

SABBATH READING.

Funeral Requiem.
Man dieth and wasteth away,
And where is he? Hark! from the skies
I hear a voice answer and say—
"The spirit of man never dies."
His body which came from the earth,
His soul which came from the Lord,
Returns to the bosom of God.

No return has death or the grave,
To those who believe in the Lord—
Who know the Redeemer can save,
And lean on the strength of his word.

While ashes to ashes, and dust,
We give unto dust in our gloom,
The light of salvation we trust,
Which hangs like a light in the tomb.

O Lord God Almighty! to thee
We turn as our refuge and aid,
The waters may fail from the sea,
But never thy fountain of love.

O teach us thy will to obey,
And sing with one heart and accord—
He save and he take away,
And praise be the name of the Lord.

The Living Spring.

"As the water which flows from a spring
does not congeal in winter, so those senti-
ments of friendship which spring from the
heart are not frozen by adversity."

Glad and bright the morn'g
Of the living crystal spring,
Sparkling, bubbling, clear it rises,
Singing pleasant melodies—
The sound of its familiar chime,
Brings back the days of joyous glees—
Those days of youth and summer time,
When best our heart as pure and free.

Ceaseless gushing heart and day,
Naught can stop its upward way,
Deep and hidden is its source,
Free and changeless is its course.

All other fountains may cease to flow—
For winter chains the sluggish tide,
But powerless are the frost or snow,
This living spirit to seal or hide.

Thus when springing from the heart,
Sentiments of friendship start;
They will flow unchecked unceasing,
Though all feelings else are stilled—
Adversity can never cease to flow—
True friendship is a loving spring
No power of time or change can seal—
A pure, undying, holy thing.

Owning Books.

If, on visiting the dwelling of a man of
superior means, I find the reason why he has
cheap carpets and very plain furniture to be
that he has many books, he is, as at once
to my esteem. Books are not made for
furniture, but there is nothing else that so
beautifully furnishes a house. The plainest
row of books that cloth or paper cover
is more significant of refinement than
the most elaborately carved eagle or side
board.

Give me a house furnished with books
rather than furniture! Both if you can,
books at any rate! To spend several
days in a friend's house, and hunger
for something to read, while you are
treading on costly carpets, and sitting upon
luxurious chairs, and sleeping upon down, is
to me a more bitter lot than to sit at once
on a hard seat, and to read the sage
of a man growing rich, and beginning to
augment the comforts of home, and lavishing
money on ostentatious upholstery, upon
the table and upon everything but what
the soul needs?

We know of many and many a rich man's
house where it would be safe to say that
the commonest English classics, a few
parish annuals on the table, a few pictorial
novels, and that is all! No range of
poets, no essayists, no selection of historians,
no travels or biographies; but then the
walls have paper which cost three dollars a
roll, and the floors have carpets which cost
four dollars a yard! Books are the windows
through which the soul looks out. A house
without books is like a room without win-
dows. No man has a right to bring up his
children without surrounding them with
books, if he has the means to buy them! It
is a wrong to his family. He cheats them!
Children learn to read by using the pres-
ence of books. The love of knowledge
comes with reading and grows upon it;
and the love of knowledge in a young mind
is almost a warrant against the inferior
excitement of passions and vices.

Let us pity those poor rich men who live
barrenly in great bookless houses! Let us
congratulate the poor, that in our
books are so cheap that a man may add
a hundred volumes to his library for the price
of what his tobacco and beer costs him.
Among the earliest ambitions to be excited
in clerks, workmen, journeymen, and in-
deed, among all that are struggling up in
from nothing to something, is that of
reading and constantly adding to their
library of good books. A little library, growing
larger every year is an honorable part of
a young man's history. It is a man's duty
to have books. A library is not a luxury, but
one of the necessities of life.

A man has a right to borrow God according
to his need whatever it be. This being
shut up by ecclesiasticism to a narrow way
of coming to God has stifled many a soul.
The whole round of symbols has been em-
ployed to represent God to us, the loftiest
as well as the lowest things. The bird that
fans the sea, and the bird that hides from it
under the leaf, are alike taken to symbolize
Jehovah.

A man has a right to go to God by any
way which is true to him. If you can think
it out, that is your privilege. If you can
feel it out, that is your privilege. One
thing is certain, the child has a right
to be in its father's house, and he
climbs there upon his knee or from the
chair from behind; any way, so that it is
his father. Wherever you have seen God
pass, mark it, and go and sit in that window
again.

The discipline of this world is to take a
creature born in a physical condition, and
to develop in him the higher life of the af-
fections, until he can use the inward facili-
ties, instead of the outward senses, to re-
cognize truth. This is called faith; and in
stead of faith being a difficult thing, a man
has to show the deed word of logic and of
superstition right across the current of his
life to prevent him from exercising it.

Character like porcelain ware, must be
painted before it is glazed. There can be
no change after it is painted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Chaudiere Gold Region.
We (Montreal Advertiser) have been per-
mitted to copy the following interesting items
from a letter written on the 1st instant from
the Chaudiere by a gentleman well known in
this city, who is engaged in mining opera-
tions there.

He says that many parties are at work,
and are averaging from \$2 to \$48 per day
each party of from two to eight persons;
Poulin's claim is still doing well, on Mon-
day they took out a \$90 nugget, and on the
1st instant Mr. Scott of Quebec, took \$50
out of his claim before three in the after-
noon. During the season 35 pounds weight
of gold, worth \$8000, was taken from three
quarters of an acre on the river Gilbert. An
extensive prospect has been made since the
1st of August by experienced Californian
miners in the employment of an American
Company, who have bonded extensive tracts
of mining lands on the Chaudiere; they have
examined the Chaudiere, River du Loup,
Millbrook, Metgermette, Famine, and other
streams tributary to the Chaudiere, and re-
port gold everywhere.

Some adventures who went down not
finding gold as large as potatoes lying about
the river, left in disgust, declaring the whole
thing to be a humbug, but real workers with
an ordinary amount of knowledge are all
doing well.

The gentleman to whom we are indebted
for a personal of this letter, showed us a good
proof of the richness of the Chaudiere re-
gion, in two nuggets weighing about half a
pound, worth \$120, recently taken from the
Famine river; they are of irregular shape,
thin, smooth, and much water worn, the
largest being about two inches long by over
an inch broad, and about a quarter of an
inch thick. The gold, like all that of the
Chaudiere is light in color, and is 875 fine,
the alloy being silver. A little quartz is ad-
hering to one of the pieces, and the lode from
which it was detached cannot be far from
where it was found.

Arrival of the City of New York.

New York, 6th.
S. S. City of New York from Liverpool
26th, and Queenstown 27th, arrived here
this morning. It is reported that a Rebel
man of War is repatriated at Bristol.

The Globe's Paris correspondent says it
is reported that many vessels modeled after
the Alabama are quietly building in French
Ports.

He also alludes to the canon that in-
structions have been sent to Mexico to pre-
vent against the continued recognition at
Washington of the Juarez Mexican re-
public.

A committee of the Emancipation Socie-
ty on the 25th, memorialized Earl Russell
to stop the departure of two steamers de-
signed for the Confederate service, con-
structed by the builders of the Alabama,
and ready to sail from the Massey. They
allege that one was to sail on or about the
27th of August, and the other from the
Florida, which was hovering on the coast
for the purpose.

They also allege that another iron clad
approaching completion on the Clyde and
call upon the Government to promptly in-
terfere and apply the law with vigor.

The Daily News backs up the memorial.
Seward in respect to the address to the
anti-slavery conference at Manchester to
Lincoln says, their arguments furnish the
President additional motive to put down
the insurrection.

Nothing new in the Polish or Mexican
question.

It is reported that the conference of Ger-
man Princes has adopted most important
recommendations of Austria.

Liverpool, Aug. 26, p.m.
Flour dull and a shade easier.
Wheat—Moderate demand, but partially
low, 10 to 20 per cent lower for winter and
red western, old 84.34, to 84.44.
Corn very quiet, and 2 1/2 lower; mixed
western 26.64 per 480 lbs.

Beef quiet but steady. Bacon rather
favors buyers.

Breadstuffs dull, and Wheat 1d. to 2d
lower than on Friday.

Sugar active and firm.
Money—That of the Bank were without any
variation. Consols on the 26th 93 1/2 to 94;
American securities flat.

(Latest via Queenstown, Aug. 27.)
The Herald says: "We are induced to
believe that the rumors which anticipate
that the South has had intention of arming
the negroes are in all probability premature."

The Advertiser's correspondent from Ger-
many says Queen Victoria has addressed a
letter to the King of Prussia urging on him
the advisability of a change of policy.

The Confederate frigate Allam, which
put into Bristol for repairs, having no bill
of health on board, has been forced to go
to quarantine.

Liverpool, August 27.
Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions
steady.

Consols closed 93 1/2 to 94 for money.
American Securities firmer but quiet.

London, August 27.
It is reported that the U. S. Minister
Mr. Dayton, has received instructions from
his Government to protest against the
French proceedings in Mexico.

European political news is unimportant.
The following is a summary of the news
from the Times Olympian, which sailed from
Liverpool on the 25th ult., received by the
"City of New York."

been delivered to Gortschakoff. There has
been no response as yet.

It is rumored in Paris that Russia may
simply content herself by acknowledging
the receipt.

The Conference of the German Sover-
eigns continues at Frankfurt. The rumors
of important dissent from the Austrian
scheme are contradicted. Progress is mak-
ing towards a common understanding. Prus-
sia holds entirely aloof.

It is stated that Gortschakoff's health is per-
fectly restored.

Arrival of the Adriatic.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM
EUROPE.
St. John's 8th.

The steamer Adriatic, from Liverpool via
Galway, passed Cape Race. She was board-
ed by the news of the capture of the
Press, and the following news obtained:

The Liverpool Mercury professes to have
reliable information that the Vanderbilt was
sunk by the Alabama on Aug. 19th, in lat.
42 deg. 45'.

The Times, editorially, admits that the
question of ships for the Confederates is be-
coming serious and urgent. No concession
can be made to menace. Laws must take
their course.

The Times hopes that if the rumors are
really the case the Confederates the law may be
strong enough to stop them.

Dates from Japan to July 4th are receiv-
ed. There was a report to be growing af-
finity between the Tycoon Government and
the foreign ministers. The Tycoon has
chartered a British steamer to convey troops.

Poland—Warsaw, 29th August.—The
National Government has issued a decree
forbidding the exercise of the censorship at
Warsaw.

The Chief Consul, M. Tobiasz Zeczancki
has tendered his resignation.

France—Paris, August 31st.—A decree
has been issued for striking a medal com-
memorative of the Mexican expedition, to be
distributed to all who have taken part in the
campaign.

Turkey—Vienna, August 31st.—Com-
mercial houses in this city have received
telegraphic intelligence of a large conflagra-
tion at Monaster in Turkey.

Russia—It is reported in Paris that
Russia will not recognize the new notes, but
will give a constitution to Poland.

Germany—In Frankfurt it is thought
that if the Congress of Princes does not
prove satisfactory to the German people, a
revolution may follow.

Poland—After burning a Polish village,
the Russians sent to Siberia all its inhabi-
tants, men, women, and children, a thou-
sand in all, and confiscated their estates for
executing a Russian spy caught near the
village.

Galway, Sept. 1.
The Polish insurrection is still raging.
Telegraphic advice report a great victory at
Karow, on which side it is not stated.

The Richmond Government had made a
pressing appeal to the Spanish Government
to obtain the recognition of the Confederate
States, offering to guarantee to Spain the
possession of Cuba and Porto Rico, and the
Spanish Government declined.

The Times to-day says in regard to the
destruction of the Spanish and powerful
armour clad frigates in Laird's yard:—"We
do not think it morally right that ships like
these should leave our ports for such service
as that for which they are intended. We
do not wish to see any more of them sail on
the same errand."

Liverpool, August 29.—Consols 93 1/2
to 94.
New 3 per cents 93 1/2 to 94. Foreign se-
curities generally well sustained.

Confederate loan steady 26 1/2 discount.
The French course very firm; rentes
68 1/2 to 69.

(Latest via Galway.)
Liverpool, Sept. 1.—Noon—Rather more
demand for Breadstuffs.
Consols 93 1/2 to 94.

The Seat of Government.
While there is yet time, we hope that Mr.
Currier will calmly and dispassionately con-
sider the danger of an obstructive policy to-
wards the government. We say it advisedly,
that, in his opposition to the government,
after their frank and open declaration of
policy on the seat of government question,
and in the presence of the dangers from the
Toronto agitation, he has not the sympathies
of his constituents. It is said in this city
that the late member for this city has de-
clared that the government, by its open an-
nouncement, has disarmed even his hostility.

The people of this city deeply deplore
Mr. Currier's factious opposition, for they
dread the dangers that threaten the whole
community. If the Western and Eastern
friends of the government determine to push
Ottawa for its seat of government, the
friendly government nothing is easier. Even
political consistency need not be outraged to
effect this. What is a few years' delay to
all who have no interest in Ottawa? To
Ottawa and its citizens, a few years' delay
is the rock upon which its hopes may be
shattered. War, federation, repeal of the
union, may step in to complete the ruin.
To say that Ottawa is a hanging of the
veriest kind. No man who has a pecuniary
interest at stake will admit it. It is only
the reckless and their dupes that hazard such
an idea. In the last debate Mr. Scatcherd
a Western member, declared that Ottawa
ought not to be the seat of Government—that
Montreal or Quebec were preferable. If
leading western members can pronounce such
opinions, what will eastern men say to the
preference of Montreal or Quebec?

Toronto, it is said, calls upon its members
to resign or oppose the Government on this
question. In Ottawa, we fold our arms and
smile at the suicidal course of our own re-
presentative. If the proprietors, the busi-
ness men, and the humble artisans, who see
ruin staring them in the face, allow this to
be consummated, it is not without warning.
—Ottawa Union.

The above remarks apply with equal force
to the member for South Lanark, who
systematically opposing the Ministry, for no
other reason than because they are reformers.

Arrangements are being made to place
the statue of Napoleon I., sent from Paris to
Quebec, on the monument on St. Foy Road,
erected in memory of the brave who fell in
1760.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Estimates for 1864 have been laid
on the table and are as follows:—Total ex-
penditure, \$15,119,200. Vote required for
the year, \$3,918,500.

The items are as follows:—Prisons, \$144,708;
hospitals and charities, \$3,675; militia,
\$49,119; agriculture, societies, 108,
000; public works and buildings, \$237,859;
roads and bridges, \$69,500; miscellaneous,
\$343,800; collection of debts, \$330,900;
excise, \$35,000; territories, \$160,000; col-
onization of roads, reduced to \$25,000 in
each Province; \$40,000 for the North-west
communication not yet estimated, and
\$200,000 for the North-west.

Mr. Sanford Fleming has been selected by
the Government to conduct the preliminary
survey, on the part of Canada, for the In-
ternational Railway, between Toronto and
St. John's.

It is reported that Messrs. Tilley and
Tupper, the representatives of the Lower
Provinces, have asked Mr. Walter Shanly
to act as their Engineer.

Mr. Cockburn has given notice of motion
for Wednesday, that this House feel re-
spectfully to express deep regret that His
Excellency should have been advised to
make a judicial appointment, by which a
vacancy has been recently created in the
representation of St. Hyacinthe, under cir-
cumstances calculated to prejudice, if not
destroy, the independence of the House
and to corrupt its source or system of
Parliamentary Government.

Atty-Gen. Macdonald introduced the
Volunteer Bill. He explained the advantage
of having it separate from the Militia Bill,
so that men of each branch of the service
might easily ascertain the rules and regula-
tions applicable to themselves.

One of the principal complaints against the
Bill of last session was that the Government
did not sufficiently encourage the volunteer
movement, because they did not provide for
receiving more than 25,000 of those who
offered their services as volunteers. This
Bill gave the Commander-in-Chief power to
show the number to 25,000. With re-
gard to the volunteer force already clothed
and equipped, he felt free to confess that
the organization in some respect had failed
to accomplish all the Government had hoped
from it, although he must say they had not
been at all disappointed as to the amount of
zeal shown voluntarily to enter the organiza-
tion, and whether the estimate of 453 com-
panies, having figures showing the great in-
crease of the volunteer force since the present
Government assumed office. There were now
altogether 268 volunteer companies in Up-
per Canada, comprising 14,780 non-com-
missioned officers and privates; and 185 in
Lower Canada, with 10,230 on the rolls,
being a total for Canada of 453 companies
and 25,000 men. Officers had been received
nearly ten thousand men. He referred to
the excellent spirit shown by the volunteers
in forming themselves into battalions, and
the success with which this was carried out
shown at the recent review in the presence
of Edward and Brantford. Already 172 com-
panies have been formed into 13 battalions of
infantry and 10 battalions of rifles, com-
prising about 9,500 men. The principles of
the present Bill were the same as those of
the one introduced last session, in order to
fully test the efficiency of the volunteer sys-
tem, and whether the estimate of 453 com-
panies had been of its usefulness and advan-
tage to the country, would be realized to a great
extent than heretofore. He entered into
various details as to the cost of the volun-
teer organization. The additional 10,000
would involve an additional cost of \$200,000
for uniforms and equipment. This and
other additional expenses would be included
in the supplementary estimates. He stated
that the intention of the Government to
provide drill sheds in the principal cities at
a cost of \$20,000, would be carried out.
The Bill would also authorize the Command-
er-in-Chief to provide proper rifle ranges,
both in cities and in rural districts, where
drill practice could be carried on with safety.
The system of fines would be continued, un-
less there were strict rules enforced by fines.
The drill instructors had cost, for the year
ending August, about \$60,000. He referred
to the clothing supplied for volunteers,
and said an army of the world was so well
equipped as the volunteers for Canada.
The whole expense of coats, pantaloons and
shoes, all made of the best materials, only
\$9 55 for each man. The Government had
also made arrangements by which officers
were supplied with uniforms for cost, so
that they could be carried on with safety.
The Government had advanced \$32,000
for efficient uniforms, and up to the 7th
September \$14,000 had been received from
officers in Canada who had purchased out-
fits through the Government. He referred
to the proposition which had been made,
that the volunteers could be called out for
drill and paid, and he said he would be
prepared to argue that question when it
came up.

After some remarks by Messrs. John A.
Macdonald, Rose and McGivern, the Bill
was read a first time.

Hon. Mr. Holton introduced a Bill to
amend the respecting the partition of
township lands held in common.

Hon. Mr. Holton moved that the report
of the Committee of Supply be received.—
Carried.

Hon. Mr. Holton said he would make his
financial statement in Committee on
Friday.

The House went into Committee on
this Bill to establish an institution of Credit
Frontier in Lower Canada.

Mr. Brown said the institution which
this Bill proposed to establish was to be
authorized to lend money on real estate, pay-
able back at long periods in instalments,
added to the interest. He thought this
would be a very advantageous plan for
farmers, provided the institution could make
it issue bank notes, constituting it a
banking company, without the restrictions
applicable to other banks. In the old world
the whole sections of the country had been
served by a very few banks, and the
Clause 57 provided that the Credit Foncier
might issue notes for not less than one dol-
lar, payable to bearer on demand, to double
the amount of its capital stock paid in,
and to the amount of its debentures negoti-
ated. He moved that the clause be struck
out.

Mr. Street also spoke against the 57th
clause as very dangerous.

Mr. Joseph Dufresne, who had charge

of the Bill, offered to strike out the clause,
"and to the amount of its debentures
negotiated."

Mr. Brown said that it was not sufficient
if the Bill was to accomplish the object aimed
at. Its provisions should be "carefully con-
sidered, and with that view he suggested
that it should go to the Committee on
Banking. If passed in its present crude
state, it would be found impossible to raise
one shilling from European capitalists.

Mr. Danks also urged the mover to
allow its reference to the Banking Com-
mittee.

After further discussion,
Mr. Street said he would be willing to
lend his best to assist the promoter of the
Bill in what he aimed at, provided he struck
out the clause giving the institution bank-
ing privileges unaccompanied by proper
security.

Mr. Dufresne said, that having received
the promise of Mr. Street's assistance, he
would withdraw the 57th clause, and would
be glad to see the Bill pass.

Mr. Brown objected to the clause, which
empowered the Credit Foncier, for
arrears, to seize the crops, whether standing
or harvested, and also farming stock and
implements. He said under this clause the
property of the tenant could be seized for the
debt of the owner of the land.

Mr. Dufresne agreed to strike out the
clause.

Some other changes were made, and the
Bill was finally reported to the House as
amended.

Mr. Dufresne moved that the report be
received on Thursday.

Mr. Brown said some parts of the Bill
were amended, but still it was full of
absurdities. He moved that the Bill as
amended be referred to the Committee on
Banking.

Mr. Langevin, in French, spoke against
Mr. Brown's interfering with this Lower
Canada Bill and said his object was to
kill it.

Mr. Danks thought Mr. Langevin's re-
marks were not just to the member for
South Oxford; at the same time, as the
clauses giving banking privileges were struck
out he did not think it necessary to refer
the Bill to the Banking Committee.

Mr. Brown said he desired that the Bill
should be put in a right shape, and would
be glad to have a similar Bill passed for
Upper Canada; with that view he had
urged its reference to the Banking Com-
mittee, on which were the members most
familiar with finance, and had stated to
Messrs. Dufresne and Tartelette that he
would defend his best efforts to make it
a good working measure.

Mr. Dufresne believed the member for
South Oxford in the proposition he made
was not actuated by hostility to the Bill,
at the same time (Mr. Dufresne) was only
merely according to his own judgement.
If the House were to adjourn soon, the pro-
gress of the Bill might be delayed if it went
to the Banking Committee, and the respon-
sibility of its not passing would then be
thrown on him.

Mr. Brown's amendment was lost on a
division, and the report ordered to be re-
ceived on Thursday.

The House adjourned at a quarter to
twelve.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

September 7.
The Speaker took the Chair at three
o'clock, and the House sat for nearly two
hours discussing a question of privilege.

The Speaker reported as unobjectionable
the recognitions attached to the petitions
against Mr. Wright, for Ottawa County, Mr.
Geoffroy for Vercheres, Mr. Powell for Car-
leton, Mr. Cartier for Montreal East,
Mr. Pimessonne for Laprairie, Mr. Bell for
Russell, Mr. Corneille for Joliette, Mr.
Babin for Montmorency, Mr. Caspion for
Montmorency, Mr. Tartelette for Three
Rivers, Mr. Street for Welland; also the re-
cognitions attached to the petition of Mr.
Rankin claiming his seat for Essex. He
likewise reported that the petition against
Mr. Langevin for Dorchester had been
withdrawn.

Several private bills were introduced and
read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Dufresne of Iberville a
Bill was introduced to issue for St. Hyacinthe
to fill the vacancy caused by the acceptance
of a puisne judgeship of the Superior Court
of Lower Canada by Mr. Sicotte.

Mr. Biggar brought in a Bill to amend the
Sabbath Act of Upper Canada, also a Bill to
amend Municipal Law of Upper Canada,
respecting the look-up houses in townships.

Mr. Dickson introduced a Bill to increase
the representation of the united counties of
Huron and Bruce.

Mr. Cockburn introduced a Bill to explain
Section Eighteen of the Delinquent Debtor's
Act.

Mr. A. Smith of Toronto introduced a
Bill to regulate the inspection of hides and
skins.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, Sept. 7.
The Speaker took the chair at three
o'clock.

In answer to an enquiry from the Hon.
Mr. Rose, Hon. Mr. Blair said it was the
intention of the Government to resume the
York Roads.

The following bills were introduced and
read a first time:—
By the Hon. G. Duchesne—Bill relating
to the inspection of shingles in Lower
Canada.

The Bill to render valid the deeds of deceased
Notaries in Lower Canada, wanting the sig-
nature of the counter signing Notary.—
Hon. Mr. Lacoste.

Bill to renounce the North and South Rid-
ings of Waterloo, for registration purposes.
Hon. Mr. Alexander.

To amend the Joint Stock Companies Act
—Hon. Mr. Ouellet.

The House then adjourned.

Quebec, Sept. 7.
Mr. Brown's motion for a Committee to
enquire into the condition of the Ottawa
buildings coming up this evening.

Mr. Bell of Russell, appealed to the
members to postpone their motion in consequence
of the thinness of the House.

Mr. Brown refused.

Mr. Ferguson suggested that the evidence
on which the Government desired their be-
lief that their buildings would be ready for
the session of 1865, should be laid before
an investigation by Committee.

was better it should remain Quebec.
There was no need of a committee.

Mr. Powell showed that ere the removal
from Toronto, Mr. Brown and his friends
had urged that any removals except to the
permanent capital was a monstrous waste of
money.

Mr. Bell moved an adjournment till
Thursday, which was lost—Yeas 37, Nays,
33.

After a long debate,
Mr. Morris moved, in amendment to have
the motion brought down.

After a long debate, and adjournment was
carried at a quarter past twelve.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, Sept. 8.
The Speaker took the Chair at three
o'clock.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Bonin, the
Bill to amend the Savings Bank Law was
read a third time and passed.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. McCrae, the
Bill to amend the Municipal Act of Upper
Canada was read a third time and passed.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, Sept. 8.
The Speaker took the Chair to-day at
three o'clock.

Mr. McKellar from the General Election
Committee, reported that Messrs. Joly,
Cockburn, Notman, Dunkin, Scatcherd and
Denis, had been agreed to as the Chairmen of
the panel for the select Election Committees.

The following bills were introduced and
read a first time.

Hon. Mr. Cameron's Bill to amend the di-
vision Courts Act of Upper Canada, also
a Bill to amend the law of Upper Canada
respecting witnesses and evidence.

Mr. Joly, Bill for the protection of in-
sects, worms, and other birds beneficial to
Agriculture, also a Bill to provide for the
preservation of timber.

Mr. Coupland's Bill to amend the Act re-
lating to the Division of Lower Canada, into
Counties, in