

Legislative Council Election.

THE BATHURST DIVISION.

Never were more strenuous exertions made by the ministerial corruptors than were used at this election. An honorable gentleman, a Grand Trunk Railroad Director, who owes his high position to the Reform party, descended to tricks to invade voters' souls of the most unprincipled faction maul. The returns for the most western division being all in favour of the Opposition, the Ministry threw the whole strength of their influence into the contest in the Bathurst Division. The most unscrupulous means to gain votes were used. Lies, palpable and glaring lies, were told and circulated wherever their way was clear. Defaming Mr. Bell. We have said that Grand Trunk Directors stooped to dirty mean tricks. Let the following decide. A leading Catholic near Malorytown, who was favourable to Mr. Bell, received a letter from a Grand Trunk Director to the following effect—

"I returned from Montreal on Saturday last. I write you about the Grand Trunk giving out a contract for wood. I will send you further particulars."

I want you to vote for Mr. Shaw and get him all the votes you can, and I will take it as a particular favour."

Can anything be more detestable than to see honorable gentlemen, Grand Trunk Directors, using bribes of this nature? Had the hon. gentleman written to the director plainly asking him to record his vote, if he conscientiously could do so, in favor of Mr. Shaw, no person could have objected, but coupling his request with a wood contract is mean and corrupt. There are hundreds of cases of the same description. How are the misgits fallen!—B. Recorder.

BATHURST DIVISION.

We learned by telegraph yesterday that notwithstanding the majority for Mr. Bell on the first day, Mr. Shaw was elected the second day by a majority of 148. Two of the counties of which the Division is composed are represented by Ministerials, if anywhere in Upper Canada the Ministry possess strength they might be expected to display it in the Bathurst Division. The Opposition made a gallant fight, and though they have lost the election, it is only by a few votes, and they will see the fruits of their labors at the general election. Mr. Bell deserves the credit of his courage in resigning his seat in the House to act as the standard-bearer of his party in the wide field, and we trust that he will be re-elected for North Lanark without opposition.—Globe.

FORESEEING THE EVIL.

The recent Ministerial crisis created great alarm among the followers of Mr. Cartier in Lower Canada. They saw a great gulph opening at their feet, and threatening to swallow them up for the remainder of their political lives—a fate terrible to contemplate even when justly merited. They retreated from the immediate danger with such spontaneous unanimity and such inconsiderate haste, that some of the wisest and ablest began to doubt whether they were really an occasion for so much alarm. But others who are capable of taking a higher view, and who consequently see a little further than their neighbors, are by no means reassured by the announcement that John A. consents to remain in office a little longer. The Montreal Commercial Advertiser, a paper which has always sympathized with the Ministry, has also occasionally used as an organ, describes the political "situation" in terms of ominous import to Western Coalitionists. He seriously recommends Mr. Cartier not to rule Upper Canada any longer through his Lower Canada majority, but to throw overboard his present allies, and effect a "cordial coalition" with the Opposition upon the mutual recognition of certain principles, having for their basis strict justice to all interests. How this is to be accomplished, or what the "certain principles" may be, which are to do justice to all interests is not explained. Whether they are to be sought for in the "joint authority" of the Toronto Convention, or in the majority scheme of Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, or in some other constitutional change, we are not yet distinctly shadowed forth, we are not informed. Until something more definite appears, we must regard this new proposition as simply a confession of the injustice of the present system. It may also be regarded as evidence that the near prospect of the tables being turned upon those who have practised that injustice, is anything but agreeable to them.

In reference to the impolicy and danger of continuing Lower Canada domination, the Advertiser speaks as follows:

"We have arrived at a point where a new Ministry must be formed, or a reconstruction of the present one. The Ministry of this entire or partial formation, either the public sentiment of Upper Canada must be respected and conciliated or a dead-lock in the Government will take place."

"It will not be sufficient for the Opposition to replace the present Ministry with another possessing the same radical weakness as the last, merely changing the names of one section for a minority in the other; and thus transfer to Lower Canada the agitation and discontent which now pervades Upper Canada. And it is unquestionable that if the Opposition take office as a party upon purely party grounds, and with the principles upon which their Western leaders have hitherto avowed to be their opinion of action, the French Canadian representatives will be arrayed against them almost to a man; and Lower Canada must be governed more against the sense of the majority than Upper Canada has ever been. It will be no reform to shift the pressure of the evil from one part of the body politic to another."

The real difficulty of the situation lies in the fact that while the leaders of both majorities disclaim any desire to establish a domination, and utter all the usual platitudes to each other about equal rights for all classes, their followers will be satisfied with nothing short of a real preponderance; and they maintain their position only by the conviction that they are determined to secure it."

So long as Mr. Cartier, Galt & Co. could rule the West by the votes and for the benefit of the East; so long as an exorbitant and discriminating tariff in favor of Lower Canada could be forced upon Upper Canada; so long as canal tolls could be abolished, and Lake St. Peter expenditures there upon the general revenue; so long as money could be had from the common purse for a thousand local purposes in Lower Canada, and all this without any serious protest or vigorous resistance by the people of Upper Canada, the system was declared to be admirable, and those who complained were pronounced unworthy of confidence, mischief-makers, place-hunters, fanatics. But now that the indignation and resentment of the people of the West at the gross injustice practised upon them have taken the form of an organized movement, raising its standard at every hustings and proving victorious at almost every contest; now when no man in Upper Canada seeking to represent the people dare openly avow himself in favour of things as they are, we hear these same high-sounding, plausible gentlemen of the East talking about the necessity of "representing and conciliating the public sentiment" of the West! We hear them admitting that "practically it is advisable that in sectional legislation, measures shall not be introduced by a minority of the section interested, and the government of the day shall generally con-

mand the support of a majority of the members of both divisions of the Province. "That in fact there shall be no continuous and systematic overriding the majority of one section by the greater majority of the other." Well, it is something to have asserted this much. But mark the coolness with which the "systematic overriding" of one section by the other is "advised," as a legitimate, rather than a "disadvantage," when Upper Canada is the sufferer but declared to be intolerable not to be thought of for a moment, when Lower Canada is about to take her turn! "It will not be sufficient," says the Advertiser, "to merely exchange a majority in one section for a minority in the other, and thus transfer to Lower Canada the agitation and discontent which now pervades Upper Canada." "It will be no reform," says he "to shift the pressure of an evil from one part of the body politic to the other." Why not Mr. Advertiser? Is not turn about fair play? Do we not always like to shift a pressure from one part of the body politic to another, which has become necessary, to another which is better able to bear it? If sectional domination is "a grievance, rather imaginary than real," when the French are uppermost, why does it become so objectionable when the English take their turn? The English are more numerous, more wealthy, the greater sufferers from mismanagement, and therefore more interested in securing economy and purity in the Government, and they are the legitimate rulers of a country which their ancestors conquered, and which their own stout arms are now able to retain. If there is to be a domination at all, they are surely the best entitled to exercise it.

But the Advertiser thinks it would be decidedly better to have a domination by either party. The confusion comes rather late, and it is besides not very gracefully made. Something more than a suspicion is excited that it proceeds not from honest conviction, but from selfish fear. That which the people of Lower Canada have for some years willingly meted out to others is about to be meted out to them, and they shrink from the infliction. We are not surprised at this. It is human nature. We do not like to have others do to us as we have done unto them, and especially when we have done them injury. Conscience makes cowards of us all. But though the admission that the present system must be changed, comes late, it is not gracefully made, and proceeds from selfish fear rather than from high-toned patriotism, we accept it as an augury of good. The absurdity of the remedy proposed by our Montreal contemporary does not discourage us, because having admitted that a change is necessary that a dead lock is imminent under present circumstances, he, and those whose opinions he has expressed, must join us in our search, and remain with us until we have found a "sufficient" remedy. There is no use in decrying ourselves with the old chimera of two independent, antagonistic, unsympathizing, rival majorities, "cordially co-operating" in the same legislature in the direction of a single end, and that it is impossible, it is contrary to all experience, without precedent, and without reason. Two such majorities as we now see in Upper and Lower Canada respectively could only be harmonized in one way:—by ignoring all public principle and openly admitting that place and plunder are the chief motives, and expediency the only rule of action of a Canadian politician. No intelligent, no free people would tolerate such a system, even if their public men were unprincipled enough to attempt to work it. On how many questions for instance, could Mr. Cartier if true to the interests and convictions of his present political followers, and Mr. Brown if also true to the principles of those who agree with him, unite? How many measures could they honestly support and jointly recommend to Parliament? How often would they be able to agree in giving advice to the Crown? While the present constitution exists a Government must be formed of men who agree on all great questions of public policy, and who have mutual confidence in each other. They must not be leaders of two hostile camps placed near each other, but holding different positions; maintaining an armed truce, but ready at any moment for war. If after a fair trial, it shall be found impossible to construct a Government, or if being formed it cannot obtain sufficient support in both Provinces to conduct affairs to the satisfaction of the people, then the necessity for the reconstruction of the Union of the principle laid down by the Toronto Convention will only be the more clearly established.—Globe.

What energy the officers of the Grand Trunk have shown has been devoted to the damage of Canadian trade; we have seen them carrying the products of the United States from St. John to Portland in four or five days at a ruinous loss, while Canadian produce charged excessive rates was delayed on the line for weeks. We have seen Montreal denied station accommodation and means for receiving and discharging produce, and every possible impediment thrown in the way of our merchants. And we know so long as the present management endures the same system of sacrificing Canadian interests will continue.

Shall we give the Grand Trunk a few more millions to corrupt the Legislature and ruin the trade of Canada to enable it to carry foreign produce at less than cost while it overcoasts and neglects our own?

that it impends is the land passing out of the hands of the bondholders, and the present management into those of the bondholders. The Grand Trunk Railway is in the position of an encumbered estate in the hands of a reckless, improvident proprietor, who owes twice as much as he is worth, and neither pays his debts, the interest on his mortgages, nor keeps his property in order—as a French estate in fact, owned by an absentee landlord and managed by rogues.

The day has come when it must be put into liquidation by selling it to the highest bidder; this may be a catastrophe for the owner, his creditors, and his servants, but it will be a blessing to every one else.

What is about to happen the Grand Trunk has happened to dozens of Railways before and will happen to many after without any convulsion of the world attending the catastrophe. A piece of property eaten up with mortgages is about to change hands; that is all. For the country this is good news for so long as the affairs of the Grand Trunk are administered by men who have no interest in economy and good management, so long it will continue a curse. Instead of a blessing, the present managers have no such interest because the whole revenue is insufficient to pay the interest on the bond debt. The shareholders have ceased to have any valuable interest in the line, and it is reasonable that they should also cease to manage it they have no claim to squander the property of the bondholders after having got rid of their own.

The Leader, after admitting that the Province can give no further aid to the enterprise, says:—

In fact, any further addition to the debt, for this purpose, is out of the question. At the same time, the question of what is best to be done will not allow itself to be ignored. It must be dealt with; and whoever shall find a solution of the difficulty, without increasing the indebtedness of the Province, will earn a fair title to the lasting gratitude of the country.

Some imagine that the last paragraph foreshadows a proposition for the Province to guarantee a Grand Trunk Loan for ten or twelve millions of dollars, for the payment of which the net receipts of the line are to be hypothecated. Such a proposition is reported to have been made to the Government, and to have been accepted by them. We do not believe it. The Government have given to the country a solemn pledge that there shall be no further aid to the Grand Trunk Railway; we do not doubt that they will redeem it.

It is the interest of the Province that this crisis in the affairs of the Grand Trunk shall not be arrested, but that it shall proceed to its natural conclusion, so that the enterprise shall be for ever dissociated from the Government, and be placed on a purely commercial footing; the country will never derive from it the advantages which it has a right to expect, and for which it has made so great sacrifices, until this is done.

Give it more money and there will be more waste, more profligate corruption, more disregard to the interests of Canada; and a few months hence we shall be threatened with another crisis, and besieged with demands.

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The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, October 17, 1860.

THE CONTEST.

The contest in the Bathurst Division is over, and we are sorry to say that, the ministerial candidate has gained the election.

This result was obtained by a small majority, and was brought about by the happy union of the Pusseyite portion of the Orangemen and the Roman Catholics, and the combined exertions of the clergy and hierarchy of these two favored churches; the interests of the Grand Trunk Railway and the Canadian Government. If the friends of Mr. Bell and of Responsible Government have been defeated, it has been done by the most extraordinary exertions of the parties we have named; and had it been known that such extensive machinery was being used in favor of the government candidate, the opposition would have been more energetic and active, and the result would have been different.

The new party of the "Orange and Green" could easily have been checked. There are enough of good Protestant Reform voters unopposed in Dalhousie, Lanark and Ramsey, to have turned the scale. And we venture to assert that had the true position of that party been known, there are several hundred voters, whom the y deligit to call "heretics and dissenters," and some of them even "rebels," who would have scorned to vote with such a coalition. We know scores of persons who, were it to do again, would have voted with the opposition. Taking this view of the late contest, we do not feel defeated.

We have lost the election, it is true, but the principles we have advocated triumph, and will, finally, prevail. We are not downhearted at the union of parties which has taken place; we claim it as a complete triumph to our party and to our principles. The Catholic electors have now fairly thrown themselves into the arms of the Orangemen, and the Orangemen have gone to meet them and with both of them look of their bargain, and a happy time of it while their union lasts.

In the meantime, we think that the friends of Responsible Government ought to be proud of Mr. Bell. At the call of his friends he resigned his seat in the Lower House, and went through a most laborious campaign, manfully exposing the corruption of the party in power, and fighting, single-handed, in a contest such as was never known in these Counties before. In a large division, composed of over twenty townships, in many

of which he was almost unknown, until the time of the election, and it may be that his mission had something to do with this knotty question.

In connection with this election, we are happy to be able to state that, several of the most intelligent and thinking men amongst the Orange party—true to their principles—came out manfully and opposed the tide of corruption, extravagance, mismanagement, and Lower Canada domination, which bids fair, if allowed to go on unchecked, to ruin our fair Province, and overwhelm the country in debt.

Although defeated in their purpose, we think the friends of good government have no cause to be discouraged. The right does not always seem to triumph, although, eventually, it will prevail; and we venture to predict that good will come out of the present evil. The late shuffle of the cards will have the effect of altering the game entirely, and the supporters, in this country, of a foreign yoke on the necks of Upper Canadians, now so powerful and so united—will gradually diminish, and fresh accessions will be made to the ranks of Reformers—to the friends of equal rights and equal justice to all. There are hundreds of good-hearted Protestants, who, through the cunning craftiness of their leaders, have been inveigled into the present Coalition; and induced to support a system of government which, in their hearts, they despise. Men who, had they known that such means would be resorted to, would be the last to join such a party, and who will take the first opportunity of abandoning it.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

We have to congratulate the friends of Reform and good government, on the gain of five out of the six elections in Upper Canada, of members to the Legislative Council. We believe the Bathurst Division is the only one in which a Ministerialist has succeeded in securing his election. And the result in this Division is not, by any means, an indication of the approval of the people, of our present government. The successful candidate is indebted for his election to the Upper House, not so much to the unbiased vote of a free and thinking people, as he is to a reckless party spirit, a wholesale system of falsehood and misrepresentation, and, we fear, to bribery and corruption. No means, fair or unfair, that might possibly secure a vote, were left untried; and the result is that the ministerial candidate has been elected by a small majority.

The opposition party seems to have trusted too much to the good of their cause, and the consciousness of knowing that they had the right on their side. They were too confident of success, and neglected to use the means. If they had all turned out and voted, as they should have done, the ministerial party would have been defeated.

Some of our contemporaries have spoken of false statements and misrepresentations being freely circulated, with a view of deceiving the electors. We never witnessed a contest in which this species of electioneering was so much resorted to as it was in the present case, against Mr. Bell. We know, of our personal knowledge, parties, near neighbors, who, while professing friendship and good will, made a free use of these cowardly weapons against him. We have also been told of instances in which "ledger influence" was freely called into use, and threats of suing made, to compel the electors to support the government candidate, and thus deprive them of the rights so dear to every British subject.

But in spite of all the unfair means used to influence the electors, Mr. Bell had a very respectable majority on the first day of the polling, and would have been elected had not some under current been at work amongst the Roman Catholic electors of the South Riding of Lanark and South Leeds. It is well known that in that Riding they hold the balance of power, and by voting in a body can, in the present state of Protestant parties, do much to turn the scale and control the elections. It was expected by all parties that this balance of power would be about equally divided, and such was the appearance of things until the close of the first day of the polling. But on the second day a change had taken place, and they went in a body for Mr. Shaw. It is supposed that in return for some promise or concession, of some kind, on his part, or on the part of his friends, some influence was brought to bear on them so powerfully as to deprive them entirely of the right of private judgment in the matter, and cause them to allow themselves to be driven to the polls in wagon loads, by their warm friends and admirers of the "Orange and Blue," in support of the domination of Lower Canada and the extravagance and corruption of our government. Henceforth, let no supporter of equal rights and privileges to all classes of people, support from such parties at the polls. Let the adherents of Romanism and Pusseyism—so nearly resembling each other in principle—remain in firm alliance. They are natural allies. They are the mainstay of the present ministry, both in Upper and Lower Canada. Independent men of every other shade of politics will soon be tired of their exclusiveness and domination. When a general election comes round, the country will be prepared for it.

We are unable to inform our readers of the precise nature of this midnight influence, which seems capable of pervading so large a community in so short a space of time. It may all come to light in due time, when these loving parties begin to quarrel over "pure love and good nature," but at present we can only surmise, what we have heard gravely hinted at, that bargains have been made in some shape or other. How else can we account for the fact that many of the most intelligent and influential of the Catholics, who asked Mr. Bell to come out, and without solicitation, pledged him their support, as the friend of equal rights, were working for him on Tuesday, and against him on Wednesday? It would be highly interesting to know what particular concessions have been made to the Catholics by Mr. Shaw and by the Orangemen? And is it true that the 12th of July and 5th of November celebrations are to be dispensed with; and the old party tans and party animosities are to be forgotten?

We have also been told that the Receiver General passed through the Division about the time of the election, and it may be that his mission had something to do with this knotty question.

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Should I again be your chosen Representative, you will, as formerly, always find me opposed to an extravagant and corrupt government.

Your obedient servant,
R. BELL.
Carleton Place, Oct 17, 1860.

A FEW weeks ago we made some few remarks in reference to ministers changing their religious for a political color, and canvassing for the election. And some of our neighbors have been insinuating that we referred to the course pursued by the Rev. Mr. Baker, of this place. Their suspicions were correct. It was him we meant. We were told, on what we considered good authority, that he had gone, from door to door, amongst the Catholics, telling them that a friend Mr. Shaw was to their interests. What large subscriptions he had given to build chapels, &c., how he had voted public money for nunneries and other institutions in Lower Canada. We have also been told that he used his influence with the government, to have the election in the North Riding brought on at the same time as that for the Bathurst Division, with a view to embarrass Mr. Bell's friends; and even boasted that the government would do that much for his party.

If these reports are not true, we will be most happy to contradict them in our columns. We trust we are not wanting in a proper respect for the sacred desk and ministerial character; but when we see clergymen descending from the pulpit and grovelling in the arena of politics, they must expect to be dealt with as politicians.

SAD CANOE ACCIDENT.

A correspondent writes to inform us of a melancholy accident, which occurred on Golden Lake, about thirteen miles from Eggnaville, on Tuesday the 19th inst. A gang of men—eight in number—in the employ of Col. McDonnell, Esq., left Eggnaville on the morning of the 9th, with the intention of going to Brennan's Creek Shanty, and when about half-way across Golden Lake—which is about 5 miles in width—the storm was so great that the canoe became unmanageable, the waves broke over her bow, and she gave a fearful plunge, engulfing all in a watery grave, with the exception of one man, by the name of John Gillis, who clung to the canoe, in which position he remained for four hours, when he at last got on an island, where he remained for the greater part of the night, and at last managed to reach shore nearly exhausted, to tell the sad tale of his companions. The names, as far as can be learned at present are, Alexander Chisholm, foreman, Eggnaville; Rodrick and Peter McCrea, Rorey, McDonnell, and Alexander Patterson, Glenora, C. E. The others are not known by name. As yet the bodies have not been found.

See the next advertisement of A. McArthur, Esq., in another column.

THE POPE'S POSITION.

When the Romans was about to withdraw its allegiance to the Papal Government, it was gravely asserted, on the part of His Holiness, that a certain temporal power was necessary for the independent discharge of his spiritual functions. Whether that were really a valid plea or not, the temporal power has been rapidly slipping from his grasp, till scarce its shadow remains behind. So sudden and so successful has been the invasion and conquest of Italy, that, ere this, it is not improbable Pope Pius IX has sought in flight, a refuge, and an asylum, which more than once his predecessors have had to avail themselves of.

And after all, considering the way in which he has been bolstered up, during the last ten years, with French bayonets, it does not appear obvious that his position would be much worse in any other country, surrounded by the same influences. A French garrison is just the same thing at Avignon that it is at Rome; and its powers of coercion, if applied at all, about as effectual at one place as at the other. If he go to Spain or to Austria, he will be no more dependent upon these countries than he now is upon France, since the revenues of the church will follow him, and Peter's pence will be as prolific as heretofore.

Since the correspondent of the London Times has informed the world that Canada is "chiefly a Catholic country," and the Orangemen have been so effectually snubbed, probably a resting place among the "faithful" of this new trans-Atlantic empire might not be unacceptably to His Holiness.

Nearer and nearer the waves of revolution are rolling, steadily advancing on all sides towards the Eternal City. Will they be arrested at the last moment, and only suffered to break against its walls, or will they too be overwhelmed by the popular tide? vanquished, but to rally with its former vigor; conquered only to regain its former independence.

REQUISITION TO MR. BELL.

NORTH RIDING OF LANARK.

TO ROBERT BELL, Esq.,
Carleton Place.

SIR,—We, the undersigned Electors of the North Riding of Lanark, respectfully and earnestly request you to come forward as a candidate for this Riding, and we pledge ourselves to use our best exertions to secure your return as our Representative.

October, 1860.

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,—Relying on your kind offer of support, I will be a candidate at the approaching election of a Representative for the North Riding of the County of Lanark.

It gives me much pleasure to know that after having represented the Riding in Parliament for many years, you desire to re-elect me.

My views on the leading political questions of the day have been so often explained, and are so well known to most of the Electors, that it is not necessary I should repeat them at present.

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October, 1860.

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,—Relying on your kind offer of support, I will be a candidate at the approaching election of a Representative for the North Riding of the County of Lanark.

It gives me much pleasure to know that after having represented the Riding in Parliament for many years, you desire to re-elect me.

My views on the leading political questions of the day have been so often explained, and are so well known to most of the Electors, that it is not necessary I should repeat them at present.

Should I again be your chosen Representative, you will, as formerly, always find me opposed to an extravagant and corrupt government.

Your obedient servant,
R. BELL.
Carleton Place, Oct 17, 1860.

A FEW weeks ago we made some few remarks in reference to ministers changing their religious for a political color, and canvassing for the election. And some of our neighbors have been insinuating that we referred to the course pursued by the Rev. Mr. Baker, of this place. Their suspicions were correct. It was him we meant. We were told, on what we considered good authority, that he had gone, from door to door, amongst the Catholics, telling them that a friend Mr. Shaw was to their interests. What large subscriptions he had given to build chapels, &c., how he had voted public money for nunneries and other institutions in Lower Canada. We have also been told that he used his influence with the government, to have the election in the North Riding brought on at the same time as that for the Bathurst Division, with a view to embarrass Mr. Bell's friends; and even boasted that the government would do that much for his party.

If these reports are not true, we will be most happy to contradict them in our columns. We trust we are not wanting in a proper respect for the sacred desk and ministerial character; but when we see clergymen descending from the pulpit and grovelling in the arena of politics, they must expect to be dealt with as politicians.

SAD CANOE ACCIDENT.

A correspondent writes to inform us of a melancholy accident, which occurred on Golden Lake, about thirteen miles from Eggnaville, on Tuesday the 19th inst. A gang of men—eight in number—in the employ of Col. McDonnell, Esq., left Eggnaville on the morning of the 9th, with the intention of going to Brennan's Creek Shanty, and when about half-way across Golden Lake—which is about 5 miles in width—the storm was so great that the canoe became unmanageable, the waves broke over her bow, and she gave a fearful plunge, engulfing all in a watery grave, with the exception of one man, by the name of John Gillis, who clung to the canoe, in which position he remained for four hours, when he at last got on an island, where he remained for the greater part of the night, and at last managed to reach shore nearly exhausted, to tell the sad tale of his companions. The names, as far as can be learned at present are, Alexander Chisholm, foreman, Eggnaville; Rodrick and Peter McCrea, Rorey, McDonnell, and Alexander Patterson, Glenora, C. E. The others are not known by name. As yet the bodies have not been found.

See the next advertisement of A. McArthur, Esq., in another column.

THE LATE DIFFICULTY.

We see by our English files that the recent Orange difficulty is being discussed at considerable length in Great Britain. The narrative of the Times' correspondent has furnished the chief basis upon which public opinion across the water is formed; and as that narrative was as highly colored as it was possible it could be without being untruthful, the general impression produced in Britain is altogether on the side of the Duke of Newcastle, and extremely derogatory to the Orange Order. Probably this is no more than might have been expected, from circumstances calculated to impress strongly outside observers, who, having no conception of the finer or more intricate points at issue, could only jump at conclusions which seemed the most obvious from their being the most superficial.

It is seldom indeed that we can "see ourselves as others see us," even if it were desirable we should do so, simply because others fail to see the motives and reasons which influence us. Blinded with passion and prejudice, one way or the other, as most of us are, it will not be until time has melted the event, and cooler judgments have pronounced upon its merits, that public opinion will be found to record a fair and impartial verdict.

If the bitter fruit this unfortunate event was destined to bear us, could have ended in whatever personal or local disappointment it occasioned, in this country, it would have been more patiently borne; but to have our weakness and our social distinctions and religious animosities held up before the gaze of a people whose good opinion we have done so much to win, is a further aggravation of the event, which, viewed in any light and under whatever mitigating circumstances, can only be regarded as most unfortunate.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—The Bridgeport (Ct.) Farmer says that a man named Videta, of Bridgeport, killed his two daughters with a hammer on Tuesday morning, and then attempted to kill himself by cutting his throat. The wound was a little too low, however, and he will probably recover. He is said to be in his right mind, and the cause for his killing his children, and then endeavoring to commit suicide, is not known.

The discovery of a new practicable route across the Isthmus to the Pacific is announced. It is through Nicaragua by the Rio Grande, a large river, navigable for steamboats 80 miles, to a splendid plateau adapted for a railway, and admitting of a transit of 123 miles to the Pacific. This discovery is a very important one.