

Toronto, Jan. 29, 1859.
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
The SPEAKER informed the House that during the recess he had received several communications from the members of the House of Commons, including the members of the defunct Brown-Dorion Administration, and some gentlemen who had never before had seats in Parliament; and that he had issued his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for the return of a writ of Habeas Corpus for the return of a member of the House of Commons, who had been arrested in the room of Charles Allan, Esq., deceased.
The following new members were then introduced and took their seats:—
Mr. FINLAYSON, member for East Brant, by Messrs. Brown and Dorion.
Mr. HARCOURT, member for Haldimand, by Messrs. Foray and Drummond.
Mr. FORAY, member for Sheffield, by Messrs. Duncan and Heath.
Mr. CARON, member for Maskinonge, by Messrs. Loring and Scott.
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.
Atty. Gen. CARTER, introduced by Atty. Gen. Macdonald, introduced a bill to provide for the Administration of the Oaths of Office to persons appointed to be Justices of the Peace in this Province.
SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.
The SPEAKER having read the Speech, Mr. ALLEYN laid before the House despatches and other documents relating to the Seat of Government.
THE ROYAL SPEECH.
Atty. Gen. CARTER, seconded by Atty. Gen. Macdonald, moved that the Speech from the Throne be taken into consideration on Monday next.
The motion was carried.
ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS.
On motion of Atty. Gen. CARTER it was resolved that the Votes and Proceedings of the House be printed for the use of members; and that the usual standing committees be appointed. He also gave notice that on Monday next, he would move that a select committee be appointed to prepare the names of the said standing committees.
The House then adjourned till 3 o'clock on Monday.
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.
Soon after the withdrawal of the members of the Lower House, His Excellency left the Council Chamber, and, on retiring, was warmly greeted by the people assembled around the Parliament Buildings.
The following business was then transacted:—
COMMON SCHOOLS.
Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet, introduced a bill relating to Common Schools.
Read a first time *pro forma*.
THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.
On motion of Hon. Mr. VANKOUGHNET, seconded by Hon. Mr. DeBlaquiere, it was ordered that the Speech from the Throne be taken into consideration on Tuesday next.
COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.
On motion of Hon. Mr. ROSS, seconded by Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet, Hon. Messrs. Knowlton, Matthews, Arnold, Seymour, Murray, Fane, Christie, Boulton and Government were appointed a committee to superintend Printing during the present session.
COMMITTEE ON CONTINGENCIES.
On motion of Hon. Mr. ROSS, seconded by Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet, it was resolved that Hon. Messrs. Morris, Mills, Alexander, Crawford, Campbell, Renaud, Archambault and Desjardins, be the standing committee on contingent accounts.
COMMITTEE ON THE JOURNALS.
On motion of Hon. Mr. ROSS, seconded by Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet, Hon. Messrs. Gordon, Perry, Murray, Mason, Kirkwood, Ferris and Renaud, were appointed a committee to revise and perfect the journals of the House.
The Council then adjourned till 3 o'clock on Monday.
DOWNING STREET,
10th September, 1858.
SIR,
I have to acknowledge your Despatches of the 26th and 27th inst. in the margin with their enclosures, giving a detailed account of the political events which recently occurred during the Session of the Canadian Parliament ending with the appointment of a new Administration composed of Messrs. Galt, Sherwood and other Gentlemen.
You are well aware that Her Majesty's advisers have no wish to interfere in any way in the domestic affairs of the great Province under your Government, and therefore while they have read with an interest proportioned to the gravity of the subject the documents thus communicated to them they abstain from expressing any opinion on their general contents.
With regard however to your own conduct in this crisis as an Officer of the Crown, they are of opinion that you acted in accordance with those principles of constitutional Government which obtain in this country as well as in Canada; nor have they any reason to doubt the soundness of your judgment in applying those principles, although this is not a point on which they are qualified to decide.
They are bound, however, not to pass over one subject without remark.
The question of the Federation of the Colonies is one in which Canada has no doubt a very deep interest, and in which any representations proceeding from the Legislature of that Province will be received with the greatest attention. But it is necessarily one of Imperial character, involving the future Government of the other North American Colonies, equally bound with Canada by the common ties which unite all the members of that Empire. It is therefore one which properly belongs to the executive authority of the Empire, and not that of any separate Province, to initiate. I do not however question the importance of the reasons which led you to advert to it, and shall await the further development of the views of yourself and your advisers on the subject. I have communicated your speech on this subject to the part of my despatch, to the Lieutenant Governor of the other North American Provinces.
In reviewing the history of the Session of the Canadian Parliament now terminated, it is impossible for Her Majesty's Government to express regret that after having deliberately invited the return of Her Majesty's Government, the Assembly should have thought proper deliberately to reject that award. They are not in possession of the reasons which may have led to so unexpected a decision; but they are too strongly assured of the loyalty of the representatives of the Canadian people, to believe that any individual among the Members who joined in that vote intended to slight his Sovereign.
I have, &c.,
(Signed,) L. B. LYTON.
The Right Hon.
SIR EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Bart,
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The Right Hon.
SIR EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Bart,
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And the second paragraph of the said proposed Address,—"That we shall give our earnest attention to the question of the Seat of Government of Canada,"—being again read.
Hon. Mr. Scitoe moved that the said paragraph be assented by leaving out the words after "That," and inserting the following in lieu thereof:—"the fundamental principle of the representative system, and one of the most important advantages resulting from it, is the right of the majority to have their views and opinions prevail in the administration of the country; and it is the duty of this House to repel any attempt which might endanger a principle which for centuries has been preserved, in a wise measure of progress, the franchises and liberties of England. That, in declaring on the 28th July last, 'that in the opinion of this House the City of Ottawa ought not to be the permanent seat of the Government of this Province,' this House, without intending any want of respect to the Sovereign, expressed its views and opinions on the subject of the Seat of Government in the ordinary and constitutional exercise of its privileges."
A debate arising thereon, the debate was adjourned.
The House adjourned.
3rd February, 1859.
Mr. Speaker laid before the House, Accounts of the Trustees of the Montreal Turnpike Road, to 31st December, 1858.
Also, Report of the Provident Life Assurance and Investment Company, for the year ending 31st August, 1858, and Statement of the affairs of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank on the 31st December, 1858.
Seven petitions were brought up and laid on the table.
Petitions received and read:—
Of A. McDonald and others, of the Township of McNeill, praying for certain amendments to the Division Roads Act of Upper Canada.
Of the Reverend B. McCann and others, of the City of Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate the St. Bridget's Asylum Association.
On motion of Mr. Turcotte, a Select committee was appointed, consisting of Mr. Turcotte, the Hon. Messrs. John Sandfield Macdonald, Scitoe, Attorney General Macdonald, Durand, Moray, Alleyne, and Merritt, and Messrs. Loberge and Campbell, to assist Mr. Speaker in the direction of the Library of Parliament, so far as the interests of this House are concerned, and to act as members of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library;—and a Message was sent to the Legislative Council, to inform them thereof.
The House resumed the consideration of Mr. Dufresne's motion of Tuesday last, for an Address to His Excellency, to thank him for his gracious Speech at the opening of the present Session, and of Hon. Mr. Scitoe's motion to amend the second paragraph of the proposed Address, by leaving out the words after "That," and inserting the following in lieu thereof:—"the fundamental principle of the representative system, and one of the most important advantages resulting from it, is the right of the majority to have their views and opinions prevail in the administration of the country; and it is the duty of this House to repel any attempt which might endanger a principle which for centuries has been preserved, in a wise measure of progress, the franchises and liberties of England. That, in declaring on the 28th July last, 'that in the opinion of this House the City of Ottawa ought not to be the permanent seat of the Government of this Province,' this House, without intending any want of respect to the Sovereign, expressed its views and opinions on the subject of the Seat of Government in the ordinary and constitutional exercise of its privileges."
And the debate on the said motion of amendment was resumed, and further adjourned.
The House then adjourned.
Toronto: 3rd Feby. 1859.
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.
Last night, after the report left, the following resolution was debated at much length in the Legislative Council:—The hon. Mr. Campbell was the mover, the hon. Mr. DeBlaquiere the seconder.—"That this House do perceive that the transfer of the Seat of Government to Quebec for a fixed period, until the completion of the necessary Building at Ottawa, is involved in the duty which devolves upon the Executive of carrying out the Queen's decision, or that any such arrangement has ever been recognized by any resolution of the Legislature; and that this House do perceive that the expenditure attending a double removal of the Seat of Government after the Queen's selection of a fixed site has been promulgated."
The resolution was carried on the following division:—
Yeas—Messrs. Allan, Archambault, Boulton, Campbell, Christie, DeBlaquiere, Durand, Fane, Ferguson, Frier, Gordon, Hamilton, Loberge, Murray, Renaud, Scott, Seymour, Smith, Zierkowski, McDonald, Mills, Moray, Morrison, Patton, Perry, Seymour, Simpson, Smith, Harnett, Smith, Hollis—24.
Nays—Messrs. Arnold, Crawford, Dufresne, Galt, Knowlton, Murray, Paret, Prince, Renaud, Ross, Tache, Tassier, Vankoughnet, Wilson—10.
The remainder of the items of the Address was agreed to.
4th February, 1859.
Mr. Speaker laid before the House, Accounts of the Trinity House of Montreal, for the year ended 31st December, 1858.
Mr. Scitoe acquainted the House, that his Warrant for the appointment of Members to serve on the General Committee of the Elections was upon the Table;—and the said Warrant was read, as follows:—
"PROVINCE OF CANADA.
Pursuant to the thirtieth section of 'The Election Petitions Act of 1851,' I do hereby appoint the Honourable William Hamilton Merritt, Member for the County of Lucan, Jean Charles Chapais, Esquire, Member for the County of Kamouraska, Robert Bell, Esquire, Member for the North Riding of the County of Lanark, Ignace Gill, Esquire, Member for the County of Yamaska, George Benjamin, Esquire, Member for the North Riding of the County of Hastings, and Jacques Olivier Bureau, Esquire, Member for the County of Napierville, to be Members of the General Committee of Elections" for the present Session.
Given under my hand this fourth day of February, 1859.
HENRY SMITH,
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.
Two petitions were brought up and laid on the table.
Petitions received and read:—
Of Charles Smith and others, of the Parish of St. Martin, County of Lanark, praying for leave to enable him to erect a Meteorological Observatory.
Of the Right Reverend the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal and others; praying that aid may be given to Doctor Charles Smallwood, to enable him to erect a Meteorological Observatory on the Council of the County of Lanark.—Of William Duff and others, of Chippawa and neighborhood.—Of George A. Clement and others, Electors of the Division of Niagara.—Of Thomas L. Hillwell and others, of the County of Lanark.

coln,—and of Daniel Matthews and others, of the County of Norfolk; praying that the Government will stay all further proceedings against Lawrence W. Mercer, the present Sheriff of Norfolk.
The House resumed the consideration of Mr. Dufresne's motion of Tuesday last for an Address to His Excellency, to thank him for his gracious Speech at the opening of the present Session, and of Hon. Mr. Scitoe's motion to amend the second paragraph of the proposed Address, by leaving out all the words after "That," in the said paragraph, and inserting the following in lieu thereof:—"the fundamental principle of the representative system, and one of the most important advantages resulting from it, is the right of the majority to have their views and opinions prevail in the administration of the country; and it is the duty of this House to repel any attempt which might endanger a principle which for centuries has been preserved, in a wise measure of progress, the franchises and liberties of England. That, in declaring on the 28th July last, 'that in the opinion of this House the City of Ottawa ought not to be the permanent seat of the Government of this Province,' this House, without intending any want of respect to the Sovereign, expressed its views and opinions on the subject of the Seat of Government in the ordinary and constitutional exercise of its privileges."
Mr. Hogan moved an amendment to the hon. Mr. Scitoe's proposed amendment, by leaving out all after the word "That," and inserting the following in lieu thereof:—"We will give our earnest attention to the question of the Seat of Government of Canada, and we feel it our duty to express our devoted attachment to Her Most Gracious Majesty and our gratitude for the interest she has taken in the welfare of her Canadian subjects, by selecting the City of Ottawa as the future Seat of the Provincial Government; but we would, at the same time, respectfully beleave to submit to Your Excellency, that the Federal Union of all the North American Colonies having been mooted by Your Excellency's Constitutional Address to the Imperial Government, and also to the Governments of the other Colonies,—which, should such an union take place, might be desirous of having a voice in the selection of a Seat of Government,—it is inexpedient at present to take any steps towards the erection of Public Buildings at Ottawa."
A debate arising thereon, the House adjourned until Monday next.
Mr. Horace Greeley, now on a tour in the Northwest, writing from Illinois to the Tribune, on the railway traffic, remarks:—"This is a season of extreme depression for the railway business in this country, and not much freight, for the probability of the mud will not allow the farmers to move what grain they have in their markets at the station. The railroad receipts of Illinois for this month will be discouraged by the diminished receipts, and will sell at the very worst season. I shall be disappointed if the receipts of next December are not better. Being called upon, do not doubt those of the current month. The Central, which is said to maintain primarily a freight road, suffers fully in the depression, and must share, likewise, in the revival."
A good story is told of the celebrated Dr. Adam Clark, which furnishes undisputable evidence that the worthy divine had a very decided aversion to pork. Being called upon, to say grace at a dinner, the principal dish at which was roast pig, he said:—"O Lord, thou canst bless under the gospel what thou dost curse under the law, bless this pig."
The Herald.
CARLETON PLACE.
Thursday, February 10, 1859.
PARLIAMENTARY.
The time of the house has been, so far, occupied with discussions and angry recriminations, so that but little progress has been made in passing the address. The seat of government question seems to be the sticking point, and it is impossible to say whether the ministry will be sustained or not. In the Upper house they have been defeated on one clause—that relating to the removal of the government to Quebec for a fixed period; and this may have an important bearing upon the question in the lower house. The Quebec members, whose support was to have been purchased by the promise of a removal to that city, will, doubtless, be in high dudgeon at this new turn of affairs; and should they vote against the Queen's decision, the defeat of the ministry will be certain, and a dissolution and a new election inevitable.
In reference to the proposed removal to Quebec, some of the ministerial papers are making the grossest misrepresentations. It has been stated that the cost of removal would not exceed one thousand pounds; but they have, surely forgotten to calculate the enormous expense that will be incurred, in leasing buildings and fitting them up properly for the several departments. Instead of one thousand pounds, two hundred thousand pounds would be much nearer the mark, and that is not trifling sum to be thrown away in these hard times. Then, again, there is to be taken into account, the heavy damage which a removal will occasion to the library, books, and furniture, connected with the several offices.
The course which Mr. Scitoe has taken on the seat of government question places him in a position antagonistic to the Ministry, although agreeing with their general policy. In his explanations offered to the house, he informs us that when Le and his colleagues re-assumed office in August last, it was upon the distinct understanding that they differed in opinion respecting the Queen's decision; but that as the action of the Imperial Government upon the Federal Union might materially affect the selection of a Seat of Government, nothing could be decided in the meanwhile. Messrs. Macdonald and Vankoughnet reserved their right of retiring in case the Queen's decision should not be sustained; Mr. Scitoe claimed the same privilege in the reverse case. When the despatches declining to take up the Federal Union question without applications from the other Provinces interested, were received, it was by common consent thought necessary to dispose of the Seat of Government question, and the majority of the Cabinet came to the conclusion that nothing was left but to maintain Her Majesty's decision. Thereupon, as our readers know, Mr. Scitoe retired.

NORTH LANARK.
Some of our wise politicians, who can see farther into a millstone than other people, have been taking a peep into the future and have seen, or thought they saw, a general election looming in the distance. The ministry are to be defeated on the seat of government question, the house dissolved and an immediate appeal to the people. So the story goes; and the bare idea of such an event taking place has disturbed the equilibrium of one of our Perth contemporaries, and he seems to be working himself into fits, in his zeal to have all the elections rightly managed; but especially the one in the North riding of the County of Lanark. For South Lanark he recommends "Buell, Doran, Mitchell and W. M. Shaw," and says he "wants a young, active, energetic, liberal minded man" and "if a good reformer cannot be got the Protestant reformers and Roman Catholics are to stay at home and not vote at all."
"To Renfrew a change must be made," he says "Supple won't do—either will McDougall, and Smith has gone in with the chieftains." He says they "must get a new man—honest, intelligent and a resident." As possessing these qualifications, he introduces "R. Bell, W. O. Buell, W. M. Shaw, and J. Deacon."
He next turns his attention to North Lanark, and here let us premise that, for many years past, he has cherished a burning hatred towards the present member; and not being able to pick a flaw in his political course, sincerely refers to his religious principles and practices, and accuses him of "holding prayer meetings in Ramsay."
We appeal to the intelligent electors, if the editor of the paper to which we have alluded, does not play upon the wrong chord, when he attempts to poison the religious atmosphere, and insult the Church-going community, by his base insinuations. It may amuse the *Courier* and a few of its readers to have a fling at "prayer meetings," but such sneering at things connected with religious matters will not go down well with the intelligent electors of the North Riding, most of whom will agree with us in the opinion that if there were more praying men in the house of Assembly, it would be better for the country and we would be governed by more sound and wholesome laws. But does the writer himself ever pray? We did not think there was an editor in Canada who would venture to make light of prayer! Is it possible that—
Earth's many voices send
Their songs of grateful praise up to the throne
Of the Eternal;—morning, noon and night
On every side around him swell the notes
Of adoration, gratitude, and joy!
The lake, the grove, the valley and the hill
Swell the loud chorus,—and some happy breeze,
Redeemed from error and restored to peace
And blest communion with the Holy One,
Join in the loud, the blissful strain,
But still he never prays.
The article to which we refer smacks somewhat of the puppyism and conceit of the candidate himself; but without stopping to enquire whether he is the author of it or not, let us remind him and his publisher of the cool reception he received when he went to the hustings at the last election, and failed in even getting himself nominated. Where was the influence of the *Courier* then? and where were the "many influential Reformers in the Riding" whom that paper represents as being desirous of bringing out W. M. Shaw, Esq? We would advise Mr. Shaw to give up the idea of contesting the election in North Lanark, as the people are not nearly so anxious about him as he thinks they are. They are not yet quite tired of the man, whom the *Courier*, in the same article, recommends to Renfrew, as being honest and intelligent. Considering these good qualifications, which are rarely met with amongst lawyers and politicians, and the flattering recommendations with which the political writer of the *Courier* introduces Mr. Bell to the "Renfrewites," the "influential reformers" and intelligent conservatives of the riding will again try to secure his services; and the efforts of the *Courier's* talented scribes to obtain the representation of North Lanark, will prove as great a failure, as the lame attempt once made by a legal gentleman, to kick a copy of the Herald from Perth to Carleton Place.

A HOAX.
The Aylmer Times says he has been informed, that "the people of Lanark are about to get up a requisition to W. McNair Shaw, Esq., of Perth to be their representative instead of Mr. Bell." Somebody has been perpetrating a hoax upon the editor of the Times.
PRISON LIBRARIES.—We learn from the Upper Canada Journal of Education, that a plan for supplying prisons with libraries has long been in operation in this section of the Province. The Rev. B. Mullins, Chaplain of the Provincial Penitentiary, writes that the B. Oks furnished by the Education Department are read with regularity and interest by the convicts, of whom there is over 700. Each convict is also supplied with a Bible. The Governor of Toronto Jail reports that the effect of supplying books to prisoners has been beneficial. "The discipline of the prison not having been so much disturbed by the rebelling and skylarking of its inmates." Mr. Forbes, of the Woodstock Jail, states that the books are extensively read, and that it is the habit of some of the prisoners to read aloud for the benefit of those who cannot read. Mr. Forbes thinks that although a prison library should consist chiefly of works of a moral and religious character, there should be others on history, science, travel, &c.
CLAYTON WAREHOUSE.—The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of Mr. Thos. Coulter, who is receiving new Winter Goods, and offering them for sale at reasonable prices. Call and see his goods, and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

For the C. P. Herald.
A FEW YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN THE CULTIVATION OF THE GRAPE, IN LATITUDE 45°.
A few years ago, I transplanted a number of roots of our native black grape, found common, on the banks of our creeks and streams. I cultivated, for several years, a few plants of these grapes, with considerable attention, in the hope of improving the quality by placing them on a trellis with frequent and careful pruning. I believe I grew the clusters and berries of a huge size, and perhaps the flavor a little finer than any I had found in the natural state. I had then formed no conception that the cultivated grapes could be grown in our boreal climate, in the open air, but having had occasion to be in Perth, I stepped into Mr. Sutherland's garden, who, I understand, has now gone to his accounts, having heard of his fine cedar hedge, which was, indeed, worth a day's stroll to see, but I found here a still stranger attraction, namely, a black and a white grape vine, each laden with clusters of ripe fruit, Mr. Sutherland had been gardener to one of our governors, I think he told me Lord Dalhousie, and had long cultivated these grapes with success, in the open air. I obtained some cuttings from him which he named the "dusty miller" and "white murel of A. Alexandria," the latter named grape I see Downing figures, and describes as having an oval berry, but my white grape has a round berry. My attention, for the last few years, has been given to these cultivated grapes, the neglect of the wild ones, further than having grafted a few seeds of the former on stock of the latter. I have never failed for the last four or five years, to have from 10 to 15 bunches of ripe fruit on each plant, in the course of September, the best bunches of the white grape weighing upwards of one pound. I adopt what is called the renewal system in training them. I also occasionally "ring" a few of the vines, which has a marked tendency to increase the size of the clusters, and advances their ripening at least a week or two. My experience satisfied me that none of us in this latitude may be without our grape vine clustering round our dwelling, or on a large scale if we like, and surely it is no slight pleasure to have it in our power, in the course of the ripening season, to produce on our board, or present to a friend a cluster or two of luscious grapes, and besides to have at the close of the season the satisfaction, as I have repeatedly had, of cutting from my 12 vines, occupying a trellis 30 feet long, and a few feet from the end of my house, with southern exposure, two or three hundred bunches of grapes.
Of late years several Seedling grapes have been raised, which are said to ripen earlier than those now generally cultivated, and of superior quality, but these, as yet, are not widely disseminated, and the cost at the nurseries is from 2 to 4 dollars a plant. And if it should turn out that their good qualities are not overrated, no doubt some of these new seedling varieties are destined to supersede all others now growing, not excepting the famed Isabella and Catawba—at least for our climate—and become as common and easily cultivated as our red and black currents. I have raised a few seedlings from my grapes, the seeds gathered promiscuously from both kinds, which are likely to turn out hybrid, and may bear next or following season.
Why should not our Canadian damselfs take the culture of the grape under their peculiar care, at least in a limited way, and associate with the floral department of the household, and when I read of the daughters of our British nobles working like Hogan in their father's garden, with their hoes, rakes and spades, and their wheelbarrow to boot, it surely would not be unseemly in our fair country women, to devote a portion of their time to this health bestowing and delightful exercise, and none of them, of course, are without a kind brother or sweetheart, to do any rougher work occasionally, such as bestowing a barrowful of rich compost annually to each vine, and now, when they are so well initiated in the training of crinoline, they would at once become quite adroit at training the vine—and even should this pleasant labour (as Cobden in his own tart style once said) cause the moisture to glisten on their brow. Where is the man who would not rather kiss that, than lick the plaster from the cheek of a Dutchess.
A SUBSCRIBER.
McNab, Feb. 3rd, 1859.
Toronto, 6th Feb. 1859.
MR. EDITOR:
Although the House of Assembly has now been in session for a week, no vote or division has yet taken place; and this will appear more singular, when we recollect that in the Governor's speech, but one subject of general interest was alluded to.
In England the answer to the Queen's speech, is generally disposed of in one day, because the practice there is, for members to confine themselves strictly to the points alluded to; while here, the occasion is made use of to review the whole political state of the Province. In this particular case, the event of July last, afford ample room for discussion.
Mr. Brown and his colleagues, who now make their appearance in the House, for the first time, since their re-election, have given the most ample explanations of their policy, and of their share in the events which led to what is called the double shuffle; and yet they are daily and hourly taunted by the ministerial side of the house with having had no policy. This, of course, leads to severe retort, and replies, and it is pretty generally admitted that the ministry and their friends have come off second best. McGee is a host in himself. In fluency and wit he is without a parallel in the House; and any one who ventures to attack him is sure to get the worst of it.
You would observe that the most prominent and indeed the only topic of great interest, was the seat of Government, a subject particularly important to your part of the country. You would also be pleased to learn that the government was about to do, what it should have done a year ago, viz. to carry out the Queen's decision. The vote will be very close, but it is generally thought that the ministry will be sustained. I do not like the idea of going to Quebec, for another term of four years, while the buildings are being prepared in Ottawa; but without this compromise I think it will be impossible to carry it in favor of Ottawa at all; and if the cost and annoyance of another more is the price of a better state of things for the future, we must only submit to it. The vote will probably not be taken before Tuesday, of next week.
Yours &c.,
E.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.
New York, Jan. 23.
The steamship Arago arrived this morning bringing London dates of the 12th. She encountered strong westerly gales with high and rough head seas during nearly the whole passage. She brings 126 passengers and a cargo valued \$2,000,000. All the prominent point of her news has been received by the Arabia at Halifax.
The ship Champion of Boston, from Calcutta, for this city, went ashore yesterday in a fog in the west bank lower bay. She has three feet of water in her hold. Crew saved. The United States Brig Dolphin from Boston arrived at Buenos Ayres, Dec. 5th.
New York, Jan. 28.
We have dates from Rio de Janeiro to Dec. 23d, Buenos Ayres 9th, Asuncion, Paraguay, Nov. 30th, and Montevideo Nov. 13th.
LEAGUE AGAINST AMERICANS BROACHED.
Considerable excitement prevailed at the latter place about our Paraguay expedition and the idea of a South American league against the Americans was openly broached. From Buenos Ayres we learn that Urquiza's life was in danger from a fit of apoplexy. The United States of San Juan without fighting.
PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.
From Paraguay we learn that Lopez was actively making preparations for war. He is said to have eight or ten thousand troops highly disciplined and commanded by English and French officers.
The fort of Humaita was perfectly mounted with fine artillery and the garrison was composed of the flower of the army.
Lopez was loud in his determination to yield nothing to the United States. (The source of the above it should be mentioned, is unfavorable to the United States.)
The steamship Empi State brings Havana dates of the 33rd. Political news unimportant.
Sugar market rather inactive in consequence of the high rates asked. Some contracts for future delivery had however, been made out at very high figures. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Freight dull at the last quoted reduced rates. Two or three American vessels have accepted these rates. Exchange tending downward.
ARRIVAL FROM VERA CRUZ.
New Orleans, Jan. 28.
The steamship Tennessee has arrived here with Vera Cruz dates of the 24th inst. General Fries and Admiral Scranan are passengers by the Tennessee.
The Spanish fleet left Sacrificos on the 20th instant for Havana.
The French and English fleets were at Sacrificos.
The Progress quotes as rumored, that an American vessel of war had threatened to blockade and bombard Mazatlan for concealing the cargo of an American merchantman per order of the church party.
The dates from the city are to the 19th inst.
The Pronunciamento, General Miramon's organ at Guadaluajara, states that Miramon will not accept the Presidency nor favor Doblés, but adhere to the Zulragu plan. General Miramon was marching on to the capital. He had ordered a forced loan of \$600,000 at Guadaluajara, including amongst those ordered to loan the money, some foreigners, who paid, but did so owing to a threat of expulsion.
The press of the City of Mexico states that the French and English Ministers had notified to the Government that unless a million of dollars was paid to satisfy the claims of the French and English subjects within six days, the fleets of those countries would take possession of the ports of Vera Cruz and Tampico. The report is discredited.
General Degollade was at Morelia.
The Government Palace at Guadaluajara, was destroyed on the 10th, by the explosion of the magazine, just after Miramon was to the Capital. From one to two hundred persons were killed, and a terrible consternation was caused thereby.
The Liberals had taken Morelia.
Casmano had fallen back on Zantepe.
Blasen and Conrado with 300 men were before Soconusco, and Miramon sent 600 men to its assistance, but it was thought the garrison would be obliged to surrender.