

the council concurs in the recommendation made to the Government by the directors of the Electro-Magnetic Telegraph Company for the extension of telegraph communications between Perth and Champion Bay, and authorizes His Excellency the Governor to sanction the issue of debentures for such purpose.

The SPEAKER drew attention to the fact that two hours had elapsed since he took the Chair, and, according to the Standing Orders, the Orders of the Day should be proceeded with.

Mr. SHENTON moved that the debate be proceeded with before the Orders of the Day.

Mr. MARMION seconded the motion.

Motion agreed to.

Debate ensued.

Question put and passed.

LOCAL ROAD BOARDS AMENDMENT BILL.

Motion for Second Reading.

Mr. BICKLEY moved that the Bill be now read a second time.

After some debate, Mr. STEERE, as an amendment, moved that the Bill be read that day six months.

Amendment put and passed.

PUBLIC LOAN BILL.

Third Reading.

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

The Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Council adjourned at 8.55 p.m.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

Friday, 16th August, 1872.

Public House and Sale of Fermented and Spirituous Liquors Bill: select committee report—Correspondence with Central Board of Education—Lighthouse at Busselton: in committee—Harbor Improvements: select committees—Scab-in-Sheep Ordinance Amendment Bill: second reading—Assent to Bills: Message from the Governor, No. 1—Property in Telegraphic Messages Bill: second reading: in committee—Public House and Sale of Fermented and Spirituous Liquors Bill: Standing Orders suspension: select committee report: in committee—Address to His Excellency the Governor.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at 6 p.m.

PRAYERS.

PUBLIC HOUSE AND SALE OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS BILL

Select Committee Report.

Mr. LOGUE brought up the report of the select committee appointed to consider and report upon the Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to public houses and the sale of fermented and spirituous liquors and moved that the same be read.

Question put and passed.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Mr. STEERE moved for a copy of the correspondence between the Central Board of Education and the Rev. M. Gibney, with reference to the use of certain religious books in the assisted schools.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. F. P. Barlee) replied that there really had been no correspondence at all between the Rev. M. Gibney and the Central Board of Education relative to the matter referred to; but that a letter had been addressed on the subject by that rev. gentleman to the hon. member Mr. Marmion, who was a member of the board, a copy of which letter, extracted from minutes of a meeting of the Central Board, held May 8th 1872, be then laid on the table.

LIGHTHOUSE AT BUSSELTON.

In Committee.

Mr. CAREY moved that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, praying that he will be pleased to place on the Estimates a sum not exceeding £200 for the erection of a lighthouse at Busselton, somewhat similar to that at Bunbury. Although, the sum of £200 was mentioned, he did not anticipate that that amount would be actually required. The lighthouse at Bunbury had only cost £60, but it had been constructed by convict labor, which would not be available for the erection of the Busselton structure. The necessity for such a lighthouse had been a long-felt want, among the masters of coasting craft, and the captains of timber vessels calling at Geographe Bay had also complained of there being no lighthouse for their guidance. He believed the money, if voted, would be money well laid out.

Mr. STEERE seconded the motion. The present structure was a mere temporary expedient, and practically was of little or no use. Now that a steamer was to be employed on the coast a lighthouse would be absolutely indispensable.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. F. P. Barlee) said that no objection could be made to the proposal except on the score of expense. If the House was proposed to vote the necessary funds, and to provide for it, the Government would not oppose the motion.

Mr. NEWMAN supported the motion.

Question put and passed.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Select Committee.

Mr. DRUMMOND moved for a select committee to consider and report on the several plans for harbor improvements which have been submitted for the consideration of the Council; the committee to consist of the Surveyor General (Hon. M. Fraser), Mr. Steere, Mr. Newman, Mr. Marmion, Mr. Pearse, Mr. Shenton, and the Mover; the committee to be empowered to call for such papers and other evidence as they may consider necessary.

On the motion of the SURVEYOR GENERAL (Hon. M. Fraser), the name of Mr. Bickley was added to the committee.

Question put and passed.

SCAB-IN-SHEEP ORDINANCE AMENDMENT BILL.

Second Reading.

Mr. DRUMMOND, in moving the second reading of the Scab-in-Sheep Ordinance Amendment Bill, said he did not anticipate for one moment that it would give universal satisfaction throughout the colony; but, as there existed a very prevalent feeling of dissatisfaction at the working of the present Ordinance, he trusted the Bill would receive the support of the House, if only as a temporary expedient until a more elaborate and comprehensive measure might be framed, which might be done by the next session of the Council. Considerable ill-feeling existed and numerous complaints were made as to the manner in which the inspectors of scab performed their duty; but he was free to confess that had they carried out the provisions of the Ordinance strictly, and to the letter, it would have proved ruinous, in many instances, to the owners of sheep. The period allowed for quarantine was insufficient, and he would also extend the powers of the scab inspectors, and

also cause them to reside in a more central portion of their districts than many of them do at the present time. With these few observations, he would move the second reading of the Bill.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. F. P. Barlee) remarked that the Bill had only been handed round to hon. members within the last few minutes, and no opportunity had been permitted them to master its details. As, upon the second reading of a measure, its principle was affirmed or rejected, he certainly thought that some time should be afforded hon. members for perusing it. He would suggest that the second reading be postponed until the next sitting of the Council.

Mr. DRUMMOND had no objection, and the consideration of the Bill was further postponed accordingly, till Tuesday, the 20th August.

ASSENT TO BILLS.

Message from the Governor—No. 1.

The SPEAKER announced the receipt of the following Message from His Excellency the Governor:—

The Governor; on the fifteenth day of August, in the year of Our Lord, 1872, and in the 36th year of Her Majesty's Reign, was pleased, in the name and on behalf of the Queen, to assent to the following Acts, that is to say:—

"An Act to regulate Grants of Patents for Inventions in the Colony of Western Australia."

"An Act to confirm the Expenditure for the services of the year 1871, beyond the grant for that year."

"An Act for raising the sum of Thirty-five thousand pounds by Loan for the construction of certain Public Works."

Government House, Perth, 16th August, 1872.

PROPERTY IN TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES 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.

In the Committee stage certain amendments were made to the Bill.

Bill reported, with amendments.

**PUBLIC HOUSE AND SALE OF
FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS
LIQUORS BILL.**

Suspension of Standing Orders.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. F. P. Barlee) moved the suspension of Standing Order No. 79.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL (Hon. R. J. Walcott) seconded the motion.

Question put and passed.

Select Committee Report.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. F. P. Barlee) moved that the report of the select committee be adopted.

Mr. STEERE seconded the motion.

Motion agreed to.

In Committee.

Clauses 1 and 2 agreed to.

Clause 3: Nothing in this Act shall apply to any person selling any spirituous or distilled perfume *bona fide* as perfumery, nor to any person who may sell wine, or perry, in quantities not less than five gallons at any one time, the produce of grapes, apples, or pears respectively of his own growth, and not to be consumed on the premises; nor to any chemist who may administer or sell any spirituous nor fermented liquors for medicinal purposes; nor to any military canteen established under the regulation of Her Majesty's service; nor to any person or persons occupying any premises *bona fide* as a club—

Mr. BROCKMAN moved, as an amendment, the insertion of the following words:—"nor to any master or employer not residing within two miles of any public house, who may supply any journeyman, workman, or laborer, in his employ; with any quantity of wine or beer not exceeding in any one week the value of one-third of the wages of such journeyman, workman, or laborer." His reason for moving the amendment was that the clause as it then stood was admittedly a direct blow at the privileges now permitted to the employers of farm labor to supply their men with a reasonable quantity of colonial wine or beer, a practice which, in his opinion, tended to diminish rather than to increase drunkenness. The present clause took away

from the master all control over the consumption of intoxicating drinks on the part of his servants, and it would materially tend to the disorganization of farming establishments, especially in wine-growing districts. He was quite willing to admit that the existing privilege had been abused in some instances; but abuses would exist under any regulation; there was no rule without an exception. But if the police, and the magistrates performed their duties; if resident magistrates were required to visit the out positions of their districts, instead of being allowed to do as they pleased, he thought there would be no cause for complaint of the abuse of the existing regulation.

The SURVEYOR GENERAL (Hon. M. Fraser) said that from what he had seen in this colony, as well as in other colonies, of the effect of the regulation which empowered masters to pay their servants' wages partly in drink, he was induced to oppose the amendment most strenuously. The practice was a most reprehensible one, and tended to the demoralization of not alone the laborer, but of his family, and of the whole laboring community among which they resided. One of the greatest evils which this colony suffered from was the too free indulgence in intoxicating liquors, a large proportion of which was induced by the practice of allowing workmen to take out their wages partly in wines and other liquors. It was the curse of the colony, and though entertaining the highest respect, personally, for the hon. member for the Swan, he (the Surveyor General) earnestly hoped that the amendment would be negatived. He would oppose it to the utmost of his ability.

Mr. DRUMMOND pointed out that while the clause as it then stood precluded an employer from disposing of wine and beer in moderate quantities to his laborers, any person in accordance with the provision of another clause, by the payment of a license fee of £2, would be empowered to sell such liquors in any quantity to those laborers or to any stranger. The result would be that drunkenness would be doubly and trebly increased, especially in agricultural and wine-growing districts.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. F. P. Barlee) remarked that he was not astonished at the divergence of opinion which had been manifested on the point before the House, but judging from the arguments adduced by the hon. members who had opposed the clause, he was inclined to believe that they did not quite understand its full scope, nor the general intentions of the Act. Both the hon. gentlemen had admitted that a considerable amount of evil had resulted from the existing

regulation, and it was well known that it had caused, by its abuse, disgraceful scenes of drunkenness. The object of the clause as it now stood was to regulate the undue supply of wine and beer to laborers and not to take away altogether, as the hon. members imagined, the powers of a master to dispose of such liquors to his workmen. To this end it was proposed to issue licenses at an annual fee of £2 to such persons as were desirous of disposing of colonial wine and beer under certain conditions, a course which would render them amenable to the law for any abuse of those conditions, by empowering justices of the peace to withhold such license from any employer, or any other licensee, who abused it. This, in his opinion, would tend to diminish drunkenness to a considerable extent, and to put an end to those shameful scenes of riot and debauchery which disgraced more than one district of the colony. He did not believe in the possibility of making people sober by Act of Parliament; but he did contend that by bringing the suppliers of intoxicating liquors within the precincts of the law, so that any abuse of a privilege granted under the provisions of an ordinance, would result in the forfeiture of that privilege, by the withdrawal of the license to sell or dispose of such liquors, as well as by other deterrent penalties, intoxication would be materially lessened. A man who, under the provisions of another clause in the Bill, paid £2 for a license to sell wine and beer, was not compelled to dispose of such liquors to any person applying for the same; he was simply permitted to do so, and if he (the Colonial Secretary) was acting as a magistrate in a country district, and discovered that any such licensee disposed of liquor in undue quantities to any servant or workman engaged in the performance of his duty so as to incapacitate him from looking after his employer's property, he should at once cancel his license, and would never renew it. In this way, a wholesome check would be placed on the evils of drunkenness. It seemed to him that the existing regulation, was, in too many instances, not only a temptation and a snare but a fearful bane and a curse.

Mr. LOGUE fully concurred in the amendment of the hon. member for Swan, and defied the Surveyor General or the Colonial Secretary to prove their assertion that the present regulation led to many disgraceful scenes of riotous drinking. Under the provisions of the amendment, servants would not be compelled to purchase liquor, or to have a moiety of their wages paid in wine or beer; it simply provided that, if they so wished it, their employers were empowered to supply it

to them. He was of opinion that, unless some such provision were made, the evil of drunkenness would increase to an enormous extent. He would point to Victoria Plains as an illustration. In that district the employers declined to avail themselves of the present regulation and refused to supply their workmen with wine or beer. What was the result? Why, the refusal to have recourse to, what he might call that safety valve, led to an immense amount of sly-grog selling, which was attended with fearful evils. The effect of the clause as it then stood would be that masters not being allowed to dispose of colonial wine or beer to their workmen in moderate quantities, the men would adjourn to the nearest public house and obtain a great deal more liquor than they would have consumed on their master's premises; liquor, too, of a much more injurious and exciting nature than small beer, the mild properties of which he was sure his hon. friend the Attorney General would bear witness to. (Laughter.)

The ATTORNEY GENERAL (Hon. R. J. Walcott): Never tasted it in my life, Sir. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. STEERE said the question under the consideration of the House was one with regard to which he entertained a very decided opinion, and he regretted he could not agree in the amendment of his friend, the hon. member for Swan, although he concurred in some of the observations which had fallen from that hon. gentleman. He could not agree with the amendment, because he considered that the existing regulation to the same effect, had had a demoralizing tendency and effect. He could—at the proper time and place—mention many instances where servant men had been absolutely ruined by the baneful practice obtaining among some employers of supplying their laborers with intoxicating drinks in undue quantities. He had heard masters who had been in the habit of so doing, express their regret that they had ever done so; yes, he had even heard laborers themselves, who had not the moral courage to withstand the temptation, say, when they came to their proper senses, that they earnestly wished their masters were not empowered to give them drink. These men, inflamed by wine obtained from their employers, and failing to obtain a further supply to satisfy their cravings, would resort to the nearest licensed public house, and become savagely intoxicated, thereby rendering themselves unfit for labor for many days. The tendency of legislation in England at the present day was to do away as far as possible, with what was commonly

known as the "truck" system. Now, he looked upon the amendment before the House, as tending to perpetuate the most abominably and demoralizing kind of "truck" that could possibly be carried out. The hon. member for Swan and the hon. member for Geraldton would bear in mind that all employers of labor were not so prudent and careful as themselves, and he certainly thought that to continue the power now placed in the hands of unscrupulous employers was most objectionable.

Mr. BICKLEY opposed the amendment.

Mr. NEWMAN entirely concurred with what had fallen from the hon. member for Wellington. The matter before the House went far beyond the limits of the licensing question, and, in fact, closely affected the whole subject of labor throughout the colony. There were possibly not three members in the House who could declaim at greater length with reference to the worthlessness of the labor obtainable in the colony than the hon. member for Swan, for Geraldton, and for Toodyay. Now, he (Mr. Newman) had no hesitation in asserting that a great deal of that worthlessness was attributable to the very practice which the amendment sought to perpetuate. In his opinion nothing stronger could be urged in opposition to the amendment than that prudent employers had refrained to avail themselves of the regulation heretofore obtaining with regard to the supplying of liquor to their men. He firmly believed that any master who, for the mere sake of profit on a few bottles of colonial wine, would allow his workmen to become intoxicated by an undue consumption of it, would in the end lose far more than he profited by the practice. The laborer on the day following his too free indulgence in such trashy stuff as was generally sold under the name of colonial wine would be utterly unfit for work, and would, perhaps, for many days be incapacitated from performing that amount of labor which he was capable of doing when abstaining from intoxicating drink. It certainly appeared to him a most "penny wise and pound foolish" arrangement, not only as regarded the laborer, but also the employer; apart from its demoralizing tendency.

Mr. MARMION opposed the amendment.

Mr. BROCKMAN observed that, did he think for one moment, that the regulation which he proposed would tend to increase rather than to diminish drunkenness, he would not have introduced it. On the contrary, he had every reason to believe that intoxication would be largely increased if the clause, as it now stood, was adopted, and for

that reason he could not consent to withdraw his amendment. If any provision could be made whereby the employer or any other person could be restrained from supplying more liquor than was good for a man, no one would be more willing than himself to support such a provision; but, certainly, the clause under consideration would not have that effect. Moreover, the present was a most inopportune time for withdrawing the privilege so long enjoyed by agricultural employers of supplying wine to their men in part payment of wages. The farming interest had never, to his knowledge, been so depressed as at the present time, when agricultural produce was almost unsaleable. Many employers had made provision for carrying out the practice heretofore obtaining of paying their men's wages during the harvest season, in partly wine or colonial beer, which, if the clause under consideration was adopted, would have to be thrown away.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL (Hon. R. J. Walcott) opposed the amendment on sound economic principles and he contended that it was highly injurious to the laborer, that his services should be paid for in another way than cash. The hon. member for Swan had argued that if the privilege hitherto obtaining among the employers of labor in the agricultural districts to pay a moiety of their workmen's wages in wine and beer, the farming interest would suffer thereby, from which he (the Attorney General) inferred that the hon. member contended that the farmer should, in consequence of the depressed state of the agricultural interest, be permitted to derive a profit from what should go to the pocket of his laborer; and that to take away the profit which the farmer obtained from the sale of liquor to his workmen would ruin him absolutely. He protested against the continuance of a practice so reprehensible as allowing the employer to make any profit upon the hard-earned wages of his laborer.

Mr. LOGUE remarked if the hon. members opposite were prepared to throw out the colonial wine license provided for in another clause, or to so limit it that wine in less quantities than a hogshead should not be sold by a licensee, he would withdraw his opposition to the clause then before the House. Unless some more stringent regulations were adopted in regard to the sale of colonial wine, the clause under review would only tend to increase the consumption of liquors. It would, really, be adding fuel to the flame; it would be jumping out of the frying pan into the fire; the whole Act, in fact, as it then stood, was merely a high pressure engine for compelling people to drink.

After some further observations from Mr. BICKLEY, Mr. DRUMMOND, Mr. LOGUE, and the COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. F. P. Barlee),

Amendment put, "that clause 3 be amended," upon which a division was called for, the result being as follows:—

Ayes 3
Noes 13

Majority against 10

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

Amendment thus negatived.

Clause agreed to.

Clauses 4 to 8 agreed to.

Clause 9—

Mr. MARMION said that the clause, which relates to the effect of gallon licenses, should be amended and he moved that after the word "delivered" the following additional words be inserted, "and shall be taken away from the premises at one and the said time, and not by instalments."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. F. P. Barlee), Mr. DRUMMOND, and the SURVEYOR GENERAL (Hon. M. Fraser) supported the amendment.

Amendment agreed to.

Clause, as amended, agreed to.

Clause 10—

Mr. STEERE said that clause 10, which relates to the effect of a colonial wine license, should have certain amendments made to it and he moved that the clause be postponed to enable him to give it further consideration.

Agreed to.

Clauses 11 to 13 agreed to.

Clause 14: Effect of a Wayside House license—

Mr. STEERE moved that the following additional proviso be added:—"Provided also that it shall be competent for the licensing justices to insert a clause in any wayside house license prohibiting the taking away of liquor sold to any other person than a *bona fide* traveller."

Amendment agreed to.

Clause, as amended, agreed to.

Clause 15: Annual fees payable for different licenses—

Mr. DRUMMOND called attention to the disproportionate fee chargeable for a publican's general license in Perth and Fremantle, centres of population, and in country districts, where the number of inhabitants was so much smaller, and every day the trade was falling off. He would move as an amendment that the fee which shall be paid for a publican's general license, out of Perth and Fremantle, be £30 instead of £40.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. F. P. Barlee) opposed the amendment as it tended to a reduction of the revenue, and pointed out that, under the new Act, publicans would have privileges bestowed upon them which they did not enjoy heretofore, such as permission to suffer games to be played within their premises. Many restrictions, also, under which they had hitherto labored, had been removed, and he certainly saw no reason, under these circumstances, why their license fee should be reduced.

Amendment not agreed to.

Clause agreed to.

Clauses 16 to 53 agreed to.

Clause 54: Justices and authorized constables to have free ingress into licensed houses at all times—

Mr. NEWMAN pointed out that taking into consideration the very high rate of penalties proposed to be inflicted under the new Act, he thought this clause gave greater discretionary powers to constables than was judicious. The clause recited that a constable specially authorized, whether verbally or in writing, by a justice of the peace, was empowered to demand entrances into a licensed house. He thought that the word, "verbally" ought to be omitted.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. F. P. Barlee) replied that instances might occur where the law might be evaded if constables had to wait for a written authority at all times. The clause provided that a constable demanding an entrance should be specially authorized to do so, and, if necessary, upon investigation, he would be compelled to adduce proof that he had been so specially authorized. He had never heard any complaints of hardship under the clause, although it had been in force for 15 or 20 years.

Clause agreed to.

Clauses 55 to 75 agreed to.

Clause 76: Justices shall imprison persons found drunk on Sunday, Good Friday, or Christmas Day—

Mr. STEERE said that, though as anxious as anyone to put down drunkenness, he certainly thought it should be optional on the part of justices to imprison a person found drunk on the Sabbath. For that reason he would move that the word "may" be inserted in lieu of the word "shall."

Mr. BICKLEY supported the amendment, as he considered the clause a particularly stringent one. He could hardly conceive that it was a greater crime to get drunk on Sunday than on any other day.

Amendment agreed to.

Clause, as amended, agreed to.

Clauses 77 and 78 agreed to.

Clause 79: Approbation of fees and penalties—

Mr. NEWMAN questioned the propriety of giving one-half of all fines and penalties and forfeitures under the Act to the person who had informed against the offender, especially as the penalties were now so heavy. The principle of rewarding an informer never worked well.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. F. P. Barlee) thought that unless this clause was retained no information would be likely ever to be given of an infringement of the law. It would not affect a police constable, as all fines forfeited to the police were appropriated towards a Superannuation Fund, and not a farthing went into the constable's own pocket.

Mr. MARMION pointed out how any rogue or scoundrel, for the sake of obtaining the sum of £25, being one-half the lowest penalty for selling liquors on Sunday, might persuade an unwary publican to supply him with a bottle of grog on that day. No man of honest principles, of course, would adopt such a course, but there were plenty of rogues who would do so.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. F. P. Barlee) replied that was the very reason why the fine for Sunday trading had been made so heavy, so as to effectually stop the surreptitious sale of liquors by an equally imprincipled publican. Informers were, doubtless, a very odious class, but he feared they were among the necessary evils which must be tolerated by society.

Clause agreed to.

Progress reported, and leave obtained to sit again.

ADDRESSES TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

The SPEAKER reported that the Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty and the Address relating to the case of Thomas Hiden, passed on the 31st July and the 14th August, had been presented to His Excellency in accordance with the resolutions of the House.

The Council adjourned at 11 p.m.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, Tuesday, 20th August, 1872.

Lighthouse at Busselton—Conservation of Jetties and Wharves Bill: first reading—Telegraph between Bunbury and Busselton: in committee—Swan Roads Board—Repeal of 18 Vic. No. 8: first reading—Duties on Imported Goods Repeal Bill: Additional Duties of Tariff Act, 1872, Bill: select committee report—Scab-in-Sheep Amendment Bill: second reading: in committee—Property in Telegraphic Messages Bill: third reading—Public House and Sale of Fermented and Spirituous Liquors Bill: in committee—Duties on Imported Goods Repeal Bill: Additional Duties on Tariff Act, 1872, Bill: select committee report: Standing Orders suspension.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at 12 noon.
PRAYERS.

LIGHTHOUSE AT BUSSELTON.

The SPEAKER informed the house that the Address to His Excellency the Governor, agreed to on the 16th instant, had been presented in accordance with the resolution of the House.

CONSERVATION OF JETTIES AND WHARVES BILL.

First Reading.

Mr. HASSELL, in accordance with notice, moved for leave to introduce a Bill to promote the conservation by corporate bodies of jetties and wharves within their municipalities.

The Bill was read a first time.

TELEGRAPH BETWEEN BUNBURY AND BUSSELTON.

In Committee.

Mr. CAREY moved the following resolution:—That in the opinion of this Council it is desirable that communication by electric telegraph should be established between Bunbury and Busselton, and that, with a view to carry out this opinion, an humble Address