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MABLE'S FIRST OF APRIL.

[From Harper's Weekly.]

MARCH muttering windy oaths went down the lane;
Upon the apple boughs the buds had knitted;
And like a golden bird, half drenched with rain,
From heaven April fell.

The lizard woke, and stretched each agile limb;
That winter's lonesome torpor nigh had crippled,
And o'er the distant mountain's ragged brim
A stream of sunlight rippled.

All earth laughed cheerily, and even the Sea
Showed his white teeth in jollity, not anger,
Each form of Nature, was it bird or tree,
Forsook its frozen languor.

At a deep window, snatched with diamond lines,
Patiently watching, at the pallid Mable;
A lily flowering through the leafless vines
That coiled around the gable!

Day after day, since autumn quenched its fires;
Through all the gusty noons of drear November;
Through that white winter—horrier than his sires—
She watched within her chamber;

Her gaze fast fixed upon the cottage gate
Which swung between two pine trees that
Austerly stood, like grim sentinels, to guard from Fate
The mistress loved so dearly.

And sometimes when the creaking gate would
Her pallid cheeks would suddenly grow
But still he came not. Still the broken ring
Lay on her patient heart—its self nigh broken—
The autumn should have seen it claimed, but
Still found the bitter token.

So happened it on that day of April's birth
She sat and watched the gate and pathway
The sunlight laved the breathing breast of earth,
But none sufficed her spirit.

Through her heart bursting with unuttered
One dull strain echoed she could not un-
"My love that sailed across the Spanish Main,
He never will return!"

But while she tried to drown this monotone
That like a death-bell through her frame
She heard the old gate swing, and swinging
With woe anticipated!

And down the miry path a stranger strode:
Quaint foreign fashions in his clothes
While from his face, where tropic sunlight
A tawny beard descended.

Eagerly Mable scanned the stranger's face,
Each feature seeking to her love to alter,
But in the sunburned visage found no trace
Of gallant Captain Walter.

And her poor heart, with hope a moment
Into fresh depths of woe sank all the faster,
And once again the universe seemed void,
And life a long disaster.

"Ho! Maiden, if your name should Mable I be
To speak with you, full many a mile I've
I bring you tidings from the Spanish Sea
Of him whose love you treasured."

Quick as the squirrel when from tree-top tall,
Through intertwined boughs to earth he
Mable, with lightning speed, was in the hall,
Paler than green-wood ashes.

"Oh! sailor, bring you tidings of my love?
My love that holds my being's best devo-
Say, is he with the angel-stars above,
Or does he sail the ocean?"

He clasped her small hand in his own rough
"Sweet lass," he said, "the tale is mel-
"Nay, tell it!" gasped she; "see! I will be
Nor show a woman's folly."

"I sailed with Captain Walter," he began,
"As boy and man, since ever I remember;
Till on a coral reef our vessel ran,
The tenth of last September.

The breakers swept our decks completely
We sailors dressed ourselves, and prayed
Our only boat would barely hold eighteen,
And we were thirty-seven.

Then we cast lots to see who first should go,
Though little hope did any of us nourish;
When some one cried, 'The boat is gone,
And so
We are all left to perish!'

We looked and saw the boat steer for the shore
With five deserters; and all eyes grew
When they beheld the chief mate and three
With craven Captain Walter!

But while we gazed, and while the hopeless
Cursed the false captain that they all had
A great sea swamped the boat—they sank
And miserably perished.

But God watched over us. The tempest died,
The hull still held, and it was sunny weath-
Until a passing ship our flag descried,
And saved us altogether."

He ceased. But while he spoke a red spot
On Mable's pale cheek, and her full lips

gambled;
While from her eyes a fire electric flew
Of passion undissembled.

"He lies who says my love was false!" she
cried;
"He lies who calls the gallant Walter crav-
en!"
I see the false heart that you cannot hide,
Thou treacherous sea-raven!

"He may be dead! What matter—I can die!
May love another—still I can not alter;
But be a coward, and from danger fly!
No, not my hero Walter!"

Round her small waist the sailor's arm is flung,
His eyes gaze into hers, his face leans o'er
her.

The tawny beard falls off, and, fair and young,
Her Walter stands before her!

"A pardon, Mable," whispered in her ears;
"April is consoled to sweet surprise;
And from its mingled sunshine and its tears
The arch of Hope arises!"

For the Stanstead Journal.

MR. EDITOR,—
To my remarks to teachers of 26th March
ult., I beg, with your permission, to subjoin
the following,—with which I will conclude,
for the present. And perhaps a word of ap-
ology here for this, and any other late at-
tempts on the subject of education, may not
be out of place.

Amid all the topics of the day which en-
gross public attention, in science, religion,
politics, morals &c., having for their object,
ostensibly at least, the amelioration of the
condition of man; I cannot resist the convic-
tion that this subject, laying as it does at the
foundation of all improvement and progress,
is very much underrated in importance. Under
this conviction, I have through your col-
umns, submitted some hints on the subject—
If any who are officially connected with the
subject, should deem my interference uncal-
led for, and out of place, I beg pardon for my un-
due assumptions,—claiming, however, the
right and privilege of all to discuss, suggest
and act in this, as in all other matters of public
interest. I have aimed to expose in my im-
perfect manner, an important defect in our
education, and to appeal to an intelligent pub-
lic for remedial measures. If what I have
said shall fall to the ground, null, or dissipate
in air or chaff, I am still paid for my efforts
in the consciousness of having aimed in the
right direction.

I thank "Non" for the gentlemanlike
frankness evinced in his last communication.
His general plan I approve of—I would prefer,
however, that the Boards of School Commis-
sioners be invested with few powers, other
than as depositories of public school monies;
and with small compensations if any, for their
services; this would prevent censures and
jealousies against them from the Districts, and
would throw the labor of managing the schools
on the Districts, where I think it should be,
as they are the parties most directly interested.
But I leave this part of the field at present to
"Non" and others more competent than I am,
and with the following, as a sequel to my last,
I dismiss the subject in toto for the present.

A wise man has said,—"Train up a child
in the way he should go, and when he is old
he will not depart from it." Another has
said—"The things most proper for boys to
learn, are those which they ought to practice
when they become men." And a third has
said,—

"The education forms the common mind,
Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

The great principle contained in these gems
of ancient wisdom is what I wish to see brought
to bear, and applied in its fullest sense in our
schools, and in our families. Children should
be taught what men and women ought to
practice,—this is the idea in its shortest
form. They should be taught for these reasons,
—first, because, when they are children,
they can be taught,—the twig can then be bent,
or rather, as I would have it, it can then be
straightened,—the moral nature is then sus-
ceptible of receiving and retaining such a di-
rection as the hand of instruction shall impart
to it.—Second, because children are to be men
and women—the great panorama of human
life will soon present them as the principal
actors on the stage of human affairs. And
therefore, it is requisite that that they appear
on the stage, as men and women duly pre-
pared, armed and equipped for the duties of
life, with true and just principles and habits
—then of course it is requisite that they should
receive, while in childhood and youth, such
education and training, as shall impart to
them this necessary preparation. And the labor
and responsibility of this preparation devolve
on parents and teachers. Here is the impor-
tant point, to which I would direct attention—
a point which opens up to view the great pri-
mary field of labor for those wishing to ben-
efit their kindred than. In this field, that
benevolence which seeks to do the greatest
amount of good, can find its true legitimate
sphere of action, in plying its efforts to the
human mind in its young and plastic state.

Fashion the moral character when it can
be fashioned—by the neglect of this principle
the world is paying dear, and ever will, until
the christian, and the philanthropist, as well
as all others charged with the guardianship of
the young, shall direct their efforts mainly to-
wards this point.

People differ in a thousand and one of the
minor matters of religion, politics and morals;
consequently different views obtain as to what
is proper for schools, in moral and religious
instruction. But there is a certain high
ground in these matters, on which all will
meet. All will agree in recommending the
great primary virtues and excellencies of the
human character—as industry, order, cleanli-
ness, economy &c., in our secular and do-
mestic affairs;—truth and integrity in our
business relations;—and the still higher prin-
ciple of charity, in its many beautiful bran-
ches of love, benevolence, forbearance, kindness,
generosity, gentleness, benignity, candor
&c., in our social relations;—together with a
just standard of courtesy—as obedience, de-
ference, preference of others, &c., as a sweet
savour in all relations of life. In these and
their kindred virtues, people will unite,—the
points of sectarian difference are not found
here, on the minor details. Well then—here
—above the mists of fogs of isms and schisms,
on the basis of these great cardinal principles
of moral excellence, let the standard be erect-
ed of moral instruction for common schools.
And let teachers come to this standard, and
by it measure their qualification as teachers;
and let schools be taught by this standard, and
let there be no want of diligence, in setting up
these elementary principles of right in the
young mind,—let them be taught with all
that patience and determined perseverance
with which the sciences are taught, attach even
the highest importance to this part of educa-
tion, as it is in fact of the highest importance.
Our children better lack in intellectual, than
in moral training, if they must lack in either,
because there is only one season in life,
in which the moral character can be correctly
formed, and that season is in childhood and
youth. Whereas, the intellect, the moral na-
ture having received true direction, has a life-
time to improve in.

I am aware that, so far at least as theory is
concerned, I am advancing nothing new or
original in these suggestions; I have no doubt
but most people will passively endorse my
general views. But the great thing wanting
is action—and until people wake up on the
subject, to a pitch above merely nodding
assent to it, and there letting it drop, education
must still fall in the most essential part
of its mission—that of making mankind bet-
ter and happier; and vice in its thousand
forms, made vastly more potent by the aid
of science, must still ride rampant in the civil-
ized (!) world, setting at defiance the puny
efforts of truth and virtue. All must see that
this part of education is sadly neglected—vice
is not attacked at its most vulnerable point—
consequently philanthropy and religion labor
almost in vain, and good men wonder that
people do not receive the truth, and that the
world is not reformed. The truth is, it is
like sowing seed in the field without prepar-
ing the soil—but few seeds take root, and a
puny harvest will be the result.

Parents, as well as teachers have an impor-
tant part to act in these things—but there is a
difference between the two. Among parents
there is every shade of diversity in the man-
agement of children—nothing like uniformity
can be looked for among them. But not so
in schools—here we have a right to expect a
general system; a similarity of instruction;
and hence it is proper that schools should take
the lead in improving the general standard of
instruction. Parents are involved in all the
cares incident to life, while schools are de-
signed expressly to form and guide the young
mind; therefore schools should lead the way,
and parents should co-operate with, and an-
swer them. What, then should be the gener-
al features of our common schools?

First, (Assuming that they are qualified in
other respects.) Teachers should be models of
moral excellence.

Second, School houses, whether new or
old, good or bad, should be patterns of order,
neatness and good taste. Books, &c., should
have a place, and be in their place—strict
economy should be taught—children naturally
inclined to waste—this tendency should be
closely watched and guarded against.

Third, The children should exhibit,
when out of school, at their play, going to,
and returning from school, and at all times
and places, that high regard for truth, hon-
esty, chasteness and purity of language and
demeanor, courtesy, &c., which we delight
to see in men and women.

Fourth, Schools as a whole, viz: teachers,
school houses and appendages, with the schol-
ars, should form objects, not only of general
interest and solicitude, but of attraction and
respect, standards of propriety for young and
old, practical cyclopedias for all to look to for
guidance in morals and etiquette. If in
schools, those places expressly designed to
form and direct the young mind how to con-
duct in future manhood, where correct train-
ing and discipline may, with all propriety, be
expected, if any where, if here, these things
are neglected, and the conduct of the young
allowed to take any direction, and assume any
form which the wind of circumstances may
impose—where, and when, are men and wo-
men to be fitted for life? I answer, no where,
and never. Those who pass their childhood
and youth in schools of loose morals,
will mostly enter on, and pass through life

with loose morals, and thus the world, not-
withstanding the efforts of christianity, and
march of science, will still continue to be
embued in vice and wretchedness; a vast
amount of which might be prevented by due
culture of the human mind in its early stages.
Here is the great failure of our education,
here is the point most vulnerable, at which to
assail the evils incident to mankind, and here
is the legitimate point at which to commence
school reform. I can readily imagine that
teachers may say—this is imposing too much
labor and responsibility on them—and that if
all these matters are to be attended to, little
can be done in the ordinary branches of com-
mon school learning. To this I would say,
that even if book learning should give place
to a higher standard of moral instruction, the
change would be a profitable one; but there
need be in fact, no diminution of book learn-
ing, as a consequence of the moral improve-
ments here recommended—neither any addition
to the labors and perplexities of teaching; but
on the contrary, children would be prepared
to learn better, and teachers to teach better,
with fewer evils to contend with, and a higher
satisfaction in their vocation.

It is far from my purpose in these sugges-
tions, to add to the embarrassment of teaching,
I would on the contrary, aim at rendering it
at once less onerous, more pleasing and sat-
isfactory, more noble, and more profitable.

Those teachers who are alive to the impor-
tance of correct principles, will find, that a
strict observance of them in their own person-
al demeanor, will work wonders in securing
the love, confidence, respect and deference of
their scholars; and when these points are
gained and sustained, an important advance
is made towards successful teaching in every
thing; and under such circumstances teach-
ing is at once profitable, and comparatively
agreeable and satisfactory to the teacher.—
Thus, instead of being a barrier to literary
improvement, a high standard of moral and
social deportment will be found an essential
help to it. Children are great critics, and
when they see a stitch of propriety dropped
in the teacher, they make great capital of it;
and a teacher don't have to drop many such
stitches, to have an ungovernable, idle and
useless school. Hence, as I view it, a close
attention to these points in teachers, is indis-
pensable to successful teaching. In conclu-
sion, I beg to commend to all interested in
education, the full, practical adoption of the
time honored sentiment at the head of this ar-
ticle.

ALBUS.

How an Inheritance was Lost.

I have a story to relate to your readers this
week, which, though occupying more space
than I usually devote to single incidents, con-
veys so excellent a moral, that I have yielded
to the temptation to give it in full. It is
a lesson to indiscreet self-sufficiency and in-
gratitude.

The train from Paris to Lyons stopped at
the station of Joigny, a town upon the route,
and again went on, after leaving a few pas-
sengers. The depot, for a moment crowded
with railroad agents and lookers on, was soon
deserted by all but two individuals. One of
these was an old man, dressed in the garb of
a well-to-do farmer; the other, a youth of
five and twenty, who seemed to be waiting for
some one to come and meet him. To this
personage the old man finally addressed him-
self. "May I presume sir," said he, "to in-
quire if you are Clement B?"

"Yes, my good man," replied the youth with
haughtiness of manner; "and I have no doubt
you are Mr. Martin!"

"At your service, sir," returned the other.

"Well, Mr. Martin," continued Clement in
the same tone, "I began to imagine you in-
tended to keep me waiting. That would not
have been the manner in which to have in-
sulted yourself into my good graces."

The old man, instead of replying, let his
head fall upon his breast, as if in deep afflic-
tion, and conducted the new comer toward a
large old fashioned carriage, to which a rough
looking horse was harnessed.

"Here is your carriage, sir," said Martin.

"If you will be good enough to get in, I
will have the honor of conducting you to the
Hermitage."

"That my carriage!" cried Clement.—
"Why, I shall be taken for a travelling ped-
dler!" Notwithstanding as there seemed no
means of avoiding it, he took his seat beside
the old man, not without other expressions of
disdain. In another moment, the old man had
seized the reins, and the horse started on a
climacy trot.

But a few days before, Mr. Clement B.,
who now put on so many grand airs, was a
simple clerk in a grocery store in Paris, and
possessed the reputation of being a quiet, un-
pretending little fellow. What, then, had
brought about this sudden radical transforma-
tion? He had become, since the previous
day, a rich man, and it may well be under-
stood that the possessor of an income of 20,
000 francs a year, finds it difficult to retain
the modest demeanor of a poor clerk. On
the previous day, whilst dusting the piles of
crockery under his charge, a letter had ar-
rived for him, by the post, conveying to him
the startling intelligence that one of his un-

cles, of whom he had heard as an eccentric
and very wealthy old man, but whom he had
never seen, had just died at his chateau in
Burgundy, leaving his nephew, Clement, sole
legatee of his estates, to the exclusion of
many other heirs. The letter was from a
notary of the province, who desired him to
leave Paris immediately for Joigny, the town
near which his uncle had resided, where he
would be met by Martin, an old confidential
servant of the defunct, and conducted from
the railroad to the 'Hermitage' the name
which the deceased had given his chateau and
estate, which constituted the main portion of
the legacy. The young man, almost driven
out of his senses by such an unexpected stroke
of fortune, hastened to obey the notary's di-
rection; and upon his arrival at Joigny, joined
old Martin as we have seen.

On jolted the queer vehicle, in which our
hero had so contemptuously taken a place, un-
til after a ride of several miles, the occupants
arrived at their destination. Martin offered
the honors of the Hermitage to the new pro-
prietor, called all the servants and introduced
them to their future master, and then conduct-
ed the latter to his own apartments.

"This was the sleeping chamber of your
uncle," said Martin, as they entered a vast ap-
artment, furnished in old fashioned style.—
"It was in this room that he died, ten days
ago."

But the nephew, instead of evincing any
emotion upon being shown the chamber of his
benefactor, threw upon all around him a look
of scorn, and cried—

"Upon my word, I can't say I think much
of the old boy's taste! I never saw anything
so frightfully ugly in all my life!"

"Notwithstanding, sir," replied Martin, "it
is the best there is here; and, if you cannot
content yourself, I do not really know where
you will find other lodgings."

"Me lie here! You don't imagine I'm such
a donkey, I hope! For us young fellows,
d'ye mind, Paris is the only place; so I shall
sell the old rookery at once, and be off."

"Sell the Hermitage, your uncle's favorite
place of residence! Impossible! And we
servants, who hoped to end our days under
this roof—what is to become of us?"

"Mr. Martin," retorted the young man, "let
me have none of your complaints, I beg—
Get me some dinner, and afterward, you will
drive me to my notary's."

After having eaten a hearty meal, notwith-
standing he found the meats insipid, and the
wine sour, still accompanied by Martin, re-
entered the old carriage, and the two again
started off.

"If I am not mistaken," observed Mr. Cle-
ment, after an hour's ride, "we passed this
morning, and that"—pointing to a building
—"is the railroad depot. Do we take the
cars?"

"You, alone will do so," responded his com-
panion, speaking very gravely, and in a manner
which caused the young man to tremble, in
spite of himself. "I, sir, am your uncle, and
happily, I am not yet dead. Having heard
good accounts of your conduct, I had resolved
to make you heir to all I possess; but before
doing so, I wished to know whether you were
really deserving of my generosity, and I had
recourse to a stratagem, which has thorough-
ly exposed your true character to me. Good
bye, Mr. Clement. Return to your shop, and
remember that your arrogance and ingrati-
tude have lost you that which will never again
be placed within your reach."

The old man then gave his foolish nephew
a hundred francs, to indemnify him for the
expenses of his trip, took leave of him at the
door of the depot, and returned home. The
feelings of the youth may readily be imagin-
ed, but, as the yellow covered novels say,
they cannot be described. I think this story
is an apt illustration of the axiom—"Never
hallo until you are out of the woods."

such thing as a specific. And when we are
told that this or that drug will cure this or
that malady, we may be confident that a
knave has our ear. We may judge of the
uncertainty of the action of medicine, when
we reflect upon the fact that the doctors are
still disputing to this day about the efficacy
of numberless remedies in certain diseases. In
the treatment of which they have been tried
for hundreds of years. While each individ-
ual is acknowledged to possess a peculiarity
of constitution—while, in other words, no
two men are alike, how can there be any cer-
tainty in regard to the specific effect of any
drug whatever upon any single person?

There is an effect, however, produced by
drugs upon all persons without exception,
which it would be well to bear in mind; that
effect, however it may vary in different cases,
is the disorder of the natural functions of the
body. Medicine poisons, more or less, every
one who takes it, and in the most promising
instances is only efficacious by substituting a
disorder of its own for that under
treatment. Sick people, therefore, should
only swallow a drug when there is a certain-
ly that the supposed remedy is not worse
than the disease; and people is health, never.
New it takes a doctor, and the best one is of-
ten at fault, to decide as to the proper medi-
cine to use, if any, in the first instance; as
for the second, no advice is necessary, and if
one is so great a fool as to think of physick-
ing himself under such circumstances, we may
rest assured he will never ask for advice nor
take it if he gets it.

The whole philosophy of the administra-
tion of medicines is this: the production of
artificial disease, in order to destroy one that
is natural. When a man is in good health,
and takes any medicine whatsoever, he volun-
tarily afflicts himself with a disease; and if,
when ill, he swallows the wrong drug, he
adds another malady to the one of which he
is already the victim. It is obvious, there-
fore, that even the sick had better not be
physicked, than physicked wrongly. Those
who take their advice from the advertisements
of quackery, and buy and use the nostrums
accordingly, necessarily lose their money and
their health, and get nothing for their bargain
but disease.

It is well known, although the cities are the
great producers of quack medicines, it is the
country alone that is the consumer. Do our
rural friends, in the freshness of their vir-
dant nature, suppose that the great Dr. Bur-
dock himself, when he sickens in his splen-
did palace, built at the expense of their health
and money, swallows a bottleful of his own
"Panacea"? No! whatever may be his
supposed effect upon country constitutions, he
prefers to trust his bloated, city carcass to the
prescription of science, rather than to any of
his own bottled charlatanisms. Let our
country friends do as the magnificent Dr. Bur-
dock does, not as he says; and by following his ex-
ample, and avoiding his advice, they may
keep their money in their pockets, and their
health in their bodies.

We are aware how difficult it is to close
the ears to the most brilliant of promises, con-
veyed in the blandest of terms; how hard it
is to shut the mouth to the pill "which has
never failed to cure" your disease, or any one
else's; and to the potion "which is the only
sure purifier of the blood!" It does seem
like throwing ourselves in the face of Provi-
dence, to resist these generous offers of ben-
efit. It does look as if we took delight in
being sickened with disease, and as if we in-
deed, as some of us ungrammatically say, did
"enjoy" very bad health. If we may trust
Dr. Burdock, he is unquestionably a benefac-
tor of his race, and his Panacea the best gift
to humanity; but we have more trust in sci-
ence than to take either his word or his phys-
ic.—Harper's Weekly.

THE CURE-ALLS.

When an eminent physician of London ex-
pressed his surprise at his own small practice,
and the large business of a notorious quack, the
latter bid him look at the crowd of men and
women in the street, and tell him how many
he thought were wise and how many fools.

"Well, one perhaps in a hundred may be
wise," was the answer.

"Then," replied the quack, "that is your pa-
tient, and the ninety-nine are mine."

So it is, undoubtedly, as the charlatan
frankly confessed, the fools who support
quackery; and some might be disposed, per-
haps, to leave them to the quacks and their
own folly. Humanity, however, would have
little to do, were it to give its helping hand to
suffering wisdom alone. It has a wider duty,
and has its penny and its balm for the wants
and wounds of folly too. We shall limit be-
nevolence to a word of advice, which we es-
pecially commend to victims of quackery.

Apart from ignorance, which is at the bot-
tom of this evil of charlatanism, as of all oth-
er evils, there is undue faith in the efficacy
of medicine which is the next most powerful sup-
port of quackery. It may be as well then to
state at once, that there is no certain cure for
any known disease, and, a fortiori, no panac-
ea or cure-all for the ill that flesh is heir to.
The philosophy of medicine recognizes no

Speaking of full pocket books, was there
ever a more forcible expression in the way of
a simile! "When I left home to come to York,
my pocket book was as full as a swelled cow
in a wet clover pasture; but when I came
away in the steamboat, a getting on near home,
it looked just as if a niphant had
stomped onto it."

How to do more Business.—It was in the
midst of the coldest spell of last winter, when
the boatmen of Cincinnati had nothing to do,
but try to keep warm over the fire in the gro-
geries to which they did most resort, when a
party of them were hugging the stove in a
store near the Spencer House. In addition
to the bad liquor the store man kept lamp oil
and other truck of the sort, and was drawing
it into a half gallon measure as "storing
Ben," who was toasting his shins, and ob-
served that the oil merchant did not more than
half fill the measure, called out to him—
"Jim, I can't tell you how to sell it twice
as much oil as you do now."

"How?" growled Jim.

"F-fill your own measure!"

A man who should call every thing by
its right name, says the subtle Harlow,
would hardly pass the streets without being
knocked down as a public enemy.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Toronto, April 30, 1857.

To-day in the House of Assembly, after the report of petitions and reports of committees, the following bills were introduced and read a first time:— To incorporate the city of St. Hyacinthe. To amend the Act incorporating St. Ann's Church, Montreal. On motion Mr. John, the House went into Committee of the Whole to consider a resolution respecting the Trinity House of Montreal, and to make further provisions concerning Pilots. After some time spent on the motion the Committee rose and reported. The report was received, and a bill founded thereon was introduced and read a first time. In reply to Mr. Felton. The Attorney General stated that it was the intention of the Government during the present session, to increase the allowance to the Common School Fund, to advance the cause of primary education in Lower Canada. He also stated, in reply to the same gentleman, that it was not the intention of the Government to introduce, during the present session, any measure by which the Crown Lands in Lower Canada should be made to contribute to the taxation for Municipal and Common School purposes. Mr. Felton moved that, on Tuesday next, the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to consider the following resolution:—"That it is the opinion of this House that it would best subserve the convenience of the members of the Legislature, and most conducive to the public business, if the Legislative bodies were hereafter assembled at periods not later than the 10th of January, in each year." After discussion. Mr. Patrick moved as an amendment, the last Wednesday in January, instead of the 10th. On a division it was lost. Mr. Bellingham moved for a Committee to investigate into the causes which have prevented the fulfilment of the contract to build the Toronto and Sarنيا Railroad, by the contractors, Messrs. Gowles & Co.,—what amount of work they have performed,—what amount of money they have received on account of the contract,—what amount of work remains to be performed,—by what authority (if any) they are liberated from their engagements (if they are so)—what quantity of land, known as the Sarنيا Military Reserve, they acquired from the Ordnance Department or Board of Respective Officers,—what price they paid for the same,—by whose recommendation the Board of Respective Officers gave a title to the said Gowles & Co., and generally to collect any information bearing upon the described transactions,—and that such Committee shall consist of Messrs. Simard, Chaffers, Alley, Rankin, Hon. Mr. Merritt, Messrs. Powell, Ferguson, and Atkins, with power to send for persons and papers. Mr. Bureau said he should vote against the motion. The hon. member for Lambton had given notice for a Committee of enquiry into the whole affairs of the Grand Trunk, and this enquiry would include what was sought by the member for Argetuil. Mr. Bellingham expressed his willingness to strike out from his motion, all except the reference to certain land transactions. Mr. Bureau said that Mr. Bellingham would have an opportunity of enquiring into all these matters when Mr. Brown's Committee was appointed. Mr. Bellingham then stated that he was willing to withdraw his motion. Mr. Holton wished to say a word regarding the motion. The papers laid before the House entirely failed to bear out the statements which the hon. member had repeated to-day. The hon. member had not referred to those papers. He did not consider himself at liberty to occupy the time of the House with explaining the private transactions in lands to which reference had been made. Lands which had been acquired in the ordinary and regular way, by paying their price to the holders of the property. He could afford to stand on his character as a merchant and man of business against the insinuations which had been thrown out by the hon. member. He was not disposed on the present occasion to depart from his usual mode of treating that hon. member, whom he knew had been struggling for notice at his hands. He felt he could best crucify him by silence. Scorn, envy, contempt, were too dignified expressions for his feelings towards that hon. member. Supreme, absolute stolid indifference to anything he could say, best expressed the state of his mind towards the hon. member. Mr. Bellingham characterized the language of the hon. member for Montreal as being of the Bombastes Furiosus style. That hon. member had made him (Mr. B) the object of his enmity, and had instructed the papers which he subsidized to abuse him. He knew that at the election of £1000 or £1500 would be freely circulated in his (Mr. B's) county, for the purpose of defeating him. At the last election money had been circulated for that purpose; and he himself had been offered a considerable sum of money to induce him not to come forward, because he was known to be one who would rigidly inquire into the affairs of the Grand Trunk. The motion was then withdrawn. April 21. After the report left Mr. Mackenzie moved for a committee to report a bill introducing vote by ballot in elections for the Legislative Council and Assembly, which after discussion was lost.—Yeas 27; Nays 40. To-day a bill to extend patents granted in one section of the province to both sections was read a first time. The Grand Trunk Railway amendment bill was read a first time. The House then resumed the discussion of the Lower Canada Judicature Act, which was continued till the House rose at six o'clock. April 22. Last night after the report left, the bill to discontinue the Lunatic Asylum tax in Upper Canada was read a second time, and committed for to-morrow. Also, the Bill to authorize the proportional share of this Province of the cost of certain Light Houses in or near the Gulf of the St. Lawrence. Also the following Bills, viz:— From the Legislative Council, entitled an act for the better security of life and property in the Province of Ontario. How Mr. Cartier moved that the bill to provide for the codification of the laws in Lower Canada be now read a second time. Mr. Brown moved in amendment that the bill be now read a second time, but that a select committee of seven members be appointed to inquire and report as to the practicability of codifying the laws of Upper and Lower

Canada, and framing a system adapted to the whole Province. Negatively on a division. Mr. McKenzie moved for a committee of seven members to enquire into the claims of Mr. Montgomery for indemnity on account of damages done to his tavern during the insurrection of 1837.—Yeas 31; nays, 47. April 23. Last night the following Bills were considered in Committee, reported and ordered for third reading to-morrow. To amend the Act incorporating the Montreal St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum. To authorize the ministers to the denunciation of the Countess of Huntingdon's connexion, Montreal, to solemnize matrimony, and to keep registers. To authorize the formation of four Agricultural Societies in the County of Gaspe. To amend the several Acts to remedy abuses prejudicial to agriculture. To-day the foregoing Bills were read a third time. The following Bills were also read a third time. To amend the Act incorporating the Literary Institute of Sherbrooke. To incorporate the Church of England. To amend the Act 16 Vic. cap. 117, as relates to the time fixed for the hunting of Muskrats. To encourage mining Co's. by empowering them to construct tramways. For the protection of squatters in Lower Canada. To amend the laws regulating ferries, and to encourage the employment of steamboats as ferries. To incorporate the village of Komptville, and to legalize the election of village councillors. To incorporate the Ontario Bank. A bill from the Legislative Assembly to amend the Act for the Incorporation of Joint Stock Manufacturing Companies. A discussion took place upon the motion of Hon. Mr. Moore for the third reading, on Friday next, of the bill to amend the Act providing for the Incorporation of Joint Stock Manufacturing Companies, and an amendment by the Hon. Mr. Morris restricting the privileges of the bill to British subjects.—The discussion was going on when the House adjourned at six o'clock. April 24. A petition was presented from the Bar of Montreal against the Judicature Bill introduced by Mr. Cartier. Hon. Mr. Cayley moved the second reading of the bill for the relief of the Grand Trunk Railway. After some discussion the reading was postponed until Tuesday. On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Cartier for the House to go into committee on the bill to amend the Judicature Acts of Lower Canada. Hon. Mr. Drummond moved that it be an instruction to the committee to report with the least possible delay, and with such amendments as they may deem proper to suggest, these parts alone of the said bill which relate to the division of Lower Canada into new districts, and to the building of court-houses therein. He was favorable to the principle of decentralization, but he considered it impossible for the House to legislate efficiently on the subject of an entirely new judicial system, without having more time to consider the details of the bill than had been afforded by the Atty-Gen. East. No harm whatever could result from delay, as it would take a couple of years to erect the court-houses in the different divisions. The division of the Lower section of the Province into new districts and the construction of buildings, should not be mixed up with the amendments of the law. The bill proposed to amend no fewer than forty or fifty Acts, and of course many parts of it were open to objection. The Bench and Bar, generally, were opposed to it in its present form. By all means, then, let them avoid in this instance, the hasty legislation which has been the curse of this country, and in dealing with so great a subject, let the measure be maturely considered. Mr. Papin said that for a considerable time the unanimous voice of the people of Lower Canada had declared itself in favor of Judicial Decentralization, and therefore he would avow himself clearly and strongly in favor of the second reading of the bill offered by the Attorney General East. Nevertheless, although in favor of the principle of the bill, he perceived in its details many defects which ought to be amended before it became law.—One of these defects was the grant of unlimited powers to the Circuit Courts which would thus be rendered of much greater importance than the Superior Courts, and cause these latter to be wholly diverted. In order to remedy this evil, he thought the powers of the Circuit Courts ought to be limited to a jurisdiction in cases not exceeding £25. He did not, however, propose to discuss the details at length at that stage, believing that his discussion would be more proper when the House goes into committee. He would say, simply, that many of those details are so vicious that unless they are amended he shall feel it his duty to vote against the bill on its third reading, and that he neither concurred in the amendment moved by the member for Sheffield, nor in the extreme indignation manifested by that hon. gentleman. Mr. Loranger concurred in the principle of this bill, stating that in had been loudly demanded by the people in order to enable them to obtain the benefit of the most important portion of the English Criminal System of Judicature. A portion of that system—trial by jury—had been introduced into Lower Canada, while the most valuable part—the establishment of Courts of Assize—had been entirely neglected. This bill proposes to remedy that defect; and he thought the House ought to vote for the second reading in view of the general good it proposes to accomplish, and consent to its consideration in committee of the whole. Mr. Felton was of opinion that the bill, so far from establishing the system of Upper Canada which was declared to be so necessary for the welfare of Lower Canada, in reality, was directly opposed to that system. It would destroy the existing judiciary system of Lower Canada without conferring on it any of the benefits of the Upper Canada system; and he should therefore, feel it his duty to oppose the bill in toto. Hon. Mr. Terrill denied that any pledge had been given by the government to support the bill proposed last year by the hon. member for Sheffield. The objection that this bill proposed to amend the laws instead of proposing a new system was not valid. It had been too much of a practice when a defect was found in any part of the law to bring in an entirely new system, but these new systems had generally turned out to be no improvement on the old ones. The House could not fail to see that the hon. member, in proposing this amendment, was actuated by some other motive than to carry out the principle of decentralization. Mr. Sanborn saw no necessity for any new provision of the kind offered by the Attorney General East. He did not think that the

country was prepared for it, or would be disposed to accept it. After remarks from Messrs. Dufresne, Fortier, and Marchildon, the House adjourned. Whitewashes, Cements, &c. As the season for whitewashing and house cleaning and repairing is at hand, we have collected from various sources several receipts for making white and colored washes, cements for stopping leaks, &c., which we think will prove valuable to our readers. Some of them we have published in former years, but a really good receipt will bear yearly repetition. A BRILLIANT AND DURABLE WHITEWASH. The whitewash made by the following receipt is said to be as good for the outside of buildings as the inside, and houses washed with it look as clean and neat as when painted. Take clean lumps of well burnt lime, slacked. Add one-fourth pound whiting, or burnt alum pulverized, one pound of loaf sugar, three quarts of rice flour made into a thin and well-boiled paste, and one pound of clean glue dissolved as cabinet-makers do. This may be put on cold within doors, but hot outside. This will be as brilliant as plaster Paris, and retain its brilliancy for many years. The east end of the President's house in Washington is washed with it. ANOTHER WHITEWASH. The ingredients employed in the following receipt are nearly identical with those above given, but the process of mixture is different: Take half a bushel of nice unslacked lime; slack it well with boiling water, cover it during the process to keep in the steam.—Strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer, add to it a peck of clean salt, previously well dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice, boiled to a thin paste, and stirred in boiling hot; half a pound of powdered Spanish whiting and a pound of clean glue, which has been previously dissolved by first soaking it well and then hanging it over a slow fire, in a small kettle within a larger one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the whole mixture, stir it well, and let it stand a few days covered from the dirt. It should be put on hot; for this purpose, it can be kept in a kettle on a portable furnace. It is said that about one pint of this mixture will cover a square yard, if properly applied with a brush as in painting. It answers as well as oil paint for wood, brick, or stone, and is cheaper. It retains its brilliancy for many years. There is nothing of the kind that will compare with it, either for inside or outside walls. Coloring matter may be put in, and made of any shade you like. A CHEAPER AND SIMPLER ONE. The following receipt was given a year or two since by the Scientific American. This wash is simple and cheaper than the above, and is said to be much more durable than common whitewash: Take a clean barrel that will hold water; put into it half a bushel of quick lime, and slack it by pouring over it boiling water sufficient to cover four or five inches deep, and stirring it until quite slaked; dissolve in water, and add two pounds of sulphate of zinc and one of common salt, which will cause the whitewash to harden on the wood work in a few days; add sufficient water to bring it to the consistency of thick whitewash. COLORED WASHES. Spanish brown, mixed with any of the above washes, will make a red or pink more or less according to the quantity. A delicate tinge of this is very pretty for inside walls. Finely pulverized common clay, well mixed with Spanish brown before it is stirred into the mixture, makes a lilac color. Eight parts of amber, two Indian red, and one part lampblack, will make a fawn color; and by increasing the proportion of lampblack, and adding a little raw umber, a gray or olive color may be produced. Lampblack in moderate quantities makes a slate color very suitable for the outside of buildings. Lamblack and Spanish brown mixed together, produce a reddish color. Yellow ochre stirred in makes yellow wash, but chrome goes far off, and makes a color generally esteemed prettier. In all these cases, the darkness of the shade will of course be determined by the quantity of coloring used. It is said that green must not be mixed with lime. The lime destroys the color, and the color has an effect on the whitewash, which makes it crack and peel.—Lampblack, when mixed with water colors, should first be dissolved in alcohol. A CHEAP PAINT. A correspondent of the Country Gentleman gives the following receipt: "If any of your readers wish to use a very cheap and substantial paint, of a drab color without lustre, let them mix water lime with skimmed milk, to a proper thickness to apply with a brush; and it is ready to use. It is too cheap almost to estimate, and any one can put it on who can use a paint brush. It will adhere well to wood, whether smooth or rough—to brick, stone or mortar, where oil paint has not been used, in which case it will cleave to some extent, and forms a very hard substance, as durable as the best oil paint." CURE FOR LEAKY ROOFS. We have a small tinned roof, nearly flat, which, in defiance of the efforts of carpenter, tinman and painter, persisted in leaking, from the day it was built, until last fall, when we applied a coat of the cement described below, which has thus far proved a perfect cure.—We mixed the cement as thick as it could be applied with a paint brush. The receipt is from the Scientific American: "Five years ago, we applied a cement composed of white lead paint, whiting, and dry

white sand, to a small tin roof that leaked like a sieve; it soon became nearly as hard as stone, has never scaled off, and has kept the roof, since then, perfectly tight. It was put on about the consistency of thick putty." This cement is excellent for filling up cracks in exposed parts of brick buildings, pointing up the base of chimneys where they project through the roofs of houses, stopping up seams in the roofs of buildings, closing cracks in cellar floors and walls, &c. White lead and sand, without the whiting also make an excellent cement for seams and cracks.—The Scientific American gives the following receipt for slaters' cement: "Slaters' cement for stopping leaks around chimneys, is composed of linseed oil, whiting, ground glass, and some brick dust. It is a good cement for this purpose; also for closing the joints of stone steps to houses." Stansstead Journal. THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1857. Business seems to be progressing rapidly in Parliament. The government measures hinted at in the speech have been all introduced, and most of them carried to a second or third reading. Atty. Gen. Macdonald's "Act for establishing Prisons for young offenders, for the better government of Asylums, Hospitals and Prisons, and for the better construction of Common Gaols," is very much needed, and meets with commendation from all quarters. The bill of the Postmaster General relative to the Civil Service, has for its object change in the mode of making official appointments in the Government Departments. It stringently provides that merit, after an examination by a Board, shall be the sole ground on which appointments to Government offices may be made. A measure of this character will tend to make the public service more effective. Atty. Gen. Cartier's bill for the Codification of the Laws of Lower Canada, has passed a second reading. Its details will meet with considerable opposition in Committee of the Whole, from Mr. Drummond and others. The Judicature bill, also introduced by Atty. Gen. Cartier, does not suit Mr. Drummond, who, it will be remembered, while in office had a standing promise to introduce a similar measure, in which his particular constituents of Sheffield were deeply interested. The hon. gentleman, however, never seems to have found time to perfect his scheme, and now finds fault with the haste of the Government in fulfilling their pledge to the country. As Mr. Drummond cannot consistently oppose the principle of Decentralization, he will confine his opposition to some of the details of the two measures. We beg to call attention to our new advertisements. A notice advertising for sale the land of Mrs. Frazer, was erroneously printed last week. Seventy acres of land, near the terminus of the Passumpsic Railway, is a desirable investment. The backwardness of the season is the subject of complaint generally, and fears are entertained in the West that wheat is seriously injured by late frosts. April has been distinguished in this part of the country by a succession of snow storms and thaws, making very good sugar weather. It is thought that over a foot of snow fell on the 27th and 28th. Navigation is now fully open both above and below Montreal, and ships have begun to arrive at Quebec. FROM NICARAGUA.—Steamship Tennessee, from Aspinwall and San Juan, having left the former port on the 4th of April, arrived at New York on Thursday morning. The news, in brief, is that Col. Lockridge, a Lieutenant of General Walker, left Serapiqui on the 20th of March and marched upon Castillo, but found the place so strongly fortified by the Costa Ricans that a force of two thousand men could not take it. Colonel Lockridge then called his force together, and stated he was about to evacuate the river, and requested all the men who desired to follow him to Walker's headquarters, via the Pacific route, to follow him. About one hundred and twenty-five of the two hundred and fifty stepped out, but many of these are said to be in a sickly condition. While his troops were going down the river, the steamer J. N. Scott exploded, killing some sixty of the filibusters. The cause of the explosion is said to have been that some miscreant threw a flask of powder into the furnace. A partial list of the killed is given, but it contains no Eastern names. The case of Walker is again pronounced hopeless. The Grand Trunk Measure. I have been able to-day to ascertain the nature of the measure of relief for the Grand Trunk Railway Company which the Government intends to bring down. You have been already made aware of its principal features by means of the telegraph. The Government, it seems, proposes to go farther in one direction than I had anticipated when writing my letter last night, but not so far in another. The strictness of the obligation imposed upon the Company is relaxed and necessarily so. It was made requisite under that act that a portion of the money to be raised upon the preferential bonds thereby authorized to be issued could be paid over to the Company and expended upon the works until the whole amount was subscribed. So it happens that although £740,000 of those bonds have been subscribed for Britain, none of the money has been released for use in carrying on the Company's works. This was necessary then, because, before the Province could consent to al-

low the preferential bonds to rank before their mortgage, it required some pledge that the Company would raise sufficient money to have the road completed. It is now proposed that the money subscribed shall be set free for use and used by the Company as fast as subscribed and paid up, upon the works which they deem of most urgent importance without waiting for the completion of the subscription, within the limits however assigned to the expenditure upon each portion of the road by the act of last session. The security retained is this, that the Government does not release its claim for arrears and prospective interest on its bonds until the road is fully completed and equipped. This is the immediate temporary benefit proposed. The permanent one is this. The Province proposes to take a share of the burden on its own shoulders, and assume forever after the completion of the road the payment of interest on the Provincial bonds temporarily assumed last session—that hereafter it shall not be converted into stock as under the arrangement of last session, and repayment of this interest is still retained.—The great objection to this scheme is simply the fact noticed in my last letter, that the share capital has been so largely and unnecessarily swelled by extravagance and waste. It is not fair then that the Province should not only waive its claim to interest on its advance until it has been received on the proper expenditure, but until it has been recalled on sums absolutely thrown away by the agents of the English share-holders. Therefore it seemed to me that the fairer way would have been, to convert the Provincial loan into share capital, to rank with the other shares or stock, not after it. The step is a serious and a very grave one, the burden to be assumed a heavy one, the sum to be raised yearly to meet the interest very considerable. Have we got value received for it? Has the value of property been increased; have the facilities of commerce been enhanced; have the resources of the country been developed in a proportion sufficient to justify the giving out £3,000,000 with little hope of ever receiving any revenue from the investment? This is the subject to be debated. I believe the advocates of the scheme will be able to shew a good case, though there is much to be said upon the other side. ATTORNEY GENERAL MACDONALD'S JUVENILE REFORMATORY AND PRISON INSPECTION ACT. If the records of the present session of Parliament should be marked by no other remarkable event, it will deserve to be held long in remembrance as witnessing an attempt, at least, to inaugurate an effective system of Prison reform. Mr. Attorney General Macdonald's bill on this subject will provide, first, for the establishment of a Reformatory Prison in Lower Canada, and one in Upper Canada, to include a Prison-house and farm lot of ground. To these any person under twenty one years of age, upon conviction of a Penitentiary offence, may be committed, instead of being sent to the Provincial Penitentiary, and for similar periods. Juvenile prisoners from the Penitentiary may also be transferred there on report of the Prison Inspectors.—The fitting up of a hulk at, or below Montreal, is authorized, which will be held to be a Reformatory, and into which prisoners desirous of becoming sailors may be transferred, and taught seamanship. Authority is given to complete the organization of the Kingston Asylum for Criminal Lunatics. A Board of Inspectors is authorized to be appointed, to supersede the present Penitentiary and Lunatic Asylum Commissioners, and they are given the superintendence of the Penitentiary, the Reformatories, the Lunatic Asylums, public and private, all Prisons, and all benevolent institutions receiving Government money.—No goal is to be built or recognized as the goal of any county or district, without their inspection and approval, and they are authorized to visit the old goals, and (in connection with the Municipal authorities in Upper Canada) order such alterations as may be necessary. They are to draw up rules for the management of the Penitentiary, Reformatories, Prisons, &c., and enforce them. Such is a very brief outline of this very important measure. The great reform most necessarily to be worked out by the Board of Inspectors, and it behoves the Government to secure the services of the very best men who can be procured for this most difficult part. Confided to proper, able hands, the reform will be a great and most beneficial one. In incompetent hands, it will prove only a delusion and a waste of the people's money. Attorney General Cartier's bill respecting juvenile offenders, &c., is in a measure complementary to this. I shall endeavor to give you some account of it to-morrow.—Ed. Cor. Montreal Gazette. Seat of Government. The London Times, in an article published on the 4th, expresses its preference for Montreal over any of the other towns ambitious to be the Capital of Canada. After speaking of the merits of Kingston, Toronto, Quebec and Ottawa, the Times says: "There remains the City of Montreal, which would probably be the capital at this moment, but for the folly of some intemperate politicians, who being beaten in the Legislature, instigated a mob to burn its house to the ground. Whatever reasons then existed for the choice exist now. Montreal is the most central, certainly not too far in Lower Canada, as the above incident shows, for it arose out of the local ascendancy of Tory or British feeling. It is an old established city, at the head of the ship navigation of the St. Lawrence, almost equally connected with both Provinces, and easily approached both by the St. Lawrence and the Grand Trunk Railway either from the frontier, and not so completely at the mercy of such a casualty as we have hinted at in the case of Toronto. We are not a-

ware that any body seriously apprehends a recurrence of the outrage which drove the Legislature away from Montreal, but we should think it is the highest degree unlikely, as it would certainly be fatal to the pretensions as well as to the character of Montreal.—Whether the same evil might anticipated in a somewhat milder degree in the form of an influence, or simply an annoyance, is a question for those better acquainted with the city and the people. There can be no doubt of the great convenience of Montreal, and the mere fact of its populace having once burned against considerations of actual convenience, than would the fact of a London mob suddenly burning down our own House of Parliament, if it should ever do so. Such then, is the question that awaits the decision of the British Government. The Canadian Legislature has voted a quarter of a million sterling for the buildings, and has pledged itself to abide the decision of the Queen. It could not have referred to a more impartial umpire. Her Majesty's Ministers will spare no pains to find out what is best for the Canadiana. We have thrown the weight of our advice into the scale of Montreal, for which we certainly have no special favor or affection, as we happened to take an active part in defending the Rebellion Losses Bill, which eventually became law, though at the sacrifice of the building in which that ceremony took place. In Canada, however, there is an immense amount of condonance; all parties have to be forgiven in turn, the rebel of yesterday is the prime minister of to-day, and must not object to building a new Parliament House among repentant necessaries. If the Canadiana themselves can afford to forget that ebullitions of feeling, so also can Her Majesty's Government; and we are sure unless better claimants should occur, Her Majesty's Government will not let this incident interfere with the claims of Montreal. LATER FROM EUROPE. New York, April 21. Steamers City of Washington, from Liverpool April 8, and Fulton, from Southampton same day, arrived at this port this morning. The Fulton anchored off Sandy Hook last night during the fog. The political news by these arrivals is meagre. The majority of Liberals thus far elected to Parliament count 116. Gen. Ashburton will command the military force going out to China. The Neufchatel Conference has adjourned, it is said, on account of the impracticable demands of Prussia. A Madrid dispatch says Mexico recognizes the justice of the Spanish demand. The diplomatic rupture between Austria and Sardinia is not likely to be adjusted, but neither power contemplates hostilities. The commercial advice from Australia is unfavorable. In consequence of the spread of murrain in the North of Europe, England prohibits the importation of cattle, skins, &c., which, it is thought, will effect the provision trade.—The murrain had also appeared among the cattle in Austria. The latest advices from China indicate that the closing of the five Chinese ports to European commerce was quite imminent. The Grand Duke of Tuscany has declined to conclude with the Papal Chair a Concordat like the Austrian. The English Crimean fleet left Constantinople on the 1st of April, on its way to Malta. The latest advices state that the Persian army was firmly posted at Shiraz, and Gen. Buhler was fortifying Arabistan. The Southern provinces were tranquil. The accomplishment of Queen Victoria was justly expected. The English elections were nearly over. The Emperor of Russia has definitely given up his intention of visiting Western Europe. The amount of gold on its way from Australia to England is estimated at £2,500,000, the greater part of which is at hand. The London Times' Paris correspondent says that the unexpected increase in the rate of interest by the Bank of England had an unfavorable effect on French trade. On the other hand, the new American tariff had encouraged manufacturers, who are expecting profitable orders from the United States. TWO DAYS LATER. HALIFAX, April 24. Steamship America, from Liverpool at 10 A. M. Saturday, April 11, arrived at this port at 6 P. M., 23d. The American passed on the 11th, in the Mersey, American ship Phenix, being towed up; off Point Lynas, passed ship James Foster, Jr.; 12th, passed steamship Africa; also a ship bound east, supposed the Medford; 13th, passed a crew steamship bound east, supposed the Alps. GREAT BRITAIN. The elections are now almost over. The London Post summarizes the result thus: Liberals, 338; Liberal Conservatives, 74; Conservatives, 206; Ministerial loans, 13; gains, 76. Sidney Herbert is spoken of to replace Panmure as minister of war. The Ministerial candidate for Speaker is Hon. Evelyn Denison. The Great Western Railway of Canada declares 9 per cent. dividend. The English government has agreed to furnish three steamships to the Atlantic Telegraph Company; one to make soundings, and two to assist in laying the cable. The Aganemnon, 80 gun ship of 3000 tons burthen, is to be employed to lay down the cable, in connection with the U. S. steamship Niagara. The entire cable will be completed in June, and laid in July next. FRANCE. Various rumors which had been circulated for the last few days, about an attempt on the Emperor's person, are unfounded. The only thing certain is the fact of several arrests having been made in Paris and Departments connected with secret societies.

