

**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.***Thursday, 15th December, 1932.*

The Council met pursuant to adjournment, His Excellency the Governor, SIR EDWARD DENHAM, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., President, in the Chair.

**PRESENT.**

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Mr. C. Douglas-Jones, C.M.G.

The Hon. the Attorney-General, Mr. Hector Josephs, K.C., B.A., LL.M. (Cantab.), LL.B. (Lond.).

The Hon. T. T. Smellie (Nominated Unofficial Member).

The Hon. F. Dias, O.B.E., (Nominated Unofficial Member).

The Hon. T. Millard, C.M.G., Colonial Treasurer.

Major the Hon. W. Bain Gray, M.A., Ph. D. (Edin.), B. Litt. (Oxon.), Director of Education.

The Hon. J. S. Dash, B.S.A., Director of Agriculture.

The Hon. E. A. Luckhoo (Eastern Berbice).

Major the Hon. J. C. Craig, D.S.O., M.E.I.C., Director of Public Works.

The Hon. W. A. D'Andrade, Comptroller of Customs.

The Hon. Q. B. de Freitas, M.R.C.S. (Eng.) L.R.C.P. (Lond.), Surgeon-General (Acting).

The Hon. J. Mullin, M.I.M.M., F.S.I., Commissioner of Lands and Mines.

The Hon. N. Cannon (Georgetown North).

The Hon. A. V. Crane, LL.B. (Lond.) (Demerara River).

The Hon. Percy C. Wight, O.B.E. (Georgetown Central).

The Hon. J. Gonsalves (Georgetown South).

The Hon. A. E. Seeram (Eastern Demerara).

The Hon. J. I. De Aguiar (Central Demerara).

The Hon. Jung Bahadur Singh (Demerara-Essequibo).

The Hon. G. E. Anderson (Nominated Unofficial Member).

The Hon. M. B. G. Austin (Nominated Unofficial Member).

The Hon. F. J. Seaford (Nominated Unofficial Member).

The Hon. Peer Bacchus (Western Berbice).

**MINUTES.**

The minutes of the meeting of the Council held on the 14th December, as printed and circulated, were confirmed.

**MEMBER SWORN.**

Mr. F. BIRKITT, Postmaster-General, took the oath and his seat.

**ORDER OF THE DAY.****GEORGETOWN IMPROVEMENT WORKS  
(FINANCE) BILL.**

**THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL** (Mr. Hector Josephs): I move that "A Bill to make provision for the payment to Government by the Georgetown Town Council of the amount for which the Council is liable in respect of loan charges for moneys expended in construction of improvement works" be read the second time. This Bill is the result of the agreement between Government on the one hand and the Town Council on the other as to the liability which is to be borne by each party with regard to what is known as the sewerage cost in construction of improvement works. The position shortly is that with reference to the sewerage works, which consisted of the house connections and main drainage works, originally Government had undertaken liability for 20 per cent. of the cost of these works. That was the position until recently. The position now is that some little time ago that arrangement was changed and Government has undertaken liability to the extent of 50 per cent. of the cost of the sewerage works since the commencement of those

works. Under the old arrangement certain sums of money were paid by the Town Council by way of charges for interest on the money expended in the construction of these works in respect of the 80 per cent. for which the Town Council was liable. In this new arrangement the Town Council is given credit for that amount and the subsequent liability as set out. The matter is one which has been settled between Government and the Town Council. In the first place the cost of the sewerage works, which I said include both the house connections and the main drainage works, is set out in the Bill at \$5,000,159.68 and the cost of the water works at \$853,250. So far as the cost of the water works is concerned the whole liability rests on the Town Council, Government not being a contributing party in respect of any part of that cost.

The Bill in clause 4 makes provision for the payment of the cost of the sewerage works in furtherance of the settlement to which I have referred. The provision for payment is that in the year 1932 the Town Council shall pay to Government the sum of \$105,341.48 and thereafter until the year 1969 the Town Council has to pay annually the sum of \$126,443.39, these annual payments to be made on the first day of February, May and August of one-quarter, one-half and one-quarter, respectively. So far as the other portion of the cost is concerned it is agreed that Government shall cause to be paid out of general revenue that portion of the cost of the sewerage works for which the Town Council is not liable. The moneys which have been expended in the construction of the sewerage works and also in the construction of the water works form part of the proceeds of the loan raised by Government in 1929. With regard to that there is liability for payment of interest and sinking fund, which begins in 1933, until the payments are completed in 1969. It follows therefore that the payments which are to be made by the Town Council on the agreed basis beginning in 1933 includes the contributions in respect of interest and sinking fund having regard to the fact that Government would have given them credit in respect of the amounts which have been hitherto paid by the Council on the basis of 80 per cent. As a consequence of that, therefore, Government becomes liable to pay the excess over that

which carries out the agreement of 50 per cent.

The cost of the water works is \$853,250 and clause 5 provides for the payment in 1932 of the sum of \$42,662.50 and thereafter payments of annual sums of \$51,195, including interest and sinking fund, to continue until 1969, payments similarly to be made on the first day of February, May and August of one-quarter, one-half and one-quarter of the said sums respectively. Clause 6 is the usual clause which gives the Colonial Treasurer a preferent lien on the assets and revenue of the Council to secure payment by the Council of the moneys which the Council is liable to pay to the Colonial Treasurer. I might mention with regard to these payments that Government is primarily liable to the bond-holders by whom the money was advanced under the loan, and on the due dates Government has to pay interest and sinking fund on these amounts, so these payments by the Town Council in respect of both the sewerage works and water works are to be made with respect to the liability which the Council has to discharge for the amounts of interest and sinking fund. The result of the Bill when enacted is that it will set out very clearly what the liability of the Council is, what the liability of the Government is, and the matters referred to in the Ordinance will be perfectly clear. The usual practice and custom in these matters is that the liabilities and the obligation to pay should be set forth in a statute, and in accordance with that practice that has been done in this case.

Mr. DIAS seconded.

Mr. CRANE: I have very great pleasure in supporting this measure because it gives effect to a settlement between Government and the Town Council which in my humble opinion is long overdue. The settlement of the sewerage allocation costs has been outstanding for the past four or five years and I must confess that it has given quite a deal of concern to those who own properties in Georgetown, to those who rent houses in Georgetown, and to those who do business in Georgetown—in fact to all persons who are connected with city life. It is a satisfaction to me that Government and the Town Council have at last reached the stage when this Bill can be brought forward, because I am con-

vinced that keeping this settlement outstanding is causing quite a dislocation of business, and by reason of the uncertainty which property-owners felt it was doing incalculable harm to business generally. There was no business at all being done during the past three years with respect to the sale and transport of immovable property in Georgetown. That, I believe, was due to the fact that nobody knew what was going to be the charge on their property, and as soon as that charge is finally settled and determined it will be found that the property market will again become liquid. It was thoroughly stagnant. Very little building was proceeding in Georgetown and carpenters, masons and all other workmen were unemployed. Government also lost considerable revenue in connection with transport and mortgage fees, stamp duties and other revenue which it could ill-afford to lose. As this is the last opportunity on which I shall be speaking on this matter I am not going to allow it to pass without saying that my desire to see it finally settled is perhaps not wholly unselfish. I know that if the property market again gets moving there must be work for all and sundry in this town, and while we cannot attribute the whole of the economic stagnation to this state of the property market, a large percentage of it is attributable to the fact that it was not worth while owning property prior to the settlement.

I want to refer to clause 6 because there are some people who appear to be thoroughly perturbed and alarmed over the fact that Government propose to give a preferent lien to the Colonial Treasurer in respect of all the property, assets and revenue of the Council to secure the payment by the Council of all moneys it is liable to pay. I have been told that I saw this Bill before the general election of Town Councillors and did not tell the people of this extraordinary step. As a matter of fact I did not see it before the election but long after. But it is not an extraordinary provision at all. One of my electors interviewed me on the subject and was convinced that the people who were complaining were complaining about nothing. By section 203 of the Georgetown Town Council Ordinance, Chapter 86, the Colonial Treasurer is given a similar lien upon the property,

revenues, rates and taxes of the Council, and by section 204 he may recover by summary execution against the Council any amount of principal or interest due in respect of loans at any time due and unpaid, so that this Bill does not go any further than the existing law. As a matter of fact it does not go quite as far. I have said this not to ask Government to put it in the present Bill but as a defence to the charge that Elected Members, representatives of the taxpayers in Georgetown, are standing by and allowing Government to take advantage of the position by enacting a provision which is an outrage upon the rights of the Town Council and the ratepayers. It is nothing of the kind. The position exists with far more rigour in section 204 of the Town Council Ordinance, therefore there is nothing absolutely wrong with clause 6 of the Bill, which might have been very much stronger. This legislation is probably not the sum total of the legislation that will be required to put this matter in order. This legislation deals with the financial position between Government and the Town Council. We want other provisions—which I hope will be passed if not at this session very early next year—to enable the Town Council to levy a rate for the purpose of finding this sum which it is liable to pay. At the present time it is being levied under a makeshift provision contained in the Georgetown Sewerage and Water Ordinance, Chapter 96.

I do not think the dates fixed in clauses 4 and 5 are convenient dates. As one who has been acquainted with the administration of the Town Council for over ten years, I think I am competent to express the opinion that these dates are highly inconvenient to the Council to pay these large sums of money. February is too early as in the opening month of the year taxes are not collected and allowances have to be made. The Legislature saw that point in allowing the Town Council to get an overdraft to meet its current expenses. I respectfully urge that the dates proposed should not be the dates on which payment should be made and ask that the instalments should be made payable on the first day of April, August and December. That will give the Council time to collect the rates and prevent any undue pressure being brought to bear on the ratepayers. Roughly, the Town Coun-

cil will have to pay instalments of \$56,000. Town taxes are payable in two instalments in February and July, so that when the first payment becomes due as prescribed in the Bill the Town Council will be unable to enforce payment of the first moiety of these taxes. I ask Government to give way on the question of these dates.

Mr. WIGHT: I also rise to support this measure. I feel very proud indeed that I shall be vacating the Mayoral chair at the end of this month knowing that the allocation of the cost of the sewerage scheme has been settled to the satisfaction of the majority of the taxpayers of the Colony. We have had five years of it and I think the settlement is one of which we should all be very proud. The Town Council has certainly got the better of the whole arrangement. I wish to emphasise what the last speaker has said with regard to the dates of payment. There is no doubt that it is impossible for the Municipality to pay an instalment on the 1st February. These dates coincide with the dates for the payment of interest on the bonds issued to raise the money to carry out the work, but April, July and October would be more convenient to the Municipality in three equal instalments. There has been a good deal of talk about clause 6. It gives the investing public the impression that Government has a claim over and above the bonds issued. The Town Council Ordinance itself gives Government a preferent lien, as the hon. Member for Demerara River has pointed out, and if it is possible I should like to see clause 6 deleted.

Mr. MILLARD (Colonial Treasurer): Regarding the point raised as to the dates of payment under this Bill, I should like to explain to hon. Members that Government has not been blind to the administrative problems of the Town Council, and it is solely the consideration of the administration of the financial affairs of the Council that has occasioned the insertion in clauses 4 and 5 of dates different from the dates on which interest and sinking fund are payable under the 1929 loan. The interest and sinking fund on that loan are payable on the 1st February and the 1st August. The obvious dates for settlement of the annual payment by the Town Council of loan charges in respect of works

financed under that loan are the same dates. The objective should be to ensure that the Town Council shall not involve itself in additional expenses in settling its bill. In order to calculate that, it is necessary to fix as light a proportion in the early part of the year as possible and to fix the remainder at such dates as will not occasion a permanent additional budget charge in respect of interest on borrowing. I should like to make this point that the charges involved in this Bill do not represent the whole and are in fact a small portion of the Town Council's financial loan obligations under its budget. Everybody having financial transactions has financial difficulties and financial problems. I think a good illustration would be the financial problem with which the Colonial Treasurer is faced. Annual interest is payable on what is lent as a sterling loan. That interest is payable in London by Barclays Bank. It falls due to be paid at the beginning of January and July. Barclays Bank has to be financed for the purpose of that payment and the money has to be paid to Barclays Bank in December in order to enable the bank to meet the Colony's liability at the beginning of January of interest on that loan. The Colony has to find \$132,000 a month before it commences to collect its revenue to meet its obligations. Similarly with the Town Council. This is not the whole of the Town Council's loan obligations but a small fraction of its budget obligations. The dates in the Bill have been inserted with the sole objective of facilitating payment by the Town Council and avoiding additional expense having clearly in mind that the period involved is 37 years. Various suggestions were made as to suitable dates but those in the Bill were considered to be the most suitable for the Town Council. I should also like to remind hon. Members that the Town Council is levying at the present time a special rate not only in respect of loan charges for sewerage work but for the cost of operating the scheme and the loan charge on the water service, and the given dates are February and July. The point of issue is that the Town Council should avoid incurring additional expense on its budget in the matter of settling its obligation. As chief accountant of Government I advise against any other dates in the Bill, but I will endeavour to assist by advice to meet the problem of the Town Council.

Mr. CANNON: Your Excellency and every Member of this House are fully aware what my views are on the sewerage question and there is therefore no need for me to rehearse them at any length. I would therefore confine myself to this Bill. I must, first of all, take exception to the fact that this Bill has not been considered by the Municipality. It is within my knowledge that Government has sent the Bill to the Municipality but I have not had an opportunity of discussing it there. There must be some good reason why an opportunity has not been afforded the Town Council to consider it. With respect to the dates of payment I personally do not like the 1st April; it is a bad day on which to collect these rates, and for sentimental reasons I do not like the 1st April. At any rate I do not think the question of dates materially affects the matter. I am satisfied that the greatest difficulty will be experienced by the Municipality in collecting the rates at all. I am sure that although this Bill may be passed and thrust upon the people of this town Your Excellency will be satisfied in the very near future that it will be quite unworkable and that there will be no chance in the world of the results being achieved in the form in which legislation is being sought. That is a matter, however, to be seen and proved. Nothing would please me better than to think that the people are in a position to meet their obligations as set out in this Bill, but I fear that it will not materialise and to enforce the Bill will bring ruination to the City of Georgetown. Clause 3 says "It is hereby declared that (a) the cost of the sewerage works is five million one hundred and fifty-nine dollars and sixty-eight cents." I must take exception to and have my vote recorded against the inclusion of those words. The cost of the scheme has not been arrived at and I therefore feel it is improper to insert any sum of money in this Bill. That has been the bone of contention for some time past and I regret that any effort on the part of Government should have been made to introduce into this Bill a figure that Government cannot support. However, time will prove what the result is going to be in connection with this clause. All that I can do is to vote against it. Like the two Elected Members who preceded me, I take exception to clause 6. I, too, have heard it said that Government are

endeavouring to take possession of everything that is possessed by the Municipality. I have heard the legal interpretation by the hon. Member for Demerara River and have no doubt that he is correct in his reading of the law, but I direct Your Excellency's attention to section 209 of the Georgetown Town Council Ordinance and ask whether it has any bearing on clause 6 of this Bill. If it has anything to do with clause 6 and does not conflict with it I have nothing else to do than to vote against the Bill, but it seems to me to have a very material bearing on the clause.

Mr. GONSALVES: While it is correct to say that this Bill has been referred to the Town Council by Government, it is also correct to say that it has not been considered by the Town Council clause by clause. The Town Council was engaged at the time discussing another Bill with respect to the payment of the arrears for 1931-32, and when that Bill was completed there was no time to consider this Bill. This morning four out of twelve Councillors are being asked to agree to the provisions of this Bill. The sewerage question has been engaging the attention of the Town Council for quite a long time. My action in the matter has been guided by the views and desires of my constituents, who can ill afford to pay anything more than is reasonable, and in accordance with their wishes I have all along voted on the matter being made a Colonial Question. The Council by a majority agreed to accept the proposals for a settlement on a 50-50 basis which have taken definite form in this Bill. I think it is correct to say that no actual cost of the scheme has been submitted to the Town Council but that the figures contained in this Bill are to be regarded as the approximate cost of the scheme, and for the sake of peace, quietness and settlement of this question it has been suggested that these figures be accepted and they have been accepted by a majority of the Town Council as being the cost of the scheme. I agree that the matter ought to take some definite form and if it is felt that the passing of this Bill is going to achieve that end and it turns out to be in the interest of the ratepayers we shall be satisfied that something has been done to settle the question. It also occurred to me that February was too early a date in the year

to make payment and I made a suggestion that the dates should be March, July and October. Those dates should make no difference and I suggest them as a compromise. In creating a preferent lien in respect of the assets of the Town Council there seems to be some suspicion as to whether the Corporation would meet its obligation when the time arrives, but Government has sufficient powers in that respect and clause 6 would appear to be unnecessary.

Mr. SEERAM: I am supporting the Bill. The matter has been hanging fire for quite a long time and I have been looking on keenly to see what would be its ultimate solution. If it were to be a Colonial Question I would have had no alternative but to ask Government to make irrigation and drainage a Colonial Question. It is a matter of satisfaction, to the people of the country districts chiefly, that this question has been finally settled and that the settlement has taken the form in the Bill.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL: In reply to the debate I should like to deal, first of all, with one of the points raised by the hon. Member for Demerara River with regard to the power of the Town Council to levy rates for the purpose of defraying its liability under this statute. He pointed out that rates with regard to interest have hitherto been raised under the Georgetown Sewerage and Water Ordinance, Chapter 96, subsequently amended by Ordinance No. 10 of 1930. Provision is made for the Council finding the necessary money to carry on its undertaking by the Sewerage and Water Commissioners; but it is open to the Council to raise those rates either under those specific statutes or under its general powers to raise town taxes under section 130 of the Georgetown Town Council Ordinance, Chapter 86. The Georgetown Sewerage and Water Ordinance authorises the Council to incur certain expenditure for the purpose of that undertaking. The expenditure for the purpose of carrying that out can be raised under section 130 (1) (i), and similarly by an Ordinance passed this year the Council has power to levy rates for the purpose of obtaining moneys due to Government with respect to loans, while this particular Bill when it becomes an Ordinance imposes on the Council the liability of paying certain amounts of money. It is open to the

Town Council, if it so thinks, to raise those amounts of money under section 130 as town taxes or to raise them under the specific Ordinance if it so prefers.

Another point to which I wish to refer is the one which I am surprised to learn has given some little trepidation. It is with regard to the preferent lien. Anyone familiar with Ordinances of this kind will know that wherever public funds are advanced to a Local Authority there is in the special Ordinance, even though there may be also provision in the general Ordinance, a charge or lien imposed on the property, assets and revenue of the Local Authority. That is always done to ensure as far as possible giving Government priority, so that the clause is properly included in the Bill. The hon. Member for Georgetown North has been troubled as to how it affects moneys raised under the borrowing powers of the Council, and for that purpose he refers to section 209 of the Georgetown Town Council Ordinance. It must be borne in mind that that is a protection given to the bondholders when moneys are raised from time to time by the issue of bonds; but it must also be borne in mind that in spite of that there is a dominant preferent lien given under the Ordinance itself, section 203, in respect of loans made by the Governor to the Town Council. I may also mention that there is always such a provision made in these Ordinances. It has been very clearly pointed out by the Colonial Treasurer why the dates have been fixed for payments as set out in the Bill. It must be borne in mind that if the dates were changed to those suggested by the hon. Member for Georgetown South the specific sum of money due to Government will be paid after the date when Government will have had to pay to the bondholders. It follows that there will be an advance by Government on behalf of the Town Council, and if that is to be done provision will have to be made in the budget of the Town Council in the shape of interest to meet those charges by reason of the Council not paying at such time to meet the obligations to the bondholders.

Question put that the Bill be read the second time.

The Council divided on the question and voted:—

*Ayes*—Messrs. Peer Bacchus, Seaford, Austin, Anderson, Dr. Singh, De Aguiar, Seeram, Wight, Crane, Birkitt, Mullin, Dr. De Freitas, D'Andrade, Major Craig, Luckhoo, Professor Dash, Major Bain Gray, Millard, Dias, Smellie, the Attorney-General and the Colonial Secretary—22.

*Noes*—Mr. Cannon—1.

*Did not vote*—Mr. Gonsalves—1.

Bill read the second time.

The Council resolved itself into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

Clause 2—Interpretation.

Mr. CRANE: I think we should limit the definition of "Water works." It is not correct to say it "includes all pipes, mains, canals, weirs, buildings, erections, pumps and machinery, appliances and works used or intended to be used for or in connection with the supply of water in Georgetown for domestic purposes." "Water works," as covered by the purposes of this Bill, does not include the house connections. The house connections were installed not out of the money raised by loan but by money which the Town Council raised by taxation and was paid by the ratepayers. That exception was made in the Georgetown Sewerage and Water Ordinance and the interpretation in that Ordinance is the more accurate description. I formally move the insertion of the words "but does not include service-pipes" at the end of the definition.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL: I accept that amendment

Question put, and agreed to.

Clause 4—Payment of cost of sewerage works.

Mr. WIGHT: I still insist on the request for an alteration of the dates. I have no objection to the substitution of March for February but I prefer April myself. I wish to point out in reply to the Colonial Treasurer that the interest Government might lose will come out of general revenue. The Town Council was never consulted with regard to the dates for the payment of the loans, and the dates fixed in the Bill would affect the ratepayers

considerably more than they would affect Government.

Mr. CRANE: The Financial Officer of Government made the point that these dates were fixed out of consideration for the Town Council in order to prevent the Council from saddling itself with interest. It occurs to me that the point is not conclusive as the Town Council will have to include in its budget the sum for the payment of interest not necessarily to Government but to some other person who would lend the money for the purpose. The Town Council can only levy the rates at a date subsequent to the 1st February and Government should show some amount of leniency in respect of the question.

Mr. MILLARD: The change of the dates to March, July and October will involve a charge of \$1,290 in each year for 37 years. Another solution that may meet the case, and which will be favoured by me, is that instead of the three payments on the proposed dates there should be substituted the words "equal payments on or before the first day of June and December, respectively, together with interest for any period subsequent to the first day of February and August."

Mr. CRANE: I suggest that the dates appearing in the clause be allowed to remain as the due dates with the addition of the proviso: "provided that the Council may defer such three payments to a date not later than the first day of April, August and December, respectively, of each year on payment to the Colonial Treasurer of interest." If the Town Council has the money it will pay on the due dates, and the concession will be to defer payment until the 1st April, August and December.

Mr. MILLARD: The proposed addition to this clause is to provide what was attempted in the variation of the dates and I suggest that it should have a definite relationship to 37 years. A better proposal will be the 1st April and the 1st June than the proviso for payment on some other dates. These dates will be the equivalent to the 1st February and the 1st August.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (Mr. C. Douglas-Jones): It must not be overlooked that this Bill has to stand for the period of the loan—37 years—and that

neither Government nor the Town Council had any control in fixing those dates. It was simply a question of going to the London market through the Crown Agents and asking for a loan to be raised. Interest on the loan is payable on those dates. If Government has to meet the Town Council and give it alternative dates for payment there will be no harm in fixing the dates 1st February and 1st August, the dates on which interest is payable to the bondholders. To meet the Town Council I suggest alternative dates which would be most convenient to the Town Council. The Town Council will then pay on the dates most convenient to itself, and if at some future date it finds it can pay on the dates that Government has to meet the bondholders it can revert to those dates.

Mr. WIGHT: I think if payment is made on the 1st June and the 1st December those dates would suit the Municipality best.

Mr. MILLARD: The dates 1st February and 1st August are a matter that Government has no control of and a variation of those dates would mean payment of interest.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think we are agreed on what we want. Government is willing to give the Council fixed dates that would suit the Council from the dates of collection. I suggest that the Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Treasurer, the Mayor and such other Members who desire to do so consider the question during the interval. In view of the importance of the question I will defer it until to-morrow morning.

The Council resumed.

Standing Order No. 2 (b) was suspended to enable the Council to sit after 1 o'clock.

#### PUBLIC SERVICE ECONOMY BILL.

Mr. MILLARD: I move that "A Bill to authorise the making of Orders in Council for the purpose of effecting economies in expenditure with respect to the remuneration of persons in the Public Service" be read the second time. I think it will be sufficient if I remind the Council that His Excellency, in his speech at the opening of the session explaining the possible position of the Budget, told the Council that it would be necessary to re-introduce legislation, among other things, to re-impose abatements on Civil Servants' salaries. Legislation in 1932 was limited to that year. This Bill is on similar terms and is applicable to the year 1933.

Professor DASH seconded.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill read the second time.

The Council resolved itself into Committee and considered the Bill clause by clause without discussion.

The Council resumed.

Notice was given that at the next meeting of the Council it would be moved that the Bill be read the third time (*Mr. Millard*).

The Council adjourned until the following day at 11 o'clock.