

WHO MAY VOTE AT ELECTIONS.

From the Consolidated Statutes.

1. Every male person on the then last Assessment Roll, revised, corrected and in force in any City or Town entitled to send a Member or Members to the Legislative Assembly, as the owner or as the tenant or occupant of real property therein as bounded for municipal purposes, of the assessed value of three hundred dollars or upwards, or of the assessed yearly value of thirty dollars or upwards, or who is entered on such last revised and corrected Assessment Roll of Township, Parish or Place, as the owner, tenant or occupant of any real property which is within the limits of any such City or Town for the purpose of Representation, but not for municipal purposes, of the assessed value of two hundred dollars at least, or of the assessed yearly value of twenty dollars, or upwards, shall be entitled to vote at any Election of a Member to represent in the Legislative Council the Electoral Division of which such City or Town forms a part, and shall also be entitled to vote at any Election of a Member to represent in the Legislative Assembly the said City or Town; subject always to the provisions hereinafter contained:

2. Every male person entered on the then last Assessment Roll, revised, corrected and in force in any Parish, Township, Town, Village or Place, as the owner, tenant or occupant of real property therein as bounded for municipal purposes, of the assessed value of two hundred dollars at least, or of the assessed yearly value of twenty dollars, or upwards, shall be entitled to vote at any Election of a Member to represent in the Legislative Council the Electoral Division of which such Parish, Township, Town, Village or Place is included; subject always to the provisions hereinafter contained:

3. Whenever two or more persons, whether as being partners in business, joint tenants in common, or *par indivis*, are entered on such Assessment Roll as aforesaid, as the owners of any real property, or as tenants or occupants thereof, of such value, persons shall be entitled to vote and to be entered on the list of voters in respect of such property if the value of his part or share be sufficient to entitle him to vote at any Election for Members to represent in the Legislative Council or Assembly the Electoral Division within which such property is situated, if such property were assessed in his individual name. Except that if the property be held by any body corporate, no one of the members thereof shall be entitled to vote or to be entered on the list of voters, in respect of such property: And provided that in Upper Canada such persons, as in this sub-section mentioned, must establish their right before the Court of Revision or County Judge according to the provisions of the Assessment Laws, and be entered on the Assessment Roll accordingly. V. c. 82, s. 2.

4. And when any real property, although wholly within the same County, Riding or Electoral Division, nevertheless lies partly within the limits of one of the polling places, the person entitled to vote as the owner or occupant of such property may vote at either of the said polling places at his discretion. 22 V. c. 27, s. 3, part.

5. Polling shall take place two days from Nine o'clock of the forenoon, till Five o'clock in the afternoon.

The Deputy Returning Officer shall receive the vote of any person whose name he finds in the proper list of voters furnished to him, provided that such person shall, if required by any candidate, or the agent of such candidate, or the Deputy Returning Officer himself, take the following oath:—"I swear that you are [the name of the voter as entered on list] whose name is entered on the list of voters shown to you as a list subject of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization, and you are of the full age of 21 years—that you have not before voted at this election, either at this or at any other polling-place, and that you have not received anything, nor have you anything been promised to you, either directly or indirectly, in order to induce you to vote at the election. So help you God."

And no other oath or affirmation shall be required of any person whose name is entered on any such list of voters.

No Returning Officer, or Deputy Returning Officer shall grant, make or enter into any of the votes given at any election.

No stranger shall come into any parish, ward, township, &c., while the poll is open therein, nor shall any armed person approach within two miles of the polls. Party signs, flags, &c., shall not be carried during any election, or within eight days before it. Party badges shall not be used during election or eight days before it. All taverns &c., are to be strictly closed during the polling days.

6. The following persons shall be deemed guilty of bribery, and punishable accordingly.

Every person who shall directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, give, lend or agree to give or lend or shall offer, or promise to procure, or endeavor to procure any money or valuable consideration to or for any voter, or to or for any other person on behalf of any voter, or to or for any other person, in order to induce, or shall corruptly do any such act as aforesaid, on account of such voter having voted or refrained from voting at any election.

Every person who shall directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, give, or offer, promise, or endeavor to procure, or shall corruptly do any such act as aforesaid, to or for any voter, or to or for any other person on behalf of any voter, or to or for any other person, in order to induce, or shall corruptly do any such act as aforesaid, on account of such voter having voted or refrained from voting at any election.

Every person who shall make any gift, loan, offer, promise, or endeavor to procure, or shall corruptly do any such act as aforesaid, to or for any person in order to induce such person to procure the return of any person to serve in Parliament, or the vote of any voter at any election.

Every person who shall upon or in consequence of any such gift, loan, &c., procure the return of any person or the vote of any voter.

Every person who shall advance, or pay, or cause to be advanced, &c., any money to or to the use of any other person, with the intent that such money or any part thereof shall be expended in bribery at any election, or who shall knowingly pay or cause to be paid any money to any person in discharge, or repayment of any money wholly or in part expended in bribery at any election.

Any such persons shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to forfeit the sum of two hundred dollars to any person who shall sue for the same with full costs of suit.

The following persons shall also be deemed guilty of bribery:

Every voter contracting to vote for money, gift, loan, &c.

Every voter who after such election receives money, gift, loan, &c., for voting or refraining from voting.

And such persons shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to forfeit the sum of two hundred dollars to any person who shall sue for the same with full costs of suit.

THE LOSS OF THE CANADIAN.

The total wreck of the fine steamship Canadian and the presumed loss of eleven lives is a disaster which will excite a feeling throughout Canada. It is indeed a severe blow to our line of ocean steamships, whose success had been to be established, not only in the loss of a valuable ship, but in the number of passengers which another addition to the series of losses beginning with the Indian, Canadian and Hungarian, must awaken in the minds of the travelling public.

The Canadian left Quebec on Saturday the 1st of June, under the command of Captain Graham, carrying the Canadian mails for Europe and a living freight of one hundred and ninety-two souls. At 8 o'clock of the 4th inst., she had reached within 80 miles of Belle Isle, a small island which gives the name to the straits of Belle Isle, between Newfoundland and Labrador, now well-known as an important feature in the route of Canadian steamships. At this point Capt. Graham told the crew to anchor, and the ship was seen to be in a position to anchor within thirty minutes. The passengers and crew were secured in the boats, and as there is a difference of eleven between those landed and the number said to be on board, it may be presumed there has been a loss of life to that extent. The boats landed at the point of the straits of Belle Isle, and the Canadian was seen to be in a position to anchor within thirty minutes. The passengers and crew were secured in the boats, and as there is a difference of eleven between those landed and the number said to be on board, it may be presumed there has been a loss of life to that extent.

The Canadian was a new iron ship, one of the finest of the line, and was built on the Clyde. The following list of passengers was published by the Quebec papers on her departure on the 1st instant:

Per Steamship "Canadian," Graham, for Liverpool:—From Quebec—Mr. J. Coates, wife and infant; Rev. Mr. Gleason, Mrs. Creser, Mrs. McCaul and child, Mr. Meale, Capt. Wickham, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Noble and child, Mr. Brady, Mr. McKay, From Montreal—Mr. Gault, Fred Ashley, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Norris, Mr. P. Brandon, From Toronto—Mrs. Dr. Dayle, Miss Bird, Miss Ardah, Mr. Brown, Mr. Ardah and lady from Hamilton—J. Young, Mr. Thompson. From Chicago—S. H. Mayhew, G. W. Mayhew, A. Heathcote. From New York—John Hershey. From Portland—T. L. Sykes and wife. From Glenville—Miss McFie, Mr. McFie from New Orleans—J. B. Scott, A. R. Harrison, Mr. Gilmore and servant, Mr. R. W. Dean. From Cincinnati—G. L. Rathbone. Returning from England—Miss Plow—51 cabin and 60 steerage.

CAPTURE OF SUBMARINE ON THE LAKE COOK.—On the 25th some fishermen were engaged at their usual avocation outside Kincardine harbor, when the nets were found to be entangled in something. After some trouble they succeeded in drawing them in, and to their astonishment discovered that two of those monsters of the deep known as the basking sharks had their tails entangled in them. The animals made no attempt to escape, having been, it is supposed, overcome by the fright, and ropes having been tied to their tails, they allowed themselves to be quietly towed ashore. They were measured, and one from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail was 28 feet long, and the other 26. Two tons of blubber was taken from each of them. It is supposed that a number of sharks must have been outside of the harbor, as a revenue cutter afterwards met another about the same place. There being a harpoon on board, it was immediately prepared, and started into the shark's side, which at once started off at full speed. All the rope of the harpoon was soon run out, and the animal did not stop until it had made four or five turns around the cutter, and then it was towed away and such was its strength and the violence of its struggle that it drew the vessel several miles out of its course, while the blood from the wound inflicted by the harpoon tinged the sea around it. Finally the rope snapped, and the monster escaped. —*Cork Examiner.*

The Quicksilver mines of New Almaden, California are in full operation. Their yield is immense. The company is now building a new furnace, reported to be five times the capacity of the old one. A new lead has been discovered by sluicing off the dirt from about an old furnace stand. The workers have reached the depth of eighteen feet below the surface and the quicksilver is still found in little globules so thick that a stream almost follows the stroke of the pick. Quicksilver is worth about 45 cents per pound, and six men are daily sluicing out between \$800 and \$900 worth.

THE CROPS.

LINCOLN.—A gentleman from Smithville, informs us that, in the Western Townships of this County, the crops look remarkably well considering how very backward the season has been. From some of the Townships of Welland we hear equally favorable accounts. —*St. Catharines Post.*

OXFORD.—Fall Wheat will not be as abundant as a previous season, owing partly to the frosts in the spring, and partly to the disposition of the farmers to try other crops. Appearances are favorable to all the spring grains, and should warm rains at intervals be bestowed, best will be plentiful and the out of hay countries: Oats look well, and peas and beans are in the field. The crops in this County there is a great breadth of these sown. Altogether, the promise is cheering, despite the mutterings of discontent that prevailed a fortnight since. —*Woodstock Times.*

The Marine Insurance Companies of New York have resolved to improve the rate on United States vessels; four or five and in some cases six per cent being charged. It is stated that this measure has been resorted to on account of authentic information of the fitting out of Privateers carrying letters of marque from the Southern Confederacy.

During a storm on Lake Ontario, on Wednesday morning, several rafts in tow of the steamer *Hercules* were broken up, and about 200,000 feet of timber, worth upwards of \$40,000, scattered adrift. The loss will fall principally upon Mr. A. McAdam, of Quebec, who owned \$30,000 of the 275,000 feet in tow.

RED RIVER.—The Red River settlement has again suffered from a flood; on the 1st of May, the whole country was under water for many miles. At Pembina the people had abandoned their dwellings, and were camped with their cattle on Stony mountains and other high lands. The amount of damage was enormous, and at last advice the water was still rising.

Plate glass is recommended as a preventive against burglars. Whenever the burglar enters the house, he must either give up the job, or he must employ force that will alarm any but the most dexterous burglar. The best diamond can only scratch the surface of plate glass, and it requires heavy pressure to complete the cleavage.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SYNOD.

ELECTION OF BISHOP.

On Wednesday the 12th instant the Synod of the new Eastern Diocese, set off from the original one of Toronto met in this city, (Kingston) to elect its first Bishop. The clergy and lay delegates assembled at St. George's Church at 11 a. m. for Divine service, when the preacher for the day, the Rev. Salter Givens, incumbent of St. Paul's Church, Yorkville, Toronto, delivered a sermon appropriate to the occasion from Roman XIV. 19, abounding with references to existing circumstances, and affecting ones of the past. After the administration of the Holy Communion, committees were appointed to scrutinize the objections to contested votes, &c., and the Synod adjourned until 4 p. m., to meet again for the purpose of election, in the west wing of the City Hall.

At the appointed hour the members of Synod re-assembled, and the reports of the different committees being presented, it became necessary for the Synod to consider the objections to the votes of the Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett and H. Mulkins, Military and Penitentiary chaplains. The Rev. J. B. Worrell appeared on the part of the objectors, and advanced sundry positions, which, in view to disqualify the aforesaid gentlemen from voting. The defence was ably and forcibly maintained by the reverend gentlemen of the clergy of the Synod, their right of voting was affirmed. Three clergymen in Deacons' orders were also objected to, but the objection in this case was not sustained. On the 13th the Synod met in St. George's Church for Divine service, and this over, they again adjourned to the large room in the City Buildings occupied on the previous day. The rolls being called by the respective Secretaries, the Bishop of Toronto proceeded with his address as chairman of the session. A letter was then read by the Chancellor of the Diocese, the Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, from the opposing candidate, advising his name from the contest by the advice of his friends, seeing that the prospect of his success was so problematical.

At this stage of proceedings, the delegate for St. George's, Kingston, James Henderson, Esq., attempted to introduce a resolution the purport of which was to effect an unanimous ballot for the Rev. J. Travers Lewis, L.L.D., of Trinity College, Dublin, and Rector of Brookville, in the proposed Diocese. Unfortunately the purport of this resolution was misunderstood by the Bishop and the Chancellor, and being ruled as out of order it was withdrawn. In this emergency the delegates withdrew from the hall. The ballot then proceeded, when the secretaries ascertained that thirty-one clerical votes were cast for the Rev. Dr. Lewis and one for the Ven. Archdeacon Bethune, and of the representatives of parishes, thirty-nine voted for the former, one for the latter, and one for the Rev. W. Macaulay, Rector of Pictou. The Rev. Dr. Lewis was accordingly elected Bishop of the Diocese. The Chancellor then conducted the Rev. gentleman to a seat beside the Bishop, where he received the congratulations of his Lordship and the Synod. The Synod then called upon by the Bishop to name the new see, when, after a slight discussion, he then proceeded to designate the new Diocese as that of Ontario. The ballot for delegates to the Provincial Synod was then proceeded with, when twelve clergymen and twelve laymen were elected for that assembly at Montreal on the 10th of September next, under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Bishop of that Diocese. The Synod then appointed a committee to draft a valedictory address to the Bishop of Toronto, and its proceedings were finally closed by the benediction of the presiding Bishop.

LATEST FROM THE WAR.

PORTSMOUTH MONROE, June 8.

This has been an exciting and sorrowful day at Old Point Comfort. General Butler having learned that the rebels were gathering in an entrenched camp with strong batteries at Great Bethel, nine miles from Hampton, on the Yorktown road, he deemed it necessary to dislodge them. Accordingly movements were made last night, from Fort Monroe and Newport News. About midnight, Col. Duryea's Zouaves and Col. Townsend's Albany regiment, composed of two regiments of six large battalions, manned by the naval brigade, took up the line of march, the former some two miles in advance of the latter. At the same time Col. Red's regiment, and attachments of the Vermont and Massachusetts regiments at Newport moved forward to form a junction with the regulars at Great Bethel, about half way between Hampton and Great Bethel. The Zouaves passed Little Bethel about 4 a. m. Col. Red's regiment arrived and took up a position at the intersection of the roads. Not understanding the signal, the German regiment, in the darkness of the morning, fired upon Col. Red's column, marching in close order and led by Lieut. Butler, with two pieces of artillery. Other accounts say that Col. Townsend's regiment fired first. At all events, the fire of the Albany regiment was harmless, while that of the Germans was fatal, killing one man and wounding seriously two others, with several other slight casualties. The Albany regiment, being back of the German's, discovered from the accretions left on the field that the supposed enemy was a friend. They had in the meantime fired nine rounds with small arms and field pieces. The Zouaves, hearing the firing, turned and also fired upon the Albany boys. At day-break Col. Allen and Col. Carr's regiments moved from the rear of the fortress to support the main body.

The mistake at Little Bethel having been ascertained, the buildings were burned and a Major with two prominent secessionists, named Livery and Whiting, were made prisoners.

The troops then advanced upon Great Bethel in the following order, viz., the Zouaves, Col. Bendix, Lieut. Col. Washburn, Col. Allen and Col. Carr. At that point our regiments formed and successively endeavored to take a large masked secession battery. The effort was futile. Our three small pieces of artillery were not able to cope with the heavy rifle cannon of the Rebels, according to some accounts being thirty in number.

The rebel battery was completely masked, so that no men could be seen and only the flashes of the guns. There were probably less than 1,000 men behind the batteries of the rebels. A well-concerted movement might have secured the position, but Brig. Gen. Pierce thought that the expedition appeared to have lost his presence of mind, and the Troy regiment stood for an hour exposed to a galling fire, when an order to retreat was at last given, but at that moment Lieut. Greble, of the United States army and in command of the artillery, was struck by a cannon ball and instantly killed. He had spiked his gun and was gallantly endeavoring to withdraw his command.

Capt. Geo. W. Wilson, of the Troy regiment, after the order to retreat was given, took possession of the gun, and with Quartermaster McCarter, brought it off the field, with the corpse of the beloved Lieutenant. Both were brought to Troy Monroe this evening.

There are probably about 25 killed and

100 of the federal troops wounded.

Lieutenant Butler deserves the greatest credit for bringing off the killed and wounded. Several of the latter are now in the hospital here. Colonel McCaskey's regiment formed a reserve. Colonel Hawkins' regiment moved from Newport News during the day, and an armed force went up to Newport News expecting the Confederates. All the regiments are now probably up at their former places.

Great indignation is manifested against Brigadier General Pierce.

General Butler has been doing all in his power to save our men and the honour of the cause.

Washington, June 11.

From the best available sources it is believed the entire secession forces of Virginia do not exceed 50,000,000.

General Beauregard has issued a proclamation from Manassas Junction, extravagantly picturing the deplorable consequences of the expected invasion of the Federal troops.

New York, June 11.

The Herald's account of the affair at Bethel states that after the unfortunate mistake was rectified, the forces comprising the 1st, 2nd and 3rd New York regiments, joined by detachments of the 4th Massachusetts, and 7th and 9th New York regiments, with two light field pieces, under Lieut. Greble, came upon an advanced guard of rebels, defeated them, and drove them back taking thirty prisoners including a major and Lieutenant, when they advanced on Big Bethel, in York county, where it came upon the enemy 4,000 strong and drove right into them. They were in a position to capture six heavy batteries mounting 6 and 12 pounders and heavy rifle cannon.

Lieut. Greble returned the intensely hot fire of the enemy.

Both Duryea's Zouaves and Hairkin's regiment charged up to the batteries, but could not pass the ditch, and were compelled to fall back after two hours contest.

The ammunition gave out, and the forces retired in perfect order.

The Tribune's report says all but one rifle gun of the enemy were silenced, and that when the Zouaves charged, the enemy scattered, but were killed.

Not more than half the force was brought into action at once, and if a concerted movement had been ordered, the place would have been captured.

Lieut. Greble's body was gallantly saved by being brought off the field on his own caisson.

Washington, June 11.

There is a great excitement here over the news of the conflict at Great Bethel.

It is the general opinion among military men that there was gross mismanagement and bad leadership on the side of the Federal forces.

The secessionists are looking up, emboldened by the repulse of our troops.

A prominent Baltimorean now in this city states that several secessionists are again firing in Baltimore, and that Gen. Banks is striving to keep the rebels in check.

The border warfare between Maryland and Virginia is becoming very bitter.

Washington, June 11.

The most satisfactory assurances are received from Belgium that there will be no recognition of the Southern Confederacy by any form by that Government.

An entirely friendly feeling towards the United States is manifested. The statements which the Confederates put forth in regard to the supplies of arms imported by them from that country are ascertained, on undoubted authority, to have been very greatly exaggerated.

Washington, June 12.

The secession papers in Baltimore to-day are falsifying monstrously about the affair at Great Bethel.

The Sun says 1,000 Federal troops were killed and wounded during the conflict. These misstatements are probably made for effect, in the hope of influencing the Congressional elections in Maryland, which take place to-morrow. The Government is fully prepared to check any outbreak which may occur to-morrow in Baltimore during the election.

Steamers are now at Washington navy yard, fully armed and with steam up, ready to start at a moment's notice.

The Federal troops are gradually pushing their way in the direction of Fairfax Court House, strengthening the lines of communication as they go.

Cincinnati, June 12.

A special despatch to the Gazette from Grafton, says that a company of rebel cavalry eighty strong, came up from Huttonsville last night to Beverly, and committed various outrages on the Union men.

The secession cavalry have been scouting the country around Beverly every night harassing the Union men.

Col. Wallace left Cumberland with a part of his command to attack the secession camp, 20 miles west, on Thursday morning.

Gen. Patterson had not arrived at Cumberland.

Another brilliant march had been made by Capt. Miller, of the 15th Ohio regiment, with 40 of his men, he left Rowellburg, on Cheat River, on Sunday night, and marched 30 miles to St. George, Tucker County. He entered the town before 4 o'clock on Monday morning, took a dozen prisoners, seized some important correspondence, and captured two secession flags. All the militia of that county had been ordered by Gen. Letort to march that day, and proceeded to Huttonsville with all the arms they could procure, and join Col. Porterfield's command. Capt. Miller prevented the meeting. A small reinforcement was sent down to Rowellburg to-day. There has been wonderful developments and change of feeling in Tucker county since Capt. Miller's raid.

Chambersburg, June 13.

Col. Lewis Wallace, with a portion of the Indiana regiment, left Chambersburg for Romney, Va., on the 11th inst., where he surprised, and after a sharp conflict, completely routed 800 secessionist troops, capturing some prisoners, killing two, wounding one, and taking some camp equipment, provisions and material stores; only one Federal soldier was slightly wounded, the victors returned to Chambersburg to-day.

The Post's Washington despatch says excitement exists from a rumor that Beauregard is marching on Washington at the head of a large force, and that effect having been received at the War Department.

Washington, June 12.

Lieut. Butler to-day brought official despatches of the actual engagement under Col. Prince, they do not essentially vary from the published accounts. It is therein stated that of the fourteen federal troops killed eight fell by the hands of their friends, by mistake, as heretofore explained, and that the number of the wounded was 45.

New York, June 12.

The Steamer *North Star* brings California mails and specie to May 21st, and Panama papers to the 6th of June.

Advice from Carthage reports that Mosqueras had beaten the Government forces in two battles, the first of which was the 25th of April. The latter lost 1,300 killed and wounded. The second occurred near Bogota, and Mosqueras is doubtless in the capital.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE,

Saturday, June 19, 1861.

The paper published under the auspices of a few of the respectables of the Almonte village, has in its last issue gone thoroughly "loose," in an article which the committee supposes to be a leader. It makes an attack, in the bitterness of being foiled on the Galbraith ticket, on Mr. Bell, the only candidate now before the electors of the North Riding. Coming from a paper issued as an organ of the Reform party, and openly announced as such, it must be a matter of surprise to the leaders of the Reform party in the North Riding, that such an article as that headed "Who shall be our Representative in the next Parliament?" could have found admission to its columns. Leaving out of the question altogether the low personal scurrility directed against Mr. Bell, the author of the article in question has, on one fell swoop swept away all the party lines of demarcation, and unblushingly done the piebald and bizarre livery of the coalition ministry, like a drowning wretch grasping at a straw, the writer in the *Express*, rushes to an outpouring of Billingsgate wrath and diatribe in order to cover the ignominious failure of the Galbraith scheme.

The fact is, that for some months past, a very select few of the Almonte denizens have been endeavoring to discuss the prospective prosperity of the village—the commercial importance of themselves, and to build political platforms for all and sundry the politicians of United Canada, and also to pitch upon a man who would devote himself to the conflicting interests of a small clique, whose political principles ranged from the high Toryism of the old school down to the most modern edition of clear Gritism.

For this purpose they pitched on Mr. Galbraith, that gentleman holding the same political views as Mr. Bell, would not fall in with the ideas of those who, in times past denounced the member for the North Riding for having opposed Mr. George Brown on the Seat of Government question, and consequently refused to come forward as a candidate for Parliament in the approaching general election. We admire Mr. Galbraith's decision; he is eminently fitted for a rural life, with an occasional visit to the Municipal Hall of the County Town, but place him in the sphere of a legislator for a Province such as Canada, and certain we are, that Mr. Galbraith does not possess the intellectual qualities to enable him to rise to the circumstances. However, apart from these considerations, perhaps are Mr. Galbraith reads these lines, a new light may have dawned on his mind—an awakening consciousness that he was to have been made the hobby—the stalking horse, on which a rabid ministerialism was to have rode into the halls of legislation, "booted, spurred and ready for the fray"—perhaps amidst the host of intelligent, honorable and well-meaning Reformers of Ramsey, he was not the only one who traced the Jesuitism of a conspiracy, and shrunk from becoming the tool of a reckless clique, who would any day sacrifice principle for power—a good name for the attainment of some questionable position in the political world. Again we say Mr. Galbraith is to be praised for the good sense he has displayed in avoiding the trouble and turmoil of a local contest—not a political one, certainly, independently of being made the scape-goat of an ultra Conservative minority.

Consistency is a jewel of rare price, and poor humanity has always a certain margin allowed in the newspaper world for eccentric movements, but that a would-be organ like the *Express*, started under the Reform banner, could have so far forgot the common principles of that party as to become the Billingsgate mouthpiece of a few "loose fish," is enough to disgust every honest Reformer in the North Riding, and we trust that the course of the *Express* at the present time will be borne in mind.

The Montreal Commercial Advertiser gives currency to a report which does not otherwise seem to be well founded, that Mr. Galt has resigned his position as Minister of Finance.

RESIGNATION OF MR. ROSE.

APPOINTMENT OF MR. CAUCHON.

An event has occurred at Quebec, which in Ministerial circles, it is said, was expected for some time but which is probably a dodge on the part of Mr. Rose to secure popularity at the coming election. He appears inclined to abandon the sinking ship of the Coalition government and has sent in his resignation as Commissioner of Public Works. His resignation has been accepted and more French element introduced into the Cabinet, in the person of Mr. Cauchon, the editor of *Le Journal de Quebec*, who has been appointed to the important post. Mr. Cauchon was sworn in on Thursday. The Hon. John Rose held the office of Solicitor General for Lower Canada from the 26th of November 1857, to the 1st of August 1858. He was elected in the Sixth parliament in January 1858, for the Centre division in Montreal and was appointed a member of the Executive Council on the 6th of August 1858 accepting the office of Receiver General, which on the following day he changed by means of the "double shuffle" for the Solicitor Generalship of Lower Canada. This office he held until 11th of January 1859 when he was made Chief Commissioner of Public Works. We have no doubt the change will be very gratifying to the French Canadians but will tend to increase the dissatisfaction which exists in Upper Canada.

The *Newer* says, "the change is important so far as the personnel of the Cabinet is concerned. Mr. Rose is of British origin, Mr. Cauchon of French. Both are representative men—Mr. Rose of the spirit of enterprise which actuated the British residents of Montreal—Mr. Cauchon of the French element of Lower Canada, cherishing all their associations of race, and clinging to the inherited language and customs of the Lower Province with all the tenacity which characterizes the French Canadians. The appointment we doubt not will be acceptable to the French in Lower Canada, though we should not wonder if it increased the cry against French domination in this section."

The "Globe" in an article commenting on the change says:—

"As usual the ministerial press denied the assertion of the Lower Canadian journals that Mr. Rose had resigned his place as Commissioner of Public Works, and yet it was true. Mr. Cauchon was yesterday sworn in as his successor. The change is a significant one, and ought to help the condemnation of the ministry in Upper Canada. Mr. Rose is the representative of a section of the British inhabitants of Lower Canada, not the best section we admit, but still superior in their knowledge of and regard for the feelings of Upper Canada, to any section of the French people. Mr. Cauchon is the representative of the most narrow and bigoted class of the French Canadians. He is a most virulent denouncer of everything English; he has again and again declared it was impossible ever to consent to any change in the state of the representation, and has threatened us with the interference of the French Emperor, if anything of the kind is attempted. The appointment of such an individual at the present moment is an insult to the people of Upper Canada. We understand well that the ministry will yield nothing to the western majority, but they might have spared us the defiance which they have thrown out in the appointment of Mr. Cauchon. They were quite sufficiently opposed to all concession without Mr. Cauchon being brought into the Cabinet to confirm their determination."

The appointment of Mr. Cauchon to the department which controls the erection of the Ottawa buildings is also a noteworthy fact. Mr. Cauchon has always opposed the claims of Ottawa to be the Seat of Government, and to take advantage of any opportunity which may arise to place difficulties in the way of the completion of the buildings."

ELECTION NEWS.

In the North Riding of Lanark, the prospects of the return of Mr. Bell by acclamation are good. There was a report that D. Galbraith, Esq., had come forward in opposition, but we believe that it was without foundation, and no Conservative candidate would have any chance.

The South Riding of Lanark has the late member in the field—Col. Playfair, who has addressed the electors in a long document, in which he trumpets his deeds parliamentary, under the head of "Central Canada expects every man to do his duty."

Col. Playfair in his address attempts a defence of his Parliamentary course to the Reformers, and justifies himself for changing a few of the planks of his electioneering platform by asserting that the Reformers never claimed him as one of their party, but only voted for him as the least of two evils; but there were slips in his Parliamentary career which neither party acknowledges as belonging to their platform, which are carefully ignored, and no allusion made in his colloquial address to the electors. He amuses them with familiar balderdash of past times, and wishes to impress them strongly with a proper conception of the tremendous efforts he made to sustain the Queen's decision on the Seat of Government question, and appears to be impressed himself with the conviction that on his own ancient military shoulders rested the whole responsibility of bringing her Majesty's recommendation to a happy fruition. The gallant Colonel, however, makes no mention of his concurrence in the money grants to the Grand Trunk Company—his backing the Ministry in the Russell and Quebec election frauds—his utter denying of the right of the elective franchise to over 300,000 of his fellow-citizens of Canada West, &c. He has never shirked a single vote, he says. We believe him—he has stuck to the Ministry like a parasite. Probably Carleton Place will be honored with a visit and an explanation.

Mr. W. O. Buell has addressed the electors of the South Riding of Lanark, soliciting their suffrages as a candidate for Parliament, in a lengthy document which evinces undoubted ability, enunciating a political platform, which if carried out, would be an unblemished one as a whole. His view of the political parties in the South Riding, we opine, is a correct one, that the Roman Catholic party is a distinct one from the Reformers and Conservatives is a truism, not

only in the South Riding of Lanark, but throughout the whole Province. The candidate who is most profuse in his promises to that party will receive their support. The independent manner in which Mr. Buell lays open this point deserves commendation. In the section of the address in reference to representation by population, Mr. Buell is obscure and clouds the question. He also totally omits to mention whether he sides with the coalition ministry or the Opposition. The conclusion of his address, however, is patriotic, and does honor to the author.

In the County