

THE COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS (Hon. M. Fraser) failed to see what was to be gained by referring the Bill to a Select Committee.

THE ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL (Hon. G. W. Leake): Here we have a number of common-place, common sense people, who surely can deal with a simple question like this without going to a back room, and stupefying themselves with pen and ink and paper. The Bill can be far better discussed in a full House. What, in the name of fortune, does the hon. member want, to refer a question like this to a Select Committee?

MR. BROCKMAN failed to see any reason for adopting such a course. But he must object to what had fallen from the hon. the Colonial Secretary—that the strongest objection to the Bill came from those connected with the mercantile and shipping interest. His (Mr. Brockman's) objection to the measure was as strong as theirs. He thought it would be a most unpopular Bill, and that the amount of revenue it would produce would be quite disproportionate with the amount of trouble and vexation it would cause. He would oppose any Bill to impose additional taxation, until the Estimates for the ensuing year were before the House.

MR. BURGES opposed the motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee, which would only be a further waste of time, and to no purpose. He thought they had wasted quite enough time already this Session. They had now been at it for two months, but precious little had been done. If they adjourned the debate for a week, or for a month, there would be the same difference of opinion as to the Bill. Let them settle the question at once.

MR. GLYDE endorsed what had just fallen from the hon. member, Mr. Burges, and saw no necessity for postponing the consideration of this matter. He had been opposed to the Bill from the very first, and believed taxation from other sources, much less harassing and vexatious, could be obtained.

MR. CAREY withdrew his amendment to refer the Bill to a Select Committee.

The question was then put—That the Bill be read a second time this day six

months; whereupon the House divided, with the following result:—

Ayes	10
Noes	8
Majority for	2

AYES.	NOES.
Mr. Brockman	The Hon. R. T. Goldsworthy
Mr. Carey	The Hon. G. W. Leake
Mr. Glyde	The Hon. M. Fraser
Mr. Hardey	Mr. Burges
Mr. Marmion	Sir T. C. Campbell
Mr. Monger	Mr. Hamersley
Mr. S. S. Parker	Mr. Harper
Mr. Pearce	Mr. Brown (Teller.)
Mr. Shenton	
Mr. S. H. Parker (Teller.)	

The motion for the second reading of the Bill was therefore negatived.

The House adjourned at ten o'clock, p.m.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

Wednesday, 24th September, 1879.

Importation of Diseased Stock Bill: first reading—Busselton Jetty—Courts of General Sessions, Amendment Bill, 1879: second reading—Inland Mails and Money Order System: further consideration of the report of Select Committee—Absconding Debtors Act, Amendment Bill: third reading—Adjournment.

THE SPEAKER took the Chair at 7 o'clock, p.m.

PRAYERS.

IMPORTATION OF DISEASED STOCK BILL.

THE ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL (Hon. G. W. Leake) moved the first reading of a Bill intituled "An Act for the prevention of the importation of Diseased Stock."

Motion agreed to, and Bill read a first time.

BUSSELTON JETTY.

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 of money sufficient to extend and complete the jetty at Busselton." The hon. member said he would not have introduced such a motion, in the present state of the public finances, were it not that the money expended in the extension of the jetty would be recouped in a very short time from the jetty dues. Within the last three years, no less than 11,771 loads of timber had been exported from the Vasse and the surrounding Districts, of the estimated value of £44,140, or an average of £14,713 a year. Large sums of public money had been expended in the North for the development of the mineral resources, but nothing beyond the granting of some concessions to two or three companies had been done to develop an equally important industry,—the timber trade in the South. From an estimate made some time ago by the then Clerk of Works (Mr. James Manning), it appeared that the cost of extending the Busselton jetty, so as to meet the requirements of the timber trade, would be about £1,800. The desirability of the proposed extension was admitted on all hands, and the only question for consideration was the all-important one of ways and means. But if the money could not be found to carry out the work this year, he hoped at any rate that a promise would be given by the Government that the proposed extension should be made next year.

After a considerable pause,

Mr. BROWN said it appeared hon. members did not seem inclined even to discuss the motion before the Committee, which was really an important one. He would have liked to have heard something more about it than had fallen from the hon. member who had brought forward the resolution, and he thought the House would hardly commit itself to such an expenditure upon the very meagre information before it. They were not told how the jetty might be extended, or how the money was to be expended, so as to recoup the revenue, or what was the nature and extent of the

proposed undertaking, or whether, in the opinion of competent engineers, it was likely to remain a permanent work. He (Mr. Brown) was of opinion—it might be an erroneous one—that the proposed expenditure would be undesirable, in consequence of the silting up of the sand which he understood had already taken place in the vicinity of the jetty. If it could be shown that the proposed undertaking was likely to prove a remunerative work, no doubt the House would be inclined to favor it; but, with the present information before the Committee, he did not think the hon. member could expect the House to accept his motion. It was a strange thing with what aversion some hon. gentlemen seemed to regard the North, and the public expenditure which had taken place there; but this he would say about the North—whatever had been expended there out of public funds had been more than recouped to the revenue by the District.

Mr. CAREY said that bearing in mind the comparative amount of revenue derived from minerals at the North and timber at the South, the latter District had a strong claim upon the Government and the House. The extension of the jetty at Busselton would tend greatly to develop the timber trade, by affording greater facilities for shipping, and there was every reason to believe that if the work were carried into execution it would result in the formation of other timber companies besides those which were now carrying on operations in the District.

Mr. MARMION regretted that, under existing circumstances, he could not support the motion. Possibly the proposed extension would prove a very useful work in the future, but he did not think the time had arrived for the expenditure of so large an amount of money on this jetty. Of all the timber exported from the Vasse District very little indeed passed over the jetty at Busselton, the great bulk being exported from Lockeville, where the local company had erected a jetty of their own. It would require a structure of very great length to be of any service at Busselton for vessels of any size—possibly it would need be a mile long—and he questioned very much whether such a work could be carried out for the amount named.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. R. T. Goldsworthy) said the Government fully recognised the advantages which would accrue to Busselton were the jetty extended as proposed; but the Government in this, as in all other matters, was entirely in the hands of the House as to the ways and means for carrying out the work. Hon. members in that House held the public purse-strings; but from what he could see, and from what he had heard, he did not think there was much prospect of their relaxing their hold of those strings to provide the money for the undertaking contemplated in the resolution before the Committee.

The motion, upon being put to the House, was negatived on the voices.

COURTS OF QUARTER SESSIONS, AMENDMENT BILL.

MR. S. H. PARKER, in moving the second reading of a Bill to amend "The Ordinance to make general provisions for the trial of Criminal Offences at Albany and other remote districts of the Colony," said the Ordinance referred to was passed as late back as 1845. It empowered the Governor to proclaim certain district courts as criminal courts of quarter sessions, for the purpose of dealing with offences committed in the district, without incurring the great expense, both to the Crown and to the accused parties, of remitting the case for trial at the Supreme Court, in Perth. This Ordinance, he believed, had worked very well, on the whole, and courts of quarter sessions had been established under it at Albany, Geraldton, and Roebourne. But there was one provision of the Ordinance which was calculated to work great hardship and cause a great deal of unnecessary expense. He referred to the eighth clause, which provided that whenever it appeared to the district court of general sessions that any crime or offence from its nature ought to be tried by the Supreme Court, it shall be lawful for the bench of magistrates to remit such case for trial at the higher court, and to take proper recognisances for the appearance of all parties and witnesses thereat. In actual operation, the effect of this clause was this: a man committed for trial at

court there, to answer for his offence, and to have all his witnesses in attendance; but a majority of the magistrates, after his going to all this expense, might at the very last moment decide to send the case for trial at the Supreme Court, thus incurring the additional expense of taking his witnesses down to Perth, besides entailing great hardships upon the accused person. The hon. member referred to the recent case of a man named Warren, in illustration of the hardship inflicted by the exercise of this power conferred by the Ordinance upon the magistrates, and the great expense it caused not only to the person accused but to the country. Hon. members had no doubt noticed some few days ago he had been conspicuous by his absence from his usual seat in the House. [THE ATTORNEY GENERAL: Nobody noticed it.] He was retained to proceed to Geraldton to defend this man Warren, and the Government, with that courteousness and obliging condescension which was characteristic of them, had very kindly postponed the date of the trial so as to enable him to proceed to Geraldton and return to Perth by the steamer, instead of undergoing the discomforts of a journey overland. On his arrival at Champion Bay, the first thing he was told on the jetty was, "Oh, you needn't have come up at all; the case has been sent to Perth,"—the magistrates having at the very last moment, and for some unexplained reason, remitted the case to the Supreme Court, although the prisoner and all his witnesses—some of whom had come from long distances—were in attendance. The object of the present Bill was twofold: one was to take away the power now vested in a majority of the bench of magistrates to remit cases to the Supreme Court, and to empower the chairman or deputy chairman alone to do so; the other object was to make provision that no case shall be so remitted unless the order to do so be made at least fourteen days prior to the day appointed for the sitting of the district court of quarter sessions, and a copy of such order be served upon the person charged with the offence remitted for trial. The particular case to which he had already referred—that of Warren—was, in common with the majority of cases (within the mean-

ing of the Ordinance) occurring at Geraldton, one of sheep-stealing, which was an offence of great magnitude in the eyes of squatters; and as many of these gentry were in the commission of the peace and sat on the magisterial bench, he proposed, in the Bill now before the House, to take away the power now granted to the majority of them to decide whether a case shall be remitted to the Supreme Court, and to vest that power in the chairman. He hoped the Bill was one that would commend itself to the favorable consideration of the House, for, if passed, it would obviate a great deal of unnecessary expense and prevent much unnecessary hardship.

THE ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL (Hon. G. W. Leake) said he had listened with some interest to the remarks that had fallen from the hon. member for Perth, and he was sure the hon. member would not consider him captious, and he was certain the House would not, when he asked the hon. member to withdraw his motion. The truth of the matter was, they had now arrived at a very late period of the Session, and it would be impossible for the Government to give that attention to the details of a measure of this sort, and to the whole *raison d'être* of it, which would justify them in supporting it. The hon. member had called the attention of the House and of the Government to what he considered a grievance, and a blemish on the system of the administration of justice, and the question was undoubtedly one worthy of the attention and the deliberation of the House. But, as hon. members were aware, in the course of another three weeks or so the present Council would expire from sheer inanity. During the recess the question would receive from the Government that consideration which its importance warranted, and, if forced to the conclusion that such a measure as that now before the House would subserve the interests of justice and of the public, they would be prepared at the next Session of Council to introduce a Bill for that purpose. Without actually pledging the Government to that step, he might very fairly state that the subject would be carefully investigated during the recess, and discussed in a manner far more thoroughly than the transient investigation which that House

could give it upon the mere suggestion of an evil which might possibly bear an explanation. The hon. member having now discharged his duty to the country, he (the Attorney General) trusted he would have no objection to withdraw the Bill for the present.

MR. BROWN was not aware what course the hon. member for Perth intended to pursue with regard to the Bill, but in his (Mr. Brown's) opinion—and he merely gave it for what it was worth—the measure was an exceedingly simple one. The hon. member who had brought it forward desired to substitute what appeared, from a common sense point of view, to be a very desirable provision for one that was calculated to operate very harshly. There was no intention to take away altogether the power to remit cases to the Supreme Court, but to limit its operation. He knew, from having himself sat on the Bench, that the magistrates conceived that the law as it stood at present was a very injudicious one, and felt that they were often placed in a very awkward position. He thought, however, the hon. member's remarks reflected somewhat unfairly upon the action of the Geraldton Bench in remitting the particular case referred to (Warren's) for trial at the Supreme Court. It would not be denied that they had full power to do so, in the exercise of their discretion, and he knew enough of the case itself to say that had he been one of the magistrates on the Bench, he would have been of the opinion that it was desirable in the interests of justice that the case should be tried out of the District. It was a case in which a great deal of strong feeling had been manifested, both for and against the accused. The hon. member for Perth had stated that, at Geraldton, the majority of cases coming within the purview of the Ordinance which this Bill sought to amend were cases of sheep-stealing, and that a considerable sprinkling of the magistrates in that District, being sheep-owners, who regarded the offence a very heinous one, would be inclined to remit all such cases to the Supreme Court. Now it was a somewhat singular thing, and one worthy of the hon. member's attention, that although the District Court at Geraldton had been proclaimed a Court of Quarter Sessions over fifteen years ago,

and although several cases of sheep-stealing had been brought forward, it was only in two instances throughout the whole of that period that these squatter magistrates had remitted cases to Perth. There was therefore no real ground for the hon. member's insinuation.

MR. CAREY said it appeared to him that the Bill was not of such a character as to require so much consideration as the Attorney General seemed to imagine. It only contained three clauses, and he thought the House might as well go into Committee upon it without further delay. There was one provision embodied in the Bill which he thought it would be well to alter in Committee. He referred to the proviso, which stated that no case shall be remitted to the Supreme Court unless the chairman of quarter sessions shall "at least *fourteen* days prior to the "day appointed for the next sitting of the "Court of which he is chairman, make an "order in writing remitting such case to "the Supreme Court." He thought the time should be reduced to *seven* days, as prisoners might be brought up for trial within that time of the sitting of the Supreme Court, and the result would be, if the Bill remained as at present, the case of these men could not be remitted to the Supreme Court until the following sessions.

MR. S. H. PARKER said, as it was the desire of the Government that the Bill should be withdrawn for the present, he was prepared to adopt the course suggested by the Attorney General, though at the same time he was entirely in the hands of the House in the matter. Possibly the object in view would be attained if, as promised by the hon. and learned gentleman opposite, the subject were to receive the attention of the Government during the recess.

The motion for the second reading of the Bill was then formally put, and negatived on the voices.

CONVEYANCE OF INLAND MAILS BY THE POLICE, AND EXTENSION OF MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.

The Order of the Day for the further consideration of the Report of the Select Committee being read,

THE COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS (Hon. M. Fraser) moved the adoption of the report.

MR. S. H. PARKER said his object in moving that Progress be reported, when the report was under consideration the other day, was in order that certain information relative to the cost of the organisation and working of the Albany mail service might be given to the House without involving a breach of privilege. He had now much pleasure in placing before the Committee the information in question, gathered as it was from returns placed before the Select Committee appointed to report upon the Excess Bill—returns which showed considerable discrepancies when compared with the figures given in the report of the Select Committee now before the House. For instance the report now under consideration gave the cost of working the Perth and Albany service for six months as £889 2s. 2d., whereas the actual gross cost of the service for the first six months was £1038 9s. 7d. Again, the report now before the Committee gave the cost of equipment, etc., as £1156 16s. 2d., where the actual cost was £1251 7s. 10d. He had made an estimate of what he thought would be the lowest cost which this service would entail. Starting with the gross cost for the first six months (£1038 9s. 7d.) and adding the cost for the remaining six months, as estimated by the Committee (£1007 11s. 2d.), gave a total of £2046 0s. 9d. To this he would add the interest on the cost of equipment (£1251 7s. 10d.), at the rate of eight per cent. per annum,—say £100. The Select Committee recognised the propriety of adding interest to the cost of equipment; therefore it was only fair that this amount should be added to the cost. Following again the example set by the Select Committee, and by the Superintendent of Police in his report on the service, he had added twenty per cent. on the cost of equipment, for re-mounts, wear and tear, and sundries—say £250; and £10 allowance for a police storekeeper, in consequence of the extra duty involved in looking after the stores and rations issued for those engaged in the service. These figures added together made the gross yearly cost of the service as £2406 0s. 9d. The Select Committee whose report was now under consideration made it £2128 13s. 4d. He estimated the receipts from passengers and parcels, as per Superintendent

of Police's calculation, at £434, from which sum he thought it would only be fair to deduct ten per cent. (£43) for expense of booking office and collection, reducing the net yearly income to £391, and making the net annual cost of the service, £2015 Os. 9d., which he thought would be found very near the mark. At all events, he should be agreeably disappointed if the service were worked for a less sum. The principal reason why his figures differed from those of the Select Committee whose report was now under consideration was that they (the Committee) had taken the figures given in Return D [*Vide* Council Paper, No. 33], as correct, whereas that return merely showed the actual disbursements made, and did not take into consideration outstanding liabilities. In considering this matter, he thought the House would do well to go carefully into these figures, even at the risk of being charged with cavilling at the returns prepared by the Select Committee. He had no intention—if he might be permitted to quote the polite language of the chairman of the Select Committee (the Commissioner of Crown Lands)—to throw any mud at the Committee, or their report. The Committee had simply been misled by the figures placed before them, and not being in possession of the information laid before the Select Committee on the Excess Bill. It appeared that each of the mail horses engaged in this service was expected to last five years, but he did not think that, out of the three dozen horses employed, one half of them would last that time—if they lasted three or four years, they would do very well. Four of them were already on the retired list—broken-down, emaciated animals, in a paddock near the Bridge, and he was informed that five others had been disposed of, in the same condition; so that, as the result of nine months' service, twenty-five per cent. of these horses were superannuated. As he had stated the other evening, he had no intention of opposing the adoption of the Committee's report; his sole object was to place the House in possession of the proper figures as to the cost of the service. It would be better to have a sufficient sum placed on the Estimates for carrying out the service, than to have another Excess Bill next year. So far as

he was concerned, he had done his duty, in the premises.

MR. SHENTON thought that taking into consideration the fact that the printed report of the Select Committee had only just been placed on the Table, it would be advisable to defer its consideration until another day.

MR. CAREY: I shall most cordially support the motion for the adoption of the report, for I would be very glad indeed to see the service here proposed carried out. If hon. members will bear in mind that the last trip from Albany to Perth by the new service was performed in 43½ hours, they would not be inclined to take much exception to the cost of the service. I am aware I objected to the scheme before; but that was simply because it was carried out without reference in any way to this House. Even if the service is not performed at the cost estimated, I think, in view of the improvement it affords over the old service, hon. members will be glad to see it carried out.

MR. BROWN: I shall support the motion for the adoption of the report; at the same time I very much fear it will be found that this service will be found to cost considerably more than is here estimated. There can be no doubt that the figures quoted by the hon. member for Perth are correct ones, and that the Perth-Albany service will cost something like £300 a year more than the amount estimated in the returns of the Select Committee. As I said the other day, if the pace is doubled, the cost will be doubled. I do not suppose it is the wish or the intention of the Government that such should be the case, but nothing is more certain than that as we increase the pace the cost will be correspondingly increased. As to the emaciated horses which have enlisted the sympathies of the hon. member for Perth, it must naturally follow that, if we are going to have the service performed at the pace it is now performed, some of the horses must occasionally knock up; but I do not consider that these horses are lost to the service. In a very few months' time, after recruiting their strength, they will be fit for work again. With care and proper treatment, I see no reason why these horses should not last five years, as estimated.

MR. MARMION: If we agree to this resolution, what does it bind the House to? I see nothing in the report as to the advisability or the desirability of this service being undertaken in the manner proposed. Do we simply bind ourselves to the question of cost, or to the question of the advisability of adopting the proposed service?

MR. BROWN called attention to the eighth paragraph of the report, which was as follows:—"Mr. Crowther, whilst agreeing with the report in the main, taking the estimated cost as correct, wishes to have it recorded that he would desire to urge upon the Government that the proposed expenditure shall not be exceeded by more than 25 per cent., without reference to the Legislative Council." He (Mr. Brown) would like to know if, in adopting the report, they would be endorsing this individual expression of opinion.

THE COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS (Hon. M. Fraser), replying to Mr. Marmion, said the Select Committee had only dealt with the question speculatively, and the figures given were merely an approximation. The intention of the Committee might be gathered from the fourth paragraph of the report, from which it would be seen that "there were reasonable grounds for presuming that the double mail service between Perth and Albany, with more efficient equipments and better time tables than heretofore on all three lines, may be provided for, at a sum which only exceeds by an annual charge of £275 that of past years." As to the eighth paragraph—referred to by the hon. member for Geraldton—that was merely an expression of the opinion of an individual member of the Committee, and it was simply incorporated with the report because the hon. member in question was not likely to be in the House when the report was under discussion. That paragraph did not express the collective opinion of the Committee, but of an individual member of it.

MR. MARMION: Then I understand that the opinion of the Select Committee was entirely in favor of the proposed change? If so, it appears to me that it will be necessary to alter the wording of the report, so as to show this.

THE COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS (Hon. M. Fraser): I have consulted the Colonial Secretary on the subject, and he agrees with me that the Government perfectly understand from the wording of the report what—if the report is adopted—the House wishes carried into effect.

MR. BROWN, in order that there might be no misunderstanding, moved, that all the words after the word "That," be struck out, and the following words be inserted in lieu thereof—"In the opinion of this Council it is desirable that arrangements be made to carry out the new system of conveying inland mails, suggested by the Select Committee in paragraphs 1 to 7 (inclusive), of their Report dated 17th September, 1879; also that the money order system should be extended in accordance with the suggestions contained in paragraph 9."

MR. SHENTON asked whether, in the event of the House adopting the report, all these mails would be carried by the police; and, if so, whether it would entail any addition to the pay of the force, and more especially to the salary of the Superintendent of Police, for the performance of work which might be regarded as outside his regular official duties. Would the House at a future time be asked to give the Superintendent anything extra in respect of this mail service? He would also like to know whether the new service would require any extra clerical assistance in the Post Office.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. R. T. Goldsworthy) said it was not the intention of the Government to place on the Estimates any extra sum for the Superintendent of Police, in respect of the mail service. As to its entailing any extra work in the Post Office Department, he thought, on the contrary, that Department would be relieved by the Superintendent of Police undertaking so much of the duties now devolving upon the postal authorities.

MR. MARMION said he felt disposed to oppose the motion for the adoption of the report, on more than one ground. In the first place, he did not like divided responsibility between two departments, such as the postal and the police departments, because of the difficulty which

this division of responsibility and of control would place in the way of ascertaining the actual cost of the service. He was opposed to the scheme in the next place, because the day is not far distant when the Colony would have to reduce the expenditure in connection with the police force, and the fact of the mails being conveyed by the police would furnish an argument against any reduction in that direction. He believed that a very efficient mail service could be secured under the present system, at a cost of very little increased expenditure.

MR. SHENTON: I asked just now if the Superintendent of Police was to receive any extra pay, in connection with this service, and the Colonial Secretary's reply was that there was no intention to place any extra sum on the Estimates for the Superintendent's salary. I should like to know if there are to be any extra allowances, in consideration of this proposed mail service.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. R. T. Goldsworthy): I have no intention that there should be any extra allowances, unless the House wishes it.

MR. SHENTON: With regard to the stables at Perth, is it proposed to employ natives or white prisoners there?

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. R. T. Goldsworthy): The hon. member is asking too many questions to be answered at a moment's notice. When the Estimates are before the House he will be able to make these enquiries with a greater likelihood of being answered.

MR. SHENTON: As the hon. gentleman is unable to furnish the information asked for now, I think the best course to follow would be to postpone the adoption of the report, until the Estimates are before us, and the hon. gentleman will be in a position to give us the required information.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. R. T. Goldsworthy): The House is now merely asked to affirm the principle of the scheme referred to in the report. Hon. members cannot expect me to go into every petty detail, at a moment's notice.

The report of the Select Committee was then adopted.

THIRD READING.

The Absconding Debtors Act, Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned at half-past nine o'clock, p.m.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

Thursday, 25th September, 1879.

Message (No. 17): Volunteers—Game Act, Repeal Bill: first reading—Eastern Districts Railway—Free Grants of Land to Emigrants—Government Printing Office—Importation of Diseased Stock Bill: second reading; in committee—Adjournment.

THE SPEAKER took the Chair at noon.

PRAYERS.

MESSAGE (NO. 17): VOLUNTEERS.

MR. SPEAKER announced the receipt of the following Message from His Excellency the Governor:

"The Governor observes, in the Minutes of Proceedings of Your Honorable Body of the 15th September, 1879, that when the House had under consideration His Excellency's Message of the 3rd September, relative to the Volunteer Force, it was ruled by His Honor the Speaker, that inasmuch as His Excellency's Message did not invite a reconsideration of the question, the Honorable Member who had moved a Resolution on the Message was out of order in doing so, since the Resolution was substantially the same as one upon which the House had already expressed judgment.

"It is right that the Governor should inform Your Honorable Body, that in addressing to you His Message No. 8, it was his desire to invite your reconsideration of the resolutions arrived at on the 27th August.