

THE VISITORS FROM ODE.

The Royal Raj of Surat, now in this country, has taken the decision to visit the Queen of the Rajah 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 no less anxious than in getting a suitable residence and instructions in London. On Monday one of the Hindoo princesses in the suite of the Queen of Oude took a bath at Vardy's Hotel. She was conveyed to a bath, and a hot water-bath 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 take a bath, the others are allowed to eat fish. All the lower castes can only eat vegetable food, and that consists chiefly of rice. Poultry may 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 with eggs, which are washed with water and various spices and seeds are strewn over them, and they are fried in oil. The Hindoo cooks appear to be perfect in the art of flavouring their dishes. The numerous middle-class residents which they use are all so marvelously 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 until a few minutes before midnight. 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. The remaining hours are spent in a shop and listening with the most profound and ludicrous gravity to the shopkeeper's recommendation of his wares, and his endeavours to induce an unnecessary purchase. 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 *salam* and touching their hands with their palms, which is a salute that touches the forelock of the hair of his head. They are docile and peaceable, and although generally glib, indulge at times in fun and *badinage*. Although their notions of cleanliness as regards England, which they have conformed to the sanitary regulations of Southampton, so as to give no annoyance to their neighbours. They do not use knives or forks in eating, but they are absolute 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 do so until she had been satisfied that he was guiltless of offence, and who is the descendant of a long line of princes.

It is stated in a Constantinian letter, that the fortifications of Kara 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 Erzerum and Van, which, as the Turks 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 inst. The shocks were feeble at Algiers, but very violent at Constantine and Bona. At Philippeville the convulsions were tremendous. They were renewed on the 22nd, when towers were thrown down, and houses laid in ruins; but the previous day had attracted the soldiers, 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 asserted movement of the Muratist party. This party has been for some time a progressive element 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 adulteration of food, which 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 report is, that adulteration of food 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 artists, who were called upon to give evidence, but, in the 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:—Bread, containing alum, other starches; bread with potatoes, plaster of Paris, alum, and sulphate of copper; bottled fruits and vegetables, with certain salts of copper; coffee, with ground chicory, with roasted wheat, carrots, sawdust, and Venetian red; cocoa, with ferruginous, potato-flour, chicory, and some ferruginous red earths; cayenne, with ground red lead, Venetian red, and turmeric; gin, with grains of paradise, sulphuric acid, and cayenne; lard, with potato-flour, mutton suet, alum, carbonate of soda, and caustic lime; butter, with turmeric and an emerald; marmalade, with apples or turpins; porter and stout (though sent out in a pure state from the brewers) with water, sugar, treacle, salt, alum, cocculus indicus, grains of paradise, and other adulterations; pickles and preserves with salts of copper; snuff with various chromates, red lead, lime, and powdered glass; tobacco with water, sugar, rhubarb, and sulphuric acid; jalap, with powdered wood; opium with poppy capsules, wheat-flour, powdered wood, and sand; scammony with wheat-flour, and water, with sulphuric acid, and with plaster of Paris and other similar ingredients, coloured with various pigments of a highly poisonous nature; and acid drugs, purporting to be compounded of belladonna, opium, and other ingredients, &c., with essential oils containing prussic acid or other dangerous ingredients. They 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 property 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 in this respect existing 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 adulterations of food, 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 individuals only 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 reprobated, and they recommend that the committee and the committee are of opinion it would be most desirable that in all cases of the sale of adulterated or fictitious articles, a summary remedy, by summary charge before a magistrate, should be given 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 by a qualified analyst. If a qualified person appointed for the purpose, if

the report of such person confirms the suspicion of a sumner, 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 sections of an act should be appointed to whom 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 FIND A WIFE WITH A FORTUNE.

"Jacques Bohomme," 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 meet 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, in upon an expedient to put an end to his embarrassments, he determined 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 man, with 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 to all of the applicants, appointing to a place and hour when he would meet them together; and politely inviting all to come and look at him. On the evening appointed they came, and the young man numbered full two hundred women. When all had assembled, the young man "organized the meeting," and made a speech, in which he thanked them for their kind offers, and 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 clear-headed, that you will never be my wives'; it would be utterly impossible for me to choose amongst such lovely creatures. 'This then, is my proposition.—Consider me as an object put up at auction. 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 she drew the ticket, and was the lucky sheep. As if to reward our venturesome 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 was that she was a widow, and that 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 honeymoon."

CORRESPONDENCE.

(For Hazard'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 as school duties, and to the propriety of determining what particular branches his child should or should not study. But when the parents get into the habit of being in the street, will often complain to their parents, that the books given them by the teacher to learn how to read, were not geography

—nor 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 any other school, or to get a new teacher, or to learn Geography; or, "please, sir, Ma, said I, was too long to do addition"; or, "please, sir, Ma, said I, was not a new book." Now if the parents believe the teacher to be incapable of assigning the children such tasks as arithmetic, or spelling, or geography, or manual capacity, or of judging properly what they should be advanced to a new lesson, then these parents are being inconsistently in entrusting them to his care, and never continuing with individuals employed as teachers who possess insufficient judgment and discernment in these respects, and who are not qualified in the profession, or perhaps, only interlopers. Permit me to state yet another evil which prevails in the schools, and which is common in any other locality in which I have ever yet taught; namely, the migratory habits of the teachers. I present some pupils that I have given the ground of the school—and still, all of these miserable characters are very poor scholars indeed, none of whom possess the necessary qualifications for receiving an English education. Now a boy will progress more speedily and do more good with an instructor who is never interrupted, if he attend him regularly and punctually, than he will, with the ablest and most experienced teacher, who is absent from the school from the one to the other, and remaining with one long enough to be fairly introduced with partiality to another, never continuing with one place long enough to make a first start, and acquire the necessary business knowledge and habits, and to create a habit of industry, if stored by indulging in unsteady and vagrant habits. Constancy, diligence, and punctuality, are indispensably necessary to ensure success in any and every kind of education. I will publish the city and of teachers in the country, the ruin of our schools. Under present habits, it is not surprising that, after ten years, and sometimes longer, without acquiring a thorough knowledge of the commonest English, a boy is sent to college.

Now let any parties entrust me with from 50 to 50 boys, all of whom can with me read the Bible, and I will guarantee to 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, and I will guarantee to give to each pupil, at the expiration of the two years, I shall have them through in all the following branches, to wit:—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography and Composition. There then would be only twelve pounds paid for two years' tuition, and the parents or guardian who would consider this a dear purchase of knowledge, must be content with the usual mode of instruction, and must possess by a very meagre appreciation of its real value and importance.

Your Obedt. Servt., A. MACKENZIE.

Charlottetown, Sept. 18th, 1856.

HAZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, September 24, 1856.

Mr. George Mackenzie, of New Glasgow near Pictou, has been directed by the government, to put an iron steamer on the line from this Pictou to run daily, (Sundays excepted) and to arrive at Pictou on the 23rd inst. there, to start immediately after coming from Charlottetown, and thus perform two trips in the day. He will undertake it said to have the steamer built in the country, and to be built at Glasgow in Scotland, under the most approved models and with the latest improvements in machinery, and to be fitted with a sailing rig of iron, of iron, &c., so that the passengers, &c. will step on board at either place and will be able to sail at any time, without 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 would prefer to accept of the offer, rather than going on in the unsatisfactory way that we are. The objection started to complying with this offer, is, that the government intend to change the route from Pictou to Tananapouche; we confess, that we are partial to this latter place, as being more direct and bringing us nearer the Atlantic bay; but when the question arises, as to whether we are to be left in the lurch, and to be left in the way of the new route. There is one consideration that ought to operate strongly in favor of keeping to Pictou, and that is, that a considerable deal of commerce is carried between