

An Act to provide for the Freedom of Elections throughout this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An Act to make the law for vacating the Seats of Members of the Legislative Assembly, accepting Office, uniform throughout this Province.

An Act for the qualification of Justices of the Peace.

An Act to amend the Act therein mentioned, relative to the desertion of Seamen and others in the Sea Service.

An Act for better proportionating the punishment to the offences in certain cases.

An Act to regulate the Inspection of Pot and Pearl Ashes.

An Act to regulate the Inspection and Measurement of Timber, Masts, Spars, Deals, Staves, and other articles of a like nature, intended for shipment and exportation from this Province, and for other purposes relative to the same.

An Act to authorise the raising by way of loan, in England, the sum of One Million Five Hundred Thousand Pounds, sterling, for the construction and completion of certain Public Works in Canada.

An Act to appropriate a certain sum to enable Her Majesty to remunerate Dr. Thomas Rolph, for his past services as Emigrant Agent.

An Act to continue for a limited time the Ordinance to facilitate the despatch of business before the Court of King's Bench for the District of Montreal.

An Act to continue for a limited time certain Acts and Ordinances therein mentioned.

An Act to amend two certain ordinances therein mentioned, relative to winter roads in that part of the Province formerly called Lower Canada.

An Act to repeal certain Ordinances of the Governor and Special Council of the late Province of Lower Canada, relative to the administration of Justice.

An Act to repeal certain Ordinances therein mentioned, relative to the establishment of a system of Police in Canada East.

An Act to extend the time allowed by the Ordinance therein mentioned for the registration of certain charges or incumbrances on Real Estates, and to repeal certain parts thereof.

An Act to restore for purposes relative to the Election of Members of the Legislative Assembly, the ancient boundaries and limits of the cities of Quebec and Montreal.

An Act for better preventing the obstruction of Rivers and Rivulets in Canada East.

An Act to amend certain Acts therein mentioned, relative to the establishment of Mutual Insurance Companies in Canada East.

An Act to confirm certain Rules, Orders and Regulations made by the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench for Canada West.

An Act to extend the time for the payment of a loan to the Cobourg Harbour Company.

An Act to change the place of the Registry Office for the County of Middlesex.

An Act to grant further powers to the

Montreal Fire Assurance Company, and to change the name of the said Corporation.

An Act to incorporate the Charitable Association of the Roman Catholic Ladies of Quebec.

An Act to extend the powers of the British America Fire and Life Assurance Company to Marine Assurances.

An Act to extend the charter of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District and to increase its Capital Stock.

An Act to extend the charter of the Bank of Upper Canada, and to increase the Capital Stock thereof.

An Act to afford relief to the Estate of the late Thomas Clarke.

An Act to authorize the Courts of Chancery to admit William Vynne Bacon to practice therein as an Attorney and Solicitor.

An Act to incorporate a Company under the style and title of the Quebec Gas Light and Water Company.

His Excellency was pleased to reserve the following bills, for the further signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon, viz.

An Act to impose a duty upon foreign wheat imported into this Province.

An Act to make provision for the management of the Temporalities of the Church of England and Ireland, in the diocese of Quebec in this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly then presented the following Money bill :

An Act to grant certain sums to Her Majesty for defraying certain indispensable expenses of the Civil Government during the periods therein mentioned.

To which His Excellency the Governor General gave the Royal Sanction in the usual terms, and closed the second session of the First Provincial Parliament with the following

SPEECH.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly :

Although I anticipated, when I called you together, that your consideration might have been given at the present session to such public business of importance as seemed to require your early attention, yet I am induced by reasons of public convenience, and with a view to an early resumption of our joint labours, to put a close to the present Session.

I have to thank you for the zeal and assiduity with which you have considered and perfected the various measures in which the short period of the Session has been occupied. These, I trust, will be an earnest to the country of the principles by which I am guided, and of the advantages which may be expected from the cordial and united efforts of the several branches of the Provincial Legislature.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly

I thank you, in the name of Her Majesty, for the liberality with which you have voted the supplies requisite for the public Service ; and for your ready co-operation in carrying out the views of Her Majesty's Government.

Honourable Gentlemen and Gentlemen :

In relieving you for the present from further attendance in your Legislative capacity. I would express my confident hope, that when you return to your homes, you will use your just influence in promoting in your several Districts that unanimity and good feeling which it has been my endeavour to establish, and in diffusing those hopes of permanent peace and prosperity, in which I trust you will unite with me in believing that we may now, under Providence, be permitted to indulge.

The Honourable the Speaker of the Legislative Council then declared the Provincial Parliament prorogued to the 18th day of November next.

From the Catholic Herald.

WHAT SHALL WE DO ?—We perceive by the following paragraph, which we have cut from the *N. Y. Sun*, that a conclave sitting at Norwich, Ct., on the affairs of the Foreign Mission Society, have been debating the propriety, or rather necessity of celibacy among the goodly shepherds of their flocks. As to the propriety, and absolute benefit to the unconverted, among whom such celibates should be sent, there seems to have been no doubt ; the question of personal comfort, however weighed heavily, and therefore as shall be seen below, the matter has been left *sub lite*.

"*Shall Missionaries Marry ?*—Among the business brought up for consideration at the meeting of the A. B. of Foreign Missions at Norwich, Ct., last week, was a resolution hostile to the marriage of missionaries. It was urged that it restricted the usefulness as well as active operations of these gentlemen, and largely increased the expenses of the Board. Then, again, it was said, the missionaries were not monks, and it was impossible to send abroad men, arbitrarily deprived of the comfort and support needed so much in seasons of despondency and trial. In our apprehension, ecclesiastical bodies are presuming too much in these matters. Very wisely, the Board laid the whole matter on the table."

CLERICAL COSTUME.—The *London Church Intelligencer* is earnest in urging the resuming of the Cassock as the canonical and appropriate costume of clergymen, and has fixed this day for the ceremony.

"Let fifty of our brethren send us their names, pledging themselves to adopt the Cassock on the Feast of Saint Michael, in September next, and the thing is done ; for many would at once follow the example, and the Bishops would soon be encouraged to enforce its uniform adoption. The names need not, if at all, be published before the number be complete, and the time draws near. The Cassock can be made of silk, or of cloth, or of any other appropriate material, according to the taste of the wearer. Cloth or stuff Cassocks about the length of a top coat, and open behind, would be suitable for walking, riding, and general morning wear. A longer Cassock, of silk, or of cloth, and not open behind, would form the full evening dress. In all cases, the same should be of silk, about two yards long, fastened on the left side by a single knot, and the ends hanging down. This would altogether be a very appropriate and convenient costume, and much cheaper than our present dress."

This is beginning at the outside. The more important point is to ascertain who are entitled to put on the cassock. There is something mysterious in the instinctive reluctance of Ministers to assume the emblems of the clerical office.

At a dinner given to Lord Ashburton by the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Cambridge College, the following original song was sung by members of the Society :—

"The Pilgrim oft, in days of old,
Turned from the weary road,
Where, guarded by some rude hewn cross,
The fountain's current flowed.

His hot thirst quenched, his forehead cooled,
Before the shrine he fell.
To bless in prayer the name of him
"Who built the cross and well."

"We in our weary pilgrimage
Have turned aside to day ;
For thick upon our sandals, lies
The dust of life's hot way,
We drink of Wisdom's healing wave
In Friendship's sacred dell,
And bless the memory of those
"Who built the cross and well."

Since Easter twenty persons have abjured Protestantism at Munich.

Discovery of Important Historical Records.—In the third report of the Deputy Keeper of the public Records, Sir F. Palgrave gives intimation of the discovery of the legal records of the trial of Queen Anne Bullen, documents which were supposed to have been destroyed, but which have recently been discovered among the records of the Court of Queen's Bench, and whose absence materially impeded the narrative of the historian of the eventful reign of Henry VIII. The list of these records is highly interesting to the literary world.—*Liverpool Albion*.

The Frankfort German Journal contains the following correspondence from Stockholm, August 2d : A great religious excitement is now prevailing in several dioceses. Two young girls have prophesied that the last judgment is to take place in a month.—A real mania for preaching prevails, twenty-four persons constantly employed in making sermons. On the 10th of July, at Eksrote, more than three thousand people came from all parts of the country to hear the preaching. Many people have taken off their clothes, their rings, and their ear-rings and trampled them under foot, saying that such things were only the devil's ornaments. A soldier collected a quantity of these articles of gold which had been buried. This religious phrenzy seems to have reached its apogee.

The Millerites this time are making the most of the few months left between this and the end of the world. To-day the Elder himself was to be at Taunton to "give the midnight cry," and "to wake up the sleeping churches and ministry, without distinction of party or denomination." Our readers may not all know that Elder Miller is a New Yorker, and was for many years a farmer at Lowhampton, one of the western towns of the State. The Elder insists that the coming year will see the world destroyed by universal fire. The Second Advent of our Saviour will follow—he will come in person. Many agree with the Millerites as to the second coming of Christ, but there are few ready with them to fit the month and the year.

We ought not perhaps, to omit the following little worldly matter which accompanied the call to the notice of the meeting holden to-day at Taunton :—"All who can"—we quote from the handbill—"are requested to provide themselves with tents and provisions ; those who cannot, can be accommodated at the Boarding Tent at \$2 per week for board and lodging."