Hazzard's Gazette.

VOL. 22. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1852. NO. 1180.

NOTICE
TO PARENTS AND TEACHERS
SCHOOL BOOKS

THE Subscriber has since his entering into the stationery and book business commenced by his father, endeavoured to furnish and keep up a supply of suitable School Books; and while he has kept in view the difficulty experienced by Teachers, in changing from one book to another, occasioned by a want of uniformity in the series of works in use, he has studied to improve those formerly used; and in adopting new ones, has been guided by the leading members of the Board of Education, and some of the best teachers who have given their sanction to his publications. Many of the books imported from the Mother Country, being found to be too expensive, and the reprints from the neighbouring provinces, not only incorrect, but badly printed, it was thought than attempt to print some of them at home, might meet with success. In order to be able to sell the books at a price within the reach of the bulk of the people, a large number of each work has been printed of those books in general use. The Irish national series, imported by the Board of Education as one of the cheapest sets of books that could be procured, has been taken as the basis of the series of books now reprinting. They have been made applicable to the circumstances of the country by alterations only in such passages as have appeared to require them. In order to suit them to the locality of the Island a fuller and more correct abstract of the Geography of North America, has been substituted, and several slight errors in Spelling and Grammar amended.

The books already published are—
Murrays First Book,
Murray's Second do, with an appendix from Professor Sullivan's Spelling book,
Irish National Second, Third, and Fourth books,
Lennie's Grammar.

GEO. T. HASZARD.

"COMMERCIAL HOUSE."
NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

JAMES E. S. BAGNALL informs his friends, and the travelling public generally, that he has fitted up, and opened for their entertainment and accommodation, his well-known HOUSE, Stabling and Premises, in *Pownal Street*, near the Head of Pownal Wharf, and he has already spared no expense in endeavouring to make his Establishment comfortable for the reception of those who may patronise him, he trusts to be enabled to demonstrate that the "*Commercial House*," is the place to find *order, comfort* and *economy*.

July 1, 1852.

Chemical Soap.

FOR removing Stains, &c., from Silk, Woollen, or Cotton, without injuring the colour; this valuable article will remove from old garments all spots of Grease, Tar, Paints, Balsam, &c., &c., will make them look like new; for Sale at the Drug Store of M. W. SKINNER.

Medical Warehouse,
Dalrymple's Corner, Aug. 6.

TWELVETREES BROTHERS'
SOAP POWDER,
AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION,
A PACKET OF WHICH IS EQUAL TO TEN PENNYWORTH OF SOAP!!

THE saving of Time and Labour is so astonishingly great, that a WEEK'S WASH can be accomplished BEFORE BREAKFAST,—no rubbing being required.

This wonderful article is MORE SERVICEABLE THAN SOAP, as it produces a better and much quicker lather, and is adapted for purposes, for which Soap cannot be safely or effectually used.

It will not injure the hands, or the most delicate material: but whilst it is incomparable for permanently whitening Linens, &c., after they have become discolored by age, or injured by bad Washing, it is also unsurpassable for improving the colors of FLANNELS, BLANKETS, WOOLLENS, COLORED PRINTS, MUSLINS, AND LACE.

This useful article has been tried on this Island, and can be confidently recommended.

Sold wholesale and retail by

Mulligatawney Paste.

THE Subscriber has received, per "*Falcon*" from London, a Supply of the above celebrated Paste for Fish, Curry Paste for Meats, Anchovy and Shrimp do., Curry Powder, Mixed Pickles, Imperial mixed do., Cauliflower, Girkins, White and brown Onions, Piccalilli, Red Cabbage, Walnuts, Chilies, Capsicums, Guava Jelly and Marmalade, Orange and Lemon Marmalade, Prunes in Bottles, Crystallized Apricots, Greengages, Pears and Pine Apples, Pears in Syrup, Boxes and Jars Canton Ginger, Lemon Pickle, Chili and Tarragon Vinegar, French and Champagne do., *very superior;* French Olives; Soho, Reading, John Bull, Tomato, King of Oude, Mogul or Chetna, Worcester, Sir Robert Peel, Harvey's, and Soyer's Sauces; Soyer's Relish, India Soy, Essence of Shrimps, Essence of Anchovies, Salad Cream, Lucca Oil—in pint and half pint fancy Decanters, Cayenne Vinegar, Raspberry do., India Mangoes, Capers, Red and black Currant Jelly, West India Tamarinds; Prepared Orange, Lemon, Punch, and Noyeau Jelly; Anchovies, Sardines, Essences for flavoring, Prepared Cochineal, Tous les Mois, Hard's Farinaceous Food, Custard Powder, Baking do., Orange Flower Water, Rose do., Mixed Spice, Cayenne Pepper, Dried Chilies, Mushroom Catsup, Walnut do., Candied Peels, Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Gelatine, Cut Isinglass, Basket Salt, Durham Mustard—in bottles and kegs, Double Glo'ster Cheese, Treacle, &c. &c. &c.

WM. R. WATSON.

Reddin's New Building, Queen Street,
June 7, 1852.

Johnson's American Anodyne Liniment,
Or IMPROVED LIQUID OPODELDOC.

THIS is an entirely different article from any other Opodeldoc, being a Liniment prepared for internal and external purposes and is entirely of Vegetable Extracts. Certificates of its power are in the inside wrapper of each Bottle.

Dr. JOHNSON'S INDIAN DYSPEPTIC BITTERS.

These Bitters are purely Vegetable. They are a Tonic and Laxative to the Stomach and Bowels, and powerfully aid the Digestive Organs—operating considerably on the Kidneys. They contain the Wild Cherry, and other popular vegetable substances. They give a fine appetite, prevent Dyspepsia, and relieve the langour so common in the spring season.

For Sale, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, at the Drug Store of M. W. SKINNER,—and in Halifax, N. S., by Morton & Co.

May 31, 1852. 1sl.

TO SPORTSMEN.

A GREAT variety of Small Shot, Walker's Gun Caps, Hall's and other Canister Powders, Nipple Wrenches, Gun Nipples, Ramrods, Screws, Powder Flasks, for Sale at the Drug Store of M. W. SKINNER.

Medical Warehouse,
Dalrymple's Corner, Aug. 6.

Leeches, Leeches.

JUST Received from New York and for Sale at GILLIGAN'S Drug Store, Great George-street.

September 21.

26 Dozen

COLOGNE, superior quality, just received, on consignment and will be sold cheap by the doz.

WM. R. WATSON.

July 13, 1852.

POETRY.

THE INDIAN SUMMER.

There is a time, just ere the frost
Prepares to pave old Winter's way,
When Autumn in a reverie lost,
The mellow day-time dreams away.

When Summer comes, in musing mind,
To gaze once more on hill and dell,
To mark how many sheaves they bind,
And see if all is ripened well:

With balmy breath she whispers low,
The dying flowers look up and give
Their sweetest incense ere they go,
For her who made their beauties live.

She enters 'neath the woodland shade,
Her zephyrs lift the lingering leaf,
And bear it gently where are laid
The loved and lost ones of its grief.

She seeks the shore, old Ocean heaves
In gladness huge his mighty breast;
Prisons his wild winds in their caves,
And basking in her smiles, is blest.

At last old Autumn, rising, takes
Again his sceptre and his throne,
With boist'rous hand the trees he shakes,
Intent on gathering all his own.

Sweet Summer, sighing, flies the plain,
And waiting Winter, gaunt and grim,
Sees miser Autumn hoard his grain,
And smiles to think it's all for him!

Temperance.

(*From the National Temperance Chronicle.*)

GOVERNMENT LICENSE.

Many persons object to an appeal to the legislature on the subject of intemperance, and they would have us rely on moral suasion. We, ourselves, are greatly opposed to the interference of the legislature in matters which lie within the reach of private individuals or social organization; and we are advocates of moral suasion to the fullest extent, having faith both in the power and loveliness of truth. At the same time, howeve, we hold that governments may err, and that members of the legislature may, in their public capacity, commit grievous sins, and that we have as much right to use moral suasion towards them as towards any other parties. If they are the cause, even in part, of national evils, we are bound to approach them with petition and remonstrance. We further are of opinion, that the legislature has committed and is committing a grievous sin in giving public sanction to the sale of intoxicating liquors, and by royal license putting the seal of respectability on the makers, venders, and drinkers of alcoholic beverages. When, therefore, we call for legislative interference, it is that members of parliament and ministers of the crown may undo the mischief they have done, and that they may withdraw that interference which is now one of the mightiest obstacles in our way. Would they think it right to license houses of profligacy, gambling, theft, and murder? No, not even for a revenue of fifteen millions of pounds sterling a year. Why then license those houses which do more to corrupt, to madden, to pauperize, and to slay the people than all other places of vice and infamy put together! Let the Parliament, the government, and the Queen, consider what they do when they give the sanction of the State to houses of tippling! If the prayers of the Church of England are not to be accounted a mere mockery, they hold up a very different standard of conduct from that which is now pursued by our rulers. One of the prayers for the Queen contains the following petition: "that in *all* her thoughts, words, and works, she may ever seek thy honour and glory, and study to preserve thy people committed to her charge, in *wealth, peace and godliness.*"

Now there is nothing more opposed to God's honour and glory than the drunkenness, swearing, blasphemy and vice which are daily witnessed in the gin-palaces and beer-shops, open by royal license in every street; and so far from preserving the people in *wealth, peace and godliness*, these licensed houses, are beyond any thing else, the cause of poverty, discord, and infidelity. With respect to Her Majesty's council and all that are put in authority under her, the prayer of the Church is, that they may so make the laws and so administer justice, as to bring about the punisment of wickedness and vice, and the maintenance of true religion and virtue; whereas, by the public sanction which these advisers of the crown and magistrates give to gin-palaces and beer shops, they, more than any other class, create and encourage wickedness and vice, and in thousands of instances, they destroy all true religion and virtue. The prayer of the Church and the license of the State do not agree. Either let the license be withdrawn or the prawer left out, as offensive hypocrisy in the sight of God. For what good end does the government grant its license to man who lives by using every means in his power to induce men to drink intoxicating drinks? Undoubtedly for the sake of the revenue! For this purpose, even in our colonies where the natives had not learned the vice of drunkenness, our government has introduced the liquor shop, and has derived large revenue therefrom. But in obtaining this revenue by the introduction of intoxicating drinks among the people, do they consider the other results which follow? Sooner or later these results will shew them that by destroying the health, morals, property, and wealth-producing power of the people for the sake of revenue, they have adopted a policy as foolish as it is wicked and cruel. The landlord of the public house and beer shop is licensed in order that he may bring money to the State treasury; but experience has shewn, that many other purposes are accomplished by that license. He is, in fact,

'Licensed to make the strong man weak,
Licensed to lay a wise man low;
Licensed a wife's fond heart to break,
And make her children's tears to flow!
Licensed to do his neighbour harm,
Licensed to kindle hate and strife;
Licensed to nerve the robber's arm,
Licensed to whet the murderer's knife!
Licensed where peace and quiet dwell,
To bring disease and want and woe;
Licensed to make this world a hell,
And fit man for a hell below!'

Can it be possible that our government has deliberately established a system of taxation so cruel and yet so unwise? We do not charge them with introducing it into the country, but we charge them with deliberately continuing it for the sake of revenue, although the judges of the land ascribe to these intoxicating drinks almost all the crime, medical men almost all the sickness and insanity, poor-law guardians almost all pauperism, and ministers of religion the chief impediment in their way. That governments are aware of this may be seen from the occasional protest they have made against intemperance. In England, the Government has granted a pension to Father Matthew for his efforts to promote Total Abstinence: and Lord John Russell has publicly declared that no cause is more likely to elevate the people of this country, whether as regards religion, political importance, or literary and moral cultivation, than this great question of Temperance. In Sweden, another country addicted to drunkenness, the King and Queen have joined the Temperance Society, and set to their people the example of Total Abstinence. In the United States, a country that was at one time more in danger from intoxicating drinks than our own, seven presidents, Madison, Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler, Polk and Taylor, have signed the following declaration:—

"Being satisfied from observation and experience, as well as from medical testimony, that ardent spirits, as a drink, is not only needless, but hurtful; and that the entire disuse of it would tend to promote the health, the virtue, and happiness of the community; *We hereby* express our conviction, that should the citizens of the United States, and especially all young men, discountenance entirely the use of it, they would not only promote their own personal benefit, but the good of the country and the world.'

In our own country the system of raising a revenue from intoxicating drinks was introduced, we believe, about the time of King Charles II, and it was found so easy to raise money in this way, that succeeding governments carried it out still further, and at the present time, the English government derives more than fifteen millions sterling, or nearly one-third of the annual revenue from this source. This is a large sum to relinquish; but as long as they continue to raise money by means which cause poverty, crime, madness, and death, we deliberately charge them with *governing the people unrighteously*, and instead of being a terror to evil doers, and a praise to them that do well, they reverse the order, and counteract the object for which 'the powers that be were ordained of God.' If our rulers would clear themselves of this wickedness in high places, let them forthwith withdraw their license from public houses and beer shops.

Miscellaneous.

A SHORT CHAPTER ON ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

The true riches of a nation are the products of the soil, and the labour of the people: the former is the natural, the latter the acquired wealth of a nation.

The foundation of national property is agriculture, or the art of cultivating land so as to render it as fruitful as possible, and it is the parent of all other arts, and the source of the natural riches of any nation.

Next in the scale of national importance are the useful arts and manufactures, by which the acquired riches of a state are augmented by the most profitable exertion of the labour of the people.

The cultivation of the liberal and polite arts contributes to the prosperity of a nation, because they enlighten and embellish society, and are sometimes carried to such perfection, as to contribute to the relative riches of nations; but their usefulness cannot bear comparison with the mechanic arts, though their professors are generally held in higher estimation.

Agriculture is the most essential to a nation because, independent of its being absolutely necessary to the subsistence of any people, the trade that issues from it is more certain and more profitable: it increases population, and thus augments the relative riches of a nation.

It is the most certain, because the sale of absolute necessaries must be much more certain than that of superfluities.

It is the most profitable because, by a judicious system of husbandry, the produce of the earth may be increased to an almost indefinite extent; and because the sale of that produce is almost always certain, and the returns immediate.

Agriculture deserves the attention of a wise legislature, in the highest degree; for, however flourishing the commerce may, it is constantly liable to serious check, and even to total destruction; but a nation can never be reduced to the extremity of distress while due attention is paid to this most important art.

A neglect of agriculture injures other branches of industry. For when from a scarcity of the necessaries of life, they become dear, the price of labour in our manufactories, must be raised in proportion. This of course enhances the price of manufactured goods, and affords foreign nations an opportunity of underselling us in the market.

The next principle on which an extensive commerce depends is, the establishment and support of manufactures. Thus, in the early stages of society, the real wants of mankind were confined to bare subsistence,—thus roots, fruits, water, milk, fowl, and fish, prepared in the most simple manner, served for food; the skins or fur of animals for clothing; and a few rude instruments to fit these for their several uses. But as society enlarged and grew more refined, imaginary wants multiplied upon them; and notions of property beginning to be entertained, those who had none endeavoured to obtain a share, by exerting their ingenuity in administering to the luxuries of those who had.

The first advantages of manufacturing are many,—First, a manufacturing nation will procure, from its own immediate territories, more of the natural products of the soil, than one that has no manufactures.

Secondly, the art of giving new form to, and improving those natural products, will furnish increase of employment, and thus encourage population.

Thirdly, many of the works of art, being sought for by other nations, will be the means of bringing great wealth to the manufacturers, either in foreign products or money.

Forthly, this increase of wealth and population will render a manufacturing nation stronger, and more capable of defending, itself against its enemies—*caeteris paribus*—other things being equal—than another that has no manufactuies.

It is essential to the establishment of a manufactory, that if on diligent enquiry a reasonable expectation of success may be entertained, an advantageous situation for its establishment must first be obtained, the defects must be remedied as much as possible by art.

Generally speaking, a situation is advantageous for its proximity to navigable rivers or canals—a neighbouring population sufficient to afford hands on reasonable terms—a facility of procuring provision and fuel—and a salubrious air, by which the health of the persons employed may not suffer.

For the success of a manufactory, it is necessary that all goods be made of the best material that their qualities requires, finished in the best possible manner; that the internal management should be regulated with the utmost exactitude, all confusion, riot and waste being diligently prevented by those whose duty it is to superintend the concern. To rely on economizing cost and judicious sale. —*United States Economist.*

GREAT TELESCOPE.—A gigantic telescope, destined to eclipse that of Lord Rosse, is one of the latest scientific and mechanical marvels. It is now in course of construction, and near completion, in Wandsworth Common, within a short of London, England. It consists of a monster tube, 80 feet long, with object glasses of 24 inches in diameter, which tube is to be affixed to a tower 64 feet high, and is capable, by means of a short circular iron railroad, of being turned to any part of the heavens. According to the description given, it will be by far the largest telescope ever made, or even dreamed of, for looking directly at an object—in this respect differing from Lord Rosse's, which is a reflecting telescope. Its powers have been already tried on the most distant groups of stars and found to be prodigious, and may be expected to help us to a further insight into the nature of the heavenly bodies. On this last subject, by the way, some pretty decided conclusions are advanced in an interesting article by Dr. George Wilson, entitled 'The Chemistry of the Stars,' in the *Edinburgh Review*, and lately separately published by the Messrs. Longman. In that article the worthy Doctor urges sundry reasons—based on our observation and knowledge of the planets, and also on the composition of the meteoric stones now believed to have formed part of the stars, and which have fallen upon our earth—for doubting whether any thing resembling or organic or terrestrial life exists, upon the stellar globes. This unquestionably clashes with the popular and more pleasing notion of their being vast theatres of life, under diversified conditions, perhaps, but on the whole bearing a general resemblance to our own; and certainly, if the monster telescope is only to reveal to us unnumbered sterile and uninhabitable spheres, more human interest in them is wonderfully lessened, even though humanity itself may seem to be exalted.

AUSTRIAN BANDITTI.—The Vienna journals contain an account of a very horrible affair: A peasant of Gallician Podolia went ten days ago to the fair of Zbaraz to sell a pair of oxen. On his return, having been drinking rather too much, he placed his money in a girdle, which he fastened round the body of his daughter, who accompanied him. On passing through a wood a man stopped them and imperatively demanded their money or their lives. The peasant declared that he had no money on him; but the man, knowing that he had sold his oxen, seized him by the hair, and dragged him a little way into the wood. There two other men joined him, and the three murdered the unfortunate man. The girl distinctly saw the crime perpetrated. Greatly terrified she took to flight, and after proceeding some distance saw a cottage. She rushed into it, and found a woman. She told the woman what had occurred, and said she had the money on her. This money the woman took and fastened in a drawer, and in compliance with the prayer of the girl, placed her in a bedroom for safety. After a while three men entered the cottage—they were those who had committed the murder. one of them was the woman's husband. They told her, that they had killed the man, and that they had been dreadfully disappointed on finding no money on him. The woman, with a loud laugh, produced the belt, and told them that the girl who had confided it to her was in the next room. The murderers manifested great joy at the sight of the cash. But after a while they reflected that the girl might denounce them, and they deliberated as to what they should do with her. The poor creature distinctly heard all they said. They determined to kill her, and that no trace of the crime might remain, resolved to burn her to death in the oven. They proceeded at once to light the oven, and in a short time the poor girl heard the flames crackling.

Driven to desperation, she looked out for some means of escape. Fortunately she ascertained that the wall was only of clay, and she was able to make a hole in it large enough to creep through. She escaped, and after proceeding some distance met two gendarmes. To them she related what had occurred. They proceeded at once to the cottage, and arrested the murderers and the woman.

GOING A-HEAD WITH A VENGEANCE.—Within the last quarter of a century we have made great progress in locomotion but we were not prepared for the startling proposition of Mr. D. S. Brown, who proposes to reach America in forty-eight hours, and make the voyage to India and back in a fortnight! Mr. Brown intends to put his theory into practice by vessels of quite different construction to those at present in use, giving them a greater breadth of beam. He proposes to make the under surface of the vessel, which is flat, of two inclined planes; the effect of this will be, when the ship is in motion, to raise her whole hull to the surface of the water, thereby removing entirely the resistance at the bows, which is stated to be the great obstacle of her progress, being an illustration of the principle well known to every school boy who has thrown a stone slantingly on the surface of the water, making what is vulgarly called a "duck and drake." By reducing the angles of the inclined plane, speed could be added to the vessel, which could be increased from thirty to sixty miles per hour, and a ship so constructed would be as little affected by the ordinary waves of the Atlantic as a Gravesend steam-boat is by a Thames ripple. The hull of the vessel is of a square tubular form; the deck, bottom, and sides being of great thickness; and in order to combine lightness with strength, they are intersected throughout with hollow cells or cavities, consisting of a series of central cells, surrounded by another series of smaller cells; by means of these the weight of the vessel would be reduced to one-eighth of the amount, according to the number of series employed, and still have nearly all the advantages of solidity; while the form in which the hull is made gives to it the strength of a tube, enabling it to be made of almost any length with perfect safety. If water obtains its wonted superiority as a mode of locomotion, the velocity of a steam-ship might as much exceed that of a railway carriage, as the railway carriage now does the steam-ship. Unseen rocks could not endanger a ship whose path was on the surface; sea sickness could not take place where there was no oscillation; and the size of the vessel would place her beyond the mercy of the wind and waves. In conclusion Mr. Brown hopes, that the numerous advantages to be adduced are a sufficient excuse for this attempt "to add another feather to our wing," by projecting a ship worthy of the ocean she is to traverse, and the two worlds she is to unite.

HEALTH AND EDUCATION.—The official statistics of the French departments prove that the average duration of human life is from six to eight years longer, in the districts which are the most advanced in respect to education. In like manner, the inhabitants are most healthy in those departments where agriculture is most improved, manufactures most extended, and commerce most active.

A Scotch paper relates, that a young man who left Paisley about three years ago for Australia, on recently returning home, found his mother engaged winding weft on weavers' pirns. After mutual greetings, he produced a bank cheque for £100,000, the produce of his industry at the Australian gold-diggings.

English Mail of October 2.

(*From the (Halifax) Provincial Wesleyan, October 14.*)

Royal Mail Steamer America, Captain Shannon, arrived on Tuesday at 12 o'clock—with a full freight and 117 passengers—18 for Halifax.

Her Majesty has decided, that the remains of his late Grace the Duke of Wellington shall receive the honours of a public funeral, and be deposited under the great dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, beside the remains of the immortal Nelson. The grand and solemn obsequies were to be deferred till Parliament should meet, and stamp, by its sanction, the proposed ceremonies, with greater solemnity. It was conjectured, that it would devolve upon Lord Brougham to pronounce the late Duke's eulogium in Parliament.

Her Majesty's departure for Balmoral Castle, was fixed for Monday the 11th instant. Her Majesty and the Royal Household went out of mourning for the late Duke of Wellington, on the 29th ult.

A Free Trade Banquet was to have been held in Manchester, two days previous to the meeting of Parliament. The leading Free Trade Members of the House were to have been invited.

Seven armed desperadoes, which were named the 'Northern Banditti,' were recently prowling about the streets of London, four of whom have been arrested.

Emigration to Australia continues unabated—300 Dutchmen recently sailed from Gravesend for Port Philip, in a Dutch vessel named the Six Sisters—chartered by Government.

Lady Lovelace, Lord Byron's Ada, was lying dangerously ill—having been given over by her physicians.

The harvest in England has not proved abundant, but, notwithstanding, the country seems to advance in prosperity, at an almost unprecedented rate.

Violent gales have raged in the English Channels during the week, and have caused much destruction of shipping. The only American reported is the 'Emporium,' from America, which went ashore on the coast of Northumberland;—crew and passengers, including three females, saved.

The papers are full of speculation on French and American affairs, quite to the exclusion of local. It is rumoured that Parliament will be summoned for business on the 21st October.

The London papers are rabid against Captain Jewett's expedition to the Labos, seeing in it a deep-laid scheme for the annexation of Peru!

The West India mail steamer La Plata at Southampton, Wednesday 28th ult., with dates from Chagres to 8th, had on freight $1,374,766, of which $329,717, were on account of the Mexican dividends.

FRANCE.

The public mind appears to be made up in favour of the immediate proclamation of the Empire. It is even said, that Louis Napoleon will return to Paris as Emperor, and that the Proclamation will be at Tours, the ancient capital of Touraine, on the 14th inst., His reception at Toulon, Avignon and Marseilles was enthusiastic. He was met and cogratulated by the envoys of Piedmont, Naples, and the Pope.

The Gazette de Breslau says, that the Emperor of Austria has demanded the hand of the Princess Vasa, and that the Emperor of Russia is using his influence to win over the same lady for Prince Adalbert of Bavaria, brother to the King of Greece. This, however, is discredited in Paris.

The Belgian Ministry have again resigned, and the Chambers are adjourned till 26th instant. The cause of resignation was the election of M. Delehayes over M. Verhagen, the Ministerial Candidate to the presidency of the Chamber of Deputies. The event is regarded as a triumph of the French party.