Mr. Marmion, Mr. Carey, Mr. Shenton, and the Mover, and that Mr. Carr be added to the names of the committee.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. F. P. Barlee) drew attention to the irregularity of the motion. He said that the committee should not be moved for until after the second reading of the Bill, which had not yet occurred.

Debate ensued after which Mr. LOGUE, with leave and without notice, withdrew the motion.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

In Committee.

Resumed debate.

Mr. SHENTON, in moving that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the whole for the consideration of the questions of finance, said he had moved the adjournment of the debate on the previous evening merely with the view of enabling hon. members, if possible, to obtain printed copies of the Colonial Secretary's financial statement, than which he was free to confess a more able, comprehensive, and lucid statement had never been submitted for the consideration of that House. The hon. member for Fremantle had mentioned in the course of his observations the other evening, that after the explanation offered by the hon. the Colonial Secretary relative to the proposed Loan Bill, especially in regard of the contemplated extension of the telegraph lines, and the fact of its being proposed to raise the amount of the loan in this colony, the greatest objections entertained by the elected members against the Bill had been removed. For himself he admitted such to be the case. He was very glad to learn that it was intended, as soon as effect was given to the Bill, public works which have long been required would be set on foot, and among others he was pleased to notice the contemplation of railway surveys for the mineral district of Champion Bay. He was, however, sorry to see that no provision was to be made for the construction of a tramway from Greenough to the Bay, a work of pressing necessity. The route was almost a dead level, and no engineering

difficulties would be presented. Some improved means of communication was imperatively demanded for connecting these two important districts, as from the sandy nature of the soil, traffic was rendered extremely difficult. He thought if the P. & O. Mail Company could be persuaded to make Fremantle a port of call it would be a most advantageous arrangement, leaving out the question of cargo altogether, and merely on account of the passenger traffic. With regard to the question of immigration he earnestly hoped that some satisfactory provision would be made whereby assisted passages would be rendered available not only to the working classes, but even to a better class of immigrants, to cabin and intermediate passages, to whom on their arrival here proportionate remissions in the forms of grants of land should be accorded, provided they become *bona fide* settlers. He would refrain from any further comments on the financial statement until such time as the various questions embodied in it came under the consideration of the House *seriatim*.

Mr. LOGUE was glad to find that preliminary surveys were to be undertaken before commencing such a work as a railway. It had been said that he was opposed to railways, but such was not the case, so long as he was convinced by reliable data and statistical information that a railway would prove remunerative or reproductive. From the general tenor of the financial statement it would appear that the colony was in a generally flourishing condition; he hoped it was so, but from his own experience among the residents of the northern districts, there existed a considerable amount of not exactly real destitution, but, at any rate something very like poverty.

The SURVEYOR GENERAL (Hon. M. Fraser) wished to offer a few observations, in the course of which he might have to carry the House back beyond the ken of the younger members, as far back, in fact, as the year 1850, when the population of the colony did not exceed 6,000, when its public expenditure was under £16,000, when the money expended on public works only amounted to £1,195, and when the number of acres under crop did not exceed 70,000. It was about that period, he believed, during that very year, that convicts were first introduced into the colony. With convicts came convict expenditure, and also a different form of Government, which gave the administrator of public affairs an autocracy or independent power. In consequence of the peculiar position of the colony as a convict settlement the Governor, unlike the Governor of a free settlement, became the chief

controller under an absolute form of Government from the effects of which system we are now but suffering a recovery. It was to that autocracy, that supreme and absolute power with which the Government was then invested that he traced the primary cause of much of that helplessness, apathy, and lack of energy which characterised the inhabitants of Western Australia as a community. Twenty-two or 23 years ago this colony took upon itself the responsibility of absorbing into its constitution a very incongruous and heterogeneous mass, such a mass, in fact, as probably no other settlement ever absorbed, and though the convict system had met with a certain degree of success, he questioned whether the benefits derived from its introduction outweighed the evils necessarily consequent upon the absorption of an undue proportion of a criminal element into the population. Be that as it may, the Imperial expenditure which resulted from the introduction of convicts, doubtless, proved a great boon at the time, gave an impetus to a languishing trade, and caused the colony to flourish and prosper. So long as that expenditure lasted the people had very little hesitation in accepting any kind of policy which their Governors sought to submit. In 1867 or 1868 transportation ceased, and shortly after there was a change in the administration. The late Governor Hampton, a gentleman who, from his former experience, was thoroughly acquainted with the working of the convict system, left the colony. An interregnum followed, and then came the present Governor, who arrived at a most critical period in the history of the colony, when the Imperial Government had begun to reduce the expenditure on account of convicts, upon which the colonists had been so long dependent. Up to that time the cure of the souls of the people, of the minds of the people, and of the bodies of people had been provided for out of that adventitious expenditure which is peculiar to a penal settlement. Protection of life and property was paid for at a rate unknown in a free colony, no less than one third of the revenue being absorbed for that purpose. The prop of Imperial expenditure upon which the colony had so long leaned for support, had, however, been knocked from under us, and it had been as much as our administrators could do to keep the colony from finding itself on its beam end. Now, however, there appeared a prospect of our condition being materially improved; the introduction of foreign capital, and the circulation of a few thousand pounds in the inauguration of a scheme of public works, would give a fresh impetus to the colony, and it was gratifying to think that our advancement would be no

longer adventitious and dependent upon Imperial aid. He hoped the measures submitted by the Government, tending as they did to the general welfare, would receive the careful and dispassionate consideration of the people's representatives.

Mr. MARMION and Mr. BICKLEY, in favorable terms, briefly reviewed the most salient features of the financial statement, reserving further observations until the various items referred to came to be discussed separately by the House.

Mr. STEERE said he had no intention at present to enter fully upon any of the measures alluded to by the hon. the Colonial Secretary, but he wished to make one remark relative to the reply offered by that hon. gentleman in answer to the complaints made as to secrecy maintained by the Government with regard to the measures which they proposed to introduce into the Council. With reference to the impropriety, as pointed out by the hon. gentleman, of submitting governmental measures in detail for discussion by an extraneous Parliament, he, to a great extent, concurred. During the parliamentary session in England he often noticed that hon. members refused to make known the details of measures before they came on for discussion in the House, as otherwise the very object contemplated by the measure might be defeated. So far, he agreed with the hon. Colonial Secretary; but when that hon. gentleman said that there was really no secrecy as to the measures which the Government intended to bring forward, why that was simply an hallucination. On the contrary there existed a very great amount of secrecy, and the ignorance as to contemplated measures was not confined to the country members, at which he would not be so surprised, but hon. members who resided in Perth, at the very seat of Government, were as ignorant as country members. It was all very well to assume that such and such a measure would be submitted to the House, but hon. members had no definite notion regarding them. He thought that the Government would find it far more agreeable to carry on the administration of public affairs, if they tried to obtain the opinion of the people generally as well as their representatives. In saying that he did not mean that they should go round to those gentlemen who they knew would endorse their own views, but rather to those who they knew were likely to differ, and would have the honesty and independence to express their opinions. The Government measures would then be brought forward in a far more satisfactory manner before the Council, and would be far more likely to meet with support and approval.

After some observations from Mr. DRUMMOND, Mr. NEWMAN, Mr. MONGER and the ATTORNEY GENERAL (Hon. R. J. Walcott), and there being a lull in the debate,

The COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. F. P. Barlee) said it was a source of satisfaction to the Government to witness the favorable manner in which the propositions which it had been his privilege to submit to the House had been on the whole received. He did not, of course, anticipate finding a general expression of concurrence with regard to all that the Government had in contemplation, and that all their propositions would be unanimously affirmed by hon. members. But, he thought, he was not going too far when he said that the House had, at all events, recognised the fact, that during the recess the Government had not been idle in the preparation of measures to be submitted for the consideration of the Legislature, and whether or not hon. members agreed with the principles and details of those measures, they would give the Government credit for doing their duty in bringing forward a straightforward and progressive policy. Allusion had been made in reference to some remarks which had fallen from him to the effect that no great amount of secrecy existed as to the measures which the Government proposed to introduce into the Council. He would repeat that there had been no desire at all on the part of the Government that there should be any secrecy in regard to any of their measures, and he would again ask if one single measure had been submitted to the House with regard to which it was not perfectly well known to the outside world that it was the intention of the Government to bring forward? The hon. member for Wellington himself had stated that he (the Colonial Secretary) had intimated to him that it was proposed by the Government to introduce an amended Publicans' Bill, and if the hon. member would further tax his memory he would recollect that he had been present at a public meeting at Bunbury when he had openly stated that a revision of the tariff was also contemplated by the Government. He agreed that it was essential that the Government should, during the recess, endeavor as far as possible to gain from the public generally and also from hon. members, their opinions on the various matters in regard to which it was proposed to legislate, and he had no hesitation in saying that everything that was practicable had been done to that end by the members of the Government, with the view that the measures of the Government should be the reflection of public opinion. But

when the hon. member for Wellington proceeded to say that it would be far better for the Government to go to those who would give them an honest straightforward expression of opinion, rather than to those who would accord a general concurrence to all that was propounded by the Government, he thought the hon. member was saying that which almost amounted to a charge against the members of the Government, inasmuch as it insinuated that they did not consult those who would give them an honest opinion but such persons only as acquiesced in all their propositions; in fact, that they sought approbation and not advice. That was not the case, and he thought it rather unfair that such a charge should be brought against the Government, a charge which had no foundation whatever. It always had been, and it always would be, the wish of the Government, at any rate it always would be his desire, to arrive by every means within his power at a knowledge of the wants and the wishes of the general public in regard to legislative measures, in order that the policy of the Government, might to a certain extent, be framed accordingly. The hon. gentleman then proceeded to reply at length to the objections taken by some hon. members relative to some financial statement; and progress having been reported, the House resumed.

CONFIRMATION OF EXPENDITURE BILL.

Second Reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. F. P. Barlee) in moving that the Bill be now read a second time, the Bill being to confirm the expenditure for the services of the year 1871 beyond the grant for that year, said that it would be in the recollection of the House that at the last meeting of Council he had put the question of excess of expenditure before the House, and, as far as he could then judge, he had stated that from £7,500 to £8,000 would be required for that purpose. In the majority of the items with regard to which he had anticipated an excess of expenditure he was happy to state that his anticipations had not been realized; the expenditure on those items had generally been less than he had expected, but there were one or two matters in relation to which the excess had been greater than he had anticipated, so that although there was an overdraft of £9,746 5s. 5d. there was on the other hand an underdraft on several items, amounting altogether to £4,126 8s. 6d., which in reality reduced the excess of expenditure to £5,616 16s. 11d. With regard to the various items which constituted this overdraft he

would only add that he should be prepared, and be very glad, to afford every possible information to the House.

Mr. STEERE said that ever since he had been a member of the Council it had been his painful duty, every year, to protest against the expenditure of public money in excess of the grant voted by the Legislature. He thought that when we obtained the present form of Government there would have been an end to all that, but it seemed that that millennium had not yet dawned upon us. At a former session he had stated his belief that unless the Auditor General was an official responsible to the House, this state of things would never cease, and we would never have a more economic form of Government. He was then told that that official could not be made amenable to the jurisdiction of the House. Since then it had occurred to him that at the commencement of every session a committee of accounts should be appointed, the same as in the House of Commons, whose duty it would be to go through all the public accounts where there had been any unauthorised expenditure. At the commencement of next session he would himself move for such committee. It was of course useless explaining in regard to money which had been already spent, but he would move that the Bill now before the House should be referred to a select committee to examine the details of the various items of unauthorised overdraft, and that such a committee consist of Messrs. Newman, Carr, Marmion, Shenton, and the Mover.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. F. P. Barlee) said that though he would raise no objection to the amendment the proper course was that on its second reading the Bill should be considered in a Committee of the whole House, and to refer such a measure to a select committee was an altogether unprecedented course. If, however, it was to be referred to a select committee he certainly thought that in a committee of that kind the person most deeply interested should be a member of it. He was quite convinced that the further the committee went into the details of the various items the more satisfied they would be, and he was quite confident that the ultimate result would be the same, whether the Bill was referred to a select committee, or considered in a Committee of the whole House.

Mr. STEERE said he had no objection to adding the name of the Colonial Secretary to the Committee. He had simply refrained from doing so before, inasmuch as he thought that as a matter of course he would be the principal witness examined by the committee.

The Bill was read a second time.

Select Committee.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. F. P. Barlee) moved that the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole.

Mr. STEERE moved to leave out all the words after the word "that" and to add the words "the Bill be referred to a select committee consisting of the Colonial Secretary (Hon. F. P. Barlee), Mr. Marmion, Mr. Newman, Mr. Shenton, Mr. Carr, and the Mover, and that such committee have power to send for persons and papers."

Debate ensued.

Question put, "to leave out all words after the word 'that' and to add the words 'the Bill be referred to a select committee consisting of the Colonial Secretary (Hon. F. P. Barlee), Mr. Marmion, Mr. Newman, Mr. Shenton, Mr. Carr, and the Mover, and that such committee have power to send for persons and papers,' upon which a division was called for, the result being as follows:—

Ayes	9
Noes	7
Majority for	2

Ayes.	Noes.
Mr. Logue	Mr. Drummond
Mr. Newman	Mr. Bickley
Mr. Carr	Mr. Marmion
Mr. Shenton	Mr. Russell
Mr. Hassell	The Hon. M. Fraser
Mr. Pearce	The Hon. R. J. Walcott
Mr. Carey	The Hon. F. P. Barlee
Mr. Brockman	
Mr. Steere (Teller.)	(Teller.)

Question thus passed.

GRANTS OF PATENTS BILL.

Second Reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. F. P. Barlee) moved that the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was read a second time.

In Committee.

The Bill passed through Committee without discussion.

STANDING ORDERS.

Mr. STEERE moved to strike out the word "six" in Section 2, line 3, and insert the word "eight" in lieu thereof.

Debate ensued.

Amendment put, "that eight members form a quorum of the House, instead of six," upon which a division was called for, the result being as follows:—

Ayes	11
Noes	6
Majority for	5

Ayes.	Noes.
Mr. Logue	The Hon. R. J. Walcott
Mr. Carr	The Hon. M. Fraser
Mr. Brockman	Mr. Marmion
Mr. Shenton	Mr. Bickley
Mr. Newman	Mr. Bussell
Mr. Pearse	The Hon. F. P. Barlee
Mr. Monger	(Teller.)
Mr. Drummond	
Mr. Carey	
Mr. Hassell	
Mr. Steere (Teller.)	

Amendment thus passed.

Mr. STEERE moved that in Section 3, line 3, the word "eight" be inserted instead of the word "six".

Amendment put and passed.

Mr. STEERE moved that in Section 9, at the end of the first line, after the word "shall," the words "if directed by the Speaker," be inserted.

Amendment put and passed.

Mr. STEERE moved that the words "at six o'clock" in Section 47, line 2, be struck out, and the words "within two hours after the Speaker has taken the Chair," be inserted.

Amendment put and passed.

Mr. STEERE moved that in Section 56 the word "eight" be inserted in lieu of the word "six."

Amendment put and passed.

Mr. STEERE moved to omit all the words as far as the word "such" in Section 69, line 2, and to insert the following words in lieu thereof:—"That upon any motion for a select committee, it shall be competent for any member to move as an amendment that such committee be appointed by ballot; and the question shall then be put to the House and if resolved in the affirmative,".

Debate ensued.

Amendment put, "that all the words as far as the word 'such' in Section 69, line 2, be struck out," upon which a division was called for, the result being as follows:—

Ayes	11
Noes	6
Majority for	5

Ayes.	Noes.
Mr. Logue	The Hon. R. J. Walcott
Mr. Shenton	The Hon. M. Fraser
Mr. Carr	Mr. Marmion
Mr. Monger	Mr. Bickley
Mr. Pearse	Mr. Bussell
Mr. Carey	The Hon. F. P. Barlee
Mr. Hassell	(Teller.)
Mr. Brockman	
Mr. Drummond	
Mr. Newman	
Mr. Steere (Teller.)	

Amendment thus passed.

Amendment—That the words "That upon any motion for a select committee it shall be competent for any member to move, as an amendment, that such committee be appointed by ballot, and the question shall then be put to the House, and if resolved in the affirmative," be inserted in lieu thereof—put and passed.

The Council adjourned at 5.30 p.m.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

Thursday, 8th August, 1872.

Coffee Plantation, Waggrakynne, Champion Bay—Steam Communication—Magistrates—Grants to Agricultural Societies—Bourke versus Sullivan and Bourke versus Bryan—Disseised Cattle Bill—Case of Thomas Hiden: suspension of Standing Orders—Confirmation of Expenditure Bill: select committee report: in committee.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at 12 noon.
PRAYERS.

COFFEE PLANTATION, WAGGRAKYNE, CHAMPION BAY.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. F. P. Barlee) laid upon the Table of the House a report on the coffee plantation at Waggrakynne, Champion Bay.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. F. P. Barlee) moved that the Governor be authorised to accept the offer made by Messrs. Connor and McKay, for the establishment of steam communication on the coast of this colony. So much had been stated, from time to time, in regard to the desirability and necessity of establishing steam communication that he was absolved from the necessity of troubling the Council with any lengthy arguments in support of his motion. He assumed