

had got the *Rob Roy*, which at first provided us with a monthly service but latterly twice a month. He had always felt a lively interest in this question of steam communication, and had always exerted himself in the direction they were moving that evening. Hon. members might rest assured that the Government would make the best possible arrangements they could, in the interest of the Colony, and he had very little doubt that such arrangements would hereafter meet with the concurrence and the approval of the House, as he believed he was right in saying had been the case when the same confidence was reposed in the Government before, with regard to the same matter.

MR. HARDEY hoped the Government would succeed in making the necessary arrangements with the P. & O. Co. and that there would be no need to have recourse to the owners of the *Otway*, or of any other steamer to run in opposition to the P. & O. boats. All that could reasonably be asked of us in this matter was to provide a regular means of communication with those boats at Albany.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

SECRET BILLS OF SALE BILL.

This Bill was passed through Committee *sub silentio*.

SCAB IN SHEEP BILL, 1879:

Read a third time and passed.

TRANSFER OF LAND ACT, 1874, AMENDMENT BILL, 1879.

This Bill, which extends the powers of the Commissioner of Titles as to advertising applications under the Act, was passed through Committee, with a slight verbal amendment.

REGISTRATION ORDINANCE, AMENDMENT BILL.

This Bill, which provides improved means of ascertaining, by registration, the causes of death of persons, was passed through Committee without discussion.

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

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

Tuesday, 2nd September, 1879.

Petition—Expenses incurred by Superintendent of Roads—Celebration of Marriage Bill: in committee—Auctioneers Act, Amendment Bill, 1879: in committee—Point of Order—Third Readings—Adjournment.

THE SPEAKER took the Chair at noon.

PRAYERS.

PETITION—AUCTIONEERS ACT, AMENDMENT BILL.

MR. S. H. PARKER presented the following petition, emanating from the Licensed Victuallers' Association, against the passing of the Auctioneers Act, Amendment Bill, in its present form:

"We, the undersigned, the President and the Secretary of the Western Australian Licensed Victuallers' Association, for and on behalf of this society, and by authority of the committee thereof, beg leave to draw the attention of your Honorable House to a Bill now under consideration by your Honorable Body entitled 'An Act to amend the Auctioneers Act, 1873,' whereby it is proposed to confer upon auctioneers all the rights and privileges of gallon license holders with reference to the sale of liquors the property of others, and on any premises save those of the auctioneer conducting the sale.

"We beg leave to submit for the consideration of your Honorable House that if this Bill pass into law, great injustice will be done to merchants and licensed victuallers, inasmuch as the Act will permit auctioneers to sell, at fall of hammer, draught and bottled liquors by the gallon, throughout the Colony, and in places beyond police supervision, subject to no other conditions than that at the same time and place there shall also be sold other goods and chattels, the *bona fide* property of the owner of the liquor auctioned.

"We have caused inquiries to be made, and are informed that no such privileges as those to be granted by the said intended Act are granted elsewhere to auctioneers throughout Her Majesty's dominions, and we are also further informed that the provisions of

"the said intended Act are contrary to the spirit and letter of the Wines, Beer, and Spirits Sale Act, 1872, and its several amendments, under which spirit merchants, gallon licensees, and licensed victuallers are respectively empowered to sell liquors.

"We are informed that auctioneers in this Colony labour under certain disabilities with reference to the sale by them of such portion of the estates of deceased, insolvent, and other persons as come under the head of liquors, and that this intended Act will relieve auctioneers of such disabilities. We beg leave to submit for the consideration of your Honorable House that the powers to be conferred by the said intended Act go beyond the limits of such relief, and will, if the said Bill become law, enable auctioneers to compete with merchants, gallon licensees and licensed victuallers in the sale of liquors.

"Without intending to appear as interfering with the prerogative of your Honorable Body, we beg leave to submit for the consideration of your Honorable House that in the case of the sale of liquors, portions of the *bona fide* estates of deceased, insolvent, and other persons, all auction disabilities may be removed by the issue to auctioneers for such special occasions of 'permits of sale' by the Police or Resident Magistrates of the Colony, in the various districts where such sales are proposed to be held. Statements relative to liquors thus to be sold could be supported by affidavit attached to an inventory of the said liquors, and 'permits' for such sales as per inventory could be lodged with the police, and auctioneers thus selling to an inventory, would, by 'permit,' be free of all risks and liabilities, with reference to such sales.

"We trust that the subject matter of this memorial will receive the favourable consideration of your Honourable Council, and that unless thus amended the said Auctioneers Act Amendment Bill will not be passed by your Honourable House.

"Signed on behalf of the Western Australian Licensed Victuallers' Association at Perth.—J. A. Lucas, President; J. C. Chipper, Secretary."

The petition was received. [Vide Debates, page 131.]

EXPENSES OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ROADS.

MR. MONGER, in accordance with notice, asked the Surveyor General to furnish the Council with a memo. of the following particulars:—"The total cost to the Colony incurred by the Superintendent of Roads up to the end of the present month (August), the said memorandum to show whether Mr. Higman's expenses have been paid from New South Wales to this Colony or not, and if they have been paid, amount thereof to be shown. Also, what allowance is paid for travelling expenses, and whether by daily fixed sums or actual expenses; in either case the total amount paid on this account to be shown up to end of August. Also, a return showing what contracts have been entered into by the Superintendent of Roads on the York Road, the dates of calling for such tenders, and the acceptance of same, with the prices in each case, whether by chain or otherwise." The hon. member said that one of his reasons for asking this question was that he found that contracts had been entered into for draining certain roads, which, if he was rightly informed, was altogether an unnecessary work, although it cost a great deal of money. He did not doubt the professional ability of the Superintendent of Roads, but he thought that in matters of this kind he would do well to consult with the members of the District Roads Boards, who, as a rule, were men well acquainted with the requirements of the roads in their respective Districts. If this were done, he believed a great saving would be effected, and a good deal of unnecessary expenditure avoided.

THE COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS (Hon. M. Fraser), in laying the information asked for on the Table, said the attention of the Government had been directed, by an hon. member of that House whose opinions they valued, to certain matters connected with the reformation of the York line of road, and that immediate steps were taken to have the matter put on a satisfactory footing. As to the Superintendent of Roads, that officer's only anxiety was that the works

under his superintendence should be carried out in an efficient manner.

CELEBRATION OF MARRIAGE BILL.

IN COMMITTEE.

Clause 1.—“No marriage shall be celebrated until one of the parties shall give notice under his or her hand (in the form given in the schedule to the Bill, or to the like effect), to the district registrar of the district within which the parties, or one of them, shall have dwelt for not less than seven days then next preceding; and shall state in such notice the name and surname and the profession or condition of each of the parties intending marriage, the dwelling place of each of them, and the time during which each has dwelt therein. But if either party shall have dwelt in the place stated in such notice during more than seven days, it may be stated therein that he or she has dwelt there seven days and upwards.”

THE ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL (Hon. G. W. Leake) moved as an amendment, the insertion of the following words in the second line, between the words ‘celebrated’ and ‘until’ :—“Except under Special License for that purpose to be issued by the Governor, or except after due publication of ‘Banns.’” It was not intended that the provisions of the Bill should apply to marriages so contracted; its main object was to interpose some obstacle in the way of people contracting bigamous marriages, and of boys and girls toddling off on the impulse of the moment to the first minister they could find, and, without the consent of their parents or guardians, joining themselves in the bonds of matrimony.

The clause as amended was agreed to.

Clause 2.—“The district registrar shall forthwith post a true copy of such notice in a conspicuous place in his office, and shall also enter a true copy thereof fairly into a book to be for that purpose provided by the registrar general, to be called ‘The Marriage Notice Book;’ and such book shall be open at all reasonable times without fee to all persons desirous of inspecting the same; and for every such entry

“the district registrar shall be entitled to a fee of one shilling:”

Agreed to, *sub silentio*.

Clause 3.—“Every district registrar shall, on the first day of every month, transmit to the registrar general all such notices received by him during the month preceding, and such notices shall be thereafter kept in the general registry, in such order and manner as the registrar general shall think fit, so that the same may be most readily seen and examined:”

Agreed to, without discussion.

Clause 4.—“After the expiration of seven days from the entry of such notice, the district registrar, upon being requested so to do by or on behalf of either party mentioned therein, shall issue under his hand a certificate in the form of the schedule to this Act annexed; provided that no lawful impediment be shown to the satisfaction of the district registrar why such certificate should not issue; and provided that the issue of such certificate shall not have been sooner forbidden, in manner hereinafter mentioned, by any person authorised in that behalf as hereinafter provided; and every such certificate shall state the particulars set forth in the notice, the day on which the notice was received, posted, and entered, and that the full period of seven days has elapsed since the posting and entry of such notice; and for every such certificate the district registrar shall be entitled to a fee of one shilling:”

This clause, after a short conversational discussion, was ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 5.—“Any person whose consent to a marriage is required by law, may forbid the issue of the district registrar’s certificate, by writing or causing to be written at any time before the issue of such certificate, the word ‘forbidden’ opposite to the entry of the notice of such intended marriage in the marriage notice book, and by subscribing or causing to be subscribed thereto his or her name, place of abode, and character as parent or guardian:”

Agreed to *nem. con.*

Clause 6.—“No marriage shall be celebrated three calendar months after the entry of such notice, nor until the certificate mentioned in the fourth

"section hereof shall have been produced to the minister or district registrar celebrating the marriage, nor until a declaration upon oath, or a solemn affirmation shall have been made in manner prescribed by the Ordinance 19th Victoria, No. 11, section 4."

MR. MARMION thought the wording of this clause was somewhat obscure and vague. According to the literal interpretation of the section, no marriage whatever was to be celebrated three calendar months after a certain notice had been given.

THE ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL (Hon. G. W. Leake) said it was not intended to abolish the marriage rite altogether. The Bill contemplated no such social infliction as that.

MR. MARMION suggested that the wording of the clause be so altered as to render its meaning more clear and distinct, and to show that the provisions of the clause simply referred to such matrimonial alliances as the Bill sought to regulate.

MR. BROWN agreed with the hon. member for Fremantle that it was necessary to alter the wording of the clause, so as to render its purport more clear.

MR. SHENTON suggested that the Committee should report Progress and ask leave to sit again, when hon. members might be prepared with their amendments.

THE ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL (Hon. G. W. Leake) submitted that in reality such a proposal was mere child's play. The amendments required—if any were required—were mere verbal amendments, which did not in any way interfere with the principle or the details of the Bill.

MR. SHENTON said that this practice of interpolating amendments in a Bill, while in Committee, just on the spur of the moment, was the reason why so many Acts of Council had to be amended, Session after Session. He deprecated this hasty and inconsiderate mode of dealing with measures before the House.

THE ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL (Hon. G. W. Leake) said the objection urged by the hon. member to hasty legislation was an admirable one in principle, and he (the Attorney General) fully recognised the inexpediency of inconsiderate amendments being pro-

posed and adopted on the spur of the moment, especially when such amendments were material ones, and affected the scope or the details of the Bill. But no such amendments were here proposed. The present Bill had been taken almost verbatim from an English Act, and he thought the House was perfectly competent to deal with the clause under consideration, without further postponing the subject.

MR. BROWN proposed some verbal amendments to the clause, so as to render its meaning more clear and distinct.

MR. PEARSE considered it was quite impossible for hon. members to grasp the effect of these amendments at a moment's notice. It was unfair to ask members to grapple with such amendments without having more time to consider them, and he would therefore support the motion to report Progress.

THE ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL (Hon. G. W. Leake): I must say I shall oppose any such step being taken. The hon. member, in talking of the serious intellectual operation required to grapple with a slight verbal amendment such as that before the Committee, really is using bigger words than the occasion needs.

MR. MARMION: It may be mere obtuseness on my part, but I am free to confess that the clause appears to me to be a very foolish one altogether, and, even if amended as proposed, would, so far as I can understand the purport of the amendment, be still very vague and obscure. I do not hesitate to say that my feelings are against the Bill altogether, and if I could see my way clear to throw it out I would do so. I do not consider that the Bill has been called for by the public: no demand has been made outside for such a measure. I was surprised, and other members were surprised to find it introduced at all. We have heard no complaints of the law as it stands at present, nor am I aware that any good and valid reason has been urged why it should be altered as proposed in this Bill.

It being now one o'clock—the hour for adjourning for refreshment—the Chairman of Committees left the Chair, and the House adjourned for an hour. When the Committee resumed, Mr.

Brown (who suggested the amendments which had formed the subject of conversation before the House adjourned), was absent, and

MR. SHENTON formally moved that Progress be reported, and leave be obtained to sit again on Monday.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. R. T. Goldsworthy) opposed the motion. The hon. gentleman was taking advantage of a member being absent, in order to spring a mine upon the House, and he did not think it was at all improbable that an effort would be made to defeat the Bill by a side wind. Some hon. members seemed to be opposed to it simply because it was a ministerial measure. Hon. members had had ample time to consider the Bill, and to master its details, if they chose to apply themselves to that task; but he knew that some members had not even looked at the Bill, and when they came to the House they wanted the consideration of the measure to be delayed. He thought that was wrong. The House had already adjourned for several days, and surely hon. members ought to be prepared to go on with the work now.

MR. PEARSE could not allow the statement just made by the hon. gentleman, that members had not looked at the Bill, to go unchallenged. The hon. gentleman was not justified in making such a statement. He (Mr. Pearse) was not opposed to the Bill, but he did object to amendments being sprung upon the House before time or opportunity had been afforded members to consider them.

The question was then put—That Progress be reported and leave given to sit again on Monday. A division was called for, when there appeared

Ayes	...	...	7
Noes	...	...	10
Majority against			3

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

The motion to report Progress was therefore negatived.

MR. BROWN then moved the substitution of the following new clause in lieu of the original one: "No such notice shall have any force or effect after the expiration of three calendar months from the date thereof, and no marriage, for which a certificate is required, shall be celebrated until such certificate has been produced to the Minister or District Registrar celebrating the marriage, nor (where a declaration upon oath or a solemn affirmation, as prescribed by the Ordinance 19th Victoria, No. 11, section 4, is required), until such declaration, oath, or solemn affirmation shall have been duly made."

MR. SHENTON thought the new clause was as obscure as the original section. Would the hon. member read it again?

THE ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL (Hon. G. W. Leake): Nay, nay, nay! If the hon. gentleman is so anxious to find fault with the grammatical construction of a clause let him point out where the construction is faulty, and not ask to have clauses read over again.

MR. BROWN: If the hon. member for Toodyay can point out any grammatical errors in the amendment clause, I shall be much obliged to him if he will do so.

MR. SHENTON: How can I do that when we haven't the clause before us? It struck me, on hearing it read, as being as vague as the original clause itself.

MR. S. H. PARKER was afraid the amendment would not meet the object they had in view. Under it, a certificate would have force for any length of time: it only affected the notice—not the certificate.

After a conference between the Acting Attorney General and Mr. S. H. Parker, the latter moved that Progress be reported and leave given the Committee to sit again.

MR. SHENTON seconded the motion.

THE ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL (Hon. G. W. Leake) thought they would attain every object in view by limiting the application of the clause, in its original form, to such marriages as the Bill was intended to deal with. This would only require a very simple verbal amendment.

MR. CROWTHER said the fact of the matter was, he was the only member present who had escaped the infliction which the Bill before the House sought to regulate. So far from any necessity existing for interposing obstacles in the way of people entering into matrimonial alliances, there was no chance in this Colony for a man to get married at all—at any rate, that was his experience.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. R. T. Goldsworthy), while sympathising with the hon. member, said the present Bill was really a very simple one, and it did not say much for the talent of hon. members for legislation, or talent for anything at all, if they could not grapple with a simple measure like this without postponing it day after day. It appeared to him they were asked to do this in the interest of the minority, in the hope of their being able to spring a mine upon the Committee on some future occasion. The sense of the House had already been taken as to reporting Progress, when a majority was opposed to it, and he thought hon. members would be stultifying themselves if they were to report Progress now.

MR. BROWN said that when he framed his amendment he took care it should not interfere with the principle of the Bill in any way, and he thought at first it would have met the object they had in view. But it appeared from what had fallen from his hon. friend, the member for Perth, that it would not meet the case, and possibly, under the circumstances, it would be as well to report Progress. The hon. gentleman opposite, the leader of the Government, had twitted members with respect to their inability to deal with a simple measure like the one before the House. He (Mr. Brown) had done his best to amend it, so as to meet the views of all parties, and if the hon. gentleman could improve upon the amendment before the House, perhaps he would do so. He would be most happy to support him if he did.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. R. T. Goldsworthy) said the Government benches were quite prepared to accept the hon. member's amendment.

MR. BROWN: But I am not prepared to do so myself now.

MR. S. H. PARKER pointed out that the amendment obviously only applied to the notice. There was nothing in it to invalidate a certificate after three months, and a man, once he obtained a certificate (as provided in the Bill) might use it for the purpose of getting married ten years hence. The clause appeared to him a useless one altogether. He begged to move that the Chairman do now report Progress, and ask leave to sit again on Monday, the 8th September.

The Committee divided, when there appeared

Ayes	...	...	11
Noes	...	...	5
Majority for	...	...	6

AYES.
Mr. Brown
Mr. Carey
Mr. Glyde
Mr. Hamersley
Mr. Hardey
Mr. Marmion
Mr. Monger
Mr. S. H. Parker
Mr. S. S. Parker
Mr. Pearce
Mr. Shenton (Teller.)

NOES.
The Hon. G. W. Leake
The Hon. M. Fraser
Mr. Brockman
Mr. Harper
The Hon. R. T. Goldsworthy (Teller.)

Progress was therefore reported, and leave given to sit again on the day named.

AUCTIONEERS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

IN COMMITTEE.

Clause 1—"Prohibition of night auctions not to apply to sales of land:"
Agreed to, *sub silentio*.

Clause 2—"An auctioneer shall, without further payment, have, in addition to the rights and privileges conferred by the said Act, all the rights and privileges of a person holding a gallon license as mentioned in the ninth section of 'The Wines, Beer, and Spirit Sale Act, 1872,' for the premises in or on which a bona fide auction of other goods and chattels of a person, other than the auctioneer, shall be held:"

MR. S. H. PARKER moved, as an amendment, the addition of the following words, with a view to give effect to the prayer embodied in the petition of the Licensed Victuallers' Association: "Provided, nevertheless, that before an auctioneer can or may exercise the rights and privileges hereby conferred,

"or any of them, he shall first obtain the written license of a Police or Resident Magistrate for that purpose, which said license the said magistrate may grant or refuse, as he may deem advisable; and every such license shall be for one day's sale only, and shall state the premises upon which the auction is to be held; and the rights and privileges hereby conferred shall extend only to the day and premises mentioned in the said license."

THE ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL (Hon. G. W. Leake) said the amendment had his full concurrence.

The clause, as amended, was then agreed to.

Clause 3—"The rights and privileges given by the last preceding section shall not authorize the sale of liquor on the auctioneer's own premises, nor of liquor his own property, or held by him for sale or return, or of any other than liquor the property of the persons on whose premises the auction at which such liquor shall be sold shall be held."

MR. MARMION asked if this clause applied to auctioneers who also held a spirit merchant's or a gallon license under the "Wines, Beer, and Spirit Sale Act," and whether auctioneers so licensed would be debarred from selling liquor on their premises?

THE ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL (Hon. G. W. Leake) said the Bill did not refer to such persons at all, who, if they also held a license under "The Wines, Beer, and Spirit Sale Act," would of course exercise all the rights and privileges conferred by such license.

MR. MARMION: Do I understand, then, that the Bill was brought in merely to deal with auctioneers who are not licensed under "The Wines, Beer, and Spirit Sale Act?"

THE ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL (Hon. G. W. Leake): Certainly.

MR. MARMION: Then a great many members inside this House, and the public outside, are altogether in a fog as to the purport of the measure.

THE ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL (Hon. G. W. Leake): I cannot help the fog that besets this House or the outside public, nor am I called to dispel it. It is not my duty to provide people with brains. The main object of

the Bill is to relieve auctioneers from the liabilities which they now incur when selling liquor at auction, the property of deceased persons or belonging to the estate of an insolvent. The terms of the amendment inserted in the second clause will obviate any abuse which otherwise might have resulted from the Bill as originally framed becoming law.

The clause was then agreed to, as was also the remaining section and the preamble, the third reading of the Bill being fixed for the following day.

POINT OF ORDER.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. R. T. Goldsworthy) called attention to the practice that was gaining ground in the House of members merely bowing, instead of rising to their feet,—popping up like a Jack-in-the-box—when seconding motions. He thought the dignity of the House would be best maintained by hon. members strictly observing the rules, forms, and usages that governed their proceedings. It was only the other day that the practice referred to, of not rising to second a motion, had led to a misunderstanding, the seconder having merely bowed his head.

MR. BROWN said the lax practice referred to had only recently been introduced, and it was far more noticeable on the Government benches than on the elected side of the House. The greatest sinners in this respect were on the Treasury benches.

THE ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL (Hon. G. W. Leake): If the hon. member alludes to me I indignantly repel the soft impeachment. I think, at times, a mute gesture is quite as significant as a more demonstrative movement.

SIR T. COCKBURN-CAMPBELL: It appears to me this discussion is quite unnecessary. In the House of Commons the seconder of a motion merely lifts his hat; and the rules, forms, and usages of the Imperial Parliament are applicable to the proceedings of this Council.

THIRD READINGS.

The following Bills were read a third time and passed: Poisons Sale Bill, 1879; Transfer of Land Act, 1874, Amendment Bill, 1879; Registration of

Births, Deaths, and Marriages, Amendment Bill.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes past three o'clock.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

Wednesday, 3rd September, 1879.

Memorial Adverse to Responsible Government: Where printed—Interest on Loans of £161,000: Whether provided for in Return A—Arrest of Mr. John Bishop—Importation of Foreign Stock: Report of Select Committee—Branding Consolidation Ordinance, 1864, Amendment Bill, 1879: first reading—Messages from His Excellency the Governor: No. 8, Volunteers: No. 9, Colonial Museum; No. 10, Assent to Bills; No. 11, Timber Concessions to Mr. M. C. Davies; No. 12, Bridge over the Swan at West Guildford; No. 13, Transport of Inland Mails by the Police—Confirmation of Expenditure Bill: Select Committee—Auctioneers Act, Amendment Bill, 1879; third reading—Adjournment.

THE SPEAKER took the Chair at seven p.m.

PRAYERS.

MEMORIAL RE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT—WHERE PRINTED.

MR. BROCKMAN, in accordance with notice, asked the Colonial Secretary, if the Government had allowed copies of a memorial, adverse to Responsible Government, to be printed at the Government printing office?

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. R. T. Goldsworthy) replied: I have no idea what memorial the hon. member refers to. If he will favor me with a sight of it, I shall no doubt be able to tell him whether it was printed at the Government printing office or not.

THE FINANCIAL RETURNS.

MR. CAREY, pursuant to notice, asked the Colonial Secretary if the interest due for the half year ending 31st December, 1878, on the loans raised up to that date, had been provided for in the returns

recently laid on the Table of the House, showing the exact financial condition of the Colony on the 1st day of January last. Among those returns was one giving particulars of the outstanding loans, framed so as to show the total indebtedness of the Colony on the 31st December, 1878, from which it appeared that the total amount of the outstanding loans at that date was £161,000. The interest on this debt was payable half-yearly—on the 3rd January and the 3rd July—so that one half year's interest might be said to have been due at the date to which the returns referred to. He would therefore like to know whether the amount required to pay that half-year's interest had been provided for in the return purporting to show the exact financial condition of the Colony at the time.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. R. T. Goldsworthy) replied it had not.

CORRESPONDENCE.

On the motion of MR. CAREY,

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. R. T. Goldsworthy) laid on the Table of the House the correspondence that had taken place with the Government on the subject of Police Constable Wansborough's conduct in arresting Mr. John Bishop, at Bunbury, on the 28th June last.

IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN STOCK.

THE ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL (Hon. G. W. Leake) moved the adoption of the following report of the Select Committee appointed to consider and report upon the papers laid before it on the state of the law regarding the importation of foreign stock:

"Your Committee, in reporting to your Honorable House, submit as follows:—

"They have read and carefully considered the memo. of the Hon. the Attorney General, (Mr. Hocking), dated 19th February last, regarding the importation of foreign stock; the 30th section of the Victorian Act 'To amend the law relating to or affecting the Public Health'; an Order in Council made thereunder, dated 7th July, in the present year; and the Imperial 'Contagious Diseases Animals Act, 1879.'