

SABBATH READING.

Good Temper.

There's not a cheeper thing on earth,
Nor yet one half so dear;
It's worth more than distinguished birth,
Or thousands gained a year.
It loads the day a new delight;
Tis virtue's warmest shield;
And adds more beauty to the night,
Than all the stars may yield.
It maketh poverty content;
To sorrow whispers ease;
It is a gift from heaven sent,
For mortals to increase.
It meets you with a smile at morn;
It lulls you to repose;
A flower to peer and peasant born—
An everlasting rose.
A charm to banish grief away,
To free the brow from care;
Turn tears to smiles, makes dulness gay—
Partisanship is banished there.
And yet 'tis cheap as summer dew,
That gets the lily's breast;
A talisman for love as true
As ever man possessed.

Life's Ebb.

You know the peculiar interest with which we look at the setting sun of summer, in his last minutes above the horizon. Of course we watch him as he passes through all the day; but at midday we did not know the value of each minute as we do when he is fast going down. I have been touched by the sight of human life ebbing almost visibly away; and you could not but think of the sun in his last little space above the mountains.
I remember two old gentlemen, great friends, both on the extreme verge of life. One was about ninety, the other about eighty. But their wits were sound and clear, and better still, their hearts were right. They confessed they were no more than strangers and pilgrims on the earth; they declared that they had sought their country far away, where most of those they had cared for were waiting for them. But the body was very nearly worn out; and though the face of each was pleasant to look at, paralysis had laid its grasp upon the aged machinery of limb and muscle which had played so long.
I need, for a few weeks, to go one evening in the week and sit with them and take tea. They always had tea in large breakfast cups; other cups would not have done. I remember how the two paralytic hands shook about as they tried to drink their tea. There they were, the two old friends, they watch always on a little stand on the table, ticking on and on. You seemed to feel it measuring out the last minutes, running away. It always awoke me to look at it and hear it. Only for a few weeks did I thus visit those old friends till one died; and the other soon followed him where they had been always on a little stand on the table, ticking on and on. No doubt through all the years the old-fashioned watch, all gone about in the old gentleman's pocket, life had been ebbing as fast as then. And the sands were running as quickly for me as for the aged pilgrims. But then with me it was the middle, and to them it was the end. And I always felt it, very solemn and touching to look at the two old men on the confines of life, and at the watch loudly ticking off their last hours. One seemed to feel time ebbing as you see the setting sun go down.—*Good Words.*

The Power of God.

Were the attribute of God's power made the foundation of our prayers, it would be our pleadings, and life to our expectations. In asking for temporal mercies, or for spiritual, "He is able to do exceeding abundantly above all we ask or think." "The earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof;" "The silver and the gold are his;" "Promotion cometh not from man;" "The judge will be put down one and set up another." All nature obeys his command; all gifts are at his disposal; the hearts of men are in his hands, to turn whithersoever he will; the dispensations of providence are simply the working out of his will; the angels work out his directions and do his pleasure. From the minutest atom, from the very hairs of the heads of his people, or the sparrows that fall to the ground, to the worlds that roll in space, exultation and seraphim that surround the throne, all is subject to, and all is controlled by, the will of the Almighty God. The same Almighty One can break the stony heart, can cause the tears of penitence to flow, can make pure as snow souls defiled with sins and red as ermine. With him is the residue of the Spirit; he can open the windows of heaven, and pour down blessings greater than we know how to receive.
There is no restraint to his power in grace, any more than in providence. Take the sublimest thought that the Holy Spirit ever put into the heart of man, or the highest and most comprehensive petition that he ever caused to spring up from the depths of a sanctified soul. God is "able to do exceeding abundantly above all we can ask or think." Let us go to the mercy-seat throughout the coming year in the full belief of this blessed revelation of God's omnipotence as exercised in our behalf. We shall thus derive comfort and strength to ourselves, and give glory to Almighty God.—*Christian Observer.*

The Difference in Men.

We often see an old and well-to-do man who never had a success in his life, who always knew more and accomplished less than his associates, who took the quiet and dirt of enterprise, while they took the gold; and yet in old age he is the happier man. He had a sun of hope, and they of desire and greed;—and amid all this mixture and his mysterious providences he had that within him which rose up and carried his heart above all troubles, and upon their water bore him up like the old Ark upon the Deluge that gave out—not the Ark, God had distributed his gifts, I take a score of them to make one man. One supplies the swift sagacity; another the cautious logic; another the impelling force; another the hope, another the practical tact;—one supplies general principles, another the working plans. Men seldom unite by the *strong points*. It is man's weakness that bind them together. By distributing gifts, God makes one man dependent upon another, and welds society together by making every man necessitous, in some place, as regards other men.—*H. W. Beecher.*

"Whip Old Gray then."

The late venerable Rev. Abner Goff, of the Ohio Conference, told a story in his lifetime somewhat thus: He had been superintending and preaching at a camp meeting where the supply of preachers was abundant enough, but where the willing spirit did not prevail. A special sermon was to be preached, and nobody seemed willing for the work. The hour drawing rapidly on, the lot fell on Abner. Abner must preach, or the hungry go unfed. With some hesitance and great hesitation he at last yielded to fill the gap; but after entering the desk he looked to the congregation for his frequent appearance before them by telling a story. It was a hint to the men in the pulpit with that had great meaning. There was a farmer who had a four-horse team. The horses were strong, more difficult to drive. He changed their harness to little purpose. His last driver was sent to draw a log from the clearing to the saw-mill, and on his return the wagon and

horses stopped in a valley, and a man on the top of the hill seeing the halt cried out, "What's the matter?"
"Matter enough," was the ready response; "there's but one horse in the team that'll pull."
"What horse is that?"
"Old Gray."
"Whip Old Gray, then; it's no use to whip the others."
As in the team case, so in most churches. There is some Old Gray who is willing enough to do the work, and does so a great deal, but the trouble is, he can't draw all the load and the heavy horses too. He would like to foot the preacher's salary, the sexton's bill, the wood, coal, candle, and oil bills, but his pocket isn't long enough nor strong enough. Yet there is always some man willing enough in every society to play the censor, and cry out, while he is going on just as the others are, "Whip Old Gray, if he don't pull the load'll never move."—*Western Christian Advocate.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

The Paisley (Scotland) Independent, speaking of emigration to Canada is the ensuing months of April and May, says: "It is not only our hand-loom weavers, but farmers, carpenters, masons, bricklayers and others, who are contemplating emigration to Canada in the ensuing spring. Notwithstanding that our landed proprietors and manufacturers generally are opposed to emigration—most erroneously in our opinion—the conviction is gaining ground every day that it is the natural, true, and efficient remedy for industrial distress, or the social evils which spring from non-employment and stagnation of trade. Committees for promoting emigration, composed of men of high standing and members of Parliament, have been formed in Birmingham, Manchester, and other towns, and local branches or corresponding committees in course of formation in Paisley to take charge of the intended emigration to Canada. Canada will not only be the field for emigration this year, but tourists and travellers of all descriptions instead of going to the continent, will visit the Atlantic and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Thousand Isles, Niagara, Lake Huron and the Manitoulin Islands, returning by the newly opened district for settlement between Georgian Bay and the Ottawa. The St. Lawrence will be as fashionable as the Rhine. Not merely our operative population, but many of the younger social and nobility and gentry will select Canada as their home."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Emigration to Canada.

The Paisley (Scotland) Independent, speaking of emigration to Canada is the ensuing months of April and May, says: "It is not only our hand-loom weavers, but farmers, carpenters, masons, bricklayers and others, who are contemplating emigration to Canada in the ensuing spring. Notwithstanding that our landed proprietors and manufacturers generally are opposed to emigration—most erroneously in our opinion—the conviction is gaining ground every day that it is the natural, true, and efficient remedy for industrial distress, or the social evils which spring from non-employment and stagnation of trade. Committees for promoting emigration, composed of men of high standing and members of Parliament, have been formed in Birmingham, Manchester, and other towns, and local branches or corresponding committees in course of formation in Paisley to take charge of the intended emigration to Canada. Canada will not only be the field for emigration this year, but tourists and travellers of all descriptions instead of going to the continent, will visit the Atlantic and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Thousand Isles, Niagara, Lake Huron and the Manitoulin Islands, returning by the newly opened district for settlement between Georgian Bay and the Ottawa. The St. Lawrence will be as fashionable as the Rhine. Not merely our operative population, but many of the younger social and nobility and gentry will select Canada as their home."

Diplomatic Correspondence—The French Report of Mediation—Mr. Seward's Rejection of the offer.

M. DROUYN DE L'HAYS TO MR. MERCIER, Department of Foreign Affairs, Political Division, Paris, Jan. 9, 1863.

Sir—In forming the purpose of assisting, by the presence of our good offices, to shorten the period of those hostilities which are desolating the American continent, we have not to be guided beyond all by the friendship which actuates the government of the Emperor in regard to the United States. The little success of our overtures might chill the interest with which we follow the fluctuations of this contest; but the sentiment to which we have yielded is too sincere for indifference to find a place in our thought that we should cease to be painfully affected whilst the war continues to rage. We cannot regard without profound respect the idea of a friendly mediation to the most terrible distractions of the ancient republics, and those disasters which are in proportion to the resources and valor of each of the belligerent parties develop. The government of His Majesty have therefore seriously examined the objections which have been made to us where we have suggested the idea of a friendly mediation, and we have asked ourselves whether they are truly of a nature to set aside as premature every tentative to a reconciliation. On one part has been opposed to us the repugnance of the United States to admit the intervention of foreign influence in the dispute, and on the other, the unwillingness of the Federal Government to have abandoned, of attaining its solution by force of arms. Assuredly, sir, recourse to the good offices of one or several neutral powers contains nothing incompatible with the pride so legitimately amidst a great nation, and means merely international of the most honorable kind. The idea of a friendly mediation, which is the object of our mission, is not the only means which offers itself to the cabinet of Washington to hasten the close of the war; and if it believes that it ought to repel any foreign intervention, could it not honorably accept the idea of direct formal conference with the authority which may represent the interests of the South? The Federal Government does not despair, we know, of giving a more active impulse to hostilities. Its sacrifices have not exhausted its resources, still less its perseverance and its steadfastness. The protraction of the struggle, in a word, has not shaken the confidence of the Federal Government in the definitive success of its efforts. But the opening of informed conferences between the belligerent parties does not necessarily imply the immediate cessation of hostilities. Negotiations about peace are not always the consequence of a suspension of warfare. They precede, and they often attend, the establishment of a truce. How many times have we not seen plenipotentiaries meet, exchange communications, agree upon all the essential provisions of treaties; resolve in life, the question even of peace or war, while the leaders of armies continued the strife, and endeavored even to the latest moment, to modify by force of arms the conditions of peace. To recall only one memory drawn from the history of the United States—the negotiations which consecrated their independence were commenced long before hostilities ceased in the new world, and the armistice was not established until the act of the 30th of November, 1782, which, under the name of provisional articles, embraced in advance the principal clauses of the definitive treaty of 1783. Nothing, therefore, would hinder the government of the United States, without renouncing the advantage which it believes it can attain by the force of arms, from entering upon informal conferences with the confederates of the South, in case they should show themselves disposed thereto. Representatives or commissioners of the two parties could assemble at such point as it should be deemed proper to designate, and which could be of a neutral character. Declared neutral. Reciprocal complaints would be examined into at this meeting. In place of the accusations which North and South mutually set upon each other at this time would be substituted an argumentative discussion of the interests which divide them. They would seek out, by means of well-ordered and moderate proposals, the points where their interests are definitely irconcilable; whether separation is an extreme which can no longer be avoided, or whether the memories of common existence, whether the ties of any kind which have made of

the North and of the South one sole and whole federal state, and have borne them on to so high a degree of prosperity, are not more powerful than the causes which have placed arms in the hands of the two populations. A negotiation, the object of which would be thus determinative, would not involve any of the objections raised against the diplomatic intervention of Europe, and without giving rise to any of the difficulties which would result from a march of events. Why, therefore, should not a combination, which respects all the relations of the United States, obtain the approbation of the Federal Government? I persuaded on our part that the conformity of Mr. Seward's views, we do not hesitate to recommend it to their attention, and not having sought in the project of a mediation of the maritime powers of Europe any vain display of influence, we would applaud with entire freedom from all suspensions of self-interest the two populations to discuss without the co-operation of Europe the solutions of their differences.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. DARTON.

Department of State, Washington, February 6, 1863.

Wm. L. Darton, Esq., Sir—The intimation given in your despatch of January 15, (No. 255) that I might expect a special visit from Mr. Drouyn de L'Hays, has been very agreeable to me, and I have had a copy of a despatch which he had just received from M. Drouyn de L'Hays under date of the 9th of January. I have taken the President's instructions and I now proceed to give you his ideas upon the subject in question. It has been considered with seriousness, and the result is that the people of France are known to be faithful sharers with the American nation in the misfortune and calamity of our unhappy civil war. Nor do we on this any more than on other occasions forego the traditional friendship of the two countries, which we unhesitatingly believe has inspired the counsels that Mr. Drouyn de L'Hays has just communicated to me. The Federal Government does not despair, we know, of giving more active impulse to hostilities, and again he remarks, "The protraction of the struggle, in a word, has not shaken the confidence of the Federal Government in the definitive success of its efforts."

These passages seem to me to do unintentional injustice to the language, whether confidential or public, in which this government has constantly spoken on the subject of the war. It certainly has had and avowed only one—a determination to preserve the integrity of the country. So far from admitting any laxity of effort, or betraying any disposition to abandon the struggle, on the contrary, he intently cheerfully in all visitations with unvarying confidence in an early and complete triumph of the national cause. Now, when we are in a manner invited by a friendly power to review the twenty-months' history of the conflict, or of the Netherlands, would we do so through which in an alternation of victories and defeats, as in the appointed incidents of war, the land and naval forces of the United States have steadily advanced, reclaiming from the insurgents the ports, forts and posts which they had treacherously seized before the strife actually began, and even before the outbreak of the war? So many of the states and districts which the insurgents included in the field of their projected exclusive slave holding dominion have already been re-established under the flag of the Union, that they now only retain the states of Georgia, Alabama and Texas, with the Gulf of Mexico, and the Carolinas, and the third respectively of Arkansas and Louisiana. The national forces hold even this small territory in else blocked, and siege. This government, if required, does not hesitate to submit its achievements to the test of comparison, and it maintains that the progress of the war, in its ancient and modern, has a nation, when rendered all ready for combat by the enjoyment of eighty years of almost unbroken peace, so quickly awakened by the alarm of sedition put forth energies so vigorous and achieved successes so signal and effective as those which have marked the progress of this contest on the part of the Union.

M. Drouyn de L'Hays, I fear, has taken other light than the correspondence of this government for his guidance in ascertaining its temper and finances. He has probably heard of divisions of sentiment among those who hold the reins of government, and he has given to the public opinion here, and has given to me an undue importance. It is to be remembered that this nation of thirty millions, civilly divided into forty-one states and territories, which cover an expense hardly less than Europe; that the people are a peace democracy, expressing everywhere the utmost freedom of speech and suffrage; that a great crisis necessarily proceeds through as well as profound debate, with sharp collisions of individual, local, and sectional interests, sentiments and convictions; and that this heat of controversy is increased by the intervention of speculators, from every other part in the civilized world. It is, however, through such debates that the agreement of the nation on any subject is habitually attained, its resolutions formed, and its policy established. While there has been such difference of popular opinion, and even of sentiment, as regards who shall carry on the war, the principles on which it shall be waged, and the means with which it shall be prosecuted, M. Drouyn de L'Hays has only to refer to the statute book of Congress and the executive ordinances to learn that the national authority is divided into two camps, and that the support of any other nation, whatever its form of government were, under circumstances of equally grave import to its peace, safety and welfare. Not one voice has been raised anywhere, out of the immediate field of the insurrection, in favor of foreign intervention, or mediation, or arbitration, or compromise, or the abandonment of any one of the national domain, or the surrender of even one constitutional franchise. At the same time it is manifest to the world that our resources are yet abundant and our

credit adequate to the existing emergency. What M. Drouyn de L'Hays suggests in this government shall appoint commissioners to meet the central government and commissioners of the insurgents. He suggests that in the conference to be thus held reciprocal complaints could be discussed, and in place of the accusations which the North and South now mutually cast upon each other, the conference would be engaged with dispassionate and disinterested discussion. He assumes further that the commissioners would seek by means of well-ordered and profound deliberations whether these interests are definitely irconcilable, whether separation is an extreme that can no longer be avoided, or whether the memories of common existence, the ties of any kind which have made of the North and South one sole and whole federal state, and have borne them on to so high a degree of prosperity, are not more powerful than the causes which have placed arms in the hands of the two populations. A negotiation, the object of which would be thus determinative, would not involve any of the objections raised against the diplomatic intervention of Europe, and without giving rise to any of the difficulties which would result from a march of events. Why, therefore, should not a combination, which respects all the relations of the United States, obtain the approbation of the Federal Government? I persuaded on our part that the conformity of Mr. Seward's views, we do not hesitate to recommend it to their attention, and not having sought in the project of a mediation of the maritime powers of Europe any vain display of influence, we would applaud with entire freedom from all suspensions of self-interest the two populations to discuss without the co-operation of Europe the solutions of their differences.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

Quebec, Friday, Feb. 13th, 1863.

Mr. Barrell—On Friday next—Bill for the Election of Justices of the Peace in Upper Canada.
Hon. Mr. Rose—On Wednesday next—Address to His Excellency the Governor General, for copies of the Indictment, the Evidence, Judges' Notes, and Charge, and of any Report made by him relating to the trial of Thomas Crozier before the Queen's Bench at Quebec on the 28th, 29th, and 30th January last.
Hon. Mr. Rose—On Wednesday next—Bill to provide for the appointment of a Port Warden for the Port and Harbour of Montreal.
Hon. Mr. Rose—On Wednesday next—Bill to provide for the Inspection of Grain.
Hon. Mr. Rose—On Wednesday next—Bill to facilitate the remedy by attachment by separate Creditors against Co-partnership property.
Hon. Mr. Rose—On Wednesday next—Bill to regulate the conditions on which wives separated from their husbands may carry on business as Traders in Lower Canada.
Hon. Mr. Rose—On Wednesday next—Bill intitled: "An Act to amend an Act in relation to Fire Insurance Companies not incorporated within the limits of this Province."
Hon. Mr. Price—On Monday next—Bill to amend the Game Act of Lower Canada and the amendments thereto.
Hon. Mr. Price—On Monday next—Bill to divide the County of Saguenay into two Municipalities.
Hon. Mr. Price—On Monday next—Bill to form in the United Counties of Chateaufort and Saguenay but on Joint Agricultural Society.
Hon. Mr. Price—On Monday next—Bill for the protection of the Creditors of Locatees of the Lands of the Crown.
Hon. Mr. Price—On Monday next—Bill to amend the 2nd chapter of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada respecting Fisheries and Fishing.
Hon. Mr. Wilson—On Monday next—Bill intitled: "An Act to amend the Act passed in the 23rd year of Her Majesty's Reign, intitled: 'An Act to provide for the separation of the City of Toronto from the United Counties of York and Peel for judicial purposes.'"
Hon. Mr. Wilson—On Monday next—Bill intitled: "An Act to amend the Laws of Upper Canada affecting the trade and Commerce."
Hon. Mr. Wilson—On Monday next—Bill intitled: "An Act to amend the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, intitled: 'An Act respecting the Office of Sheriff.'"
Hon. Mr. Wilson—On Monday next—Bill intitled: "An Act to provide for the sale of lands of deceased debtors under execution."
Hon. Mr. Wilson—On Monday next—Bill intitled: "An Act to amend the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, intitled: 'An Act respecting Jurors and Juries.'"
Hon. Mr. Wilson—On Monday next—Bill intitled: "An Act to amend the law with respect to certain public officers."
Hon. Mr. J. B. E. Dorion—On Monday next—Bill intitled: "An Act for the protection of settlers in certain cases in Lower Canada."
Hon. Mr. J. B. E. Dorion—On Monday next—Select Committee to inquire concerning the tenure of the lands called "the Scott Lands" in the Township of Durham.
Mr. Langevin—On Monday next—Enquiry of Ministry whether it is the intention to propose in the present session an increase of the grant in favor of the Teachers' Savings Fund, both of which are declared by the Superior Council of Education in Lower Canada to be insufficient.
Mr. Langevin—On Monday next—Enquiry of Ministry whether it is the intention to propose in the present session an increase of the grant in favor of the Teachers' Savings Fund, both of which are declared by the Superior Council of Education in Lower Canada to be insufficient.

insurrection. Moreover, the conference which can thus be held in Congress here this great advantage over any that can be granted in the place of M. Drouyn de L'Hays, viz: that Congress, if it thought wise, could call a national convention to adopt its recommendations, and give them all the solemnity and binding force of organic law. Such conferences between the alienated parties may be said to have already begun in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri—states which are claimed by the insurgents—are already represented in Congress, and are submitting with perfect freedom, and in a proper spirit, their advice upon the course best calculated to bring about in the shortest time a firm, lasting, and honorable peace. Representatives have been sent also from Louisiana, and others are understood to be coming from Arkansas. There is a preponderant argument in favor of the congressional form of conference over that which is suggested by M. Drouyn de L'Hays, viz: that while the latter would be a mere conference of government, the former would be a conference of the people, and in a proper spirit, the congressional conference, on the contrary, preserves and gives new strength to that sacred instrument, which must continue through future generations the charter of the republic. You will be at liberty to read this despatch to M. Drouyn de L'Hays and to give him a copy if he shall desire it. To the end that you may be informed of the whole case, I transmit a copy of M. Drouyn de L'Hays' despatch.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
W. H. SEWARD.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

Quebec, Friday, Feb. 13th, 1863.
Mr. Barrell—On Friday next—Bill for the Election of Justices of the Peace in Upper Canada.
Hon. Mr. Rose—On Wednesday next—Address to His Excellency the Governor General, for copies of the Indictment, the Evidence, Judges' Notes, and Charge, and of any Report made by him relating to the trial of Thomas Crozier before the Queen's Bench at Quebec on the 28th, 29th, and 30th January last.
Hon. Mr. Rose—On Wednesday next—Bill to provide for the appointment of a Port Warden for the Port and Harbour of Montreal.
Hon. Mr. Rose—On Wednesday next—Bill to provide for the Inspection of Grain.
Hon. Mr. Rose—On Wednesday next—Bill to facilitate the remedy by attachment by separate Creditors against Co-partnership property.
Hon. Mr. Rose—On Wednesday next—Bill to regulate the conditions on which wives separated from their husbands may carry on business as Traders in Lower Canada.
Hon. Mr. Rose—On Wednesday next—Bill intitled: "An Act to amend an Act in relation to Fire Insurance Companies not incorporated within the limits of this Province."
Hon. Mr. Price—On Monday next—Bill to amend the Game Act of Lower Canada and the amendments thereto.
Hon. Mr. Price—On Monday next—Bill to divide the County of Saguenay into two Municipalities.
Hon. Mr. Price—On Monday next—Bill to form in the United Counties of Chateaufort and Saguenay but on Joint Agricultural Society.
Hon. Mr. Price—On Monday next—Bill for the protection of the Creditors of Locatees of the Lands of the Crown.
Hon. Mr. Price—On Monday next—Bill to amend the 2nd chapter of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada respecting Fisheries and Fishing.
Hon. Mr. Wilson—On Monday next—Bill intitled: "An Act to amend the Act passed in the 23rd year of Her Majesty's Reign, intitled: 'An Act to provide for the separation of the City of Toronto from the United Counties of York and Peel for judicial purposes.'"
Hon. Mr. Wilson—On Monday next—Bill intitled: "An Act to amend the Laws of Upper Canada affecting the trade and Commerce."
Hon. Mr. Wilson—On Monday next—Bill intitled: "An Act to amend the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, intitled: 'An Act respecting the Office of Sheriff.'"
Hon. Mr. Wilson—On Monday next—Bill intitled: "An Act to provide for the sale of lands of deceased debtors under execution."
Hon. Mr. Wilson—On Monday next—Bill intitled: "An Act to amend the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, intitled: 'An Act respecting Jurors and Juries.'"
Hon. Mr. Wilson—On Monday next—Bill intitled: "An Act to amend the law with respect to certain public officers."
Hon. Mr. J. B. E. Dorion—On Monday next—Bill intitled: "An Act for the protection of settlers in certain cases in Lower Canada."
Hon. Mr. J. B. E. Dorion—On Monday next—Select Committee to inquire concerning the tenure of the lands called "the Scott Lands" in the Township of Durham.
Mr. Langevin—On Monday next—Enquiry of Ministry whether it is the intention to propose in the present session an increase of the grant in favor of the Teachers' Savings Fund, both of which are declared by the Superior Council of Education in Lower Canada to be insufficient.
Mr. Langevin—On Monday next—Enquiry of Ministry whether it is the intention to propose in the present session an increase of the grant in favor of the Teachers' Savings Fund, both of which are declared by the Superior Council of Education in Lower Canada to be insufficient.

tion of the Government to recommend during the present session an increase of the grant for the encouragement of Agriculture.
Mr. Langevin—On Monday next—Enquiry of Ministry whether it is the intention of the Government to bring down any measure during the present session, with a view to such a modification of the present law as will encourage the holding of local Agricultural Exhibitions, and provide for the holding of Provincial Exhibitions only once in five years.
Mr. Langevin—On Monday next—Enquiry of Ministry whether it is the intention of the Government during the present session, to bring down a measure establishing free postal circulation throughout the Province of all Canadian Newspapers.
Mr. Langevin—On Monday next—Enquiry of Ministry whether it is the intention of the Government to bring down any measure having in view the diminution of the constantly increasing number of accidents occurring on Railways, and more especially at Stations, and to persons acting as brakemen.
Mr. Langevin—On Monday next—Enquiry of Ministry whether the consolidation of the Geological Reports is sufficiently advanced to enable the distribution of the work to be made during the present session.
Mr. Langevin—On Monday next—Enquiry of Ministry whether it is the intention of the Government to increase the number of Seating Mills, so as to allow each District or County to profit by the advantages hitherto accorded to but a small number of localities.
Mr. Langevin—On Monday next—That the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery do lay before the Honorable House a copy of the Writ of Election addressed to Returning Officers for the election of members of the Legislative Assembly.
Mr. Langevin—On Monday next—Address to His Excellency the Governor General praying him to cause to be laid before the House a statement showing, 1st. The names of persons who since the last report made to Parliament on the subject, have claimed the bounty awarded to Canadian Fishermen; 2nd. The names of the vessels for which the bounty was claimed; 3rd. The amount claimed by each of them; 4th. Whether payment has been made, or why it has not been made; 5th. The amount of the bounty last session who have not received the bounty, and for what reason it has not been awarded to them.
Mr. Langevin—On Monday next—Address to His Excellency the Governor General for a statement showing, by whom the building each Court House and Prison in the Judicial Districts of Lower Canada; 2nd. The amount for which each building is insured; 3rd. The date of each Policy of insurance, or of its renewal; 4th. The names of the Insurance Offices by whom the policies were issued; 5th. The amount charged with the date of seeing to the renewal of these policies.
Mr. Langevin—On Monday next—Address to His Excellency the Governor General, for copies of all correspondence since 24th March, 1862, between the Provincial Government and the owner or owners of the Canadian Mail Steamships, and between the Provincial Government and the Imperial authorities, in relation to the conveyance of the Mails between Canada and Great Britain.
Mr. Langevin—On Monday next—Address to His Excellency the Governor General, for a statement showing, by whom the amounts paid for the conveyance of the Trans-Atlantic Mails, showing the dates of such payments, for what period of service, and to whom they were made, and also what sums are now due for that service.
Mr. Langevin—On Monday next—Bill to prevent the execution of the sentence of death in public.
Mr. Langevin—On Monday next—Bill intitled: "An Act for the protection of Settlers."
Mr. Langevin—On Monday next—Bill intitled: "An Act to fix the rate of interest of money."
Mr. Langevin—On Monday next—Bill intitled: "An Act to amend the Act 12 Victoria, cap. 114, intitled: 'An Act to consolidate the Laws relating to the powers and duties of the Trinity House of Quebec, and other purposes.'"
Mr. Price—On Monday next—Address to His Excellency the Governor General, praying him to cause to be laid before this House a Return of the Townships of the Crown in Lower Canada entitled to share in the Fund voted to the townships in Lower Canada by the Signiorial Apportionment of 1859; and on the same subject, a statement of the Townships and County, as ascertained by the last census, and the amount that each Township or County comprised altogether of lands of the Crown is entitled to under the said Act.
Mr. Price—On Monday next—Enquiry of Ministry whether it is the intention of the Government to liquidate the different claims of the Creditors of Messrs. Sinclair and Skelley under the contract with the Commissioner of Public Works, for materials and labor furnished by Messrs. Sinclair and Skelley in the construction of Court Houses and Gaols in the new Judicial Districts in Lower Canada, the completion of which contract they (Messrs. Sinclair and Skelley) were deprived of by the Commissioner of Public Works, to the detriment of their creditors in those Districts.
Hon. Mr. Cameron—On Thursday next—Certain Resolutions in amendment to the Municipal Corporation Act of Upper Canada.
Hon. Mr. Cameron—On Monday next—Bill to amend the Common Law Procedure Act of Upper Canada.
Mr. M. C. Cameron—On Monday next—Bill to regulate the practice in Upper Canada relating to Writ of Madama and Cessation.
Mr. M. C. Cameron—On Monday next—Bill to amend the Act relating to Division Courts in Upper Canada, Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, chapter.
Mr. M. C. Cameron—On Monday next—Bill to amend the Law in Upper Canada relating to rights in the matter of running streams, and the erection of mills and dams thereon.
Mr. Hunt—On Wednesday next—Enquiry of Ministry, whether it is the intention to order a survey each summer from some point near Quebec to Lake St. John in the County of Chateaufort, to ascertain