Letters Patent granted to Henry Bessemer for certain improvements invented or discovered by him, in the manufacture of Malleable or Bar Iron and Steel.

Act to afford greater facilities to duly qualified persons to act as Land Surveyors in this Province.

Act to amend an Act, intituled, "Act to repeal a certain Act and Ordinance therein mentioned, relating to the Trinity House of Montreal, and to amend and consolidate the provisions thereof," and to make further provisions concerning Pilots.

Act to vest in Charles Coxwell Small, Esquire, certain Road Allowances in the Township of Pickering.

Act to provide for the better administration of Justice in the unorganized tracts of country within the limits of this Province.

Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the hunting of wild animals and other game in Lower Canada.

Act to provide for ascertaining unknown Boundaries in all cases in which the Concession Lines were not run in the original survey.

Act to incorporate the St. Maurice Railway and Navigation Company.

Act to continue for a limited time the several Acts and Ordinances therein mentioned, and for other purposes.

Act to divide the Township of Fredericsburg in the County of Lennox, into two separate Municipalities.

Act to incorporate the "International Bank of Canada."

Act to enable Counties united for Municipal purposes to carry on improvements independently of each other.

Act to authorize investigations in cases of accident by Fire, and to repeal the Act authorizing such investigations in the Cities of Quebec and Montreal.

Act to consolidate the debt of the City of Ottawa.

Act to afford relief to the sufferers by the late fire at Three Rivers, by authorizing a loan on the credit of the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, to enable them to rebuild the houses and other buildings destroyed by the said fire.

Act to extend the right of appeal in Criminal Cases in Upper Canada.

Act to authorize the Corporation of the City of Quebec to establish a Police force for the said City.

Act to enable the Trustees of a certain School Lot in the Town of Prescott to sell the said Lot, and to other purposes.

Act to alter and amend the Act incorporating the Niagara District Bank.

Act to incorporate the Village of Mitchell, in the County of Perth.

Act to extend the powers of the St. Clair and Round Eau Plank Road Company.

Act to vest a certain allowance for road in the township of Oxford, in John Christie.

Act to incorporate the Fort Erie Ship Canal Company.

Act to incorporate the Western Canada Loan Company.

Act to divide the Quebec Turnpike Roads into two separate Trusts, and to make other provision relative thereto.

The Lower Canada Municipal and Road Amendment Act of 1857.

Act to prevent the cruel and improper treatment of Cattle and other Animals, and to amend the Law relating to impounding the same.

Act to incorporate the Board of Trade of the City of Ottawa.

Act to enable the Incumbents and Churchwardens of the Missions of the Church of England at Georgina to dispose of certain lands belonging to the said Mission.

Act to amend the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act.

Act to improve the mode of obtaining Evidence in cases of controverted Elections.

Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government for the year 1857, and for certain other expenses connected with the public service, and also for raising a Loan on the credit of the Consolidated Fund.

A CANADIAN IN KANSAS.

The railroad excursionists to the Missouri had got as far as St. Louis without accident, and thence separated in all directions. Some adventurous spirits ventured into Kansas. A correspondent of the Hamilton *Spectator*, writing from that region, gives some interesting sketches of what he has seen. The steamboat in which he sailed up the Missouri was 'four stories' high, and drew but 33 inches of water. There were some slavers on board and a land speculator. 'He had a map of the place, ornamented with levees, and squares, and four markets; nineteen streets one way, twelve the other, and avenues besides, all around. Kentuckians, he said, were a go-ahead people. 'There would be a Kentuckian in every ward of the city when he got there.' His city was duly named on a map published in Boston, Mass., although nobody in Leavenworth knew anything about the site! 'He and his company were going from Leavenworth to the city with teams.' But when pressed closely, the company dwindled down to himself and brother! 'How many houses were there in the city?' 'There had been one, but it was blown down some little time since!' He offered a lot and a house as a gift, and $2,000 at 10 per cent. per annum for five years, to any one who would go up to Millard and start a businesss. He offered a brick house, a lot and a printing office, to any one who would go and start a newspaper! He rushed about Leavenworth most rapidly to find a body of stone masons and carpenters to go out and build houses at Millard. The last time I saw him he was sitting on a large stone under a tree, tired out, and unsuccessful in his researches.'

Leavenworth city presented much that was new to a Canadian. 'On the levee are piles of lumber, sacks of potatoes, steam boilers, stoves, bags of flour, sides of bacon, shingles, patent pails, all in the most intricate confusion. Every where men are rushing about with frantic energy, or working as though their lives depended on their activity. A half Spanish appearance pervades it. Mules are ridden by long legged men, carrying over the right shoulder their silver mounted guns; in the left hand their reins and umbrella. The horses are caprisoned with crimson bridles, brass mounted saddles with wooden stirrups, while a scarlet blanket thrown over the saddle, an umbrella and saddlebags strapped on behind, complete the gaudy equipment.'

The country between Leavenworth City and Fort Leavenworth is thus briefly described by the correspondent of the Hamilton *Spectator*:—'I sought a livery stable. Sheriff Jones who was shot in the back twice last season, and left for dead upon the ground, was locking at the 16 or 20 fine horses in the stalls. After a good look at this Kansas lion we started in an elegant fourwheeled buggy with a most excellent horse towards the Fort. The country, to the eye, is the most beautiful *wild* region I have seen. Undulating in smooth waves, the prairie, of a delightful green studded with occasional trees, seems a very paradise, while flowers of every hue blossom in this Eden of a wilderness. The Fort, whence seven companies are soon to start for Utah, is on a hill overlooking the Missouri. General Harney must be sorry to leave the beautiful green sward and the magnificent elms which ornament the environs of the barracks.'

York Ridings' Gazette.

RICHMOND HILL, JUNE 19, 1857.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Silverthread's communication, in reply to *Rodger de Coverley*, in a late number of the Markham *Economist*, will appear in our next.

THE PARLIAMENT AND THE PEOPLE.

The Session of Parliament now just closed, will be memorable for two important features; namely for a great many little acts and a great many large rascalities. No session since the Union of the Provinces, has passed half so many petty bills, and none has ventured upon running the people into half the amount of debt. It is estimated that the entire assessable property of U. Canada is worth £100,000,000. The public debt for the Grand Trunk Railroad, for Canals, Harbors and other improvements, has now risen to the enormous sum of thirty million pounds; and as Upper Canada can alone be looked to to pay the interest on this amount—Lower Canada's Taxes hardly paying the bare expenses of governing it—the people of the Western Province have a mortgage upon their properties of thirty pounds upon every hundred actual value. Startling as this may seem, it is nevertheless the fact; and much as any farmer would dread burthening his property, in perpetuity, for thirty pounds upon the hundred of its worth, yet Parliament has done this for him, without even so much as asking his consent, or having the decency to tell him, before hand, that it would do so.

Does the reader question this?—Then we ask him to think who was sent into the present House of Assembly, to burthen the people with four million pounds for the Grand Trunk Railway? Was Mr. Attorney-General McDonald? No; for he made all the valuable reputation he ever had by exposing Mr. Hincks's "Jobs" in connection with the Grand Trunk.—Was Mr. Inspector General Cayley? No, for he had but small fame at best; and that little was gained by advocating retrenchment, instead of adding four million pounds to our burthens. Were Reformers or *Clear* Grits, elected to put a mill-stone like the Grand Trunk round the people's neck? Assuredly not. Then who were entrusted to do so? Nay, who ever thought of any man or set of men having the audacity to perpetrate such an act? Yet it was done. And by whom, too, was it done?

It was done by such men as Mr. Rankin, who had a bribe in his pocket for £25,000. It was done by Mr. Loranger, who had just received from the Government a law fee, for a single case, of a £1000. It was done by Mr. Cartier, the Solicitor of the Grand Trunk Company. It was done by Mr. Crawford, a paid Director of the Company, and a Stock-holder. It was done by John George Bowes, another Stock-holder in the Company; and who James Cotton, the Government Contractor, proved had a private interest for a contract for twenty-five miles of the road, at Jackson's prices. It was done by the miserable and twice degraded Mr. Rolph, who is now cringing for a situation from the Coalition Government! These are the votes which have mortgaged the peoples property for four million pounds; and which have enabled all the knaves and manœuvrers to get out of the Grand Trunk, leaving the innocent Stock-holders to remain a burthen upon Canada.

But what is to be done? At present, absolutely nothing. The Governor General has left for England, leaving Mr. Rankin's defender, the Attorney General West, to carry on affairs in the mean time. Parliament or a majority of its members know they can never be elected again, if indeed they ever dare face their constituents; and hence they are making hay while the sun shines. There is scarcely a bill, out of which money can be made, that members do not make a "job" out of. The Southern Railroad, scandalous as were the disclosures in connection with it, was but one of the many similar swindles and scandals which have marked the present Parliament. Yet, from appearance, that Parliament will curse and scandalise the country for another session; and until it dies a natural death. But, mean time, it is for the people to mark those who have betrayed and demoralised them; and to show their detestation of their acts when the time comes. Of the counties adjacent to the York Ridings, four have been betrayed in this way; namely, South Ontario, South and North Simcoe, and Grey; and we sincerely hope the people will vindicate their common morality, no less than their intelligence, by rejecting their present representatives at the next election.

THE COUNTY COUNCIL OF YORK CONTRASTED WITH OTHER ELECTIVE BODIES.

The Council of the United Counties of York and Peel has now been in session for several days in the City of Toronto. Its proceedings are characterized by calmness and quiet dignity. No gross personalities or unseemly brawls disturb the harmony of the meetings. The members deport themselves like gentlemen, thus furnishing an example which the Legislature of the Province might follow with advantage and credit. The dignity and standing of both branches of our Parliament have been sadly lowered of late, by the knavery and boisterous, ungentlemanly conduct of many of the Members. It cannot, of course, be otherwise while dishonest men seek election, solely for the sake of personal aggrandizement, and plunder, without a single atom of patriotism to stimulate them to do public good. There is no such feeling of sordid selfishness in our County Council. They do good with honest intentions, and wish to come back to their neighbours with clean hands and unsullied reputations. There is no trickery, no deceit, no abuse or betrayal of trust on their part.

But as the Parliament is now over, our desire is not so much to contrast the two bodies as to contrast our County Council with that of the City; and although we have been frequently taught to look to the City as a model of propriety and decorum, in every respect, we do not fear that the country gentlemen will suffer by the comparison, although they may be only what city dandies call "Rough Farmers." But "Rough Farmers" can be shrewd business men—intelligent, high minded and honest. We have frequently been reminded of the superiority of citizens over country people. But in what does that assumed superiority consist, or where shall we find it? We search for it in vain in the City Council. It plainly is not to be found there. If we take the municipal representives of the City and County for our standard, we find the advantage clearly on the side of the County. We have shown what the County Council is. Let us now look at the City Council. It is the very reverse. It is true we shall be told that the City Council is composed of carters, tinsmiths and tavern keepers, with a fairish sprinkling of blacklegs, as in the Parliament; all go in for plunder, and that the City is not fairly represented by such men. But why not? They must certainly represent the majority. And we have but to take them as we find them. Bowes belonged to the mercantile class, and his gross chiselling and shameless mendacity first brought the City Council of Toronto into disgrace and contempt. Yet the indecent spectacle was afterwards witnessed of re-electing that man to the Council and even sending him to Parliament. Such a representative is no credit to Toronto. But we are told that the act of thus elevating him after all his offences, is due to the influence of the priests whom he has managed to cajole, and whose cause he would espouse or condemn to-morrow as it might answer his purpose so to do.

But we must here admit, however, that unlike Bowes there are some good and respectable men in the Council, such as Hutchinson, Robinson, Manning, and Dempsey, but these are the exception. The great majority are self-opinionated, sordid, ignorant men, who have no stake or interest in the welfare of the city, and no motive to discharge their duties beyond pure selfishness. They carry on their discussions with the utmost acrimony and bitter personalities. But what could be expected from such men as Netting, Donohoe and Sproat? No person can possibly draw a worse or more contemptible picture of them than they frequently draw of each other. It is not an uncommon thing to see a member in his place decidedly the worse of liquor, and frequently has the quorum of the Council been broken up, and the proceedings abruptly brought to a close by two worthy Aldermen going out to have a friendly "hour" with each other at an adjacent tavern. To observe the City Fathers in the Council, they appear like a set of overgrown unmannerly boys. The Mayor, who is a good business man, has frequently much difficulty to keep them in proper order, as may be seen from the following extract cut from the *Colonist's* report of the very last meeting of Council:—

Ald. Crooks did not understand how people could continue to act as contractors when in reality they are not contractors. That ought not to go on. He had cautioned the Mayor against it, and had told him that the only persons who could carry out the work were the Grand Trunk Co.

The Mayor—I call now to order Ald. Crooks.

Ald. Crooks—I don't think you are right in calling me to order Mr. Mayor. I want to speak to this question.

The Mayor—I call you to order, Ald. Crooks; there is no question before the chair.

Ald. Crooks—I am not to be called to order in that way. I say, Mr. Mayor, I have a perfect right to express my opinion.

The Mayor—I call you to order again, Mr. Crooks; I was asked a question, and answered it; but there is no motion to be discussed. [Chair, Chair.]

Ald. Crooks—Then I am going to make a motion. I am not going to be "chaired" down in that way.

The Mayor—If you have a motion to make, Ald. Crooks, you can give notice of it, or ask the unanimous consent of the Council to move it now. [Chair, Chair.]

Ald. Crooks—Then I submit to that. But what I have to say is, that I have a perfect right here to express my views.

The Mayor—I call you to order, Ald. Crooks, and have to inform you that the first order of the day is the third reading of the bill to number the houses in the city.

Ald. Crooks—I submit to that, of course. But I'll have my say before the year is out, you may make up your minds to that.

Now, Alderman Crooks is by no means a bad fellow, and certainly not one of the disreputable characters in the Council, yet observe the impropriety of his conduct. Not being a member of the Sons of Temperance, he sometimes takes an over-dose of brandy, and while under its soothing influence he is easily induced to do that which in more sober moments he would repudiate. But what would the public think if such a scene had taken place in the County Council? On the whole, the County has just reason to be proud of its municipal representatives.

THE GREAT COMET.

The Great Comet that was to have struck the World on Saturday last, but did'nt, created much alarm among old women of *both sexes*, to say nothing of children. Timid people had a vague notion that the end of the world might come. It is to be sometime, and why not one day as well as another? Thus it was said that it might be on Saturday last, and it was better to be prepared. It was ludicrous to note the fear that prevailed in many quarters. Rogues were less roguish, and timid people said more prayers. But the Comet did'nt come, and the women who washed their children's faces and kept them dressed up in the parlor all day, praying and fasting, let the little innocents out in the evening to play, when the danger was considered over. There was a feeling of mingled disappointment and disgust at the non-appearance of the Stranger. The people who had become suddenly good relapsed into their old habits of evil again. The reaction was rather on the side of sin and immorality, as is always the case where people fall away after sudden conversions—"the last state of the man is worst than the first." The dreaded Comet frightened many sinners from the wickedness of their ways, but now that the danger is considered over we verily believe the world, if anything, is more wicked than ever. But let sinners remember the adage "Don't hollow 'till you're out of the wood." Perhaps the Comet may come yet. It may be only switched off at some siding near the North Pole, waiting to get up steam to dash down upon us in a way that a "thousand of bricks" is only a small circumstance to. "No man shall know the day or the hour." Sinners, Railway Jobbers, Corrupt Ministers, and Black-legs generally, beware.—Pray more and cheat less. The best thing you can do is to come and subscribe for the York Ridings' *Gazette*, and if the Comet does come, you may expect to find in our columns, full and reliable particulars of the visit. "Any way," as the Governor-General observes, we will give you honest principles and the latest news.

THE SUPPOSED MURDERER.

In our last issue we stated that a person had been arrested in the city of Cleveland, on suspicion of being Townsend, the notorious murderer and highwayman. On Saturday last he was conveyed from Toronto jail to Cayuga, in the vicinity of which the veritable Townsend formerly resided, and where he was intimately known. A large number of individuals have visited him in his cell, and we are informed that it is the opinion of the great majority that he does not bear the least resemblance to Townsend, that his voice, his eyes, and his very shape and size are different. If these persons speak truth, the individual in custody has been most cruelly ill-used. He says that his name is McHenry, that he had recently returned from Nicaragua, where he had served under Walker, and that when arrested he was in search of a Capt. Turnbull, with whom he had formerly sailed on Lake Erie. The parties who caused his arrest, have applied for the large rewards offered for the apprehension of Townsend, but under present circumstances they have not been paid, nor are they likely to receive any remuneration until after the October Assizes, when the affair will doubtless be fully investigated.

☞ Fire at Thornhill.—We understand that a dwelling house, in the Village of Thornhill, occupied by a family by the name of Rankin, caught fire on Tuesday last. The house and most of its contents was in a very short time consumed.

☞ We regret that we have been compelled to print this and the first number of the *Gazette* on an inferior quality of paper; but, as a fresh supply of a better texture has been ordered, we expect that our next issue will assume a more favorable appearance.

Mr. M. H. Warren, of Quebec, has built a vessel in that city with the intention of engaging in the seal fishery, which is such a source of profit to Newfoundland. Mr. Warren thinks it can be made equally successful when prosecuted from Quebec.

An exchange paper says,—'It is not a little singular, that with hardly an exception, the Canadian Railway Swindlers were prominent members of the Annexation praty, not those who were by wrong, momentarily drawn from their allegiance, but those who are now what they were then, men ready to betray anything for money, cold blooded Judases who value the holiest principles only for what can be made by their sale or simulation.

On the 11th inst., different parts of the State of New York were visited by a most violent storm of rain. Rivers and creeks overflowed their banks, and a great amount of property was destroyed. We have heard of no loss of life.

G. & B. Barnard are still selling by auction, the remainder of their valuable stock of dry goods, &c. Parties wishing to purchase should not allow this opportunity to pass without giving them a call.

COMMUNICATIONS

We wish to be distinctly understood that we will not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents. Also, all Communications addressed to this office for Publication, must be accompanied by the real name of the writer, although it need not in every case be inserted.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE."

Sir,—In accordance with a previous notice, the Celebration of the Anniversary of the Richmond Hill Wesleyan Methodist Sabbath School, took place on Wednesday, June 17th, 1857.

The morning seemed very unpropitious and disappointment sat upon the countenances of those who slowly collected upon the ground, but about 10 o'clock a.m., the sun breaking through a cloud of mist, dispersed the gloom, and hope and pleasure lit up every face. As each new comer arrived, the hand of friendship was cordially extended, and unity and good feeling seemed predominant in the hearts of all. Soon after, the spirit stirring sounds of the Buttonville Brass Band, whose services had been engaged for the day, was heard in the distance, and every heart bounded in anticipation of the pleasures which awaited them, and we think, Sir, that we should not go too far if we should say that in the buoyancy of youth, some were almost inclined

To trip the light fantastic toe.

The Bazaar being opened, purchases were almost immediately made, and in our humble opinion, we think that the Bazaars of Bagdad and Grand Cairo do not exhibit their articles to greater advantage, or with more taste than was displayed upon the present occasion, and certainly they do not present a more animated or interesting appearance than their *miniature* in the Village of Richmond Hill.

At about 4 o'clock the scholars formed in procession to the number of 100, and headed by the Band, marched in good order for a short distance, and returning proceeded to the large tent erected for the occasion, and sat down, with as many of the Visitors as could be accommodated, to a Tea which reflected credit upon the makers, and to which the comers did not forget to do ample justice.

When the edibles were disposed of the visitors and children, about three hundred in number, repaired to the church, where the meeting was presided over by A. Wright, Esq. M.P.P. The Rev. Jas. Boyd opened by prayer, after which the audience were entertained by Recitations, interspersed with singing by the scholars, which not only reflected credit upon themselves, but contributed not a little to excite the risible faculties and increase the pleasure of those by whom they were surrounded.

The nett proceeds of the Bazaar and Tea amount to £6.

A TEACHER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE.

Dear Sir,—I shall be glad to see some signs of improvement in your nicely located Village; and I have great confidence in your paper as a means of abolishing for ever out of your neighbourhood, scenes, similar to the following:

In passing over Richmond Hill the other day, I stopped; nay, I was compelled to make a stand, to observe the workings of a large mob, of all ages, from the bare legged urchin, to the full booted man, whose grey hairs shewed he had arrived at the age of maturity, though his acts and oaths bespoke a long distance from the age of discretion. In the centre of this irregular mob ring, two unfortunate dogs were fighting; the mob all the while urging the poor animals on, with a savage ferocity not equalled by the dogs themselves. This shameful work—worrying—howling—shouting—swearing—and spilling of blood, continued nearly an hour; the dogs occasionally ceased, from sheer exhaustion, then their *kind, fine feeling masters*, supplied water for them, then the poor, but faithful creatures were again fetched forward to their bloody work by their *unworthy* owners; and all this rustic sport was performed before the front door of a worthy Magistrate. Surely such acts are unwise, and ill-timed lessons by parents to their sons and daughters; sufficiently neglected by their natural guardians in moral tuition. If a vicious man requires to see all the vicious bipeds in any town or village, he need only start two dogs to fight. The whole posse of society's nuisance will soon be there congregated, with the dogs in the centre, and a fight of man with man generally concludes the campaign: for men excited with liquor soon grow quarrelsome, and fancy their dogs unfairly handled; then a hard oath, a hard blow, and an *uncivil* war follows. Did not Col. Prince get an Act passed last session of Parliament to prevent cruelty to animals? I am loth to believe the assertion, so oft repeated in my hearing, that Richmond Hill could not be equalled by any Village in Canada of the same number of inhabitants, for idle loafers, drunkards, dog-fighters, gamblers and Yankee mystification gentlemen; but, judging from the scene here alluded to, I am satisfied that there does yet exist a great amount of immorality in your village. By the bye, Mr. Editor, I understood that the Agricultural Show which was held in your Village some little time ago, could not or was not *peaceably* settled without a *good* and respectable fight, *en masse* (not mass in the Romish Church) or a great portion of its living mortals; including blackguards drunk and blackguards sober, with magistrates and colonels of the ink and paper army (not of the *Crimean* staff) nevertheless, they received their just reward from their more worthy and respectable antagonist. Singular enough a naughty fellow at the very time the hetrogeneous mass of blackguards, magistrates and colonels were prostrate on the ground, called out for the Richmond Hill Brass Band to play the air, "All on the cold, cold ground," thinking kindly enough it might raise the fallen and cheer the fainting, black bespotted faced, chivalrous commanders.

Now, Mr. Editor, I hope on your life, you will not be so wicked as to charge the far distant Comet with all the aforesaid irregularity. With due respect for you and peace, I remain your humble (lighter) writer.

PAX.

Yonge Street, June 18, 1857.

Arrival of the "North American."

Quebec, June 14, 1857.

The 'North American' arrived at 9 a.m.

She reached her wharf a little before 10.

She anchored last night, being very dark.

She brings 123 cabin, and 301 steerage passengers. They leave with special train at 3 p.m.

She passed the 'Indian' off the Isle of Man.

The 'Europa' 'Leopold' and 'Herman' had arrived.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament was not in session owing to the Whitsuntide holidays.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce had called a public meeting to take measures for securing a supply of cotton.

The Grand Duke Constantine had arrived at Osborne on a visit to Queen Victoria. The Queen and Grand Duke visited the squadron off Spithead.

The West Indian mail steamer "Panama" arrived at Southampton with over $3,000,000.

FRANCE.

Vague rumors were current that another unsuccessful attempt on the life of the Emperor had been made.

Recent storms had done great damage to the vines and crops in many parts of the country.

AUSTRIA.

Marshal Radetsky and the Archduchess Sophia are dead.

The Emperor had issued a decree restoring confiscated property in Hungary.

BELGIUM.

Brussels and other Belgium towns are much agitated by the proposals to give the Catholic Clergy more power at Antwerp. All the windows of the Jesuit College had been smashed and the streets had to be cleared by the troops. Many of the rioters are under arrest. At the latest dates the troubles had apparently subsided. A decree had been issued that no more than five persons are to be permitted to assemble together in the public highway.

SPAIN.

New difficulties had arisen from the Mexican question.

RUSSIA.

The shares of the Russo-American Company continue to fall rapidly—and it is thought government intended to put an end to the Company's monopoly.

ITALY.

Grain crops are in a most promising condition, but the silk crop reports are contradictory.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The mutinous spirit in the native India troops had been checked.

The news of Peace with Persia had given dissatisfaction in India.