

PROROGATION.

The SPEAKER said—I have the honour to inform the House that His Excellency the Governor General will proceed to the Senate Chamber at three o'clock to-morrow afternoon, to prorogue the present session of the Dominion Parliament.

THIRD READINGS.

The following bill was considered in Committee, reported, and read a third time:—

To continue certain Acts now in force.—Hon. Mr. Scott.

The bill respecting culling and measurement of timber was reported from Committee with two amendments, which were concurred in; one suggested by Hon. Mr. Skead, provided cullers should be paid by fees, not salaries; and the other, by Hon. Mr. Price, to confine the operation of the Act to places not east of the Island of Orleans, near Quebec.

The House rose at six o'clock.

The House met at pleasure in the evening, and about ten o'clock a number of messages were received from the House of Commons, informing the Senate that they had agreed to the amendments made in the latter House to several bills which were now returned.

HON. MR. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST then announced that the business of the House was now concluded, and that the prorogation would take place to-morrow at three o'clock.

The House then adjourned.

Thursday, April 8, 1875.

THE SPEECH—PROROGATION.

At three o'clock His Excellency the Governor General came down to the Senate, and having assented to a number of bills, prorogued Parliament with the following speech:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I cannot relieve you from your attendance in Parliament without thanking you for the assiduity and zeal by which, at an unusually early period in

the season, you have been enabled to bring the onerous duties of a laborious session to a close.

The session has been fruitful of measures fraught with great consequences to the country.

I have readily given my assent to the Act to establish a Supreme Court and a Court of Exchequer for Canada, a measure which has long been under consideration, and which is necessary to the completion of our judicial system.

The Act respecting insolvency will promote the interests of commerce by the wholesale changes introduced in the existing law. These changes will doubtless result in the more careful and economic official administration of insolvent estates, giving due protection to the creditor, and, at the same time, shielding from harsh treatment the honest but unfortunate debtor.

To aid in the development and efficient administration of our great territorial empire in the North-west, an important step has been taken by the passing of the Act providing for it a form of Government predicated upon its present requirements, and framed to meet the exigencies of the near future by calling into existence representative institutions whenever sufficient population shall have been found for the exercise of the functions of self-government.

The Postal Service Act will, by its liberal provisions and the removal of hindrances to free communication by rail, tend greatly to the public convenience.

In like manner, much advantage may be expected to result from the passing of the Act respecting Ocean Telegraphy, preventing monopoly, and giving freedom of access to our shores to all Marine Telegraph Companies.

The Copyright Act has been passed to protect the rights of authors and artists who may desire to avail themselves of its provisions, and to facilitate arrangements for the publication in Canada of the works of writers residing in other countries.

By the Insurance Act, greater security has been given to the insured, by the adoption of an effective system of inspection.

The Act relating to Penitentiaries