

**Record of the  
Proceedings of the Queensland Parliament**

...  
**Legislative Assembly  
20<sup>th</sup> June 1860**  
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Extracted from the third party account as published in the  
Moreton Bay Courier 23<sup>rd</sup> June 1860

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The SPEAKER, having read the prayer, took the chair at 20 minutes past three o'clock.

**VOTE OF CREDIT.**

At the motion of the COLONIAL TREASURER, the Colonial Secretary and Attorney-General, were ordered to convey a message to the the house, authorising the expenditure of money for the defrayal of current expenses.

**LICENSES FOR SAWING OR SPLITTING TIMBER.**

Mr. GORE asked the hon. the Colonial Secretary,—(1.) Whether he was aware of the hardship resulting from the present practice of restricting the holders of licenses for sawing or splitting timber, to lands not in the occupation of any squatter? (2.) Whether he was prepared to take any steps to remove the hardship now pointed out.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY stated himself aware of the restrictions alluded to, but said that the Government had no power to interfere with the existing regulations.

**CONVEYANCE OF IMMIGRANTS TO MARYBOROUGH, &c.**

Mr. HALY asked the honorable the Colonial Secretary,—(1.) Whether in accordance with the terms of the Governor-General's Message of the 11th October, 1859, to the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in answer to an address from that house, the Government were prepared to place upon the Supplementary Estimates for 1860 a sum not exceeding £250, for the conveyance of immigrants from Brisbane to Maryborough. (2.) Whether the Government were prepared to carry into effect a previous vote of £250 of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, for the establishment of a depot for immigrants at Maryborough.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY replied that the Government had not placed any sum on the Estimates for the conveyance of immigrants from Brisbane to Maryborough, and did not intend doing so, at all events till the report of the Immigration Committee had been presented, as they could not tell what would be the result of its enquiries. Applications had been made to the Immigration agents in England for the colony's share of immigrants to be brought out by the sum of money last voted by the Sydney legislature, before separation. The result of their application had not yet reached them.

**ROAD BETWEEN BRISBANE AND SEVEN MILE CREEK.**

Mr. TAYLOR asked the honorable the Colonial Secretary,—From what source, or under what vote the funds were derived, which are now being expended on the road between Brisbane and the Seven Mile Creek, beyond Ipswich.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY replied that £4500 had been voted in 1859 by the Legislature of New South Wales, for 19 miles of road, at so much per mile, from Drayton Gap to Brisbane, and also £500 for the services of the surveyor. Having found the works in progress, they could not take upon themselves to stop them, till parliament had decided upon the course to

be pursued.

### INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. BUCKLEY moved—That a committee be appointed with power to call for persons and papers and leave to sit during any adjournment of the house, to report upon the present state of internal communication throughout the colony, and to consider what steps may be necessary in furtherance of a more permanent system of improvement. That such committee consist of Mr. Watts, Mr. Moffatt, Mr. Raff, Mr. Pring, Mr. Thorn, Mr. Royds, Mr. Haly, and the mover. It was essentially necessary that the House should acquaint itself with the requirements of the country generally, and more particularly with the condition of its internal communication. Hitherto, in laying out roads, straight lines and right angles had been slavishly adhered to, without consulting the nature of the country through which the roads passed. An increase to the department of Surveyor of Roads was necessary, and would, He hoped, be recommended by the committee. He was not an advocate for the construction of railways, but thought that some safe mode of communication with the interior should be devised. The formation of good roads would tend more to the settlement of the land question than a century of legislation. The gentlemen he had named as members of the committee had been selected chiefly for their acquaintance with the condition of the roads in different parts of the colony.

Mr. MOFFATT seconded the motion.

Mr. BROUGHTON demanded a ballot, which, after a few remarks from Mr. Gore in reference to the motion before the house, was granted. The following gentlemen were appointed to form the committee:—Messrs. Buckley, Moffatt, Watts, Haly, Broughton, Raff, Taylor, and Thorn.

### WATER-WORKS AT TOOWOOMBA.

Mr. WATTS moved, That this house will, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to consider of an address to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause the sum of £200 to be placed on the Supplementary Estimates for 1860, for water-works at Toowoomba.

Mr. TAYLOR seconded the motion.

Mr. GORE thought that the land at Toowoomba having been sold at the request of the inhabitants, and that township having applied to be incorporated, the expenditure asked for should fall upon the municipality.

Messrs. MACALISTER and BROUGHTON spoke in support of the motion.

Mr. BUCKLEY thought that the nature and extent of the works should be specified.

Mr. TAYLOR urged the rapid increase of inhabitants in, and revenue derived from, Toowoomba as reasons for liberal treatment of that place.

Mr. FERRETT drew attention to the convenience which would be derived by travellers whose road lay through Toowoomba, if water-works were established.

Mr. WATTS corroborated previous statements with regard to the growing importance of Toowoomba, and said that £20,000 more might easily be secured by the Treasury from the sale of land in that locality.

### POLICE FORCE.

Mr. FORBES moved, That a select committee, to consist of six members, exclusive of the mover, be appointed by ballot, to enquire into the efficiency, management, and general working of the Police, and Native Police forces throughout the colony. He objected to the large sum set down for the police force, as exceeding the means of the colony. The native police should be employed chiefly on the frontiers for the protection of settlers. He did not think they were at present in as efficient a state as they had been.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY expressed himself in favour of the motion, and of opinion that the establishment of a native police force on the frontier would tend to promote confidence, in the case of persons wishing to settle there. The enquiry of the committee might lead to information of which the Government would be very glad to avail themselves.

Mr. HALY spoke to the efficiency of the police force, as it had come under his observation. The motion was then put and carried, and the following members appointed by ballot to form the committee, viz:—Mr. Forbes, Mr. Moffatt, Mr. Fitzsimmons, Mr. Broughton, Mr. Ferret, and Mr. Haly.

## ESTUARY OF THE BURDEKIN RIVER

Mr. BUCKLEY moved, (1.) That whereas it is of great importance towards promoting the settlement and developing the resources of the Northern portions of Queensland, that the estuary of the Burdekin River should be examined with a view of determining whether or not it will admit the passage of vessels of burden; and whereas it is understood that H.M.S. Herald now at Sydney is shortly about to sail for England, and it is desirable that a proper nautical examination of the locality herein mentioned should be made without delay, Resolved—that an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor, with a request that he will take such steps as he may deem necessary towards procuring the services of Captain Denham or some competent officer under his command for the purpose of making an examination, and report, as to the point where the river Burdekin reaches the sea, and determining whether the same may be navigable by vessels of any, and what burden—this house further engaging to make good any cost if it be incurred in the service herein proposed. (2) That the concurrence of the honorable the Legislative Council be invited to those resolutions. The hon. member drew attention at some length to the general advantages, commercial and geographical, likely to result from the examination he proposed. The colony in particular would be benefited by it, both on account of the settlements likely to take place before long in the neighbourhood of the Burdekin River, and the commerce which, since Captain Denham's recent discoveries, would be carried on in a northerly direction, and for the success of which it would be desirable to have as many harbours and ports along the north-eastern coast as possible, The hon. member also animadverted in strong terms upon the illiberal and scarcely honest conduct of the Government of New South Wales towards Captain Denham in respect of his recent investigations and discoveries. It would be desirable to avail themselves of the opportunity offered by the presence of the Herald in these seas, to make the examination in question, which would in all probability be attended by important results.

Mr. JORDAN seconded the motion.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY supported the motion on the grounds taken by the mover, and mentioned that the Government had been in treaty with a marine surveyor at home whose assistance had been invited. Nothing had yet, however, been arranged, and he should certainly advocate the employment of the Herald and the officer to be left in command of her, if arrangements could be effected. The hon. member also commented upon the illiberal treatment of Captain Denham by the Government of New South Wales.

Mr. WATTS suggested that the Harbour Master at Brisbane should be employed in the service alluded to.

Mr. TAYLOR would not make a single shilling for the proposed exploration. When it was found desirable to occupy land in the neighbourhood of the Burdekin river, private enterprise would do all that the Government would otherwise have to do at a considerable expenditure.

Mr. BLAKENEY supported the motion, and dwelt upon the advantages which the colony would reap from an accurate investigation in the direction specified. The Government of New South Wales had availed themselves of a mere quibble to refuse Captain Denham their share of the sum due to him for the services he had rendered.

Mr. MACALISTER opposed the motion, referring chiefly to the weakness of the last speaker's arguments. He did not doubt but that private enterprise would do all that was required

in respect to exploring the Burdekin river. He thought too that it was a service which could very properly be performed by the Harbour Master.

Mr BROUGHTON, in opposing the motion, enlarged upon the superiority of private enterprise over government agency in undertakings such as that proposed. In support of this assertion the hon. member instanced the success which had attended the efforts of the Archers, in reference to Rockhampton, which he said had been wholly and solely founded by them.

Mr. RAFF proposed that the original motion should be amended by the insertion of the words "provided that the sum do not exceed £500" after the word "proposed."

Mr. HALY seconded the amendment, which was forthwith adopted by the mover, and the original motion, as amended, was then declared to be the motion before the house.

Mr. JORDAN supported the motion, and called attention to the fact that it was not the settlement of the Burdekin river that was proposed, but the survey of the harbour and bay into which the waters of the river emptied themselves. The hon. member, referring to the postponement of the motion yesterday, and to the early rising of the house, said that he trusted that hon. members would remember the important legislation with which they had to deal, and would not suffer their time to be frittered away. He trusted that Earl Grey's account of the first Session of the Parliament of New South Wales would not apply to them. Hasty legislation might be dangerous, but tardy legislation was equally to be avoided.

After a few remarks from Mr. BUCKLEY the motion, as amended, was put, and on a division carried by a majority of 14 to 7.

### SURETIES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

Mr. FERRETT moved—That there be laid on the table of this House a return shewing the names of the members of this honorable House who have become bound as sureties for the performance of duties by officers of the Queensland Government—such reform to shew the names of the parties for whom, and the amount in each case, for which such members are bound. Hon. members, who had become sureties for Government officers, could not act independently when called upon to vote upon the salaries of those for whom they had become bound.

Mr. BROUGHTON seconded the motion.

Mr. FITZSIMMONS denied that any cause existed for the enquiry proposed: it was indecent to insinuate that members would be actuated by motives such as the motion implied.

After some remarks from Messrs. BROUGHTON and TAYLOR,

The COLONIAL SECRETARY pointed to the absurdity of objecting to the sureties for being members of Parliament. When they became sureties it was impossible to foresee that they would afterwards become members. The fact of their being such he looked upon as an additional moral and pecuniary guarantee.

The motion was then put, and declared to be resolved in the negative.

### ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY.

Mr. RAFF moved, (1.) That a dutiful and loyal address be presented to Her Majesty the Queen, expressive of the gratitude of this Assembly for the gracious and liberal concession which has been made to the colony of Queensland in its establishment as a separate and independent province of the British Empire. (2.) That this house do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole for the purpose of preparing such address. The hon. member, although conscious of his inability to do justice to the motion he had brought forward, thought that it was perhaps fitting that it should have fallen to one of the representatives of a constituency which had done such good service in the painful and protracted struggle for Separation. He then referred to the glorious termination of the efforts of the people of Queensland, the gratitude that was the natural consequence of the boon they had obtained, and the bright prospects that lay before them.

The motion was then put and carried, and the house having resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Raff proceeded to read the address to her Majesty. He then moved that the address be adopted which was agreed to, and the house having resumed a similar motion was put and passed.

## SUPPLY.

The report of the resolutions from the Committee of Supply was adopted on the motion of the Colonial Treasurer.

## WAYS AND MEANS.

On the motion of the COLONIAL TREASURER, the house resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means. The Colonial Treasurer then moved that £620 be granted out of the consolidated revenue to meet the supply granted to her Majesty. The hon. member said that, in bringing forward this resolution, he would take the opportunity of laying before the house the financial position of the new colony of Queensland. In doing so, he labored under the disadvantage of some inexperience in matters of the grave importance of those with which he was about to deal. In the present state of the colony, however, with a revenue equal to its probable expenditure, and a light taxation there was no great financial scheme to propound, or embarrassment to encounter. The task, therefore, became a comparatively simple one. It was a subject for congratulation that, although suffering to some extent from the re-action caused by the commercial panic that had passed over the neighboring colonies, their trade returns exhibited a healthy state of things; and the advent of separation did not appear to have created undue excitement or speculation. The progressive advance of the colony would have been best seen by a reference to the exports and imports of the last three years, and of the first quarter of 1860; but as these had been conveyed coastwise to Sydney, from Brisbane and the northern parts, it was impossible to arrive at a correct approximation. He could only refer to a somewhat imperfect tabular statement. The total value of exports from Brisbane, for the year 1857, was £355,237 14s. 9d.; for the year 1858, £363,515 17s; and for the year 1859, £473,324 9s. The total value of exports for the last quarter was—from Brisbane £155,193, from Maryborough £11,837, and from Gladstone £5,000, which gave a total of £220,605. The imports during the last quarter had amounted to £157,185 for Brisbane, £19,971 for Maryborough, £17,315 for Rockhampton, and £1,587 for Gladstone, giving a total of £196,058; so that for the last quarter the exports were in excess of the imports to the amount of £24,547. He would now proceed to lay before the House the Ways and Means at their disposal for the year 1860, the first of their existence as a separate colony. He might there premise that the year being so far advanced, it was not the intention of the Government to make any alteration in their present fiscal arrangement. The assessment on stock would be levied according to the Act now in force, with the hope, however, that next year, with the concurrence of the lessees of Crown lands, a measure would be devised effecting a fair and equitable imposition of this tax upon all classes of leaseholders. The hon. member then stated the estimated Ways and Means to be as follows:—

	£
Customs	60,000
Land Revenue:—	
Proceeds of Land Sales	45,000
Rents of Lands	14,000
Assessment	28,000
Postage	4,000
Licenses	3,000
Fees of Office	1,500
Fines and Forfeitures	300
Rents	300
Pilotage, Harbor Dues, and Fees (22	
Vic., No. 4)	250

Immigration Remittances	...	...	...	...	2,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	...	...	...	...	2,000
Special Receipts	...	...	...	...	250
					<hr/>
					£160,600

The Customs' returns were as they had heard estimated at £60,000. The hon. member then stated the Customs' receipts at Brisbane, Wide Bay, Port Curtis, and Rockhampton, for each of the five months preceding this. In January they amounted to £4948 6s. 11d., in February, to £5092 3s. 3d., in March, to £4780 7s. 5d., in April, to £4467 6s. 10d., and in May to £4900 12s. 5d. For the last quarter they amounted in all to £14,820 17s. 7d. A slight decrease was observable in those for the month of April, but in May the sum received amounted to £4900 12s. 5d., and there was reason to believe that the receipts for June would not be less. Hon. members were aware that the present was what was called the dull season of the year, and that trade would probably be much more active during the next six months than it had been during the last. He was, he believed, justified in anticipating not only that the average sum of £5000 per month would be made up, but that there would be a considerable increase upon that. A great increase in the revenue from some of the Northern ports was observable, The amount received from receipts in January was £526 14s. 10d.; in the month of May, the receipts amounted the same. The receipts from Rockhampton amounted in January to £347 19s. 10d., and in the month of May to £500. The next item was the land revenue. As regarded the land sales, the sum received from the sale of land during the first quarter of 1860, ending March 31st, amounted to £13,780. For the current quarter the sales would probably bring in upwards of £14,000—and thus they might calculate on £28,000 for the half year. A great proportion of the land had been sold at the upset price. There was no reason to expect therefore that there would be any diminution on the amount to be received during the next half year. The rents of land and assessment, the next items, were calculated according to the number of runs, now paying rent and assessment. Should the next districts of Kennedy and Mitchell be shortly thrown open for occupation, this source of revenue would also be increased by the amounts received from those quarters. He next came to the Post Office revenue. This was estimated at £4,000. The receipts for the last half year came fully up to £2000, and an increase was anticipated for the ensuing half year. The Licenses, as calculated from correct data in possession of the Government, were estimated at £3000. The Fines and Forfeitures were those collected by the Superintendent of Police and the Clerks of Petty Sessions. The item of Rents comprised tolls, ferry and wharf dues, the the rent of Government Buildings. Pilotage, harbour dues, and fees collected under the Act of the 22nd of Victoria, No. 4, were estimated at £250. the Immigration remittances were put down at £2000. The sum placed in the hands of the Government by persons wishing to bring out their friends would reduce the charge of immigrant ships, and might be regarded as a set-off against against that expenditure. The special receipts consisted of the Police Rewards and Superannuation funds. He would now proceed to the probable expenditure for the year, The hon. member then stated the estimated expenditure under the different heads. It amounted on the whole to £149,319, and thus it was estimated that they would have a surplus of £11,481. As regarded the Departmental items, it would be noticeable that many of the Department absorbed a very large amount of money for certain of their subdivisions, such as the Police and Survey. With respect to the latter, they were all aware that it would be necessary to keep up a large surveying staff, and as to the Police, the increase in the force was not so great as might be imagined. The expense for the Native Police not been increased at all, and there had been only seven constables added to the Brisbane division of Police, four of whom acted as messengers to the principal Government officers, and three as Orderlies to Government House. Three constables had also been added to the Ipswich division. The Inspector-General in addition to the duties of his own office, was also entrusted with the command of the Native Police. It was his intention to have laid on the table of the House at that time a Supplementary Estimate for December, 1859, but he had not been able to do so in consequence of several accounts remaining unadjusted with New South Wales. He might,

however, state that there would be a considerable excess of revenue over expenditure, which would increase their estimated surplus to about £12,500. It would be observed that no provision had been made for their share of the postal subsidy for the service between Australia and England. He believed that the amount to be paid by New South Wales had not yet been arranged by the Home Government. He might observe in passing, that they laboured under the disadvantage of not having an opportunity of answering letters by the return mail. The number of letters, too, received by them was very small in proportion to that received by New South Wales. There had been at present no communications made to the Government on this subject, and it was therefore impossible for him to make any estimate as to the probable amount of their expenditure. No large provision had been made with respect to Immigration; but the Government had received an Intimation from the Immigration Commissioners that the sum of £12,300 still remained in their hands, placed to the credit of the colony for the services of the year 1859. Acting however, on the secret instructions, he presumed, of the Government of New South Wales, the Commissioners declined to send out any more immigrants to this colony till some further arrangements should have been made. The Government had asserted a claim for the sum alluded to, and had supplemented it by an additional £5000; so that in the case of a continued refusal on the part of the Immigration Commissioners there would still be sufficient to bring out one ship of immigrants during the current year. The remission immigrants, whose friends were in this colony, had been forwarded by the Commissioner to Sydney, and thence sent up to Queensland, at an expense equal to the whole amount contributed by the immigrants themselves. Government were not aware whether the cost of conveying these immigrants to Sydney would be charged to them by the Immigration Commissioners, and deducted from the balance in their hands, or by the Government of New South Wales. It would be observed that no sum had been placed on the estimates for state-aid to religion. This had been omitted with a view to the introduction shortly of a measure for the entire abolition of state-aid. It was now necessary that he should explain the position of the colony with regard to New South Wales, as far as the settlement of their respective accounts was concerned. At the time of separation the following sums, which formed part of the Queensland revenue for the year 1859, were in the hands of the Government of New South Wales.

				£	s.	d.
For Lease Rent	...	...	...	6476	4	8
For Publicans' License	...	...	...	1462	8	4
Spirit Merchants Fees	...	...	...	148	7	6
Collections by Public Officers	...	...	...	71	16	0
Auctioneers' Licenses	...	...	...	50	8	4
Tolls and Ferries	...	...	...	18	15	0
Total	...	...	...	8227	19	10
Under the head of Revenue derived from Runs beyond the Settled Districts there were—						
Rent	...	...	...	8384	13	0
Assessment	...	...	...	215	8	5
Total	...	...	...	10,544	1	5

The Government of New South Wales had refused to refund these sums on the grounds of there being an unadjusted account between the two colonies, and acting on the assumption that the balance would be against the colony of Queensland, retained them as a set-off against the debt. He need not point out to hon. members how unbusiness like such a transaction was. He maintained, without fear of contradiction, that these sums ought by every principle of honesty and justice to be at the present moment in the Treasury of Queensland. In order to secure the surplus to which the colony was entitled, the Govt. had never ceased to remonstrate with that of New

South Wales, or to assert their claims. The correspondence had been conducted on their part in a conciliatory spirit, but the object of the Government of New South Wales appeared throughout to have been to embarrass them as much possible in their finances. Indeed, had it not been for the elasticity of their revenue, and favorable arrangements with the Banks, it would have been impossible to meet their difficulties. He was happy to say, however, that these had been surmounted. At the time of Separation, while the public works were in progress, for which the money no doubt had been received by the New South Wales Government and debited to this colony, the payment for the works, as they progressed, had been arranged by a system of bank credits. These credits were suddenly stopped, and as it was necessary to continue the works, the Government had been obliged to devise, as they best could, the means of doing so. But that was not all; since separation took place, it had come to their knowledge that the New South Wales Treasury had been in the habit of receiving money belonging to the colony of Queensland. This subject had been brought before the Sydney legislature by the present Colonial Secretary. The hon. member then read a letter from Mr. Cowper, dated March 19th, to the effect that various sums of money had been erroneously received by the Government of New South Wales, and would be refunded. Up to that time, however, none of these sums had been remitted. He held in his hand a receipt for £192 10s., on account of rent and assessment received at the Colonial Treasury in Sydney, on the 15th of December, 1859. He also held in his hand a letter, dated 21st December, from the Under Secretary of the Treasury, addressed to the Acting Surveyor-General of New South Wales, containing a schedule of 72 runs, the amount of rent for which would be £720. The hon member then read the letter, which stated that the rents had been wrongly paid into the Sydney Treasury, and that the balance had been demanded. It had also come to his knowledge that parties had been told that money would be received at the Sydney Treasury on account of Queensland. He was not aware that this Government had ever appointed the Government of New South Wales to act as agents for the receipt of money due to the former. The late Government Resident, Captain Wickham, in giving up office handed over to the Treasury the following sums:—

Balance on general account .....	£ 147	6	4
“      Loan account .....	1,114	6	3
Balance of cash credit account for			
1858 .....	136	9	5
Ditto ... 1859 .....	2,446	5	10
	<hr/>		
Total	3,844	7	10

A great part of this money had to be immediately paid away, and he thought hon. members would agree with him, that New South Wales had no claim whatever to it. He had another charge to make against the Government of that colony. A sale of land took place at Warwick towards the end of November last. The deposits upon that land sale were, of course, forwarded to Sydney. When the balance became due, the land agent, being then an officer of Queensland, wrote to him (Mr. Mackenzie) to know to whom he should pay the money. He (Mr. M.) had of course sent the agent instructions to pay the money into the Queensland Treasury. The Government of New South Wales had called upon the agent to account for this money, and on his inability to hand it over to them he had been mulcted in the whole amount of his land commission for the year 1859. There was an item which would cause some confusion in the settlement of accounts with New South Wales, Several parties occupying new runs had paid into the Sydney Treasury the assessment due under that clumsy piece of legislation, the present assessment act. These persons, having fulfilled the condition on which the assessment was to be returned had applied to the Government for it. But the money being in the hands of the Government of New South Wales, the Queensland Government were of course obliged to refuse the applications. In making these strictures on the Government of New South Wales, he was not to be understood as including his Excellency Sir W. Denison. Whatever may have been his original impressions as regarded the propriety of separation, Sir W. Denison's conduct had, since separation had been decided upon,



been characterised by a spirit of fairness and impartiality, such as merited their warmest thanks. The present Government had put such confidence in his Excellency that they had requested him to act as umpire between the colony and his executive and legislature. The debt would come under discussion when the appointment of commissioners for its adjustment was before the house. He would merely observe that the items chargeable against Queensland, on the principles laid down by Sir William Denison and the executive council, were for money expended on immigration to, and public works within, this colony. In the year 1856 the share of, what was now Queensland, in the deficiency of the revenue amounted to £150,000; against that they had in that year a surplus of revenue over expenditure amounting to £10,180. Since then there had been three prosperous years, and their revenue had considerably increased. He found that the estimated expenditure for 1860, if separation had not taken place, was only £95,784, which included £15,000 for immigration, and £7100 for roads. Their revenue for 1859 had been estimated by the Sydney Government at somewhere about £130,000, but his impression was that it would be found to have amounted to £140,000, which would leave a balance in their favour of £45,000 for one year. Some persons in New South Wales and elsewhere laboured under an hallucination. that the lands of this colony should be held responsible for debts contracted for works entirely within the colony of New South Wales, and that they should each year pay their share of the debt of New South Wales, estimated at about a million sterling. He did not believe that that House would for a moment entertain so monstrous a proposition. The hon. member in conclusion drew attention, by contrasting the resources of Queensland with those of other Australian colonies in their nascent state, to her favorable condition in respect to financial prospects, and expressed himself as strongly of opinion that ere long the discovery of gold would add to the prosperity and wealth of the colony.

The usual resolutions, providing for the supply granted to her Majesty, having been agreed to, the house resumed and the reception of the report was fixed as an order for the next day.

The house adjourned at 20 minutes past 6 until 3 o'clock the next day.