and spelling. The boys ought to be taught a handicraft, and how to handle a musket, so that they might be of use to the State

order to make a round sum.

THE MAILS.

which we had at present. The great diffi-

culty was in the service between San

Francisco and Victoria, and be thought

looking at the very uncertain character of the communications at present existing, it

would be advisable to arrange for at least one

mail per month, and for this Her Majesty's

Government would pay one half. At present the Steamship Company received \$500 per trip, in addition to which the Admiral paid \$250; making the sum \$750 per trip.

An offer had been made to carry the mail

San Francisco, and that might be secured

with its causes—with the fact not the rea-son why—we legislated not for the parent-but for the children, for undeserved mental

The resolution was subsequently amended,

innocent who with no fault of their own, were present indebtedness to teachers and others.

any other way. But this was not so. The should be restricted to three years and prom-

Ayer's STHARTO. PILLS

Are you sick, feeble, and omplaining? Are you out, forder, with your system eranged, and your feelings incomfortable? These sympoms are often the prelude of serious illness. Some fit is sickness is creeping upon ou, and should be averted y a timely use of the right, emedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disortered humors—purify the lood, and let the fluids nove on unobstructed in ealth again. They stimulate the functions of the ody into vigorous activity, to obstructions which make mewhere in the body, and ictions. These, if not reelves and the surrounding ral aggravation, suffering, als condition, oppressed by Ayer's Pills, and see how natural action of the sysant feeling of health again. The same purgacused by similar obstruction than the surrounding ral and the surrounding rather than the sur

chant of St. Louis, Feb 4, are the paragon of all that they have cured my little as upon her hands and feet ble for years. Her mother afflicted with blotches and it in her hair. After our tried your Fills, and they ASA MORGRIDGE.

ly Physic. tworight, New Orleans.
nee of purges. Their exany cathartic we possess.
ertain and effectual in their ich makes them invaluable
nt of disease. che. Foul Stomack

d Boyd, Baltimore.
cannot answer you what
with your Pills better than
at with a purgative mediendence on that effectual
stest with disease, and bePills afford us the best we
em highly.

SBURG, Pa., May 1, 1855.

I have been repeatedly che anybody can have by a lt seems to arise from a cleanse at once. ect, ED. W. PREBLE. Clerk of Steamer Clarion -Liver Complaints.

sell, of New York City.

admirably adapted to their but I find their beneficial ery marked indeed. They wed more effectual for the ts than any one remedy I ly rejoice that we have at is worthy the confidence of cople.

sople.

In the Interior, in the Interior, in the Interior in t

ea, Relax, Worms. Green, of Chicago.
long trial in my practice,
m as one of the best aperiTheir alterative effect upon
n excellent remedy, when
bilious dysentery and diarng makes them very acfor the use of women and

rity of the Blood. Pastor of Advent Church mily and among those I am
To regulate the organs of
blood, they are the very
known, and I can confito my friends.
Yours, J. V. HIMES. Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855. your Cathartic Pills in my an excellent purgative to ourify the fountains of the G. MEACHAM, M. D

hn, Montreal, Canada.
said of your Pills for the
hers of our fraternity have
as I have, they should join
he benefit of the multitudes
amplaint, which, although
e progenitor of others that
tiveness to originate in the
t that organ and cure the

veness, Suppression, , Neuralgia, Dropsy,

Physician and Midwife. ston.
doses of your Pills, taken
xcellent promotives of the
wholly or partially supeffectual to cleanse the
as. They are so much the
I recommend no other to

es, of the Methodist Epis. wrch.

annah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1856.

uld be ungrateful for the
ght me if I did not report
f settled in my limbs and
g neuralgic pains, which
wism. Notwithstanding I
us, the disease grew worse
advice of your excellent
Mackenzie, I tried your
slow, but sure. By perm, I am now entirely well.
on Roure, La., 5 Dec., 1855.

on Rouge, La., 5 Dec., 1855. In entirely cured, by your—a painful disease that has VINCENT SLIDELL.

Box, or 5 Boxes for \$1.

YER & Co., Lowell, Mass. ORE & CO., and Langley Streets. RO & CO.. and Whart Streets.

TERS OF ARS

ACCO. n2p d&w

HING.-WM. WIL--office, is now showrior Assortment of NG, received direct Oriflamme.

the Assay Office be attached to some other department to fill up their time.

Hon Pemberton moved that office moved to some other part of the colony. (This was attached to hon Helmcken's motion and the joint resolution was carried.) In the course of debate on item of interest hon Young said no fresh debt had been incurred during the past year, and in fact con-siderable liability had been cleared off.

On the item for Government vessels.

Hon Stamp wished to know if private parties had not tendered for the service at a much lower figure than it cost to support Government vessels. He also complained that the Douglas had been engaged in tow-

Hon Young said strong representation had been made to the Executive in favor of retaining the Douglas on the station. She had only towed one vessel, and that was in consequence of there being no other steamer to be had, and under circumstances of press-

ing necessity.
Hon Pemberton—If the Douglas is taken off the station, whole settlements would be ahandoned.

Hon Trutch-The Douglas takes the place of a road, which, if the steamer were removed, must be constructed, so that on the score of economy the steamer was the best. As to tenders for the service, they had been duly published and no acceptable offer had been sent in. The Douglas must remain till another suitable steamer was found to re-

Hon Spalding—The only steamers offered for the service were wholly nofit for the work. If the Douglas were withdrawn settlements that were doing well now would be abandoned.

Hon De Cosmos thought the steamer that plied between Victoria and New Westminster would perform the service sufficiently well, in addition to present employment, for less than half the sum expended for the steamer

Douglas.
Hon Young did not see how that could be accomplished; at any rate no such offer had been made, and ample time had been given to the proprietors to tender.

The Committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

Bill to increase duties on Fruit, read a first

time; second reading for Monday.

The Council then adjourned till 8 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

Saturday, April 25. Council met at 8 o'clock, pm. Present, Hons Crease, Spalding, Hamly, Wood, Cox, Stamp, Trutch, Pemberton, Helmcken, De-Cosmos O'Reilly, Ker, Ball, Smith, Young

(presiding.)

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on Supreme Courts Bill. The old bill having been taken up first-after considerable discussion the following clauses, being all now comprised in the old bill, were

Clause 6 (formerly) to become clause 2 Clause 15 5

After passing a number of clauses, the two leave to sit again.

MONDAY, April 27th 1868.

Council met at 1 p. m. Present-Hons Wood, Crease, Trutch, Hamley, Helmoken, education 3-It was stated that free educa-DeCosmos, Robson, Spalding, Ker, O'Reilly, Cox, Elwyn, Ball, Young (presiding.)
Message No. 12 from His Excellency the

Governor, enclosing correspondence on the to any particular number for either section, but merely designated the total number of which the Council would be composed, when Union was accomplished.

Hon Helmoken gave notice of motion for returns of arrears of expenditure of 1867.

Hon DeCosmos gave police of motion that the present was the most favorable time for the Union of this Colony with Canada.

Hon DeCosmos presented the petition of Thomas Spence, for extension of lease of

bridge over Thompson river.
The House then went into Committee of Supply.

EDUCATION.

Hon Wood proposed the following resolu-tion: "That it is the duty of the State to educate the people, and that a substantial vote of \$20,000 be put upon the Estimates to carry out this principle." The hon member spoke at great length. The following is a resume of his address. He said that as the resume of his address. He said that as the only member of the Board of Education at Victoria present in the Council he felt bound to bring the subject of education before them. He complained that the Government were opposed to the general principle of free education, and they ignored the basis upon which education had been endeavored to be carried out in Vancouver Island. He then went into the system of education pur-sued in Vancouver Island upon the principle of the general duty of the State to educate the masses. The Board of Education were the masses. The Board of Education were manimous in their general application of the principle, not only as a matter of reason and conviction, but in obedience to the unmistakeable desire of the community. He went generally into the expenses of education in Vancouver Island, and showed how in his judgment it was impossible to apply the principle of local education by local taxation, to all parts of Vancouver Island, and specially in those places where the Island, especially, in those places, where the populations were small, without the admission of the general principle of the State at large being called upon to provide education as a uniform system in equal measure to all alike. He then detailed the general expenses of the education of 200 children, boys and girls in a town like Victoria, which would require at least four teachers and three or four school rooms, with fuel, light and books, the cost of these with reasonable three or four school rooms, with fuel, light and books, the cost of these with reasonable salaries for school teachers not their present precations pittances, could not amount to less than something like \$4,000 or \$5,000 any other way. But this was not soil the should be restricted to three years and prompressive from without, the struggle for life sory notes to five years.

Hon Crease was of opinion that the present for their bread; and what disadvantage could be made in relation to domestic law could be made in relation to domestic

Hon Walkem moved that the Officers of or Victoria alone, while for the Districts information. We exact knowledge of the each school would require at least \$1,000, laws from all and the exercise of important

each school would require at least \$1,000, this was providing education of a very primary kind, and it might be looked upon even in Victoria that free education would cost from \$20 to \$25 per pupil, and this would be exceeded in rural districts and small towns, so that it is probable that \$10,000 alone would be required for Vancouner Island. The hon member then adverted to the general principle of free education. In the present condition of the Colony he urged that the sound principle of action was found in the proposition "that in this Colony it is the existing duty of the State to provide the means of information and knowledge. The views advocated by him were not fanciful theories, but the result of the march of intellect, and the question of education was the question of the day. The education of the masses was acknowledged to be a public duty by the leading statesmen of England. The extension of the suffrage and the grant of political rights carried with it as a corollary the necessity for education. The more advanced colonies of Australia and New Zealand, in common with the United States, made it part of their political system. States, made it part of their political system.
To advocate other views was to adhere to
the errors of past days and to be behindhand gratuitous secular education for all without regard to rich or poor." There could be no objection to the general principle that it was the private duty of every individual member of society who could afford it to promote the education of all those who could not. The reason no one could doubt. Esucation was a the errors of past days and to be behindhand in civilization and enlightenment. As a mere matter of expediency it was important—if we wished to recommend our colony and bid for immigration—that we should at least keep pace with the age. Education was no mean element in eliminating merit; Few in number are, as is expressed in Porson's riddle, 'the great and the good and the brave and the wise.' It was to be hoped in time that a indicious agents. boon without price, no one could doubt that education opened the door to intellectual effort to a just appreciation of moral, political, religious truth. The bare idea of our own children suffering from intellectual destitution and brave and the wise. It was to be hoped in time that a judicious system of education would be the means of bringing to light and raising to eminence those gifted with eminent talent in arts or arms, to the infinite advantage of society and the welfare and happiness of mankind. In modern days political economy did not mean the economy of mouey; other views prevailed. The extension of the great principle of our faith * Do as you would be want, was revolting to us, and if knowledge want was revolting to us, and if knowledge and education were an advantage, it was no less true that ignorance and indolence were the root of evil; and so surely as the ebild was listless and unemployed, so was the boy idle and vicious and the man debased and degraded. No one refused in the abstract to contribute something to the education of the poor, but it was objected.—1 That free education ought not to be granted independently of religious instruction, and so free education should be denominational.—2 That free education which includes a class who can pay for it is an abuse of the principle.—3 Free education ought to be a matter of charity and not of taxation. With respect to the principle of our faith, Do as you would be done by, was in politics no less than in morals admitted; and where it was possible it was good to extend it in every practicable way; education, hereafter to be coupled with religious instructions, but education at all events, was to be granted wherever possiand not of taxation. With respect to the first of these objections, he was of opinion that education should be denominational, and that it should be combined with relible in its purest form, uncoupled with the sense of hamiliation. What was really desired by the noble mind was that, without distinction of rank or birth, all should start fair in the race of life—that the prizes of mental and moral excellence should be open alike gious instruction, whenever practical. A denominational system enlisted the reli-gious sympathies of the sect in favor of the to all. In times of peace and plenty we had young, in additional to the simple, but always need of those who were gifted in the somewhat colder dictates of benevolence. He career of literature, of science and of art; was himself a member of the Broad Church' but in times of peril we might require at our in its broadest sense, and had but little utmost need 'the heart to resolve, the head patience with denominational differences in to conceive and the hand to execute' every good thing.
Hon DeCosmos entirely concurred with matters not essential to our common faith; but as long as mankind were what they were there would be denominations actuated the views so ably expressed by the hon and learned gentleman, who had just spoken. by every decided passion and feeling, and it It was to the interest of all, that ithe rising generation should receive a proper education.

Hon Helmoken thought that the State

by every decided passion and leeling, and it was advisable if possible to utilize that feeling and that zeal. But in order to introduce denominational education, we must have denominations, and denominations strongly organized. These were found in was bound to educate the children of the poor; but in seeing to their moral welfare, a due regard should also be had for their populous places and large towns, but de-nominations not exist in force in any part of this colony, except possibly in Victoria, and thus denominational education was premaphysical requirements. Food and clothes might be added under certain circumstances. There were other daties of Government besides that of more instruction in reading

ture, and the only practical form of education, secular education, must be put up with at present. 2—It was stated that in this colony there was no destitute class, but this was not so; it was true that there were passed: but rependence of the seconds good wages here as elsewhere in colonies good wages here as elsewhere in colonies for persons employed, but could we guarantee employment? It was nortorious that there were many children in the streets of Victoria whose parents were unable to educate them. Suppose it to be true that in many cases their parents were idle and vicious, but we have to do with the sail not to public expenditure, and did not see how the could expend the appropriation of see

The Committee then passed to the new bills coupying the whole evening, the Committee rose, reported progress and asked

of the distinction of class. It was a fact which few in these days denied, that men cil, to be allotted to members from Vancouver Island. Her Majesty's Secretary of
State was in accord with the opinions expressed by the Attorney General for this
colony, that the act of Union did not point

A Marquis, Duke and a' that, "The king may make a belted knight,
A Marquis, Duke and a' that,
But an honest man's beyond his might,
A man's a man for a' that," Lord Chesterfield, known to fame less by his letters to his son than by his administrative ability, in the words of a modern historian, the best Lord-Lieutenant Ireland ever

certain to be deprived of the

tion should be a matter of charity and not of taxation; but the idea of 'charity' opened

up at once the question of 'rich and poor,'

had, a man of exaggerated refinement, and aristocratic breeding, by a clause in his will left gratuities to his domestic servants n words which were emphatic, "I leave to my servants, my equals by nature, my inferiors only by accident," such and such aums, a sentiment he sincerely echoed. Disguise it as we might, poverty was not only an evil but a degradation. Though in many a neglected a charchyard might be hands that "might have swayed the Rod of Empire," Hampdens, Miltons, "mute and inglorious," and "Cromwell guiltless of their country's blood."

"Yet knowledge to their eyes her ample page,
Rich with the spoil of time did ne'er unrell,
Chill penury repressed their noble rage,
And froze the genial current of the soul." Poverty and dependence were indeed evils, with no badge of degradation—accorded as paid, for the carriage of the mails.

It was agreed to appoint a Select Com—with the yellow breeches and cropped hair of the charity boy—the mere livery of depend—ence—why not relieve them also from the less tangible but not less real feeling of chlice. the charity boy—the mere livery of depend—lowing hou members were chosen; Hon ence—why not relieve them also from the less tangible but not less real feeling of obligation and charity. The only feelings which were shocked by the claims of the masses were feelings which we hardly like to own to. The aristocratic, the plutocratic feelings; the mates for the reception of the Duke of description of course are less than the control of the Duke of the control of the description of the description of the Duke of the control of the description of The aristocratic the plateoratic technics; the mates for the reception of the pake of domination of gentle over simple, capital over Edinburgh. He thought some provision labor, class over class, man over man. But ought to be made. it must be conceded in mere argument that Message No 13—His Excellency, in reply it must be conceded in mere argument that the poor have their rights. From the moment it was admitted that it was the individual and informed the Council that no alteration would it was admitted that it was the individual and private duty of all who could afford it to grant education to the destitute it was the individual right of the recipient to ask it. A general liability implied a right; a universal duty implied a universal claim, and the only effective way to give education, to give it as a right, was to establish a general eystem of primary education, open to all at the common expense of all. Alarmists said that by providing education for the working classes we raised up a nation of half educated people, who will not work and cannot get a living in any other way. But this was not so. The should be restricted to three years and prom-

Hon Wood said people had come here and penditure of the funds at the disposal of the Government ation of the time required by the statute, thus evading their just debts. The proper course would be to bring in a law affecting our domestic debts, which would be more consistent and of great public utility.

Hon Helmcken proposed a conference with the Governor. The information received by

message was unsatisfactory. The House should have received information about this subject before. Hon Orease objected to a conference with the Governor as unusual and unnecessary;

all questions of the House received dee at Mention. Dans derind Described and of After some further discussion the amendments as recommended by the Governor were

adopted. A recommendation was added by tic actions be introduced.

The House went into Committee on this bill, hon Cox in the chair. Hon Ball desired to know what provision was made for payment of witnesses. It was hard that a penalty could be inflicted and yet no terms of payment for attendance were nserted, sithough from distance or otherwise their attendance as witnesses might involve two or three days' absence from their business. Hon Crease—Payment of witnesses will be on the same footing as in the case of in-quest on bodies, &c. The fees were merely ominal, and were rarely claimed. It was

for the public advantage that such inquiries should be made, and the public must be pre-pared to sacrifice a little of their time for The Committee rose, reported progress and the bill complete. Third reading fixed

for to-morrow. FENCE ORDINANCE.

House went into Committee, hon Spalding in the Chair.

Hon O'Rielly opposed the bill, the feeling amongst farmers in the upper country, except with the addition of a pound act, was decidedly against the Ordinance. The Law would be inoperative. A select committee was appointed to amend the Bill.

THE SANATOMY BILL.

Hon Helmcken-The present Bill was to encourage the study of anatomy. Hon mem-bers must remember that there were no facilities afforded in this country to enable surgeons to freshen their memories in this part of their profession; men would grow rusty after five or six years absence from the old country. It, was absolutely neces-sary for the sake of the living that the acquirement of information on such subjects should be encouraged. THe thought that) a school of anatomy should be established for

the instruction of the young.

Hon Robson opposed the Bill on the ground that surgeons might obtain the bodies of deceased persons, whose friends might object to such treatment being applied to remains of such persons. The Bill

when emergency required their aid. But with all this, he contended, that small communities were not to be expected to carry was ultimately read a second time.

Message No. 15—With Ordinance placing at the disposal of the Government, the various sums as voted by the Council for the ezpenditure of the current year.
To be considered to-morrow. The House then adjourned till 1 p m to-morrow.

some blo Evening session, Jack of douby som Thursday, April 30. Council met at 8 o'clock, p m. Thirteen members present.

Loan Societies Bill—After long discussion.

and moral destitution; for the helpless and by which the \$20,000 was made to cover all deferred till next session; bus seinof add.
Anatomy Rill—Met with determined opposition and was ultimately thrown out. mover of the resolution reminded him of a Fruits Bill-President ruled the bill out of gun charged to the muzzle, which must be

order and it was accordingly lost.
County Courts Amendment Bill, after some
discussion in Committee, deferred till tofired off whether the occasion was suitable cr not. The sum proposed by the hon mover was quite too large, \$9,000 was amply sufficient, but he made the sum \$10,000 in Shipping Amendment Ordinance-Report.

ed complete by Committee.

Council adjourned till twelve to-morrow. After some further discussion a vote was taken on the motion of hon Wood, which was lost. The resolution of hon Robson was

Friday, May 1. Council met at 12 o'clock. Thirteen mem-Hon Helmcken gave notice of motion re-

Hon Young would read correspondence with Her Majesty's Government, in relation to transmission of letters via the the United States, which hon members would see was the cheapest and most rapid means of transit specting Drawbacks.
Shipping Amendment Ordinance—Read third time and passed. Wood's motion to pay, the school debt of Vancouver Island referred to consideration

of the Governor. On amendment being carried, a protest was entered by hon Helmcken.

Thompson (Spence's) Bridge Ordinance, read third time and passed. On report of Select Committee on Poss tal matters being read, strangers were ordered to withdraw.

County Courts Bill evoked long debate,

via Olympia once a week for \$1,000 per month, but he did not think that was practi-cable under any circumstances, he thought communication ought to be kept up with and was ultimately shelved. At half past two, the Governor entered the House and delivered prorogation

speech, after which the Council dissolved.

PROROGATION SPEECH.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: and and ar

I think I can without detriment to the public interests, relieve you to-day from further attendance on your Legislative duties. I have no doubt that the people of the colony will concur with me in acknowledging the public spirit and in-dustry you have displayed during this short but important Session.

I will take the proposed measures of Legislation into consideration first. T assent, in Her Majesty's name, to the following Bills italiogen

The Courts Declaratory Ordinance, The Limitation of Actions Ordinance.

the Government.

With every respect for the ladies composing the Society of the Sisters of St. Ann, I must hesitate a little before bestowing the Royal Assent on the Bill for their Incorporation, 1 -8 velt would

The Bill proposing to establish a Supreme Court of Justice in British Columoia I shall reserve for Her Majesty's consideration.

I turn now to the resolutions in favor of certain future measures of Legislation. I have to state that I quite agree with you in the opinion that some General Laws regulating the acquisition of mineral land is urgently required. Under the present absence of system land is frequently locked up, to the detriment of the colony, in the hands of companies who have not capital to work its mineral wealth, and conditions, frequently onerous, are, on the other hand, imposed in the leases the observance of which the Government has not the means of Looking to. The question shall receive very careful attention during the recess.

I do not yet feel sufficiently acquainted

with the practical working of the Vanapplicability to the districts immediately surrounding New Westminsters best all

The protection of native grown fruits seems hardly a sufficient cause for disturbing the Customs Tariff of the colony only

passed last year.

No one is more impressed than I am with the desirability of establishing a Court of Appeal in this colony.

Perhaps, of the duties devolving on the Governor of a new colony, there are none so agreeable as the opening up the country and developing its resources. Therefore I shall be happy if I can find the means of opening a trail, if only passable for mules, tthrough the Eagle

I think that we shall be able to survey line for a road from Pitt River to St. Mary's Mission this year; but I see no chance of the funds being immediately forthcoming for its formation.

I fear that I shall not be able to sanction the employment of the prisoners in the formation of a waggon road from Gold stream to Cowichan. There are many points to be considered in the working of men whom we hope to reclaim.

The important Resolutions passed by

your honorable Council in committee of supply shall receive ample attention. I shall be but too happy to attend to the general purport of your resolution in favour of aid to the hospitals; nor shall the subject of Education be overlooked.

Some apprehension exists as to the size of the Bonaparte Reserves. Their extent is but one half of that stated in the petition presented to you. I will see if they can be still further reduced; but I apprize you that the land which could be reclaimed from the Indians would barely

pay for the expense of the survey.

I notice that while adhering to your vote of last year in favor of Confederation with Canada, you are of opinion that it is not ne-cessary to take any further steps in the matter at present. I think your resolution a wise one. The question is by no means slumber-ing, but the difficulties of the project are seen clearer by those who have a wider range than we possess, and without whose material assistance our efforts would be but vain.

You desire a larger popular element in the hon. Council. Possibly a too violent reac-tion from an unsatisfactory state of things has taken place. All must admit that the present Legislative constitution is theoretically unsuited to the Government of any large English community. My faith in the future of British Columbia leads me to consider it but provisional. I shall carefully consider the nature of the recommendation, if any, which I tender to Her Majesty's Secretary of State in the matter.

Firmly believing that the affairs of the col-

ony are gradually, though slowly, improving, I think that when next the Legislative Council meets, a more grateful task will be before them than you had to deal with at the com-mencement of the Session.

I now bring it to a close.
I prorogue this Legislative Council, and the same is hereby prorogued accordingly.

Royal Artillery .- Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- A serjeant in the Royal Artillery writes, on December 12th, 1862, from Poonamattee. Madras Presidency, that his right leg, from the ankle to the calf, was a quagmire of disease and corruption that he was on the hospital roll for twelve months without any improvement in his case; that he, as a forlorh hope, resolved to try Holloway's cilebrated Ointment and Pills. These soon gave ease, expelled the bad humours from the limb, healed the apparently incurable sore, and restored him to sound health. Soldiers and sailors are earnestly recommended to have re course to these invaluable medicaments for curing old wounds, sores, or ulcers-more particularly when they have arisen from imprudence, and seem incurable. OlDanom ent of papell ods boden had

no ne Pimples BLOTCHES, mit and roughness of the skin generally arise from deprayed or vitiated humors. Bristol's Sarsaparilla is the best of all known purifiers of the blood and numors. This unfailing detergent neutralizes the poison, and occasional doses of Bristol's Sugar coated Pills, taken at same time, purge out the unhealthy secretions, insuring a smooth, white, soft skin.

The Trusteds Relief Ordinance.

The Shipping Amendment Ordinance.

The Thompson Bridge Ordinance.

The Thompson Bridge Ordinance.

The Thompson Bridge Ordinance.

The Appropriation Ordinance.

The Appropriation Ordinance.

The Appropriation Ordinance.

The Appropriation Ordinance.

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The Thompson Bridge Ordinance.

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