The Chronicle.

Saint John, N.B., August 20, 1856.

[illegible] ON LAW.

[illegible] a change in the provisions of the Election Scheme which forms the [illegible] upon an ungrateful people [illegible] an Executive whose sickly and worthless existence ended in convulsions. Although the good cause of Liberalism has, for a time, been blighted, some hopes of its revival may still be cherished, if this admirable arrangement for exemplary suffering just so far, and in just such a manner as is calculated to serve the selfish party interests [illegible] be allowed to remain unmolested, and to become the basis of our future [illegible]. The [illegible] clamored at the [illegible] being made in a law so [illegible] and can hardly restrain itself from indulging in profound moral reflections on the instability which seems to be the peculiar feature of the legislation of this Province.

It may, indeed, seem very hard to the *Courier* and its friends, that a measure so very carefully devised by the late government for the patriotic purpose of securing and perpetuating the ascendancy of their party should thus be threatened with an impeachment or shattering by quite other rules than those at whose expense it benefit it was designed. It certainly is a sad thing to reflect upon, that an Act of the Legislature so important in its character, should have the wisdom of its provisions called into question by the press and by the public men generally, before it has had a chance of proving its excellence by an experience of its actual working. This may be a deplorable state of affairs; but it is, which have we to thank for it? Are we to shut our eyes and refuse to look at a single glance is sufficient to reveal to every intelligent man who may choose to read [illegible] particulars of the Act of Assembly [illegible] probably would be, which in an [illegible] partizans and plant to use it [illegible] political evil by the [illegible] to wait until a decisive [illegible] taken root and established itself in the whole system, before we think of applying a remedy? Such a mode of [illegible] may perhaps suit the *Courier*'s Liberal notions of progress in legislation, but it agrees [illegible] our common ideas of patriotism.

[illegible] those who stick to effect [illegible] in the new Election Law, to point out [illegible] they desire. It is not our [illegible] to specify the amendments which have struck us as necessary, although we may, on another occasion, indicate some of the changes which we expect. In the meantime, it may be [illegible] to call the attention of our readers to the fact that the authors and [illegible] the men who composed the late administration, view with a [illegible] horror an [illegible] on the principles on which their [illegible] Election Law is based. They cannot [illegible] of having their wonderful structure [illegible] in its proportions, and so [illegible] and [illegible] its detail, demolished by the profane [illegible] their opponents. The self-styled Liberals, and they only, have any knowledge of the [illegible] of government. They, and they only, understand our Constitution and the fundamental principles upon which representative institutions are established in any part of the world. And, of course, they, and they only, are duly qualified for the management of our affairs, and for the business of making our laws. On this point the *Courier* is peculiarly eloquent and instructive:

"The only true theory of Government is that [illegible] Liberal party. We take society as we find it. We have our representative systems as it is. We [illegible] carefully to the better our ability, so that [illegible] under putting the franchise into the hands of the whole people as seems [illegible] with moral and safe government. The Election Law of the late government is such a modification of the old law as to take in a large number of voters, even the Hibernian respectable class, and is such a modification we hold it to be a step in the right direction. It may have errors of detail, but these are to be found out only in practice. We do not want the making of a Tory Government with this measure which is entirely opposed to the Tory theory of government."

This passage, we suppose, ought to settle the question. But it unfortunately happens, that instead of taking in a large addition of voters, of an intelligent and respectable class," the effect of certain sections of this perfect enactment would be to exclude from the privilege of voting many intelligent and respectable men among our citizens who have hitherto enjoyed that right. The franchise might be extended in some directions, but it would be restricted in others; and those who would be debarred from the exercise of privileges they are fairly entitled to, are, for the most part the very men who have recently shown that they can act in an independent and straightforward manner, and are not to be seduced at elections by Liberal promises, or coerced by Liberal denunciations.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We regret to hear that Mr. John Earle, son of S. Z. Earle, Esq., Hampton, while engaged in mortising a door on Tuesday last accidentally struck the chisel into the thigh, severing the principal artery, causing his death from exhaustion of blood in a few minutes. Mr. E. leaves a wife and family to mourn their bereavement.

Mr. Wortabet, a son of a Bishop of the Armenian Church, delivered a very interesting lecture on Syria, Monday evening last, at the Exeter Church, Sydney street. He resumed the subject last evening, in the same church, when hundreds were disappointed in hearing him, the building having filled so rapidly.

[illegible] unpleasant feeling had been caused in St. John's, Newfoundland, by the singular conduct of the commander of the U. S. steamer [illegible] during the 24th ult., there [illegible] the harbour and passed close under the stern of H. M. ship [illegible] lying at anchor there, without showing any [illegible] of courtesy such as is usual on such occasions; and it was not until a boat from the Pylades pulled along side of the Arctic that the latter dipt her [illegible]. The commander of the Arctic afterwards [illegible] to make his peace [illegible] by coming in boats to deposit [illegible] city, advertising for men to enlist for the United States Navy.

FANCY HAIR-DYES.—We understand that a [illegible] called Wilson, on the Corner of K. A. Wiggins' [illegible] has been exposed. The seed, which was the [illegible] to the head, and was sown about [illegible] the abundance of the crop, and the excellence of the grain, should induce farmers generally to [illegible]

ARRIVAL OF THE "ARAGO."

Four Days Later From Europe!

THE *Arago*, from Liverpool, about 9 30 A. M. of Saturday, 13th, arrived at Halifax on Monday, 18th, at 8 45, P. M.

The *Hermann* sailed from Southampton on Wednesday, 12th, for New York. On the same day the *North American*, for Quebec, and the *City of Manchester*, for Philadelphia, with 180 passengers, left Liverpool on Thursday, the 14th. A lamentable accident occurred on board the *Canadian* on her homeward passage. The Rev. Wm. Marsh, drank in mistake, a quantity of disinfecting fluid, and notwithstanding every care, it proved fatal. The *Persia* arrived off the bar at the entrance of the river Mersey at 5 15 on Friday evening—the voyage being called eight days twenty-three hours and a half, meantime.

GREAT BRITAIN.

From every part of the United Kingdom, the harvest reports are of a favorable character, and little doubt is now entertained that the grain crop will be, at least, a fair average in quantity and quality. In Scotland the crops are very heavy. With respect to potatoes, also there is general concurrence of evidence that the crop, though not entirely free from disease in some parts of England, Ireland and Scotland, promises to be abundant and excellent. Late rains have been beneficial to green crops. Harvest operations are now general, and so much labour is wanted that farmers have outbid railway contractors, who find themselves compelled to suspend for the present all but pressing public works. Sir S. Morton Peto, in a letter, suggests that the government might wisely imitate the example of that of France, and permit the soldiers of regiments stationed in the rural districts to earn wages by helping to gather the harvest.

In the political world there reigns profound quietness, leaving nothing worth reporting.

Miss Nightingale has returned to her home in Derbyshire, avoiding all public demonstration of welcome.

FRANCE.

Friday, the 15th, was the *fête* of the Emperor. Salutes of artillery were fired from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. At noon High Mass was celebrated at Notre Dame, in presence of the diplomatic corps. *Te Deum* was sung in all the churches in France. The afternoon, from two till six o'clock, was devoted to dramatic representations of military events, games, balloon ascents, &c. The evening was occupied by a concert in the garden of the Tuilleries. At night the gardens and *Place de la Concorde* were illuminated with coloured lanterns. At 9 o'clock, a display of fireworks took place at the Barrière de l'Etoile, and Barrière Du Trône.

There is a movement among the Orleanists. A private despatch from Hamburg states that the Duchess of Orleans, the Count of Paris, and the Duke of Chartres with M. Thiers and the [illegible] have left that city for Ostend, in consequence of a despatch received from England.

The Moniteur publishes a decree opening the credit of 32,000 francs for payment of interest and sinking fund of the shares guaranteed by France of the Greek loan of 1833.

Marshall Pelissier's title is Duc de Malakoff. His pension is a hundred thousand francs, coupled with 3000 crowns per annum. M. Rouland is appointed Minister of Public Instruction.

The harvest has terminated in the South of France, and is proceeding in the centre and North. It is inferior beyond the Garonne and the Loire, but magnificent in every part of the country north of this river. The new wheat brought to market is of a superior quality. There are immense arrivals of wheat at Marseilles.

SPAIN.

Spanish news is uninteresting. Reports in the Gazette de France, which require confirmation, are to the effect that disturbances had arisen at Cadiz in disarming the national guard; but with this exception the general disarming is everywhere being carried out without resistance. Fêtes entertained of scarcity were diminishing.

PORTUGAL.

The Government has sent the war steamer "Mindello" to Madeira, with a cargo of provisions and medical stores. The cholera was increasing at Lisbon.

Portugal adopts the rules of the Congress of Paris, relative to letters of marque and the rights of neutral vessels.

ITALY.

A report was circulated on the Paris Bourse, that there had been an attempt at an insurrection in Naples; it turned out, however, to be untrue, and from the precautions taken to suppress such attempts, they are not likely to take place. The secret Liberal press has, however, just issued another proclamation to the people, calling them to agitate firmly and quietly. Garabaldi publishes a letter in a Genoa paper, saying that he has just discovered, that the gallant Roman Ciceroacchio, his two young sons and five other victims, who were reported to have escaped, were shot in cold blood by the Austrians, in 1849, at La Couturina, and that this measure was concealed. This statement has created excitement throughout Italy.

It was reported that the Submarine Telegraph cable from Sardinia to Algiers was broken and lost in the laying; this was incorrect; an accident happened to it, but this was not serious. The latest despatch concerning it, dated the 13th, says—"We are successfully proceeding with raising the cable to make the junction, and advance towards Algeria, (signed) Brett."

THE EAST.

The English war steamer "Gladiator," has returned from the Isle of Serpents to Constantinople, and reports that there were but fifty Turkish and eight Russian soldiers on the island, and that there was no armed seizure of it as reported. The island is nothing but a barren rock of very limited size, and contains only one building; the Turks and Russians live together, and the latter are treated by the former as guests. The Gladiator had left again for the Black Sea, with new instructions of a more positive nature. The English press protest against the indifference of the French Government as to whether the Isle of Serpents belongs to Russia or Turkey. A proof of the value of the Island (which is called also "Fidonisi") is that all the allied fleets made it a rendezvous before landing the army at Eupatoria.

The remains of the Allied fleet have not yet left, and as France and Turkey have no disposable ships, four English ships have joined Admiral Stewart's squadron, cruising before Baltschik. The evacuation of Turkish territory by the French troops terminated on the 15th, and the Gladiator would leave by the 18th. [illegible] appointed Governor of Kars. The [illegible] commission which has removed to [illegible] to require that Russia shall give up the Crimea [illegible] Balgrave.

RUSSIA.

The Archbishop of Kherson has formally consecrated the south side of Sebastopol, preparatory to its being rebuilt. Russian consular agents are now authorized to grant passports immediately. Russian [illegible] are [illegible] on the Island of Dr. Gutzlaff [illegible] to the Black Sea, and was sown about [illegible] the abundance of the crop, and the excellence of the grain, should induce farmers generally to [illegible] on the plains of [illegible] half of Bessarabia.

The Harvest in Asia is reported [illegible] considerable stores remain from last year.

The Paris paper, "Nord," affirms that the Russian Government has made concession of railway lines to a company extending to upwards of 2,000 English miles.

LATEST BY MAIL.

Gen. Marmora has, in the name of the King, invited Gen. Canrobert, who is at a Sardinian watering place, to visit Turin. According to the Italian correspondent of the London *Times*, the Neapolitan army is greatly displeased with the government.

A Vienna Journal States that as soon as the Austrian Cabinet was informed of the indisposition of Russia to restore Kars, and the occupation of the Island of Serpents, it addressed an energetic remonstrance to the cabinet of St. Petersburg.

The death of Dr. Buckland, dean of Westminster, is announced.

Gen. Windham is appointed to the command of a division of the Bengal army.

Latest by Telegraph from London to Liverpool.—*Morning News*, Saturday, Aug. 16.—Her Majesty and the Royal family returned from Osborne to Plymouth, yesterday by rail, stopping for a short time at the Exeter; Bath and Bristol stations staying about two hours at Salisbury, where the royal party visited the Cathedral.

The Divan has received a formal renunciation of the Russian government's claims to the Isle of Serpents. Kars will be delivered up immediately to the Turks. The *Daily News* remarks, that for these two acts on the part of Russia, there is said to be little doubt that we are in a great measure indebted to the prompt determination of Lord Palmerston.

The following extraordinary paragraph is from the editorial columns of the London Times: "There are some very unhappy rumors floating in Royal Paris, about the state of things established at the Tuilleries, which, it is very much to be hoped, are entirely without foundation. Moreover, the statements gather strength, and they are reported from two to day. No doubt the Republicans and republican papers in Paris will take care that the stories do not lose their interest in the reputation, and we are very to hold, that the character of the Emperor herself centre fact to be grossly aspersed. Now that the Emperor returns to Paris, it ought to be his first duty to bring the authors of these calumnies to justice.

The Times City article says the English funds continue to show a total absence of fluctuation. The demand for money on the Stock Exchange was rendered more active by the foreign stock and share settlement out of doors, and at the Bank of England there was an increased enquiry. In the foreign exchanges this afternoon there was no alteration from the rates of last year. The Corn market this morning was again without receipts.

A prospectus has been issued of the Bank of Toronto and Canada, with a capital of £100,000.

Messrs. Young, Sons & Maguire have just made the satisfactory announcement that their steamer with the ship Union has terminated safely, it seems from an effort of Messrs. Young & Co. to improve the efficiency, comfort and moral position of the persons in their employ, and notwithstanding the opposition of the Union and the chicanery of Australian with them by officers of the Australian Line, [illegible] able to furnish to them an ample supply of intelligent and intelligent workmen.

The gold by the Royal Charter did not arrive in London until this evening. Although the greater portion will at once be dispatched to the Bank of France it is still believed that some small amount will be taken to the Bank of England. The returns of the Bank of France for the past month are on the whole satisfactory.

Telegraphic advices, anticipatory of the First Indian mail, of the 3d from Bombay, and 10th from Calcutta, report Exchange at Bombay, 2 s 3 1-4; money easier; freights declined, and trade quiet.

Calcutta exchange 2 1-4, and quiet. Produce dull. The accounts of the Indian crops are bad; yield 1300.

Freights at Calcutta low, American ship accepted to the United States.

The India mail which brought from Madeira dates to the 12th Aug., informs us that in Bombay alone there had been 5,000 cases of cholera, and 1,500 deaths out of a population of 28,000. Both medicine and physicians were inefficient. The dead remained unburied, and fires were kept burning to mitigate the pestilence arising from the putrefaction of the corpses.

MARKETS.

Money.—Consols for account 95 3-8 to 1-2; do money 95 1-8 to 1-4.

BREADSTUFFS.—Prospects of a most abundant harvest continue to expand. Imports of foreign grain unusually large. The market assumes an unsettled aspect. Wheat 3d. dearer. Flour steady without change. Corn advanced 6d.

Cotton.—Fair Orleans, 6 7-8, Mobile, 6 3-4, Orleans 7d.

Timber.—Yellow Pine 21 @ 22d; Red 14 @ 15d.; Pine, 18 @ 20d.; Deals, £8 @ 8 15s.

Freights.—Bars, Rails, fine iron, &c., Boston, 10s. @ 12s. 6d.; New York, 6s. @ 9s.; Philadelphia 12s. 6d. @ 14s.; New Orleans, 14s. @ 15s.

SHIPPING.

Arrived, Aug. 1, Young Greek, at Gibraltar and cleared for Malaga; 7th, Bellona, at Dublin; Charlotte, Clyde; 9th, Avon, Queenstown; 10th, Columbus, Queenstown; 11th, General Nowell and Great Tasmania, Liverpool; Helen Mar, Kingston; Rescue, Queenstown; 12th, Planet and Hiram, Dundalk; 13th, Majestic, Gravesend; Mary Leonard, Clyde; Nepenthe, Liverpool.

Sailed, 9th, Chas. McLauchlan, Dundalk; 10th, Fame and Mary Richards; 11th, Brothers, Warren Point.

The Middleton had been ashore on Burnhowey Bank—taken into Maryport, 13th.

A HORRIBLE STORY.—The *Times* of the 20th of July says—"Most horrible stories are now being told of the conduct of the Legate Gnaccolini, at Bologna, and from the inquiries made there is no doubt of the truth. The cardinal's gaoler had a daughter, who was considered to be the prettiest girl in Bologna, and was engaged to be married to a young Bolognese. His eminence took a fancy to her, and attempted to seduce the girl, but she not listening, he had recourse to Roman prelate manœuvres, and banished the proposed husband, so that the girl may purchase his return at the expense of her honour. But finding even this would not do, under the pretext of heresy, the poor creature was taken from her parents and thrown into prison. The parents went immediately to the Austrian General Degenfeld. Cardinal Gnaccolini pretended to know nothing about it, but the general knew his man and threatened force. The girl was set at liberty and given to her parents. The treatment she had received in prison was so horrible, that what between shame and suffering the poor girl expired in a few days."

Once more we learn from the Bombay journals the gratifying fact that our Indian empire is in a state of profound tranquillity. The Mahrattas, the Sikhs, and the Sowrahs are quiet, and the refractory chief of Toolsipore, in Oude, has been deserted by his troops and captured without even loss of a man. The ex-king of Oude seems to have abandoned the idea of coming to England. When he gets as far as Calcutta his heart fails him. The mother of the ex-king has, however, arrived in Egypt, with the heir apparent to the throne of Oude, and a suite of 65 persons. She is now at Cairo, where she intends to remain for a few days and will proceed to England by the ensuing mail.

The interview between the Emperor Napoleon and the Emperor of Austria is no longer a subject of doubt in the diplomatic world, says the Paris correspondent of the *Navy*. The King of Prussia and Wurtemberg, the Prince Regent of Baden will be present. It is evident that it is to be no congress, and it is also [illegible] that [illegible] of the last import [illegible]

EVACUATION OF THE CRIMEA.

The following despatch from General W. Codrington was published on Wednesday evening, in a supplement to the *London Gazette*:—"War department, July 29.

"Parmure has received a despatch, of which the following is a copy, addressed to the Secretary by Gen. Wm. Codrington, K. C. B., commanding [illegible] July 12. "My Lord, I have the honor to inform you that arrangements would be completed for evacuating the Crimea on the 27th inst. I wrote, the previous day, to the [illegible] commanding the Russian troops, a Colonel [illegible] to meet me at Tchernaya, that I should [illegible] over the Dockyards of Sebastopol and the port of Balaklava on that day. Her Majesty's ship Algiers had entered the port of Sebastopol on the 7th inst., the 50th Regiment embarked in that ship on the evening of the 11th; the only troops remaining were one wing of the 50th Regiment, which formed the guard of the town for that night. The following day, the 12th, at one p. m., all the remaining stores and establishment having been embarked, a company of the 50th was posted outside of the town to receive the Russian troops, and on their approach marched in with the Russian guard, composed of about fifty mounted Cossacks and a similar number of infantry Cossacks. The usual form of salute took place the Russians placed sentries where they wished, and the four companies of the 50th marched on board the Algiers. I embarked with my personal staff at the same time. Although the weather was unfavourable we were enabled to quit the harbour of Balaklava that evening. Admiral Sir H. Stewart and Admiral Freemantle were at anchor outside the harbour; they weighed, and we all sailed for this place, where I arrived to day. I have, &c.

"W. J. CODRINGTON, General Commanding."

From the Montreal Herald.

UNITED STATES PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—The comments of the European papers show that the present contest in the United States is regarded as one that concerns, in the highest degree, the whole civilized world. On the one hand is the extension of Slavery, and the encouragement of that bad ambition which prompts nations to encroach upon their neighbors. On the other is a distinct repudiation of all attempts at disturbing existing territorial limits by fraudulent or forcible courses, and the repudiation of any extension of the curse of human bondage. There is a distinct and well-defined difference between the two candidates, as well for the external as for the internal policy which the United States are to pursue, if placed under their guidance, or rather, under that of the party of whose views they are the exponents. On the one side a just regard for the rights of other nations, and respect for the still more sacred rights of humanity. On the other, grasping self-interest laid down as a rule to be carried out by any means and in spite of any amount of human sufferings. Mr. Buchanan was a member of that celebrated Ostend convention of American diplomatists, in which it was agreed that, by all laws human and divine, the United States had the right to seize Cuba by force if they could not purchase it from Spain to sell it and for his chief supporters he has the "border ruffians" of Missouri, who have overridden the legal voters in Kansas. Col. Fremont distinctly disclaims any right even to form a wish of territory on an unwilling nation, and grounds his hopes of success on the perception in reality in the ballot-box sacredly guarded against all unlawful attempts to subvert it. In such a struggle, no one who is interested in the welfare of the United States, or the progress of sound and humanizing principles of government, can fail to take sides; and while the best intellects of Europe range themselves for Fremont, though they have a comparatively slight and distant interest in the result, thinking men, in Canada, can certainly not remain indifferent.

To feel all the emotions of a contest, however, it is necessary to know something of the laws of the game, and those of a Presidential election are rarely much understood outside the limits of the Republic. It is generally known that the President, and other officers of the American government, are elected by the people. But, out of the Union, people are seldom acquainted with the particular mode in which the various elections are carried on. It appears to have been the policy of the founders of the American Constitution, or it was, perhaps, a necessity arising from the various elements of which the government was composed, that the method of ascertaining the popular will should be varied according to the different kinds of election. Thus, the House of Representatives is chosen in a manner which we should call representation by population, the country being divided into electoral districts having about the same population, without regard to the constitution of States; while in the Senate each State, no matter how small, sends a number of representatives equal to any of the rest.

The President again is elected in a manner differing from that which prevails for either of the other branches of the Legislature. Thus, New York having thirty-three Representatives and two Senators, casts thirty-five votes for the Presidency, while Delaware and Florida having but one Representative to add to their two Senators, cast but three votes each. A glance at the apportionment of representation in the several States will show how great the preponderance must be in favor of any candidate which the Free States should take up in a body as opposed to the Slave States. The Free States are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and California. They possess a population, according to the census of 1850, of 13,136,501, which gives them 113, as their share of 233 members. The Slave States are Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri. Strange to say, these States, though they acknowledge their slaves only as chattels, yet claim a certain voice in the councils of the country, on the strength of this non-human population. Yet reckoning every five of the chattels as equivalent to one vote, they have a representative population of only 3,200,412, which gives them 90 representatives as ainst the 113 from free States. The population is, however, somewhat reduced by the equal number of Senators from each State; the fifteen slave States sends thirty, while the sixteen Free States only thirty-two. Thus, the whole number of votes for the Presidency will be one hundred and seventy-five in Free, against one hundred and twenty in Slave States.

The votes are finally given in a "College," made up of the electors chosen, in the numbers already mentioned, by the voters of each State; but there cannot (unless in case of some gross treachery) be any division of the strength of any individual State between two candidates, because each voter votes for the whole number of electors to be sent to the College. The thirty-three votes of New York, or the twenty-five votes of Pennsylvania will, therefore, be all thrown for a single candidate.

Fremont's apparent strength, however, regarding the question as merely one between the North and the South, would represent his chances of success in far too promising a light. The South will give him no vote, and party spirit will in all probability detach, at least some of the Northern States, from the rest. Mr. Fillmore's pretensions are much more likely to serve the cause of Mr. Buchanan than to lead to his own election. Nevertheless it has happened, that in the elections for State Officers now going on, and which may be regarded as pilot balloons of the more important election of the head of the Federal Government, the important Slave State Kentucky has gone on the Know-Nothing interest. Should that example be followed in November it will detach twelve votes from the South-ern phalanx.

The best hope of the Buchanan interest is probably placed in the possibility that there will be no absolute majority for either of the candidates, and therefore, no election. In that case, the choice of President slips from the hands of the people into that of the Legislature. The House of Representatives is the first to choose; each State has one vote. This, it will be seen at a glance, gives the Slave power in a much more favorable position than it occupies in the regular form of election, for, whereas the North has a majority of thirty votes in the Electoral College, it has not a majority of one in either branch of Congress voting by States; the numbers being [illegible] Free States. Should the House of Representatives fail to make a choice the Vice-President elect acts as President.

In the Straits of Belle Isle, during a [illegible] forty-two [illegible]

CHEAP TRAVELLING.—The steam Belgravia, which left Liverpool for Chicago, direct for Liverpool, sailed from hence yesterday morning for Liverpool. When she arrives at the latter port, she will have made one of the most extraordinary [illegible] which any vessel has ever made. She will have [illegible] through four Canadian inland seas—the largest in the world—from the bottom of Lake Michigan, through Lakes Huron, Erie, and Ontario, she will thence have descended a river for nearly five hundred miles, and will then have crossed about three thousand miles of the ocean. But what is most worthy of remark is, that from 1500 to 2000 miles of this navigation,—for we are not referring to any authority for exact measurements—has been made in an inland navigation, separated from the Ocean by the most extraordinary natural barriers, including the falls of Niagara, all of which have been made capable of being passed by a vessel large enough to sail the Atlantic by artificial means, employed by a comparatively obscure colony of about 2,000,000 of population. Four great ship canals had to be passed before the fresh water craft could float on salt water.—*Montreal Herald.*

THE QUALIFICATION OF ENGINEERS.

The recent steamboat and railroad disasters which have occurred in different parts of our country have called forth a number of criticisms respecting the qualifications of our engineers entrusted with the charge of running steamboats and locomotives, and some of these not very flattering to their reputation. It is to be regretted that too many persons are appointed to the charge of steam engines who are very defective, by want of education and thorough experience, and by defects of character—such as the want of good judgment, care, and decision—to such important trusts. An engineer in charge of a locomotive or steamboat engine is placed in an awfully responsible situation.

For collisions on railroads and steamboats, engineers cannot be justly blamed; conductors, pilots, and captains are the responsible persons for such disasters. But so far as it relates to burnings and explosions in connection with the heat of flues, over pressure of steam, want of water in boilers, and defects of apparatus and machinery, the engineer is responsible.

What are the qualifications necessary to fit a man for such an important situation? Some have asserted that an engineer should not only be capable of managing, but constructing steam engines, and all their necessary appendages. This is simply preposterous. It is not necessary to be able to contruct a ship and all its parts, in order to command and navigate it. Engineers, in general, are machinists capable of working at the lathe, filing, and fitting up. They are not forgers, moulders or boiler makers, nor is it required that they should be.

An engineer should understand the whole physiology of the steam engine, and be able to take down and fit all its parts together.—He should be a draughtsman; understand the quality of metals; the relative proportions of all parts of an engine, how to work it to the best advantage; and have a most thorough understanding of the nature and action of steam and the construction of boilers and with all the practical and scientific knowledge necessary for his business, he should be intelligent, careful and decisive. We know one of the most experienced and able locomotive engineers in our country who could not be trusted with running an engine. With all his well known practical skill and knowledge of the engine, which he used to run a locomotive some years ago on one of the railroads in this State, he was for ever running off the track, or committing some such error. He was sure to be too long in lacking speed before approaching a narrow curve, or a station, and while he could plan draught, and build locomotives, he was destitute of the qualities for running one. It is just as necessary to have peculiar qualifications for running as for constructing a steam engine.

It is a fact too generally overlooked, that the most important—because the most dangerous part of a steam engine—is the boiler and its appendages; and engineers, in general do not sufficiently qualify themselves in this department of their business. We would exhort engineers to give more attention to their study to the steam boiler.

Too many explosions are caused by incident steam boilers—not supplying a sufficient quantity of steam; hence to raise the proper quantity for a certain speed, it requires tremendous firing and forcing to get the work out of the boilers. It is just like the overtasking of a noble animal in running a race—it must be preform so many miles per hour, or be foundered in the attempt. This appears to have been the cause of this late explosion on the steamboat *Empire State*. For such defects of steam machinery the owners must be held responsible. The Coroner's Jury at Fall River, in that case, have exonorated all parties from blame for this accident. What are the Inspectors for this district going to do? They appear to be very slow in their action; they must be held responsible for it until they have done their whole duty.—*Scientific American.*

THE GREAT REPUBLIC!!!—Our pleasure loving neighbours the "*land of the Beautiful, land of the Free*" have been committing a few election murders in New Orleans, just to destroy the monotony of the moment. The city clerk received three stabs and two pistol shots in his body; the poll clerk was shot through the lungs, and is since dead; four Irishmen were shot, and a party of Sicilians were followed to their houses in the Good Children Street and deliberately murdered—one receiving six shots in the brain from revolvers. Some sixty or seventy persons have been wounded by stabs or pistol balls, generally aimed at them from behind. In Kansas twenty one Southerners had been put to death by the Free State men, after their surrender, near Lecompton. At St. Joseph's in Missouri, five men of the Great Republic entered the house of Jacob Friend and deliberately cut his wife's and five children's throats, the youngest an infant in arms,—and then set fire to the house. The pleasure having been confined to so few participators, has excited jealousy in the community, and the five men have been taken into custody; but will most probably escape punishment, as labour is scarce in these diggings. New York, during the week, has been very quiet considering all things. The inquests only show six death by violence—perpetrators unknown, and sufferers ditto. The city of Philadelphia is losing caste; for a whole week, there is not one murder, and only one case of stabbing. This must soon give way to [illegible] in Moyamensing and Kensington evening amusement line. Where are the fillers and the fats of old? The fields of the quaker City will soon look blue, if this continue much longer.

Who will wheel the apples? It is said that Mayor Pease's wager has been taken, namely—that if Fillmore does not receive more votes than Fremont in Massachusetts, he, Pease will wheel a barrel of apples on a wheel-barrow, from Newburyport to Boston, or, if Fillmore receives the most, the taker of the bet shall convey the apples in the same way from Boston to Newburyport.—*Boston Post.*

The difference between the two leading candidates for the Presidency is very well marked. Colonel Fremont is young; Mr. Buchanan is old. Colonel Fremont is for liberty; Mr. Buchanan for slavery. Colonel Fremont being poor and made his pathway in life; Mr. Buchanan being rich, floated on the popular current. Colonel Fremont has spent his life in out door researches and mountain explorations; Mr. Buchanan has vegetated on the salary of a statesman. And, finally, Colonel Fremont ran away with the daughter of Colonel Benton and married her; Mr. Buchanan ran away from everybody's daughter and at the age of 70, is a lonely old bachelor.

THE GOOD NATURED FRENCHMAN.—Is jolly, sleek, and rolly polly. Lays all the little school girls over the mud-puddles, and kisses them when he lands them on the other side. Advances little babies without regards to the shape of their noses, or the strength of their lungs. Squeezes himself into an infinitesimal fragment, in the corner of an omnibus to make room for that troublesome individual, an [illegible] Yankee, who sat any number of times, at a crowded [illegible] for distressed looking single ladies—the two stupid cab drivers of the only dry [illegible] have a pretty pair of feet from immemorial, and don't forget to look the other way when [illegible] up the skirts of her dress to [illegible] as civil to a shop girl as to a duchess, reads a page regularly for his newspaper, [illegible] and goes home with a [illegible] and [illegible] a good digestion, and believes the world to be all angels with their [illegible] hoping testimony [illegible]