

support would be cordially given, and he sincerely hoped that when His Excellency leaves this colony he will have the satisfaction of seeing that his good intentions have been realized.

Mr. SHENTON said he observed in reading the Governor's Speech that two or three important matters had not been mentioned at all. They were, securing a loan, railway and harbor improvements, and Torrens' Act. The subjects were mooted at the last session of the Council, and he fully expected to have found them in the Address. He approved of the road boards. In the district he had the honor to represent they had worked well. He considered the concessions made to the timber companies rather large. He was opposed to giving large grants of lands to companies, as nothing so retarded the colony in its early days as these large grants, but considering the amount of capital invested by Simpson's company, the land granted was not too much. The telegraph company was deserving of encouragement, and he trusted that when the Bill respecting it was before them it would meet with the support of the House. As to the Aborigines, he intended proposing a grant of public money to every institution, irrespective of creed, in which they were trained, and also free grants of land for the special use of the natives in such institutions. Though not desirous of being in opposition to the Government, still however when the Estimates came on for discussion, it would be their duty to look at them carefully, and see that the welfare of the colony was not jeopardized.

Mr. McKAIL considered that the expedition of Mr. Forrest and his party reflected the highest honor of the colony, and in his opinion was calculated at no very distant date to prove highly beneficial to the colony at large.

Mr. DRUMMOND said there was one clause in His Excellency's Speech which the gentleman who moved the adoption of the Address omitted to touch upon altogether, and that was with reference to the Aborigines, whom the Member for the South called irreclaimable savages. Now, he considered a good deal could be done for the natives. He would point to what was being done on the Roman Catholic mission, for the natives. At that place, married persons lived together in houses in a civilized state, and their children were well clothed, and he considered it a disgrace to the Protestant community not to do something in the same manner for the natives. The colonists have taken their land, and neither their physical nor moral condition has been improved since their advent. It was an imperative duty

on the colonists to do something for the special benefit of the natives, and if the Council appropriated a certain sum for the purpose of instructing them, in a few years they would see good results follow from such efforts.

Mr. MARMION agreed with Mr. Drummond. Something ought to be done to ameliorate the condition of the Aborigines of this colony. He would however deprecate any system of training which simply had in view to teach the natives to read and write, because however desirable that was, it was much better to improve their moral tone, so to speak, by inuring them to habits of industry, than attempting to over-educate them. It was useless teaching native girls to play the piano, and other such accomplishments, because after all who would employ them as tutors or as governess' in their family? He would like to see them so trained that they would become working and useful members of society. He lately had the pleasure of visiting the New Norcia mission, and had an opportunity of seeing what was there being done for the natives. He saw that everything was done to impart to them elementary knowledge, as well as religious instruction, and he there saw that he never saw in this colony before, 50 or 60 natives kneeling before God's altar in united prayer. It was a sight which pleased him exceedingly—yet in addition to all that, he saw that all were taught to be industrious—he saw children—boys and girls—playing at work—children with reaping hooks in their hands and smiles on their faces, as he said, playing at work in the fields—and what they were taught when young they would not forget when they were old, and these children who some day will be themselves fathers and mothers, will be a credit to New Norcia. (Hear, hear.) As most of the preceding speakers had so fully gone into His Excellency's Address he would not detain the House by any long remarks thereon. There was however one subject which had not been touched upon, and that was the education question. That question had been one of vexation and trouble and much difference of opinion. It was a subject that had engendered bitter feelings, but he trusted in discussing it in the House, they would cast such feelings aside, and that they would deal with it fairly and impartially, and without any admixture of ill-feeling.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. F. P. Barlee) said that he could not allow the debate on His Excellency's Speech to close without making some observations, possibly at some length. The gentleman who proposed the Address did so in a neat and well-considered speech, and considering that it was his