

Friday, April 2, 1850.

Why Mr. Gladstone was beaten.

The more the Conservative victory in England is examined, it seems to be, many shrewd observers, too, declare that the elections do not give an adequate idea of it—that the country is really much more conservative than the election results indicate, and that the reigns of the conservative party promises to be long. The papers are consequently very full of speculation as to its causes. One able writer in the Times points out that no such Liberal defeat could have occurred in 1710, after the foolish impeachment of Dr. Sacheverell. The triumph of the Tories in 1754 and in 1841 was in neither case such a direct, fair trial of strength as in the present instance. The Conservative's downfall may be ascribed to the agreement to make a *co-partisan law* as the basis of the settlement with the United States—the greatest humiliation England has undergone, he says, since, the Dutch fleet sailed up the Medway; the alarming language uttered by many leading members of the Administration with regard to the safety of the Established Church, and the tenure of landed property, creating an anxiety which was intensified, perhaps unreasonably, by the blather of their extreme supporters, such as Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Chamberlain; and, though, last not least, the indecision of moderation, a quality which Englishmen insist on in their Ministers, and the absence of which "neither genius, nor eloquence, nor favor can supply."

Walpole, Pelham, Lord North, the second Pitt, Lord Liverpool, Ponsonby, and Lord Palmerston all had this in everything else, retained popular confidence all through their lives. Mr. Gladstone, though he has done admirable work, has failed to show it—hence his downfall. Another writer ascribes the Liberal overture to total want of agreement with the party as to what Liberal principles should be. The Times says it is due in large part to Mr. Gladstone's neglect of the agricultural interest, while a correspondent of the Daily News points out that a large body of farm laborers have become possessed of the franchise since 1838, and have thrown their votes mainly with their employers. And that the liquor dealers, 100,000 strong, had, before the election, vowed vengeance on the Liberal candidates. It is not unusual in political problems, if we put all the things together, we shall make a fair approach to the explanation. But should not some Republicans, who have been over here getting hard-earned dollars from an easily deluded public for pleasing elucidations of English questions, now go through some formal explanation? Is it charitable to say open indulgence because he deigns to be "down on kings," and thinks every man ought to have a President?—New York Nation.

THE CUNARDERS. — "Always speak well of the bridge that has carried you safely over." Imbedded once in this ad, I must have done a good word for the Cunarders, and especially for the *Algeria*, one of the largest and staunchest of the famous line. I have tried the "White Star" and the "Inman," but never crossed the Atlantic before with such a feeling of safety. That the Cunard steamer during the last thirty years have transported hundreds of thousands across a stormy ocean, without loss of life to a single passenger, is not wholly attributable to good luck. Prudence and careful, thorough training of its officers, and especially extensive as to first a series of its are the secret of its wonderful exemption from disaster, and render impossible such dreadful accidents as the loss of the *Atlantic* and *Ville de Havre*. The Cunard officers are sometimes very unusually exposed to risks of capture in the passengers' interests, giving under instructions, they do not seek any society or attempt to make their acquaintance. But they attend strictly to their duties, and return a civil answer to all questions not too impertinent. For three days before we sighted Ireland the weather had been so bad for any observation to be taken. The ship moved slowly and with the utmost caution. Not like the *Atlantic*, dashing at full speed on the rocky coast of Nova Scotia.—Correspondent of Cleveland Herald.

REPORTED GOLD DISCOVERIES ON THE YANKEE-LODGE. — Since the summer of 1850, and at regular intervals, discoveries of gold in great quantities have been reported from the tributaries of the Yellowstone River in Montana. The latest exciting news from the undeveloped mineral deposits of the Territory is a communication in a letter addressed to the *Bozeman Daily* by a resident of Bozeman, Montana. According to this communication, the new Eldorado is in the Tongue River Valley, about midway between Bozeman and Missoula. In February a large expedition was organized at Bozeman, composed of over one hundred men armed with needle guns, and three pieces of artillery, with plenty of grape and shell. Other expeditions are forming, which will increase the number of miners and explorers near Tongue River to 300. The original discoverer says he sank shafts in two locations, one bar, and from eleven buckets of dirt paid \$6.00 of coarse gold. The communication mentioned carries provisions sufficient for each man six months. They go determined to make a permanent stand and hold the country, if possible. Many business men are preparing to transfer their business to the miners in early spring.—St. Paul (Minn.) Press.

MINING STOCKS.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

San Francisco, April 2.

Mr. H. D. G. 1000.

Mr. W. H. 1000.

Mr. W. C. 1000