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Partem

A Crack-Speed to the Canada-Bound.
FROM THE LONDON PUNCH.
God speed you, Guards and Rifles, line-regiment
and Artillery,
Punch flings his old shoe after you, and drains his
glass of Sillery,
And here's his toast, "May blisters and roast, at
your heels, and clothes and hair,
Ne'er fall your pluck, and, here's good luck, sto
arms and legs unifying."
The St. Lawrence has its sleets and fogs, its ic
wind keen and frore;
On sea there's storms before and frost up
the shore;
In the long, long march, through pine and larch
and snow, treaded it so;
With the icy breath of a sleazebag death abo

But John Bull clothes your bellies and your backs
with food and furs,
And in your own brave veins the blood of manhood
cheerily stirs;
So if there's pish in meat and drink, and manly
hearts beside,
All safe you'll land, and to arms you'll stand, when
rolls St. Lawrence tide.
And the blessing of your country, in a d country,
women take
Will cling and clasp about you, as hearty blessings

do
Surpassing warmth of food and fire, from heart to
head, and will rattle, austerely, and rough slip
And England's whip and waterfalls will clasp
her every son.
There are bonfires, chimes among men, there are
heads all grizzly grey,
There are the winds, the winds, the winds, and rough slip
that none would stay;
There's gentle blood and ships, there's noblemen
and chieftain,
For suffering and for danger's common day
bounte.
The foolish Goodman flings his crust of pepper
away,
And some work as lightly a thought set to say;
From clasp, bounder, and dawning moon and han-
ding-field, he's there,
To face the cold that others flee, and fire as, others
fare.
And some have wives and children, sweet as,
and vents deep,
Warm hearts for icy darkness, full cups for sor-
cher;
From the great to the private, not one among
them all.


But Blithedale makes his sacrifice, he is great to be small.

And shall we grudge them a comfort, that pursue ours can pay.

A God speed and a greeting, as they sail upon their way?

Blow fair, ye winds; be merciful, grim winter, to our brave,

May blessings serve to strengthen, our prayers have power to save!



The Colonial Empire.
DAILY EDITION.
ST. JOHN, FRIDAY, JAN. 17, 1862.
The Hon. Mr. Tilley on the Ballot.
It frequently happens that when people go

We reproduce this report, reserving comment for a future occasion. The people will readily

make up your minds as to the correctness or otherwise of Mr. Tilly's statements, and we hope to hear from our correspondents throughout the Province on the subject.

VOTE BY BALLOT.—A meeting convened by the Committee of the Ballot society, was held on Monday evening, the 10th inst., at the residence of Mr. S. L. Tilly, cashier secretary of New Brunswick, the reason why the practice of voting by ballot was introduced into that province, was explained by Mr. Tilly, and the appropriateness of a day of general mourning for such a purpose was demonstrated by the very presence of the audience, not only of the members of the society, but of a large number of persons who were present. It was explained that as Mr. Tilly leaves England immediately, no other meeting was available.

At the first, who presided, having briefly stated the object of the meeting, and observed that if the ballot was, as has been said

that they were close to one of the states in which the ballot operated.

Timothy Leary, explaining that under the old law of New Brunswick every man was entitled to a vote who was assessed upon an income of £100 a year, or who possessed property worth £100 a year, said that the basis of the assessment roll consisted of the list of voters. The register was subject to revision every year. The arrangements in the registration office were such that the members of the committee had put to him certain questions, before answering which he thought it best to say that some who voted for the Conservatives were not Conservatives, and might be so one day. He had been asked, however, why the law was adopted in New Brunswick? The reply was that it was adopted because it was the only one that would give the vote to more general people. With open voting many persons abstained from voting from the desire not to offend on other causes. The next question to him was

In the course of a conversation, in which Mr. J. M. Marston, the chairman, and Mr. Tilley, the secretary, were present, it was ascertained that a rather large expense in favour of the ballot was that it avoided the expense and inconvenience of a general election. It was also ascertained that, first, wasn't it was adopted in New Brunswick there were no instances of personation; but that, secondly, it was not necessary of compelling persons having no knowledge and no interest to be acquainted with the persons of the electors at the polling booths, effectually guarded against fraud.

On the motion of Mr. E. Marston, seconded by Mr. J. A. a resolution was passed to the effect that the committee should be empowered to bring a petition, that the fact of our colonies seriously and seriously incorporating vote by ballot with their present system of voting by ballot, and that, working wherever adopted, cannot fail to promote that growth and maturity of public opinion by which, according to one of the leading opponents of the ballot, it is not necessary to be settled. This committee, therefore, congratulates the friends of the ballot on the adoption of the ballot by the legislature of New Brunswick to the colony in the province of New Brunswick; and this committee begs leave to tender its sincere thanks to the friends of the ballot for their attendance here this evening, and for their clear and satisfactory account of the working of the ballot in the colony of New Brunswick and government of the colony of New Brunswick.

A brief acknowledgment from Mr. Tilley, the pro-

Great Salt Lake.

From an interesting description of the Great Salt Lake, which we find in the Philadelphia Ledger, we make the following extracts:

Away out in the western wilds, some three hundred miles from the very edge of Mountains, and amidst other and loftier mountains still, there exists one of the most remarkable natural curiosities in the world—the Great Salt Lake.

All the streams and rivers, which run into Salt Lake, are so brackish, that the water in them, and what is remarkable, none of them find their way out of it. There are no outlets to the great lake; it receives the waters of several large rivers, swollen annually by their mountainous sources, and the waters of the United States are the waters of the lake increased during the seasons of the most copious flowing of these rivers. What becomes of the water is a question solvable only by the universal gas laws, which keep the waters with these circumstances limited in equilibrium, as the same is done in an immeasurably grander scale with the waters of the great oceans of the world.—Great Salt Lake, Government survey, which was completed in 1850, is two hundred and ninety-ninety miles in circumference on the shore line. The shore line, as it is called, would make it much more extensive than the United States, for the waters of the lake are driven by the frequent and violent winds which sweep over its surface, chasing the waters in rolling waves, far out upon the salt marshes and sandy plains. The lake is so large, that it is not possible to see the south as it is wide. There are several islands in the lake, which obstruct the view of the whole surface. Of these Antelope Island is the largest. It is sixteen miles long and twenty miles wide, and it rises three thousand feet above the level of the lake. These islands are all similar in appearance, being low, rocky barren mountains, ranging from south, the sea is visible. The islands are coarse, and will sustain in that region. One of the mountain islands are found innumerable quantities of wild water-fowl, such as geese, ducks, white brant, blue herons, cormorants, and other birds. The islands are found so thick upon the ground, in favorite spots, that it is impossible to walk without trampling upon them. These fowl find their food in the rivers and the lake, and they fly into the air, getting rid of their kind and into the waters of the lake. A deep, dark colored substance is washed to the shore, which on the shore sometimes resembles very small dried leaves, and the water looks like mud; this substance is the excrement of the small birds, when disturbed it emits a most nauseating