Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

From the Colonist.

Toronto, Wednesday, 10th June, '57.

The Council met at noon, and after reading the Controverted Election Bill a third time, and discussing some reports of select committees, adjourned until four P.M.

At that hour His Excelleney the Gov. General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council in the Parliament Building. The members of the Legislative Council being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendanee of Legislative Assembly, and that House being present, the following Bills were assented to in Her Majesty's name by His Excellency the Governor General, viz:—

An Act to require accounts rendered to the Provincial Government to be rendered in dollars and cents.

Act to amend the act to provide for the management and improvement of the harbor of Montreal, and the deepening of the ship channel between Montreal and Quebec.

Act to prevent delay in the administration of justice in cases of misdemeanor in Upper Canada.

Act to extent patents for Inventions granted for one section of the Province to both sections thereof on certain conditions.

Act to amend the law for the admission of attorneys.

The Fishery Act.

Act to amend the charter of the Colonial Bank of Canada.

Act to incorporate the Canadian Inland Steam Navigation Company.

Act to amend the Common Law Procedure Act, 1856, and to facilitate the Remedies on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.

Act to incorporate certain persons under the name of "The St. Lawrence Warehouse, Dock, and Wharfage Company."

Act to amend the act to provide for the division of the Common of Maskinonge.

Act for diminishing expense and delay in the administration of Criminal Justice in certain cases.

Act for the more speedy trial and punishment of juvenile offenders.

Act to incorporate the Village of Fort Erie, in the County of Welland.

Act to vest a certain allowance for road in the township of Winchester in the County of Dundas, in John Pliny Crysler and George Hummel the elder.

Act to enable the surviving Executor of the late John McIntosh, Esq., to lease certain real property in Toronto.

Act to amend the Charter of the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad Union Company.

Act to legalize and make valid certain bye-laws of the late Home District Council passed in reference to certain roads in the County of Ontario.

Act to incorporate the Village of Elora, in the County of Wellington.

Act to vest a certain Road Allowance in the township of Brantford, in George S. Wilkes.

Act for the establishment of a certain concession line in the township of Clarke.

Act further to provide for the accommodation of the Courts of Superior Jurisdiction in Upper Canada, and for that purpose to amend, extend and continue two certain acts therein mentioned.

Act to amend the Criminal Law, as regards the uttering of certain spurious foreign coin.

Act for the imposing and collection of tolls on the public works,

Act further to amend and extend the act to establish mutual insurance companies in Upper Canada.

Act to authorise the ministers of the church of the denomination known as the "Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada," to solemnize matrimony, and to keep Registers of marriages, baptisms and burials in Lowe Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Act to amend the charter of the Marmora Foundry Comyany, and to change its name to the Marmora Iron Company.

Act to incorporate the town of Sandwich, in the County of Essex.

Act to vest certain real estate of the late Thos. Benson in the hands of trustees.

Act to incorporate the Village of New Hamburgh in the County of Waterloo.

An Act to vest in Josiah D. Wellington a certain allowance for road in the Township of Brighton.

An Act to incoporate the Toronto and Owen Sound Central Railway Company.

An Act to authorize the Municipality of the Township of McGillivray to dispose of certain Road Allowances in the said Township.

An Act to amend the Lower Canada Municipal and Road Act of 1855, and to erect St. Aubert into a separate Municipality.

An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railroad Company.

An Act to vest a certain Road Allowance in the Township of Whitby, in John W. Gamble, Esquire.

An Act to amend the Act of Upper Canada, enabling the Presbyterian Congregation of York to purchase around for Church and burying-ground.

An Act to amend the act to enable the inhabitants of the parish of St. Francois du Lac butter to regulate the Common of St Francois.

Act to correct an error in an act of the present Session relative to the Harbor and Harbor Commissioners of Montreal.

Act to incorporate the Town of Windsor, and to divide the same into Wards, and to define the limits thereof.

Act to incorporate the Canadian Literary Institute of Woodstock.

Act to divide the Township of Halifax into two separate Townships.

Act to enable the Trustees of the First Free Will Baptist Church at Hatley, to receive a legacy bequeathed to said Church.

Act to amend act authorizing the formation of Joint Stock Companies for the construction of Roads in Lower Canada, with a view to encourage the construction of good and useful roads throughout Lower Canada.

Act to amend the Law relative to the Inspectors of houses of public Entertainment.

Act to encourage the gradual Civilization of the Indian Tribes of this Province, and to amend the Laws respecting them.

Act for establising Prisons for young offenders —for the better government of Public Asylums, Hospitals and Prisons, and for the better construction of Common Gaols.

Act to incorporate the village of Fergus, in the county of Wellington.

Act for further increasing the efficiency and simplifying the proceedings of the Court of Chancery.

Act for amending the act incorporating and granting powers to the Canadian Loan and Investment Company.

Act to alter and amend the act relating to the Galt and Guelph Railway, and to incorporate the Preston and Berlin Railway Company.

Act to incorporate the Bank of Brantford.

Act to incorporate the Brantford and South Western Railway company.

Act to amend the Lower Canada Municipal and Road Act of 1855, and to erect St. Lambert into a district Municipality.

Act to amend the Act conveying to the City of Toronto certain Water Lots, with power to the said city for the construction of an Esplanade, and enable the said City to locate the Grand Trunk Railroad and other Railroads along the frontage of the city.

Act to incorporate the North Western Steam Navigation Company of Canada.

Act to amend the several acts to remedy abuses prejudical to Agriculture.

Act to amend the Municipal Laws of Upper Canada relating to the incorporation of Villages.

Act to amend the act entitled, "An Act for the construction of Water Works in the City of Hamilton."

Act to provide for the Codification of the Laws of Lower Canada relative to civil matters and Procedure,

Act to constitute the Rector and Churchwardens of the Parish of Quebec, a Corporation for the management of the Finley Asylum at Quebec.

Act to amend the act to abolish the rights of Primogeniture, and to afford relief to parties succeeding to the real estate of persons dying inestate in certain cases, in Upper Canada.

Act to authorize the city of Toronto to erect Water Works, and to levy a water rate.

Act to explain and amend the Municipal Loan fund acts.

Act to amend a certain act therein mentioned so as to better provide for the security of the lives of Passengers on board of Steam Vessels.

Act to legalize certain proceeding of the Municipality of St. Norbert d'Arthabaska.

Act to amend the Act incorporating the Bar of Lower Canada.

Act to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Joliette Mining Company.

Act to incorporate the Eastwood and Berlin Railway Company,

Act to incorporate the St. Clair, Chatham and Rondeau Ship Canal Company.

Act to enable the City Council of the city of London, to sell and convey certain land in the city of London, called the Potter's Field.

Act to authorize the Provisional Municipal Council of the County of Bruce, to take Stock in certain Railways.

Act to amend and extend the Charter of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company.

Act to amend the Judicature acts of Lower Canada.

Act to vest certain Road Allowances in the Township of Whitby, in Thomas N. Gibbs, Esq.

Act to incorporate certain persons under the name of the "De Salaberry Navigation Company of Montreal."

Act to enable the Trustees of the Toronto General Hospital, to raise a further loan of money.

Act to amend the Post-office Laws of this Province.

Act to incorporate the Iberville, Bronte, Shefford and Missisquoi Road Company.

Act to make valid the Deeds given by Sheriff's to the assignees or Purchasers of Land sold for Taxes under thirteenth and fourteenth Victoria, chapter sixty-seven.

Act to incorporate the London and Lake Huron Railway company.

Act to incorporate the Strathroy and Port Frank Railway company.

[*The remainder of the List will be given in our next issue.*]

His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to reserve the following Bill for the further signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon, viz:

An Act to incorporate the International Bridge Company.

After which His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to close the Third Session of the Fifth Provincial Parliament with the following

SPEECH:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,
Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

When I opened this Session of the Legisature I recommended to your especial consideration certain subjects, on which, in your addresses, you assured me you were ready to deliberate. On the present occasion at the close of the Session, it is my welcome duty to thank you for the manner in which you have fulfilled these assurances, and for the labour you have bestowed on the general business of the Province.

Every one of the matters which I ventured to submit to you has been dealt with by the wisdom of Parliament.

The state of our Prisons and Lunatic Asylums—the administration of the Law in Lower Canada—the improved organization of the Civil Service—the encouragement of Arts, Agriculture—and the welfare of the Indian Tribes—all these have become the subject matter of fresh legislation.

You have not failed to shew your impartial zeal for the welfare of the Province, and for the increase of settlements in every direction. The valleys of the Ottawa and the St. Maurice, and our western frontiers towards the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company, have alike received consideration at your hands.

I earnestly hope that our efforts on all these important subjects may be crowned with success, and the measures devised by your wisdom will be promptly and effectually carried out by the agency of the servants of the Queen.

In submitting to the decision of Her Most Gracious Majesty the final choice of the Seat of Government for Canada, you have done that which, without derogating from the rights of the Colonial Parliament, will remove from its walls a constant source of heart-burning and local jealousy.

By generously postponing your lien on the Grand Trunk Railway, you will, I conceive, infuse new vigor into an association the interests of which are inseparably connected with those of United Canada; I myself view with much satisfaction the complete separation of the Executive Government from the control of the Commercial Body.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

In the Queen's name I thank you for the supplies which you have liberally granted for Her Service.

The additional appropriation for the Ocean Steamers will give a fresh impulse to the trade of the St. Lawrence, and the power given me to meet overtures of the Imperial Government for the better lighting of the Gulf will tend to promote the same important object.

By your votes in aid of the Militia you have responded to the zeal and loyalty of the people, and you appear to admit the fact that the growing importance of Canada demands a military organization of your own, in some degree at least corresponding to the position which you hold.

I rejoice that you have repealed the anomalous tax for the support of Lunatic Asylums in Upper Canada, and that you have appropriated a sum which may be applied for improving our communications with the Red River.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen:

I am bold enough to believe that the experience of the present Session in the working of the Legislative Council, comprised, as it now is, partly of those named by the crown and partly those chosen by the people, gives strong assurance of ultimate success. The test is, I know, as yet imperfect, but from what I already see, I anticipate with confidence the continued action among you of a second Legislative body, capable in itself of calm deliberation, firm in its loyalty to our Sovereign, and strong in the consciceness of popular support.

My earnest prayer is that Providence may bless the produce of your lands and the increase of your Trade; and that our people whilst rejoicing in the full measure of prosperity, may be kept from those snares of rash speculation and improvidence, which sometimes attend on such a state of things.

Once more, I thank you for your diligence in the work of legislation, and I release you from such work for the present by proroguing the Parliament.

The Speaker of the Legislative Council then said:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly:

It is His Excellency the Governor General's will and pleasure, that this Provincial Parliament be prorogued until Monday, the Twentieth day of July next, to be here held, and this Provincial Parliament is according prorogued until Monday, the Twentieth day of July next.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Departure of Gov. Young and Party for the North—Departure of Missionaries to all Parts of the World.

[From the Deseret News, April 29.]

Pursuant to previous arrangements, Gov. Young, accompanied by Presidents Kimball and Wells, and many others from this city and the Settlements South, who availed themselves of the invitation to participate in the pleasures of a tour through the northern countries, and thence to the settlements on Salmon River, in Oregon Territory, left the city on Friday last, expecting to be gone some four or five weeks.

The arduous duties that continually devolve upon him while at home, and those associated with him in the management of the affairs of the church and of the Territory, induced him to seek a short release from the cares of business to refresh and invigorate his body; and knowing that the object desired could not be attained otherwise than to absent himself for a season from the scene of his labors, he resolved on making this tour, and invited those of the citizens that could leave their business without inconvenience, and would like a little pastime of this sort, to share with him his enjoyment. How many went from the city we do not know, but some thirty or forty carriages, and many on horseback, all well provided with the necessary means of subsistence and defence, left in the course of the forenoon, and no doubt the company will be greatly increased from the cities and settlements north.

A respectable corps of scientific gentlemen have gone with the company, with the necessary instruments for taking observations in mountains and other places through which they expect to pass, but if they acquire much knowledge of that kind, they will have to be very expert if they keep up with the company, unless His Excellency should travel with less speed than usual. We shall probably hear from the company before leaving the most northern settlement, after which nothing may be expected until their return.

Early on Thursday, April 23rd, those that had been selected at the Conference for missions, that were to cross the plains on the way to their various fields of labor in the States, in the British North American Provinces, in Europe, Africa and other parts of the world, commenced assembling on the Temple Block, preparatory to starting off together, according to previous arrangement, with their hand carts, the means of conveyance adopted, instead of horses, mules and carriages, as heretofore. Most of the carts well fitted up for the trip, with names and mottoes beautifully painted on some of them, to suit the taste and fancy of the owner, and which will, no doubt, greatly add to the pleasure derived from rolling them up and down the mountains, and across the plains that intervene between this and the frontiers of Iowa and Missouri.

After assembling, they were briefly addressed by President O. Hyde, and by others of the Twelve, who exhorted them to faithfulness and diligence, not only while crossing the plains, but in preaching the gospel to the people and nations to whom they were sent, that they might reap a rich reward, and return rejoicing when their several missions were ended, and that they might enjoy the blessings of peace and the consolations of the Holy Spirit continually.

All things being ready, at a quarter before 10 a.m., the company started off in regular order, with as much apparent cheerfulness and unconcern as though they were going to return in the evening, whereas many of them will be gone for years, and all will probably have to pass through trials, and endure hardships, of which the pulling of their handcarts across the plains will be among the least.

The company consisted of seventy-four men, with some twenty-four hands carts, and was made up of individuals of nearly every imaginable occupation and pursuit of life. Farmers, mechanics, tradesmen, merchants and clerks—some Americans, some English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, Danes, Swedes, Norweigians, Germans, and of other nations were to be seen in the Company which made it an unusually interesting sight. To see such a variety of men, some of them young, some in the prime, and some past the meridian of life, leave their avocations at a moment's notice and go forth in that way to proclaim the gospel of salvation to the nations that have long been wandering in darkness, bespeak a devotion to the principle of eternal truth not often seen, and would open the eyes of the religious world to their true condition, if they were not so sound asleep that they cannot be awoke from their slumbers. It would cost any missionary society, either in the United States or in England, several hundred thousand dollars to send out as many missionaries as went in this Company, and they are only a tithe of those that have and will be sent this year from Utah; and where could a man be found, excepting among the latter day saints, that could, without purse or scrip, be induced to take his blanket and provisions on a hand cart and haul it a thousand miles under like circumstances, before he could avail himself of any other means of conveyance? If any one knows let him speak out.

The company will propably make the trip to the Missouri river in about forty days, where they will separate, and each pursue the remainder of his journey to the place of destination, as will best suit his convenience with as little delay as circumstances will permit.

The Ogdensburg *Sentinel* gives an account of the destruction by fire of the village of Brasher Iron Works. In one hour, forty-three buildings, and from $55,000 to $100,000 worth of property was reduced to ashes, and forty families made houseless, without food or clothing and without the means of employment. Every building connected with the Iron Works was consumed —the clerk in the store having merely time to put the books and papers in the safe before he was compelled to fly. The *Sentinel* states that the call for aid has not been unheeded. Villages in the immediate vicinity have done nobly for the relief of the sufferers. They have taken the women and children under their roofs and administered to their necessities. Ogdensburg had made cheerful contributions. Of the sufferers Mr. L. W. Skinner of Ogdensburg, is mentioned as the greatest, the loss of his firm being $75,000 over insurance.

The Kingston *News* of Saturday records the death by drowning of Sergeant William Ryder and Private Garrett Whelan, of the 9th Regiment of foot. On Friday afternoon they left in a small boat to go to Wolfe Island, and when about the middle of the channel the boat they were in was seen by a person on Wolfe Island, with a telescope, to capsize. It will be remembered the cross of the Legion of Honor was conferred upon Sergeant Ryder on the Queen's Birth Day, by direction of the Emperor of the French, for his distinguished services in the Crimea.

The two general assemblies of the Presbyterian church (new school and old school) have closed their ann'l. sessions, which have been in progress for the past fortnight, at Cleveland, Ohio, and Louisville, Ky. The new school assembly have devoted much time to discussions of the slavery question, and been greatly agitated thereupon. The conclusion adds another evidence to the growing unanimity and determination of the Northern churches against slavery, a report in denunciation of it being adopted by the vote of all the Northern members of the assembly, while protested against by the Southern minority. The old school body, being composed mainly of Southern churches, was not so much disturbed by this vexed question.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Coroner Scott yesterday held an inquest, at the City Hall, on the body of a man who was found, on the day preceding, floating in the bay. The body bore the marks of seven wounds one on the left temple and another on the under surface of the right knee joint. The body was much decomposed, having been in the water, it is supposed, some six or seven weeks. This rendered it unrecognizable; and, consequently, the name of the deceased is not known On the examination, Dr. Hallowell gave it as his opinion that the wounds inflicted on the body were suficient to cause death. After hearing the evidence, the jury returned a verdict to the effect, that the deceased came to his death by wounds inflicted upon his body by some person or persons unknown. They accompanied their verdict by a protest against the manner in which bodies of this description are treated by the city authorities; and recommended the erection of a building for the temporary reception of the dead.—*Colonist.*

York Ridings' Gazette.

RICHMOND HILL, JUNE 12, 1857.

TO OUR READERS.

The commencement of a new journal is attended with numerous vexatious delays, and we frankly confess that when our Prospectus was issued we had not fully comprehended the many difficulties we should have to encounter; and, consequently, did not allow sufficient time to make the necessary arrangements for the first No. However, being convinced of the fact that "delays are dangerous," and knowing that certain "false prophets" have been unceasing in their efforts to prejudice the public mind regarding the project, we venture to present our readers with the present though imperfect, sheet, as a guarantee of the sincerity of our intentions. We would state that we are determined not only to publish the *Gazette* regularly on the day specified, but in a short time to increase its size and general appearance. As our prospectus fully explains the course we intend to pursue on the various important topics of the day, we consider it needless at present to recapitulate, but content ourselves with assuring our readers that the policy therein foreshadowed will be rigidly adhered to.

ARREST OF TOWNSEND THE MURDERER.

A few weeks ago a person answering the description of Townsend the notorious murderer and highwayman, was arrested in the city of Cleveland, on the information of a Canadian gentleman who had previously known him. A judicial investigation followed, and although the prisoner stoutly denied the foul imputation, sufficient evidence of his identity was produced to justify the magistrates in committing him to close custody, to await the action of the Canadian authorities.—On the 9th instant the prisoner was brought to Toronto and lodged in jail, where he has been visited by multitudes anxious to witness the ruffian whose daring attrocities were for a time the cause of much alarm in western Canada. We understand his identity is fully established. The Toronto *Globe* says:—

"Upon being admitted to the felon's day ward, we found the prisoner slowly pacing up and down the room, with shakcles attached to his legs. He is about five feet six inches in height, has quick, sharp, restless eyes; and though he endeavored to appear calm and unconcerned, the close observer could not fail to detect that this was all assumed, and that his mind was ill at ease. When we saw him, he was trying to convince a Mr. Higgins (in whose service Townsend formerly was) that he was not that notorious individual. Mr. Higgins, however, asserts that he is the man, and his firm opinion of this seemed to have a depressing effect upon the prisoner. A Rev. Mr. How, who formerly knew Townsend, has also expressed an opinion that he and the man in custody are one and the same. Little doubt seemed to exist in the minds of the many visitors that his identity is complete, and all gazed with silent horror upon the man whom they believed, in addition to daring robberies, to have oftener than once embrued his hands in the blood of his fellow men."

☞ We would direct attention to the Extensive Sale of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c., at the store of G. & B. Barnard, in this village, which is advertised for the 15th inst., and following days.

THE CLOSE OF PARLIAMENT.

At three o'clock, P.M., on Wednesday last, the Parliament was prorogued in the usual form by His Excellency the Governor General. It was opened on the 26th February last. His Excellency's opening Speech promised little, and certainly little has been performed. The historian will point to this as the most profitless, useless legislative term that was ever held in any country. It may be justly termed the "Chiseller's Parliament." During its continuance, not a single Act of public utility has been adopted. Every bill of a useful nature that the country required, has been burked or thrown over. But the Railway Chisellers cannot complain of indifference or neglect. The Grand Trunk Company got all they wanted and more, in defiance of the well-understood expression of public opinion. The Ministry having managed, by ways best known to themselves, to secure a bare working majority, seemed to delight in acting directly contrary to the wishes of the people. They and their supporters, both in Parliament and at the Press, seemed to be bound by neither principle nor honor, but to be actuated by the most sordid and unpatriotic motives of self interest. The disgraceful exhibition was frequently witnessed, of Members voting to-day for what they denounced and condemned yesterday. The uninitiated may be puzzled to comprehend by what mesmeric influence such sudden conversions were brought about. But a government with large patronage and disposed to corrupt, like the present "Common sense Government" can easily arrange such matters. A large Timber Limit, or any similar valuable consideration can easily influence a vote; and numbers of votes in the Parliament just closed have been gained over to the Ministry in this way. The Government is corrupt but the Parliament is equally, if not more guilty. If the people desire to prevent a repetition of the disgraceful exhibitions of knavery that were witnessed during the past session they must commence by sending purer and better men to Parliament to represent them. The purification must be commenced at the hustings. It is not enough, indeed that a man to be a good representative of the people should be honest and irreproachable himself; but he must also be a man of sufficient ability and energy to detect and expose vice and knavery in others. We go for the honorable and honest sentiment of the country. Canada is young, and we desire that its early career shall be marked by honesty and purity of purpose. It can only prosper by such a course. The country must be governed by patriotic and high minded men, and not on the principles of the "Forty Thieves," whose rule is to get all the plunder they can and share it between them, irrespective of the public good. We have already had too much of this rule. It is the kind of rule that has now reduced the country to its present state of commercial distress; that has made money scarce, and business dull. The plain truth must be told, the present Ministry are unequal to the task of governing the country with credit or advantage. They met Parliament with boasts of their unanimity and strength, but before the session was over, although they encountered no serious opposition, they were divided and partially broken up. At this moment one of the most important departments of the Government is without a head.—We mean the Crown Land department, and it is likely to remain so for some time. No appointee for that or any other public office can go to the country endorsing the views of the present government, and get elected to Parliament. Hence the delay in filling the office, and the same cause will make the delay still greater. This is a proof that however easily the Government may secure venal Parliamentary majorities, they cannot secure a majority from the great and incorruptable Parliament composed of the electors themselves. The Parliament and the Government require an infusion of new blood. There are plenty of men in the country clever and honest—equal in every respect to the work of managing the affairs of the country. We could not have much worse men than the present, or more unfitted for their duties. They may be good men enough in their way, but most of them are singularly out of place in their present offices. It is like putting a Carpenter to make shoes, and a Shoemaker to paint portraits, What, for instance, does a Lower Canadian know about the management of the Great Public Land Department of Upper Canada. And what, pray, does Mr. Vankoughnet know about Agriculture? We might name many others of our Ministers who are notoriously unfit for the offices they fill. Let us pay attention to the propriety and fitness of things.—A contemporary writer on the ministry makes the following truthful remarks, which we copy, and beg leave to adopt for ourselves:—

"The Crown Lands—perhaps the most important public department—is without a head; the routine duties necessary to be performed, being entrusted to a person, as incompetent to fulfil them as we should be to draw a declaration in a complicated legal case before the courts; the Secretaryship held by an individual who has not devoted a whole month to his departmental duties during the year he has held the office; the commissionership of Public works in the hands of a person utterly incompetent, and so indolent that he cannot muster up the exertion even to reply to an ordinary letter of business, but who allows people to be drowned by the score rather than take the trouble to order a few gas lamps to be lighted; a President of the Council who never could be made to comprehend the mystery of the difference between the debtor and creditor side of an account and who is equally incompetent to judge of the bearings of any constitutional or practical measure; an Inspector General, great in the regulation of the half-pennies to be levied on starch and mustard, but who lets millions slip through his fingers, and trade desert the country, without taking account of it. A minister of Agriculture who, we venture to say, does not know the difference between Barley and Oats, and whose whole energies have been expended in a war on the weevils, and in bribing organic sycophants; a Postmaster General equally an adept in the lettor scince, with the superadded art of delaying the publication of his accounts until two years after date. So we might run on, and show in few words the properties of each individual member of this pateh-work Administration—nick named "common sense"—because it has neither sense nor faculty. And to these men are the destinies of the country to be submited for another year, at a time when the commercial affairs are in a more critical position than perhaps they ever were before. We ask our readers soberly to ponder on our condition, and to declare whether the men at the helm of our affairs are really fit to guide the ship of state safely through the breakers that beset her, and safely to steer her into port?"

YORK COUNTY COUNCIL.

The Council of the United Counties of York and Peel met on Thursday.

Most of the Members being present, the Warden, after reading a number of communications relative to the business of the Council, Spoke very highly on the conduct of the Commissioners, appointed by the County Council to communicate with the City Authorities on the Subject of the Jail. The City Authorities have paid no attention to the matter whatever, and in consequence of their delay, the Upper House had thrown out the Bill, and made provision for the Separation of the Counties from the City.

On Thursday the Council was occupied for a length of time, hearing the statements of Mr. R. Burr, respecting the Georgian Bay Canal. Mr. Burr stated that he had spent four Months going over a portion of the route and preparing Estimates and Plans, and thought the work might be successfully completed if a grant of ten millions of acres were made by Parliament for the purpose, he (Mr. Burr) also proposed to complete the Survey from the Georgian Bay to Toronto, and furnish Maps and Plans, if the County would make an appropriation of £100 for the purpose, he thought there was no occasion whatever for giving Mr. Tully £1600 or £1700 for making the Survey, as the sum he quoted would be quite sufficient.

Mr. Gamble moved that the plan of Mr. Burr be referred the Committee on Finance which was concurred in.

The Council then adjourned.

☞ We are requested to state that No. 2 Troop of the York Volunteer Militia Cavalry, under the command of Nor. T. McLeod, will muster at the Elgin House, Richmond Hill, on Monday the 15th inst. at 11 o'clock, a. m., to complete their ten day's Drill, as required by Law.

☞ We beg to state that we have sent the *Gazette* to several individuals whose names do dot appear on our Subscription List. Should those parties be unwilling to become Subscribers they should return it immediately to this office.