HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1852.

THE PROPRIETOR and EDITOR of this Paper takes leave respectfully to apprise his friends throughout the Island, that, in order to be able to command time for the adjustment of his business accounts, and the completion of other important matters, which have been concern, which, for several years, have been accumulating *in arrear* upon his hands, he has deemed it advisable to transfer—*if not permanently, for a season at least*, the management of the Journal and his immediate interests, into the hands of his son, Mr. GEORGE T. HASZARD, whose best exertions, sustained by those of a competent Editor, he may, he feels certain, confidently assure them, will be uniformly and anxiously directed to sustain the high and long established character of the Paper, as well as, in every particular in which it may be practically susceptible of improvement, to render it still more worthy of the extensive patronage at present bestowed, and which, for a long series of years, has been conferred upon it.

In announcing this purposed change in the individual and immediate management of this Paper, we feel happy in having an opportunity to assure our old and numerous friends, of the very high and grateful sense which we entertain of the uninterrupted support which, for a period of twenty-nine years, they have approvingly accorded to us as a Journalist; and it is not without a feeling of much pride and pleasure that we, at the same time, acknowledge generally the liberal encouragement which has been accorded us during almost its throughout our long career of journalism, as most convincingly evidenced by the regular increase of our Subscription list, from the period of our commencing business, in 1823, to the present time, when, by the fact that our issue (originally 150) is, and has long been in spite of talented competition, the most extensive, proceeding from the Island Press.

Honestly and sincerely delighted as we are, in having it in our power to make these truthful acknowledgments and statements, it would be unjust—to our friends, and, to ourselves alike—were we, through any feeling of false modesty, to forbear the avowal, that the satisfaction which we experience in the retrospect of our progress as a public journalist, and in our contemplation of our present position in that character—being still vigorous in the *van*, although the *oldest* in the field—arises chiefly from the reflection that whatever may have been our unintentional shortcomings, and of none of any other character can we accuse ourself—we have never either basely courted the favour of those in power, by any traitorous compliance with designs inconsistent with the public weal, nor yet sought popularity by yielding our countenance and support to the visionary and delusive speculations of selfish and fraudulent demagogues, even when seemingly their designs were about to be crowned with success, and their reputation was highest with the people—that our success has been altogether owing to our unremitting attention to the business of our office, to our zealous endeavours to elevate, by means both of our original and selected matter the social, moral, and political character and position of the people, by instructing them in facts, enlightening them as to principles, and eradicating false impressions; by aiming at the improvement and gratification of their literary tastes, and thus rendering them capable of the purest and highest of all enjoyments—those of the mind; and especially by our sacred regard for the security of the private relations of life, by truthful independence, freedom from slander, purity of language, and integrity of purpose.

We feel that we have in a public capacity, still retained the confidence and approval of a very numerous and highly respectable section of the community—a fact, which we are in a position most triumphantly to prove—we have been very highly taxed by our Provincial Government, (Government, here plude to our unceremonious dismissal from the Office of Queen's Printer, after having well and faithfully discharged its onerous and important duties for the long period of Twenty-five years, without having been allowed—in accordance with the avowedly fundamental principles of the new government system, to appeal to the people as a candidate for their electoral suffrages. This is a wrong which we have felt *severely* indeed, in common with many other public characters, sustained at the hands of the existing Island Administration; for we never opposed the introduction of the Responsible System, although we were by no means backward in avowing our mistrust in the principles of the unworthy, noisy, and active demagogues, who, by false promises, and every specious and deceptive art, were seeking to dupe the people, and make them unconscious instruments for the elevation of stark cupidity, ambitious folly, and vain presumption, in fact, selfish knavery. We trust, ever continue to be more truly '*liberal*' in the right acceptation of the word than such men can ever be. The wrong which they have done us, we can now, however, patiently endure for a short time longer. The period, we their trial is fast approaching to its close; and the day when they will be strictly called to account, is not far distant—it will perhaps come upon them sooner than they expect. Although, we hope, we will be able to continue them, as, of their many and determined accusers, at the bar of public opinion; and we shall then, we confidently trust, see justice done upon them, and awarded to those whom they have nearly deprived of their right to appeal to the public for the support of their electoral suffrages. *We therefore hopefully bide our time.*

Although now retiring—*certainly for a season, perhaps permanently*—from the Editorial chair, and the management of *Haszard's Gazette*, we by no means contemplate either a temporary or entire cessation of our correspondence with our Subscribers and friends through the columns of this paper; but on the contrary, we purpose, as leisure shall time to time, on many subjects, in the free and candid discussion of which, we and they cannot but have a deep and common interest; and we may further be permitted to hint—we hope not *egotistically*—that in its new management, our new successor may receive such assistance from the counsels of our experience, as may, in no inconsiderable measure, promote the success of his undertaking, and tend to secure, for him, not only a continuance, but an increase, of the public confidence and patronage, at present reposed in, and bestowed upon it.

We are glad to see that the friends of the Institute have determined on its revival; and we trust, that before the end of the season, we shall be able to congratulate our readers with an account of its having augmented its members, and increased its sphere of usefulness, in a ratio befitting the increased population, wealth, knowledge and information of the people of the town. We are satisfied that there is no want of intelligence or talent among our young men, as examinations in the Academy, and the honorable distinction earned in other places by those who have been educated in the Island, are proofs of this. Our working mechanics, also, need not fear competition with those of any country. The young farmers are beginning to feel that, if they mean to keep up to their proper standard, they must join in the march of intellect,—must add knowledge to practice, and make science subservient to industry. Our insulated situation, and long winters, afford great facilities for the acquisition of knowledge; and yet, the means of instruction, other than school learning, are extremely limited. The Mechanics' Institute has now been in existence about ten years; several grants have been made from the Provincial and Colonial Funds, apparatus provided, and a commencement made in the formation of a library; but, somehow or other, the Electrical, Pneumatic, and other machines are so totally out of order, that they might as well be wanting—the library, also, is, we hear, in a very imperfect and deranged state. In this cycle of the world's history, the language of science is every day more and more becoming the common-place talk of all classes of society. We live in an atmosphere so impregnated with emanations from gas, steam, magnetism, electricity, and chemistry, that it has become absolutely necessary to be learned, in order to understand and be understood. In former times, when a lad was released from school, or a youth had attained his degree at college, his education was supposed to have been completed; in these days, both find that it is but begun,—that the whole of their former labour has been consumed, in acquiring a stock of tools wherewith to begin work in earnest;—and with such the gigantic strides knowledge walks with, that he who would not be behind-hand, must make the best use of his faculties, and exert all his energies. But we are free to confess, that the rising generation in Prince Edward Island are not fairly dealt with; however hungry they may be for intellectual food, unless they possess a greater quantity of wealth than is the lot of the mass, they must starve,—for knowledge is not here either gratuitously communicated, or sold at moderate prices. Books, it is true, are tolerably cheap; but the will to use them is wanting. There are no public lectures from which a young man, with a good capacity, on payment of a small fee, might carry away a large amount of knowledge. A few individuals may, and do acquire information, the extent of which is astonishing, considering the few helps they get by the way—the majority remain in a state of mental darkness. This is sometimes painfully conspicuous; for example, when any thing of a purely scientific nature is proposed as a Lecture, scarcely any one attends; a battle conjuror, or sleight-of-hand man, however, will attract a crowded audience. Our young men, however, will become the duty of those who, under happier auspices, have acquired knowledge, to impart a portion of it to those who stand in need of it; and we can point out at present no better method, than giving their services in aid of the Mechanics' Institute, during the ensuing winter. Much may be done, where there is a determination to do it. Let the different apparatus be put into good working order, and there will be no great difficulty, we think, in getting lecturers who know how to use them. The popular lectures of Professor Johnston, which strike the unaccustomed mind with such astonishment as induces it to seek for the cause and reason of that, for which it is unable to account, will go a great way to induce a love of reading in many, and a desire to understand what is read, when study is attended with a quiet satisfaction and pleasure to which they had heretofore been strangers, they will soon find, that the love of knowledge will increase in proportion as it is acquired; and that it is among the admirable and beneficent dispensations of Providence, that, as the eye is never satisfied with seeing, nor the ear with hearing, so the mind is never contented with the information it has received by means of the senses—and not only craves more and more, but has within itself the faculty of augmentation, by means of the powers of analysis, combination and reflection with which it is so wonderfully endowed. The Introductory Lecture will be given this evening, by the President; and we shall be happy to see a full attendance, whether any thing is likely to be effected in the cause, and whether there exists that desire for the spread of knowledge which ought to characterize the inhabitants of the metropolis of a Colony.

The English Mail of the 28th ult., was brought from Pictou on Friday last by the *Grafton*, (Shediac Packet.) The most important news has been selected for this day's paper. The Mail by the Winter Route—Cape Traverse and Cape Tormentine—arrived last night, by which we have American papers with California dates to the 16th Nov. last. There had been a most disastrous and extensive fire at Sacramento city, in which 2500 buildings were burnt, and property to the amount of $10,000,000 destroyed, accompanied with the loss of several lives. Another large fire, at San Francisco, to the extent of $150,000 had occurred.

LATER NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

THE GREAT FIRE AT SACRAMENTO—2,500 BUILDINGS DESTROYED—LOSS OF LIFE

The mail steamer *Illinois* arrived at New York on the 12th inst., with 540 passengers, $466 in gold on freight, and $400,000 in the hands of the passengers. The dates from San Francisco are to the 16th Nov. The American steamer City of Pittsburgh was destroyed by fire at Valparaiso on the 10th Oct.

The Sacramento fire broke out on the 9th, in J street, crossing Third to K, L, and M streets, laying bare the whole space from U street south and J street north, and all between, a distance of one mile and a half long by half a mile, leaving houseless nine tenths of the population.—The principal sufferers are Warren & Co., Young and Kibbee, Wood & Kenyon, each $25,000; J. W. Ford & Co., Hellman & Co., Marks & Friedlander, A. A. Dawson, Nevins & Co., G. W. Peacock, each $30,000; El Dorado Saloon, Mac Call & Co., R. T. Brown & Co., Bullum, Foggam & Co., each $50,000; Hardenburg & Herrace, each $100,000; Meeker & Co., Schoolcraft, each $75,000; C. T. Huntington, $50,000; John M'Nally, $150,000.

The fire at Sacramento city destroyed 2500 buildings, among them almost every one of value in the city, and over $10,000,000 worth of property. Great distress prevailed among the women and children. Contributions were opened to relieve the sufferers, in the principal towns, San Francisco raised, in 10 days, $30,000.

After the fire in Sacramento city, daughnuts were selling at a dollar each; coffee fifty cents; thousands were wandering around knowing no shelter for night, and the amount of suffering will be inconceivable.

Eight or ten lives had been lost by the Sacramento fire. The wind was blowing a gale at the time, and the fire raged with fearful rapidity. Three hundred and fifty buildings, many of them being brick, were erected in nine days, and hundreds of others were rapidly going up.

The fire at San Francisco, was on the evening of the 14th. The Whig estimates the loss at from $150,000 to $200,000.

Fires had occurred at Stocton and Sonora under suspicious circumstances.

The rainy season had set in, and copious showers had fallen throughout the state. The rivers were rising, and the miners were successfully employed in washing out the ore. The dry diggings were fully supplied with water, and were expected to yield a rich harvest.

The price of gold at the mines had advanced to $17.25.

A great number of Chinese were returning home. Emigration had fallen off.

The markets were unsettled. Flour was from $35 to $45 a barrel.

They are taking down buildings in San Francisco and removing them to Sacramento, so great is the demand for tenements at the latter place, in consequence of the fire.

The loss by the late fire in Seattle, is estimated at $30,000.

The saw mills at San Francisco, were cutting a cord of day, so great was the demand for lumber for building, owing to the recent fires.

There was a heavy gale at San Francisco, Nov. 3, and much damage was done to property.

IMPORTANT FROM TOBASCO—OUTBREAK AND BLOODY BATTLE.

The New York Herald has private advices from Acapulco which give the subjoined particulars of the battle between General Blanco and Count Boulbon:—

The Mexicans are reported to have numbered about 2,000, whilst the French army under Count Boulbon, were only 250 strong. 15 of the French were killed, while the Mexican loss were very large. Count Boulbon then marched on Hermosilla, the capital of Sonora, and declared it independent, and was, with a handful of men, encamped within one league of Guayamos, when the vessel which brought this news left Acapulco.

The inhabitants Guayamas had all left the place.

UNITED STATES.

GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON.On Wednesday night at 11 o'clock, a fire was discovered in Mr. Chickering's extensive piano forte establishment on Washington street, and before morning the fine building was in ashes. The building was erected by Mr. C. a few years ago at a cost of $70,000, and at the time of the fire there were within its walls about two hundred pianos, nearly eight of which were saved. The loss is estimated at $200,000 only $75,000 of which were insured.

The Royal Mail Steamer America arrived at Boston on Thursday night, with advices to the day previous.

On Saturday last, sentence of death was passed on four young men in New York, for the crime of murder.

Congress was opened on Monday. President Fillmore's message on the occasion was rather less voluminous than the average of such documents, although the reading of it would occupy a first reader about two hours. It contains no observations on the Fishery dispute, believing they will be read with the deepest interest in these Provinces:

In the course of last Summer, considerable anxiety was caused for a short time by an official intimation from the government of Great Britain, that orders had been given for the protection of the fisheries upon the coast of the British Provinces in North America. Daily apprehension was entertained that a collision might ensue between the United States and France. The shortness of this notice, and the season of the year, seemed to make it a matter of urgent importance. It was at first apprehended, that an increased naval force had been ordered to the fishing grounds, to carry into effect the British interpretation of these provisions in the Convention of 1818, in reference to the true intent of which the two governments differ. It was soon discovered, that such was not the design of Great Britain, and satisfactory explanations of the real objects of the measure, have been given both here and in London.

The unadjusted difference, however, between the two governments as to interpretation of the first article of the convention of 1818, is still a matter of importance. American fishing vessels within nine or ten years have been excluded from waters to which they had free access for many years after the ratification of the treaty. In 1845, this exclusion was relaxed so far as concerns the Bay of Fundy, by the just and liberal intention of the House of government in compliance with the spirit of the true construction of the convention; to open all the other outer bays to our fishermen, was abandoned, in consequence of the opposition of the colonies.

Notwithstanding this, the United States have, since the Bay of Fundy was re-opened to our fishermen in 1845, pursued the most liberal course toward the colonial fishing interest. By the revenue law of 1846, the duties on colonial fish entering our ports were very greatly reduced, and by warehousing act, it is allowed to be entered in bond without payment of duty. In this way colonial fish has acquired the monopoly of the export trade in our market, and is entering to some extent into the home consumption. These facts were among those which increased the sensibility of our fishing interests, at the movement in question.

These circumstances and the incidents above alluded to, have led me to think the moment favorable for a reconsideration of the entire subject of the fisheries on the coasts of the British Provinces, with a view to place them upon a footing of reciprocal privilege, a willingness to meet us in some arrangement of this kind is understood to exist on the part of Great Britain, with a desire on her part to include in one comprehensive settlement as well this subject as the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British Provinces. I have thought that whatever arrangement may be made on these two subjects, it is expedient that they should be embraced in separate conventions.

The illness and death of the late Secretary of State, prevented the commencement of the contemplated negotiation. Pains have been taken to collect the information required for the details of such an arrangement. The subject is attended with considerable difficulty. If it is found practicable to come to an agreement mutually acceptable to the two parties, conventions may be concluded in the course of the present winter. The control of Congress over all the provisions of such an arrangement, affecting the revenue, will of course be reserved.

☞ By a despatch published in yesterday's *Royal Gazette*, we learn the important News, that the Royal Assent has been given to the Small Debts' Act and the Free Education Act, passed last Session.

THE KROLLMANS.—We are pained to hear a report, brought by passengers from Newfoundland per Steamer Merlin, that the Krollmans, who sailed from St. John's, for Demerara, on the 11th, have been drowned, together with the entire crew and passengers of the said vessel We sincerely trust the report may yet be contradicted.—[Halifax paper.

Charlottetown Markets.

Exchange 50 per cent., on Sterling. SATURDAY, Dec. 18, 1852.

	FROM	TO		FROM	TO
Beef, (small) pr lb.	0 2½	0 4	Butter, (fresh) -	0 11	1 1
do., by quarter,	0 2½	0 3½	do., by the tub,	0 10	0 11
Pork, -	0 2½	0 3½	Lard, -	0 0	0 8
do., (small)	0 3	0 6	Tallow, -	0 5	0 10
Mutton, -	0 2½	0 4	Wool, -	0 0	0 0
Lamb, per lb.,	0 2	0 4	Homespun, per yd.	3 6	5 0
Veal, per lb.,	0 2	0 4	Oats, -	1 6	1 9
Ham, per lb.,	0 6	0 7	Barley, per bushel	1 6	1 9
Sausages, per lb.,	0 0	0 7	Pearl Barley, pr lb.	0 0	0 12
Codfish, each,	1 11	0 14	Timothy seed, bush	12 0	13 0
Turkeys, each, -	2 6	3 0	Potatoes, -	2 0	2 6
Fowls, -	0 5	0 10	Turnips, per bushel,	0 10	1 0
Ducks, each, -	0 10	1 0	Carrots, per bushel,	0 2	2 0
Geese, each, -	1 8	2 0	Apples, per bushel,	2 0	2 6
Partridges, -	0 5	0 6	Hay, per ton, -	60 0	70 0
Eggs, per dozen, -	0 6	0 7	Straw, per cwt.	0 10	1 0
Cheese, -	0 3	0 7	Rabbits, -	0 2½	0 3

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

Flour and Meal Market.

Saturday, December 18, 1852.

FLOUR, per lb., - - - 2d.
OATMEAL, per lb., - - - 1½d.

PATRICK GILLIGAN, Clerk.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, 20th Dec., 1852.

WARRANTS from Number 161, of the date of April, 1852, to No. 185, of the date of the 16th April, 1852, both inclusive, will be paid at the Treasury on demand, together with the interest due thereon.

JOSEPH POPE, Treasurer

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Dec 2, 1852.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint Dr. Peter Stewart to be Medical Attendant to the Queen's County Jail, in the room of Doctor Alexander Stewart.

JAMES WARBURTON, Col. Sec'y.

NOTICE.

THE *Diocesan Church Society* of Prince Edward Island, as now Incorporated, will hold its First General Meeting at the *Lyceum Reading Room* on TUESDAY the 28th inst., at 7 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of adopting such Bye-Laws as may be found necessary for its future government, choosing an Executive Committee and appointing Officers for the ensuing year.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, Patron of the Society, has kindly consented to take the Chair.

☞ A full and punctual attendance of Members is requested.

Signed on behalf of the Society,

D. FITZGERALD.

Dec. 20, 1852.

Charlottetown Temperance Hall Company.

THE *ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING* of Shareholders will be held at Temperance Hall, in pursuance of the Act 15 Victoria, Cap. 38, in the lower room of the *Temperance Hall*, on MONDAY, January 3, 1853, at 8 p. m.

By order of the Directors,

JAMES B. COOPER, Sec'y.

Charlottetown, Dec. 20, 1852.

Second Concert for the Season!

BY THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE BRASS BAND.

Under the Patronage of His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor.

THE Sons of Temperance BRASS BAND will give their second CONCERT on *FRIDAY EVENING* January 7, 1853, in the *Temperance Hall*, under the Patronage of His Excellency, Sir ALEXANDER and Lady BANNERMAN, when a variety of new and popular Music will be performed, under the direction of Mr. R. FISHER.

The performance to commence at 8 o'clock, p. m.

Tickets may be had at the stores of H. Stamper, Esq., Messrs. G. T. Haszard, J. W. Morrison, and J. J. Pippy.

Charlottetown, Dec. 20, 1852

SINGING. SINGING.

THE Subscriber respectfully intimates to the Public, his intention of opening Classes for instruction in the Principles of Music.

Terms—Seven Shillings and Six-pence for Twenty-four Lessons, length of Lesson, 1½ hours each. Classes to meet twice a week, one at 5 o'clock, the other at 8, p. m. Admission by ticket only. No Visitors allowed. The Classes will commence on MONDAY the 3d January, 1853, at the Old Court House, should a sufficient number of Pupils offer.

Music Books for Sale.

JOHN ROSS, Teacher of Music.

December 20, 1852.

Books for Christmas and New Year.

A SELECTION of the newest, best and most interesting Literature of the day will be found at GEORGE T. HASZARD'S Book Store.

Among which will be found a number of elegant bindings suitable for Christmas and New Year's Presents.

Daily expected from Halifax, the Schooner *Hope*, completing of his Fall Supply.

Dec. 20, 1852.

English Mail of November 28.

COMMERCIAL POLICY.—Parliament met on Monday, the 22d, for the first time after the interment of the Duke of Wellington, and on next day (Tuesday, the 23d), Mr. Villiers brought on his motion—

"That the improved condition of the country is mainly the result of recent commercial legislation, and especially the act of 1846; that the act was a wise, just and beneficial measure; that the maintenance and further extension of the policy of Free-trade, as proposed to that of Protection, will best enable the property and industry of the nation to bear the burdens to which they are exposed, and will most contribute to the general happiness, welfare and contentment of the people; and that this House is ready to take into its consideration any measure consistent with the principles of these resolutions, which may be laid before it by Her Majesty's Ministers."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved in amendment that the words "wise, just and beneficial," be omitted.

The House divided, when there appeared on the question, that the words "wise, just and beneficial" be left out—

For the omission	236
Against	256
Majority	20

Lord Palmerston then moved in amendment to Mr. Villiers' resolution—

"That it is the opinion of this House that the improved condition of the country, and especially of the industrious classes, is mainly the result of recent legislation, which has established the principle of unrestricted competition, has abolished taxes imposed for the purpose of protection, and has greatly diminished the cost and increased the abundance of the principal articles of the food of the people. That this House is of opinion, that this policy firmly maintained and prudently extended will best enable the industry of the country to bear its burdens, and will thereby most surely promote the welfare and contentment of the people. That this House will be ready to take into consideration any measures consistent with this principle, which, in pursuance of Her Majesty's gracious speech and recommendation, may be laid before them."

This amendment having been concurred in by Ministers, was carried by an overwhelming majority.

For the amendment,	468
Against it,	53
Majority for amendment,	415

Parliament has therefore established the principle of Free Trade, in the food of the people, having come to the conclusion that it is sound and good, and ought to be received by all parties as the only basis upon which the future commercial legislation of the country should proceed.

NORTH AMERICAN FISHERIES.—In the House of Lords in reply to Lord Wharncliffe, the Earl of Malmesbury stated, with reference to the North American Fisheries, that Mr Webster's Report arose neither from Government placing a new construction upon the Treasury order regulating fisheries, nor from the negotiations. He did not know what was the cause of the letter being written, unless it resulted from circumstances which occurred to the American Government at the time of the presidential election. He must refuse to produce the state of the negociations, but he assured the House, that the most friendly spirit was prevailed between the two Governments. With the exception of that one letter, everything tended to a most satisfactory conclusion. He would produce the papers as soon as possible.

DEATH OF THE MARCHIONESS OF SLIGO—The poor of the country of Mayo have sustained a heavy loss by the rather sudden demise of the Marchioness of Sligo, an event which took place on Tuesday last at Westport House. Her ladyship had only attained the twenty-eighth year of her age.

The Nottingham Journal professes to be aware, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer's financial scheme is to repeal the malt tax, and the duty of 3½ per £ on farmer's rental, to reduce the tax on incomes from 7d per £ to 2d, and to impose it on all incomes and wages above £50 (250) per annum and a charge of 5 per cent. tax on all incomes, of whatever amount, arising from property.

Mr. Hind, of the Observatory, Regent's park, London, has discovered another new Planet, situate between the two bright stars in the horns of Taurus.

Mr. Howe, from Nova Scotia, had an interview with the Earl of Derby on Wednesday at his official residence in Downing-street.

QUICK TRAVELLING—Passengers from Milwaukie to New York—a distance of 1 500 miles—come on in two days and sixteen hours, provided they are fortunate in making the connections. What would folks have said of such a journey fifty years ago?

IRELAND.

In Ireland, murders of persons offensive to the peasantry, and warrants, with rewards against life, continue to be posted in various directions. Four hundred pounds sterling are offered for the apprehension of the murderers of a Mr. Manifold. Another gentleman, a Mr White, resident near Parnastown has been warned, that unless he gives up an employment which he holds under Lord Rosse, the fate of Mr. Manifold will be his.

Complaints have been made at the London police offices that persons are in the habit of firing bullets, from air guns, through plate glass windows. It is supposed that the guns are fired from the tops of omnibuses. It is rather a singular coincidence, that the same novel offence should be perpetrated in New York about the same time.

FRANCE.

Louis Napoleon has received a call to the Throne as EMPEROR, by the votes of 86 out of 87 of the Executive Council of France—three being half one disinterested, the votes of the people were having fallen on the subject, and already showed an immense majority for the Empire.

The Corps legislatif will go in a body to St. Cloud, on December 1st, to present to Louis Napoleon the official result of the votes.

It is expected that Louis Napoleon will be crowned by the Pope on the 25 December, and that he will be married to the Princess Vasa, of Sweden, in January.

The Brandy Vintage has failed in France.

Prince Jerome Bonaparte has attained his 68th year.