

the Jews' quarter has lately attracted the attention which it has so long demanded. Already, we are informed, three or four hundred houses have been thoroughly cleansed and whitewashed, and such will be the course pursued with every tenement occupied by our poor brethren. All the streets have been regularly swept, and the offal carried away, so that the Jews' quarter, for the present at least, is as clean as possible. After a while the cisterns are to be emptied and cleansed also; and we hope the steps now taken may be continued, as upon them and the like, must the sanitary state of the people mainly depend. It is gratifying to be able to state, in connection with the foregoing facts, that hundreds of our unfortunate brethren (such as are so often misrepresented as being lazy and indolent) begged to be employed even as scavengers; but although the entire work is done by Jews, still the number required is not a tithe of those anxious to be engaged in this or any other undertaking by which, through the sweat of their brow, they might earn their bread.—*Journal of the Jews.*

ENGLISH DOMESTIC HIGH LIFE.

The following picture of domestic life among the English nobility is given by an officer of the United States steam frigate *Merrimac*: It is contained in a letter written at Southampton, October 8th, and appeared in the *Wilmington (N. C.) Journal*:

We have been visited a great deal here, especially by navy men, and have created something of an excitement in the naval world, judging by the pieces in the papers. Much attention has been paid us ashore, too, especially by two families,—one that of an old East India General, the other that of Lord Hardwicke. General Frazier has passed most of his time in India, but now lives in ease and comfort on the Southampton water. At a dinner at his house we had an opportunity to see how the aristocracy here live. Lord Hardwicke and family, and several other guests were there to meet us, and everything was in good style. One turbaned Indian with several other servants waited at the table. The plate was superb, and the dinner most *recherche*. We sat down to the table at half-past seven. These are always epaulett and sword occasions.

Lord Hardwicke's family consists of his countess, his eldest son, (about eighteen or twenty, and Lord Royston by courtesy,) three of the finest looking daughters you ever saw, and several young sons. The daughters—Lady Elizabeth, Lady Mary, and Lady Agnita—are surpassingly beautiful; such development, such rosy cheeks, laughing eyes, unaffected manners, you rarely see combined. They take a great deal of out-door exercise, and came aboard the *Merrimac* in a heavy rain, with Irish thicker soled shoes than you or I ever wore, and cloaks and dresses almost impervious to wet. They steer their father's yacht, walk no one knows how many miles, and don't care a cent about rain, besides doing a host of other things that would shock our ladies to death; and yet in the parlor are the most elegant looking women in their satin shoes and diamonds I ever saw.

The countess, in her coronet of jewels, is an elegant lady, and looks like a fit mother for three such women. His lordship has given us three or four dinners. He lives here merely during the yachting season, and leaves on Friday for his country seat at Cambridge, where he spends his winter, as do all English gentlemen of means, hunting, &c., and when Parliament is in session, he lives in London in his town house.

After dinner the ladies sing and play for us, and the other night they got up a game of blind man's buff, in which the ladies said we had the advantage, inasmuch as their "petticoats" rustled so that they were easily caught. They call things by their name here. In the course of the game, Lord Hardwicke himself was blindfolded, and trying to catch some one he fell over his daughter's lap on the floor, when two or three of the girls caught him by the legs and dragged his lordship, roaring with laughter, as we all were, on his back into the middle of the floor. Yet they are perfectly respectful, but appear on an equality with each other. In fact, the English are a great people. Two clubs here have offered us the free use of their rooms.

We are assured (says the *Assemblée Nationale*) that the brother of Verger went on Friday to the Conciergerie with an artist and requested the director of the prison to allow him to have the portrait of the assassin taken. The permission was justly refused, on which he cried out that since the portrait of the Archbishop was sold everywhere, he could not understand why he should be refused permission to sell that of his brother. The prisoner, before his condemnation, appeared very curious as to what the people thought of him. When the registrar brought

his appeal against his being put on trial to be signed, he inquired to what motive his crime was generally attributed. "This will make a new *cause célèbre*," he exclaimed, "and will be long talked of." Verger, while he has been in prison, has eaten with a good appetite, but his sleep has been broken and agitated. On the physician of the prison visiting him one day, he complained of being too lightly clad. "Let me have," he said, "for the remainder of the winter, a pair of thicker trousers;" and this remark he made with a degree of assurance that astonished the persons present.

ARABIC PROVERBS.

THE oblivion of all religion leads to the oblivion of all duties.

When you see an old man amiable, mild, equitable, content, and good humored, be sure that in his youth he has been just, generous, and forbearing. In his end he does not lament the past, nor dread the future. He is like the evening of a fine day.

The vine produces three fruits—pleasure, intoxication, and repentance.

Housekeepers do not imitate the cricket, which makes much noise, but does little work.

We can always do some good to our fellow creatures, even in indigence.

The best knowledge is that which is profitable.

The liberality of the poor man is the best liberality.

Take care that you are not led astray by the multitude, for you singly must die, and of you singly account will be required.

He who is ignorant of the evil which flows from man's nature, cannot fail to fall into it.

Happy is he who, occupied in correcting his own faults, does not attend to those of others.

If you owe not, you have; but that which you possess is not yours, if you owe as much.

He who talks most is he who does least.

Prefer to-day to to-morrow.

He who prays to God will never be forsaken.

Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

TUESDAY, Feb. 17.

The House met again at half-past 2. Hon. Mr. Howe moved an amendment to Hon. Mr. Johnston's resolution, to the effect that, in consequence of the great public works in progress, and the necessity of having the public accounts before the House, they proceed at once to pass the answer to his Excellency's address. He alluded to Dr. Tupper and recommended to that gentleman the practice of a little more modesty—and not to consider himself a fifty horse power. Contrasted the condition of the Catholics in the County of Cumberland when he went into it, only one holding an office, with what it was when he left its representation at which time several were appointed to offices. He alluded to the financial condition of the country about which there could be no cause of alarm—and to the railroad which so far as opened was paying its working expenses. He alluded to his efforts to open up paths of distinction to Colonists. He was accused with turning out Sheriff Chandler of Cumberland, but he had nothing to do with it, when pressed to do so had refused, and was in England when the Sheriff was removed. Dr. Tupper in his canvass through Cumberland represented him as a dangerous politician on the ground that he was unfit to take part in the government of this country. Did he not twice last winter propose that he (Mr. Howe) should abandon principles and place himself at the head of a Conservative Administration? He would not allow the hon. gentlemen to charge him with inconsistency of conduct in indelicate or improper terms—and would leave him to settle the inconsistencies of his own political career. He spoke in high terms of the hon. member for Annapolis—and alluded to the old quarrel with the Baptists on the subject of denominational colleges. He wished the hon. gentleman a good time of it with the Catholics, whom he had taken under his wing, and asked but why did he not pass the Maine Law when he was in the government, and the elective council bill. Contrasted the old times with the present to show the greater economy of the latter—and asked if the men who toiled for all these things were now going to abandon their old friends. The hon. gentleman concluded his speech with pointed allusions to Catholic intimidation, to his kindness to the Condon family, to the enlistment subject, and other matter connected therewith.

Dr. Tupper followed. He said he had never violated the decencies of public life, and had not fol-

lowed the example of the last speaker in 1852, who, when drunk with victory or something else, not only attacked private individuals, but did not hesitate to hold them up to public execration. Poor as he was, he was not poor enough to be bought, or to send round the hat. Associated with the sons of toil, he had never been a political adventurer, nor could he be described as an ingrate traitor. Having irretrievably embarked the revenues of the country in a great public undertaking, which, by the hon. chairman's own acknowledgement, we are not equal to, there are more reasons than one why he would like to escape from the railway board. He referred to his gasconading letters written at Delmonico's. The hon. gentleman has disclosed that which, under no seal of gentlemanly conduct, ought to be secret as the grave, and he would be bound to convict him of that which would brand a witness in a court of justice as a perjurer. He never denounced him as a public man. The representatives of Cumberland having been treated with ignominy and contempt, he felt last winter that he was at liberty to place the government in other hands. With that view he visited the hon. gent. twice. He had made the proposal with the concurrence of both the Catholic and Protestant members of his own party. As it was designed that the Hon. J. W. Johnston was to be elevated to the bench, that gentleman alone was not made acquainted with what was going on.—"But," said Dr. Tupper, "Mr. Howe has not told you the whole of what took place. He has not told you that he assented to the arrangement; that situated as he was, he could not take any open part in the breaking up of the Government, but that he manifested the utmost readiness to join in the movement once it was shewn him that a party could be formed, and after alluding to the manner in which he had been forced out of the government, said that it would afford him the opportunity of 'cutting Bill Young's throat.'"

Mr. Howe was soon upon his feet and gave it an emphatic denial, and characterized it as the grossest falsehood ever uttered in the face of intelligent men. He was proceeding to explain—when Mr. Marshall moved an adjournment, which was carried.

FRIDAY, Feb. 20.

The House met at half past two o'clock, and after the presentation of numerous petitions, the Hon. Attorney General rose and announced the resignation of the Cabinet. He said that the Administration felt themselves peculiarly situated, because, although defeated by an adverse and hostile vote, yet the members of the Government, one and all, felt convinced that a majority of the House were in feeling and sympathy with the Executive. He was free to admit that from no other source than their recorded votes could the House derive their opinion; and a majority once having expressed want of confidence in the Administration, the constitutional consequences must and ought to follow. He would not refer to the mysterious and concealed influences which had brought about the existing state of circumstances, having dealt fully with that subject when he last addressed the House on the amendment to the address; but it was patent to everybody that the Session of 1857 had been distinguished by the unanimous secession of the whole Catholic body—as a body—from the party with whom he had previously acted in the Legislature and their junction with a party who, up to the present time had been their political opponents. It was, he said, open to the Administration, after the amendment had passed; either to dissolve the House or to resign their seats—but although a large body of those who supported the late Government were favourable to a dissolution, and warmly and sincerely desired it, yet a grave responsibility rested upon the Executive, and more particularly on the two Crown Officers, should they advise such a course; they felt that anything which might place His Excellency—whose name could then for the first time be constitutionally mentioned since the debate commenced—and to whom the late Government were not only indebted for his cordial co-operation in conducting the public business, but for many acts of personal courtesy and kindness—in a false position, it was the duty of the Administration to avoid; he had therefore to announce that after due deliberation the Government had decided to resign their seats, and in accordance, with that decision and the forms of the constitution had resigned their seats as members of the Executive and tendered the resignations of the several departmental offices held by them—which he said they now only retained until their successors were appointed. The hon. member then took a rapid and brief review of his political course since he entered public life, and concluded by expressing his regret that the result of the change would be to a certain extent to withdraw the County patronage from his liberal supporters.

When Mr. Young sat down, Mr. Howe rose and read a copy of his letter to the Provincial Secretary, tendering the resignation of his office as Chairman of