

News by the English Mail.

DICKENS' PICTURE OF WOMEN.—The true woman, for whose ambition a husband's love and her children's adoration are sufficient, who applies her military instincts to the discipline of her household, and whose legislative exercise themselves in making laws for her nurse; whose intellect has field enough for her in communication with her husband, and whose heart asks no other, than his love and admiration; a woman who does not think it a weakness to attend to her toilet, and who does not disdain to be beautiful; who believes in the virtue of glossy hair and well-fitting gowns, and who eschews rents and raveled edges, slipshod shoes and audacious make-ups; a woman who speaks low and does not speak much; who is patient and gentle, and intellectual and industrious; who loves more than she reasons, and yet does not love blindly; who never scolds and never argues, but adjusts with a smile; such a woman is the wife whom have all dreamed of once in our lives, and is the mother we still worship in the backward distance of the past.

VALUE OF EDITORIAL TIME IN SYDNEY.—The author of an article in a late number of Chambers' Journal; descriptive of life in Australia, thus describes his visit to an editor in Sydney:—"At my first call, I came to the palace-like house, the ground occupied by the printing office. On the first floor, among the other advertisements, I found a tablet informing visitors, that the editor cannot be spoken with, unless paid for his valuable time; accordingly every body, without exception, is advised to buy a ticket of admission at the door of the waiting-room—one hour costing 10s., half an hour 6s., fifteen minutes 3s. Such were the contents of this singular price-current of time."

A GREAT CATTLE RAISER.—The greatest cattle raiser in this country, perhaps in the world, is B. Harris, Esq., of Champagne, Illinois. A late number of the Albany Knickerbocker thus speaks of his operations:—

"Some of the finest cattle we ever saw were brought to this city last Saturday, on the Central Railroad. There were thirty-four head, with an average weight of two thousand four hundred pounds. They sold for ten cents a pound live weight, which is equal to \$240 each. They were grown by B. F. Harris, of Champagne, Illinois, who has one hundred head of the same weight still to bring to market. Mr. Harris is one of the largest stock farmers in the world. His farm contains four thousand acres. He kept usually about 500 heads of hogs. About the first of May he turns the cattle on the prairie, and they graze under the control of mounted herdsmen, who pen them at night. By the first of autumn, his herds, with the wide range of rich prairie, reach the climax of bovine perfection, and a more attractive sight cannot be found. Through the winter, those intended for spring sale are stall-fed, requiring 100 bushels of corn to feed a good sized ox. In the winter of 1848-'49, this gentleman stall-fed 982 cattle, and bought 69,000 bushels of corn. In the year 1853, Mr. Harris fed and sold a hundred head of beefs; their average weight 1,966 pounds. These were the extraordinary lot which took the premium at the World's Fair at New York. The average of cattle herds usually marketed will not exceed 1,500 pounds gross."

INDIA RUBBER LINING FOR VESSELS.—A plan has been devised for lining vessels with a continuous coating of India Rubber, as a safeguard against leakage. It is intended to apply the lining within the frame of the ship, and beneath the ceiling. The edges of the sheets, which are proposed to be from one-fourth to three-fourths of an inch in thickness, are to be cemented by heat, and the gum, it is believed will be as durable as the wood itself. —New York Commercial.

SALTS FOR STABLES.—If a compound of gypsum and sulphate of magnesia be used on the floors of stables, it will absorb the moisture and ammonia, keep the stables dry and free from offensive smell. The compound salt after it has absorbed all the moisture possible, is removed to be used for manure, and fresh salts applied in the same way. This is an excellent plan for keeping stables dry and healthy.

PARIS FUEL SHOPS.—The fuel required to cook a dinner in Paris costs nearly as much as the dinner itself. Fuel is very scarce, and the American is surprised to find shops all over the city, fitted up with shelves like those in shoe stores, upon which is stored wood, split up in pieces about the size of a man's finger, and done up in bundles, as matches were in the days of the tinder box, steel, and flint; they are about the size of a bunch of asparagus. These little bundles sell at from two to six sous. Larger sticks are bundled up in the same way, and sell at a frightful price. Charcoal is sold by weight, and hard coal being nearly as expensive as wood can be bought in the smallest quantity at any of these fuel shops.

Orders have been issued to Dr. Smith to take measures for the immediate reduction of the medical staff of the army. Orders have also been issued for the reduction of four companies from each regiment of the line that had been placed on a war footing.

The Naval review to be held by her Majesty at Spithead is postponed. According to present arrangements it will be held on Wednesday, April 23, by which date it is expected the ratification of the treaty of peace will have been effected, and the review will be a commemorative celebration in connexion with the event. The tides will suit better for the review on the 22nd than on the 17th, and the ships now on their passage to Portsmouth and others in the course of equipment will be at the rendezvous by the new date, when it is presumed the day will be appointed for general rejoicing. To prevent obstruction to the view of the evolutions by the fleet the Admiralty have ordered that all steamers shall on that occasion burn Welsh coal.

From the Crimea it is reported that the health of the French army is improving. A frightful accident occurred at Kadikoi, where sixteen men lost their lives. It is supposed that they were deprived of life by suffocation, and then burnt.

The war was introduced with pageants, and display appears to be about to become the order of the day, on its termination. On Tuesday last Louis Napoleon reviewed 50,000 men in the Camp de Mars.

From the Crimea there is a report of nothing but rejoicing and sports. The announcement of the birth of the Prince Imperial, was received in the camp of the Allies with salutes of 101 guns; at night Kamiesch was illuminated. On Monday March 24, the Sebastopol spring meeting came off in the valley of the Tchernaya. The races were highly successful, no accident occurred, and both Allies and Russians turning out in great force and magnificence to witness them. The principal race was won by a Frenchman, Viscount Talon.

OLD BABYLON.—Dr. Oppert, of France, has spent two years on the site of old Babylon, examining the cuneiform inscriptions on the bricks and slates. He states that this famous old city, in the days of its grandeur and power, covered rather more than an area of 290 square miles, being about two and a half more than the site of London. But all this space was not inhabited, there being immense fields to supply the city with corn and pasture in case of siege.

We regret to announce the decease of the French Protestant minister, M. Adolphe Monod, which event took place on the 7th instant at Paris, after a long and painful illness.

A public meeting has been held at Gibraltar, for the purpose of considering the necessity of lighting the city with gas; and the immediate establishment of a gas company was resolved.

WILD BEASTS IN INDIA.—The following is from a correspondent at Lahore, dated the 7th of February:—"You are probably aware that the country of the Five Rivers is infested by wolves, bears, and leopards, especially the first-named, which have so multiplied of late as to become a national nuisance. By a loose registry kept in the seven provinces of the Punjab, it appears that the number of children that have been carried off by wild beasts amount to 1564, classified as follows:—1106 by wolves, 334 by bears, and 154 by leopards or cheetahs. The rewards hitherto offered were not sufficient to induce the lusty and the venturesome to make a trade of it, and the various patches of jungle are admirably adapted for the shelter of these beasts, and as barriers to the amateur hunter. Mr. Montgomery has purposed to Government two alternatives, both admirable, and to be expected from a man of his sound sense and penetration. First, that the head-money allowed for such beasts be doubled and even trebled; secondly, if Government should refuse to increase the premiums, that 200 well armed and trained shikarries be engaged by the State, and distributed over the infested provinces." —Indian Paper

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE BAZAAR FUND.			
RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	£ s d		£ s d
Received by	285 7 7½	Bazaar expenses	4 6 0
Interest on Warrants	1 11 10	Roman Catholic poor	114 3 2
A Fine paid	2 10 0	Church of England do	69 0 1
		Presbyterian do	41 3 4
	£289 8 8½	Methodist do	39 5 0
Deduct 6s for a bad house note, now only	0 6 0	Invested in a warrant	21 5 0
	£289 2 8½		

RUSSIAN IMPERIAL MANIFESTO.

The following is a translation of the imperial manifesto, published at St. Petersburg on the 1st of April, to announce the signing of the treaty of peace:—

The obstinate and sanguinary struggle which, for nearly three years, has subverted Europe, has at last ceased. It was not Russia that commenced it. Even before it broke out my late august father, of imperishable memory, solemnly declared to his faithful subjects, and to all the foreign powers, that the sole object of his desires and of his efforts had been to protect the rights of our co-religionists in the East, and to put an end to the prosecutions to which they were subjected.

A stranger to all interested views, he never expected that his just complaints (reclamations) would have resulted in the scourge of war; and considering its calamities with a deep feeling of sorrow as a Christian, and as the father of the people entrusted by Providence to his care, he did not cease manifesting his inclination in favor of peace. But the negotiations which were opened shortly before his death, on the subject of the conditions of that peace, which was a necessity for us, all remained without success.

The Governments which have formed a hostile coalition against us had not discontinued their armaments; pending the negotiations they had even increased them; the war had to follow its course, and we continued it with a firm hope in the protection of the Most High, and firm confidence in the unshaken devotion of our well-beloved subjects. Our expectations were justified. During that period of hard trials our faithful and brave soldiers, as well as all our people, without distinction of class, proved themselves as always worthy of their high calling. Along the whole extent of our empire, from the shores of the Pacific Ocean to the shores of the Baltic and Black Sea, one single idea, one single impulse, animated all, and made them spare neither life nor fortune in the defence of their country. Laborers, leaving the plough and their fields, eagerly took up arms for our holy cause, rivaling in courage and self-denial our veteran soldiers. New and striking deeds of renown have marked this last struggle with powerful adversaries.

The enemy has been driven back from the coasts of Siberia, and from those of the White Sea, as well as from the ramparts of Sveaborg; the heroic defence for eleven months of the fortifications of the south side of Sebastopol, erected in the face of and under the fire of the assailants, will be handed down as a record to the remotest posterity.

In Asia, after the glorious victories of the two preceding campaigns, Kars, was compelled to surrender with its numerous garrison, forming the whole army of Anatolia, and the elite of the Turkish troops sent to relieve the place were compelled to retreat. Nevertheless, by the impenetrable and wise decrees of Providence, a fact was preparing conformable to the wishes of our well beloved august father, to our own, and to those of all Russia, and which realized the objects of the war. The future condition and the privileges of all the Christians in the East are henceforth guaranteed. The Sultan solemnly recognises them, and, consequent upon this act of justice, the Ottoman empire enters into the family of European states.

Russians! Your efforts and your sacrifices have not been in vain. A great work has been accomplished, although by other and unforeseen means, and we may now, with a quiet conscience, put an end to those efforts and to those sacrifices by restoring to our dear country the inestimable blessings of peace. To hasten the conclusion of the treaty of peace, and to dispel, even for the future, the very idea of ambitious views or projects which might be attributed to us, we have consented to the adoption of certain precautionary measures destined to prevent a collision of our ships of war with those of Turkey in the Black Sea, and to the establishment of a new frontier line in the southern part of Bessarabia, nearest to the Danube.

The concessions are not great when put in comparison with the charges of a prolonged war, and the advantages promised to us by the tranquillity of the empire, the destinies of which it has pleased God to entrust to us. May all these advantages be obtained by our efforts, united to those of all our faithful subjects. May, with the aid of the Almighty, who has always protected Russia, its internal organization be consolidated and perfected. May justice and clemency preside over its judgments—may the advancement of civilisation and of all useful activity spread with renewed force—and may every one enjoy in peace the fruits of his labour under the protection of laws equally just and watchful for all! Finally, and this is the most important and most ardent of our hopes—may the salutary light of faith, by enlightening the mind and strengthening the heart, maintain and improve more and more that social morality which is the surest pledge of order and happiness.

Given at St. Petersburg the 19th March (31st), 1856, and in the second year of our reign, ALEXANDER.

The story runs that Louis Napoleon, on Count Orloff's introduction to him, asked "If he brought peace?" which elicited the courteous reply, "Sire, I come to ask it."