THE VISITORS FROM OUDE.

The Rajah of Surat, now in this country, has taken the deepest interest in the affairs of the Royal Family of Oude. He came to Southampton with a splendid suite when the Royal Family landed, and welcomed their arrival with presents, according to Eastern custom. He is also now assisting them in getting a suitable residence and introductions in London. On Monday one of the Hindoo princesses in the suite of the Queen of Oude took a bath at Vaudy's Hotel. She was conveyed closely veiled to the baths in a fly, accompanied by an eunuch. She is very young and beautiful. The eunuch did not leave her any part of the time. It is only a few of the Oude party who are privileged to eat flesh: a few others are allowed to eat fish. All the lower castes can only eat vegetable food, and that consists chiefly of rice. Poultry must be killed twenty-four hours before it is eaten. The dead birds are scalded with hot water, by which they can be easily denuded of their skin and feathers. Fish are wiped dry with towels; they are then rubbed over with eggs, after which curry powder and various spices and seeds are strewed over them, and they are fried in oil. The Hindoo cooks appear to be perfect in the art of flavouring their dishes. The numerous condiments and ingredients which they use are all so marvellously mixed as to give the viands a peculiar but most delicious flavour. The Oudeans rise early, almost at sunrise, and do not go to bed much before midnight. They indulge, however, in a lengthened siesta. They go shopping all day long, and the presence of any one of their number in a shop is indicated by a crowd outside. It is amusing to see them sitting down in a shop and listening with the most profound and important gravity to the shopkeeper's recommendation of his wares, and his endeavours to make them understand his prices. The Oudeans evidently pride themselves on the few English words they are able to speak. They salute any one who goes into the hotel by saying *salaam* and touching their turbans with their finger just as a Jack Tar touches the forelock of the hair of his head. They are docile and peaceable, and although generally grave, indulge at times in fun and *badinage*. Although their notions of cleanliness are not like Englishmen's they have conformed to the sanitary regulations of Southampton, so as to give no annoyance to their neighbours. They do not use knives and forks in eating, but the frequent ablutions at meal-times of the higher class renders the use of fingers less disagreeable than some would imagine. The Queen Dowager of Oude still believes that the Queen of England will grant her an interview. She states, that if the East India Company had reason to find fault with her son and to suspend him from exercising royal functions, they ought not to have disinherited her grandson, who is guiltless of offence, and who is the descendant of a long line of princes.

It is stated in a Constantinople letter, that the fortifications of Kars are to be re-established, and that it is to be made a fortified place of the first order. Works are also to be undertaken to complete the fortifications of Erzeroum and Van. These three places belong to Turkish Armenia, and form the line of defence of the Asiatic frontiers of the Empire on the side of Persia and of the Russian possessions.

By advices from Algeria to the 24th, we have news of a tremendous earthquake, of the 21st and 22nd. Its shocks were feeble at Algiers, but violent at Constantina and Bona. At Philippeville the concussions were tremendous. They were renewed on the 22nd, when towers were thrown down, and houses laid in ruins; but the previous day had alarmed the inhabitants, and they were sacrificed. Many French villages in the vicinity of Philippeville are destroyed.

In Italy our only news is, that discontent is spreading in the Legations, and that alarm exists in the Government at Naples, in consequence of the newly ascertained movement of the Muratist party. This party has been circulating a programme or proclamation at Naples with surprising secrecy and activity."

THE ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The report of the committee appointed by the House of Commons last session to inquire into the adulteration of food, drink, and drugs, has just been published, together with the evidence taken; it forms a very voluminous document, extending over 300 pages. The substance of the committee's conclusions and recommendations may, however, be compressed into a small space. They examined a large number of witnesses, comprising both men of high scientific attainments and of practical knowledge as dealers. Though there was considerable difference of opinion as to the extent of the adulteration practised, the committee cannot avoid the conclusion, that it does widely prevail, and that injury to the public health, great pecuniary fraud, and much damage to the commercial morality of the country, ensue from the practice. The principal articles of food adulterated are the following:—Arrowroot, with potato and other starches; bread, with potatoes, plaster of Paris, alum, and sulphate of copper; bottled fruits and vegetables, with certain salts of copper; coffee, with chicory, with roasted wheat, beans, and mangel wurzel; chicory, with roasted wheat, carrots, sawdust, and Venetian red; cocoa, with arrowroot, potato-flour, chicory, and some ferruginous red earths; cayenne, with ground rice, mustard, husk, &c., coloured with red lead, Venetian red, and turmeric; gin, with grains of paradise, sulphuric acid, and cayenne; lard, with potato-flour, mutton suit, alum, carbonate of soda, and caustic lime; mustard, with wheat-flour and turmeric; marmalade, with apples or turnips; porter and stout (though sent out in a pure state from the brewers) with water, sugar, treacle, salt, alum, cocculus indicus, grains of paradise, nux vomica, and sulphuric acid; pickles and perserves with salts of copper; snuff with various chromates, red lead, lime, and powdered glass; tobacco with water, sugar, rhubarb, and treacle; vinegar with water, sugar, and sulphuric acid; jalap, with powdered wood; opium with poppy capsules, wheat-flour, powdered wood, and sand; scammony with wheat-flour, chalk, rosin, and sand: confectionary with plaster of Paris and other similar ingredients, coloured with various pigments of a highly poisonous nature; and acid drops, purporting to be compounded of Jargonelle pear, Ribstone pippin, lemon, &c., with essential oils containing prussic acid or other noxious ingredients. The report also, that adulteration of drugs is extensively practised; and in regard to drinks, they conclude, that the intoxication so deplorably prevalent is, in many cases, less due to the natural properties of the drinks themselves than to the admixture of narcotics, or other noxious substances intended to supply the properties lost by dilution. They state, moreover, that the poorer the district, the greater is the amount of adulteration. The committee then inquired into the laws which existed on this subject in other countries, especially in France, Belgium, Germany, and the United States. In all those countries, they found that means were employed by the government to detect adulterated articles, and that when discovered, the vendors were severely punished by fines, imprisonment, and in Prussia by bodily punishment. They describe the present state of the law in this country, which gives redress to individual consumers by action, and, if the injury be general by indictment, by summary charge before a magistrate, and by proceedings instituted by the Excise. Some of these are represented as cumbrous, costly, and defective; and the committee are of opinion it would be most desirable that in all cases of the sale of adulterated or fictitious article, a cheap and easy remedy, by summary charge before a magistrate, should be afforded to the person upon whom the fraud has been practised. As a means of detection, they recommend, that municipal or other local authorities should be empowered to appoint an officer or officers, who, on complaint made, or in cases of reasonable suspicion, shall procure portions of any article supposed to be adulterated, with a view to their examination or analysis by some duly qualified person appointed for the purpose. If the report of such person confirms the suspicion, a summons should be issued and the case investigated before justices, who shall have power to inflict summary punishment, and to publish the names of the offenders. They recommend, also, that one or more scientific analysers should be appointed under the authority of the Board of Health, to whom the local authorities may refer suspicious articles.

The Persian ambassador in Paris is to proceed to London to terminate the Anglo-Persian dispute by offering full satisfaction to England, on condition that Mr. Murray be recalled.

HOW TO OBTAIN A WIFE WITH A FORTUNE.

"Jacques Bonhomme," a Paris correspondent, relates the following anecdote, which he locates in that city:—

"A young man of fine family, though impoverished by the revolution, aspired to a post under government, to occupy which it was necessary to furnish a certain sum to deposit in security. Our hero could not obtain the requisite amount from his friends, and at last, hit upon an expedient to put an end to the difficulty. He caused an advertisement to appear in one of the journals, as follows:—

"A young man, occupying an honorable position, wishes to marry a lady well brought up, and possessed of two hundred and fifty francs."

"Two hundred and fifty francs are but fifty dollars, and, as there are many women in the world who would be glad to purchase a young, handsome and honorably connected husband on such moderate terms, it was quite natural that the advertiser, in the course of three days during which his notice appeared in public, should have received many letters and applications. The young man addressed a note to each of the applicants, appointing to a place and hour when he would meet them altogether; and politely inviting all to come and look at him. On the evening indicated, they came, and it is said, the company numbered full two hundred women. When all had assembled the young man 'organized the meeting,' and made a speech, in which he thanked these ladies for the honour they proposed conferring upon him. 'But' said the self-possessed young gentleman, 'you must understand, ladies, perfectly well, that I cannot marry you all, moreover, you are all so charming' (many of them were horrible frights), 'it would be utterly impossible for me to choose among such lovely creatures. This then, is my proposition:—Consider me as an object put up at lottery. You number two hundred; make two hundred tickets, at two hundred and fifty francs each, and the gross sum realized shall be the fortune of the lady who draws the lucky number, and whom I pledge myself to marry immediately. They hesitated a moment, but the youth was good-looking, and the ladies were anxious to marry. One of them determined to accept the proposition, and the rest followed after like a flock of sheep. As if to reward our venturous young friend for his courage, his fortunate stars directed that he should fall to the lot of a youthful and pretty girl, whose greatest fault is an unhappy passion for practising on the piano.—True to his word, the young man married her, and at last accounts, the couple thus strangely brought together were passing a pleasant honey-moon."

CORRESPONDENCE.

(For Haszard's Gazette.)

No. 3.

TO THE TRUSTEES OF KENT DISTRICT SCHOOL.

Gentlemen,

In my second letter I referred to the hindrances and annoyances which arise from irregularity of attendance and want of punctuality at school. I also hinted at the improper interference of some parents with the business of the teacher. On this latter point let me only add, that I freely grant to every parent the privilege of determining what particular branches his child should or should not study. But some boys possessing good natural parts, though a love of indolence or a desire of being always in the street, will often complain to their parents, that the tasks given them by the teacher to learn at home,—say in Grammar or Geography —"are too hard, and they *cannot* learn them." Now it shows great weakness and lack of wisdom in parents, to be influenced by such pleadings, so far as to direct their children to say to the teacher, "please, Sir, *Pa* said, I was *not* to learn Geography" or, "please, sir, *Ma* said, I was too young to do addition" or, "please sir, *Ma* said, I was to get a new lesson &c." Now if the parents believe the teacher to be incapable of assigning the children such tasks and lessons as are suited to their age and mental capacity, or of judging properly when they should be advanced to a new lesson, then these parents act very unwisely in entrusting them to his care and tuition. There *may* be individuals employed as teachers who posses insufficient judgment and discernment in these matters, but if so, they are novices indeed, in the profession, or perhaps, only interlopers.

Permit me to state yet another evil which prevails to a greater extent in this city, than in any other locality in which I have ever yet taught; namely, the *migratory* habits of the scholars. I have at present some pupils that have gone the round of all the schools—and still, all of these *moveable* characters are very poor scholars indeed, none of whom possess the more elements of the ordinary branches of an English education, few a boy will progress more speedily and do more good with an instructor who is even below mediocrity, if he attend him regularly and punctually, than he will, with the ablest and most experienced teachers, when he keeps moving round from the one to the other, and remaining with no one long enough to be fairly introduced with his system' or to allow the teacher to learn his disposition and mental capacity. Such "rolling stones can never gather much moss." The same principle holds true in every other department of life. No man without capital can accumulate wealth, by keeping constantly shifting from firm to firm and from one place of business to another, and never continuing at any one place long enough to make a fair start, and acquire the necessary business knowledge and habits. Much less can intellectual wealth be stored by indulging in unsteady and transient habits. Constancy, diligence, and punctuality, are indispensably necessary to ensure success in any and every thing. This shifting habit of pupilism in the city and of *teachers in the country*, is the ruin of our schools. Under present habits, boys attend schools for six or seven years, and sometimes longer, without acquiring a thorough knowledge of the commonest English branches.

Now let any parties entrust me with from 30 to 50 boys, all of whom can with ease read the Second Book, and, let these boys attend me constantly and punctually for two years—excepting of course the usual holidays—and let me have thirty shillings per quarter each as tuition fees, and I am ready to pledge myself, that at the expiration of the two years, I shall have them *thoroughly* in all the following branches, namely, English Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography and Composition.

There then would be only twelve pounds paid for these six most essential and useful branches; and this parent or guardian who would consider this a dear purchase of knowledge, must set its price at a very mean figure indeed, and must possess but a very meagre appreciation of its real value and importance.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your Obed't Srt.,
A. A. MACKENZIE.

Charlottetown, Sept. 18th, 1856.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday. September 24, 1856.

Mr. George Mackenzie, of New Glasgow near Pictou, has, we understand, made an offer to the government to put on a steamer on the line from this to Pictou to run daily, (Sundays excepted) and when an English mail arrives there, to start immediately after coming from Charlottetown, and thus perform two trips in the day. He will undertake it is said to have the vessel built in the course of the ensuing winter at Glasgow in Scotland, after the most approved models and with the latest improvements in machinery, and expressly fitted to the peculiarities of tide, place, &c., so that the passengers, &c. will step on board at either place and step out again without trouble or the intervention of boats. This is an offer which deserves serious consideration, and inasmuch as a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush, we should prefer closing with Mr. Mackenzie, than going on in the unsatisfactory way that we are. The objection started to complying with this offer, it is hint'd, is, that the government intend to change the route from Pictou to Tatamagouche; we confess, that we are partial to this latter place, as being more direct and bringing us nearer the Atlantic by a day; but then the question arises, as to whether we are prepared to overcome the obstacles that lie in the way of the new route. There is one consideration that ought to operate strongly in favor of keeping to Pictou, and it is, that a considerable deal of commerce has arisen between