tal. There were not many who could conveniently sink a capital of £1000 or £2000 in such a speculation; and still fewer would be willing to do so, unless suitable docks were provided to ensure the safety of the boat during heavy gales and seas, by which she might, otherwise be dashed in pieces. He, for one, would consent to guarantee to the Government the amount of £300 for such a purpose, if Mr. Hazard, with that understanding would enter into the contract.

Hon. Mr. POPE. He would recommend the procuring of an iron boat which, it was well known, would draw much less water than one built of timber. Such a boat could easily be procured from the United States. But such a boat could not always ply: it would be necessary to lay her up in winter for cleaning and repairs; and to prevent inconvenience to the public, on such occasions, it would be necessary to have another steamer to supply her place. Some hon. members might, perhaps, object that the expense of two boats would be an insuperable obstacle in the way of such a scheme. But to such he would reply, that if two suitable small steam boats, with necessary accommodations, always kept neat and clean, were put on at Charlottetown, to ply directly across the Hillsborough and between Charlottetown and Capt. Cumberland's, the speculation would prove a highly remunerative one; for, besides the regular passengers of necessity, business and pleasure parties would, almost every fine day during the season, be found availing themselves of the agreeable mode which those boats would afford them, to take trips in one direction or the other. The only valid objection which there could be to such a scheme, was the want of spare capital. The hon. member concluded by saying, he thought the best way for the present would be for the House to agree to place £200 at the disposal of the Government, to lay down permanent buoys and accommodation steps for the ferry boat, and to allow the Government to make the best of it.

The question was then put on the following resolution, which had previously been submitted by Mr. Davies, with a blank, the blank being filled in with the sum suggested by the Hon. Mr. Coles, and with the understanding, that the suggestion of that hon. member should be acted upon.

Resolved as the opinion of this Committee, that a sum not exceeding £200 be placed at the disposal of the Government, sufficient to lay down protection blocks and accommodation slips to both sides of Charlottetown ferry.

Mr. DOUSE moved the sum of £300 instead of £200; that, as he said, the Government might have a sufficient sum at their disposal to enable them to get the work well done.

The Chairman then put the question on the lower sum, and the Resolution as submitted was agreed to.

MORNING SITTING.

WEDNESDAY, February 11.

Hon. Mr. COLES moved that a Despatch from Earl Grey, in answer to an address of last Session of this House of Assembly, relative to the retention of certain fees by the late Colonial Secretary, be read, with an accompanying Document, a copy of a Despatch, from His Excellency to Earl Grey, on the same subject. The clerk read both Despatches.

Hon. Mr. COLES rose and said. Although it appeared Earl Grey recommended the House to let the matter drop, as the question occurred some time ago, and the abuse was remedied; yet his Lordship seemed to be of opinion, that all parties from whom more than the fair fees had been taken, had their remedy at law against Mr. Haviland. It was for the House to say what action they could take upon the matter.

Mr. DOUSE felt that, if any further notice was to be taken of the subject, it ought to be done at once, and not put off till, perhaps, the last day of the session. He (Mr. H.) had plenty hanging over his head. Let the House then show a good feeling, and come to the point at once. He (Mr. D.) had expressed his opinion heretofore, and was sorry to find that the sentiments of Lord Grey were, as he expected they would be.

Hon. Mr. COLES thought, if the hon. member were in the same situation as many of these parties who had paid, to the late Secretary, more than the law allowed, he would be one of the first to see himself righted. The late Secretary had acknowledged himself wrong; because, after the House had moved in the matter, he then commenced to pay the fees, previously kept by himself, into Chancery. As a proof that the hon. member for Belfast would not submit to acts of wrong done against himself, it might be remembered that he had been very glad to get the House to assist him in recovering from that very same gentleman money illegally kept by him as Receiver in Chancery. Despatches laid on the Table.

Hon. Mr. WARBURTON'S Bill relative to the Government Advertisements and notices, was read a third time and passed.

During the morning several messages were received from the Legislative Council by C. Desbrisay, Esq., informing the House that they had passed the following Bills.

"An Act to consolidate and amend the Act now in force regulating the Letting of Stalls in Charlottetown Market House and for other purposes."

"An Act further to continue an Act relating to Dogs and taxation thereon." without any amendment, and also

"An Act to amend an Act relating to the Statute Labor for Charlottetown, its Common and Royalty," and also to "Nuisances in and about the same," to which they desire the concurrence of the House.

Mr. DOUSE, pursuant to notice, moved that a Committee be appointed to report by Bill relative to the system pursued in the Registry Office, in order to an alteration therein, in respect to the registration of deeds. The following members composed the Committee. Messrs. Douse, Wightman and Palmer.

Hon. Mr. COLES, as Chairman of the Committee appointed to wait on His Excellency with the Joint Address of both Branches of the Legislature to Her Majesty, relative to a reciprocity of trade with the United States, reported, that His Excellency was pleased to say that he should feel much pleasure in forwarding the same, accompanied by his strongest recommendation.

In obedience to the summons of His Excellency, the House went up to the Bar of the Legislative Council, where His Excellency was pleased to assent to the following Bills:

A Bill to continue an Act entitled an Act to regulate the Fisheries of this Island.

A Bill to continue two several Acts, relating to the floating of Logs, Scantling, Deals, and other kinds of Wood down the rivers and lesser streams of this Island.

A Bill to consolidate an Act relating to Landlord and Tenant.

A Bill to continue an Act regulating Seamen shipped on board of any Ship or Vessel belonging to Prince Edward Island.

A Bill to consolidate the Laws now in force regulating the Sale of the Interest of Leaseholders when taken in Execution.

A Bill to facilitate the intercourse between this Island, and the Province of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

A Bill to amend the Act providing for the Payment of the Civil List Bill.

Mr. CLARK'S Bill to empower the Administrator of the Government to order the shutting up of old roads under certain circumstances was, on motion, read a second time, and thereafter submitted to a Committee of the whole House—Mr. Wightman in the chair.

A brief discussion ensued. Ultimately the Bill was reported agreed to without amendment, and ordered to be engrossed.

Wednesday, 11th, February 1852.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

Mr. BEATON presented a Petition from Hugh Logan, Jailor, Georgetown, praying to be reimbursed the balance of the amount which he had to pay, in consequence of the escape of a Debtor from Jail, through the insufficiency of the Jail Fence. The prayer of the Petition is recommended, in a Certificate of the Honble. the Chief Justice, to the favorable consideration of the Legislature. Mr. Beaton, Mr. Thornton, Hon. Mr. Coles, and Mr. Mooney gave the Petition their support.—It was ordered to be laid upon the table.

Fog Alarum Bell. Mr. Palmer presented a Petition from Thomas Robson, of Sackville, New Brunswick, praying for leave to have a Bill brought in, authorizing the issue of Letters Patent, to the Petitioner, for the invention of a Fog Alarum Bell, and that such Letters Patent may be granted to him free of cost.

The Petition was received and read; and Mr. Palmer, having asked and received leave to bring in a Bill in accordance with the prayer of the Petition, introduced such a Bill, which was read a first time, and referred to the Committee appointed to report on private Bills.

House in Committee on the Hon. Mr. WHELAN'S Bill for the Equalization and Extension of the Elective Franchise: Mr. Wightman in the Chair

Educational Qualification. Hon. Mr. Coles took occasion to observe, with reference to what had been said, on a former occasion, with respect to the introduction of universal suffrage, that he would prefer an educational qualification to any other He would like to see the right of voting at elections extended to all men of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who could read and write. When education should be extended to all, as he hoped it soon would be, and the contemplated system should have been in operation for a few years, very few of twenty-one, would, if to be able to read and write were the qualification, be excluded from the exercise of the elective franchise. And there would then be no longer any occasion to swear electors; for all that the Returning Officer would have to do, would be to present the qualification section of the Act to the intending voter for him to read to vote; and, if he could read it and sign his name, his right to vote would be at once established. He did not, however, mean that an educational qualification should be the only one, or that it should interfere with the franchise of those who possessed property.

The Bill as introduced having been gone through, clause by clause, and agreed to, the resolutions of the Hon. Mr. Whelan, for the equalization of the franchise, which have been already published in a previous report, were taken into consideration. The broad principle set forth in these Resolutions, namely that population should be the basis of representation was admitted by all; but although, even by the hon. members for Prince Town and Royalty, Messrs. Montgomery and Clark, as well as by others, it was admitted that the proposal for adding Lot 18 to that Town and Royalty, so as to make the electors more respectable as to their number, was perfectly in accordance with that principle, and carried with it a sort of prima facie evidence of fairness; yet they, the hon. members for Prince Town and Royalty, contended that if the electors of that Town and Royalty were, in a manner, to be deprived of their elective franchise, it ought not to be altogether without a proper compensation. It urged the hon. members, the electors of Prince Town and Royalty are no longer to be allowed to exercise the elective franchise, as electors of a Town and Royalty, but as county electors, in common with those of Queens County, it was only just and reasonable that, with respect to taxation, they should be put upon the same footing as the country voters with whom they were to be associated; and that, instead of having to pay at the rate of 16s. 8d. they should have to pay, like them, at the rate of 2s. 6d. only per 100 acres. To an observation of the Hon. Mr. Coles to the effect that the Electors of Prince Town and Royalty could have little to complain of on the score of taxation, when comparing themselves with the electors of Lot 18; for in Prince Town and Royalty they were freeholders, in virtue of Government Grants, whereas on Lot 18 they were generally subject to rent; the hon. members replied, each adducing particular and distinct facts, that the town Lots of Prince Town and Royalty had cost the grantees not less than £4 each, or about 10s. an acre, in the payment of fees of office and the expense of surveys; and that a few years ago some of the Lots sold for as much as £25 each. It was true, they said, that the rents of their electors was very small, but it would, in their opinion, be very unfair to deprive the Town and Royalty of a privilege which they had uninterruptedly enjoyed for sixty years, without some compensation for the infraction. They both admitted that it might be true, as some hon. members alleged, that members generally possessed a weight and influence in the Legislature, in some measure proportionate to the number of the electors and the extent and magnitude of the interests which they represented; but, added Mr. Clark, even although he was persuaded that, on private considerations alone, it was more desirable to represent a large than a small constituency, it would be an Act of political suicide, in his hon. colleague and himself, should they consent to the proposed union of interests, by which, should it take place, the electors of Lot 18 would have it in their power to return the representatives, independently of their brother electors of Prince Town and Royalty: however if the House were determined to carry out the principle of franchise equalization by such a union, it surely behoved him and his hon. colleague to stipulate, if possible, for an equalization of taxation also; for if within the limits of Prince Town and Royalty, a greater privilege was to be enjoyed than beyond them, there surely could be no good reason why, within them, the inhabitants should pay a tax of 16s. 8d. per 100 acres, whilst just beyond them the tax was only 2s. 6d. per 100 acres. It might have been originally wrong, continued the hon. member (Mr. Clark) to bestow the privilege of electing two members of Assembly upon the very few inhabitants of Prince Town and Royalty, but should the Legislature and the Government succeed in establishing reciprocity of free trade with the United States, for which they were all so eager, and from which the greatest benefits to the Colony were expected, the population of Prince Town and Royalty might soon be doubled, a Town be built, and a real importance be given to it, in consequence of the extent of its trade and commerce.

Mr. MOONEY particularly urged that Prince Town had been built at public buildings, and, if erected therein, would have brought such advantages to the place, as might have greatly tended to the increase of its population; and yet, notwithstanding that its progress was, in that way, retarded, its inhabitants, whilst enjoying no greater advantages than those of the country generally, except as to their representation in the Assembly, were as heavily taxed as those of Georgetown; and that, if now the inhabitants were to be deprived, in a great measure, as was proposed, of that advantage, it would be an act of great and manifest injustice, which would, any longer, be subjected to the rate of town and royalty land taxation. If they were to be united to Lot 18, let them and those of Lot 18 be put upon the same footing, both with respect to public privileges and public burthens.

The HON. MESSRS. COLES, POPE, WHELAN, and WARBURTON severally argued that nothing could be more fair and just, than the principle in which the proposed union had its origin, namely that population was the proper basis of representation in the Legislature. They maintained that the Electors of Prince Town and Royalty could lose nothing by the annexation, but that much they and their representatives would be gainers thereby, in consequence of the increased importance of the constituency of which they would form a part. With respect to the desire of the hon. members for Prince Town and Royalty to stipulate for a reduction of taxation, on the part of their constituents, in the event of the proposed annexation's being carried into effect, they insisted that the question ought not then to be introduced; and that the question of annexation ought to be first determined. And they argued that if the higher rate of land taxation had not been imposed upon the Town and Pasture Lots of Prince Town and Royalty, in consequence of the elective franchise bestowed upon the owners of them; it did not follow, as a matter of right, that it should be lower, if interfered with, any diminution of the former should take place.

Messrs. DOUSE, THORNTON, HAVILAND, PALMER, and YEO, and the Hon. the SPEAKER severally sustained the views taken of the question by the hon. members for Prince Town, forcibly maintaining that, should the franchise and the interests of the electors of that Town and Royalty be merged in those of Lot 18, the former had a clear and positive right to be put upon the same footing, with respect to land assessment, as that on which the former stood. Mr. Palmer added that if the proposed annexation took place, and either of the members for Prince Town should bring in a Bill for the equalization of the land assessment, it would have his support.

Hon. Mr. POPE forcibly set forth the absurdity and injustice of continuing to a few agriculturists—who occupied what had been laid down for the site of a town, but which had not been and never would be built thereon,—the elective privileges of a borough. From geographical position and other causes, it was evident that through the operations of trade and commerce, a town could never be called into existence where Prince Town was originally intended to stand. To continue to the place the right of sending two members to that House, would be to perpetuate something worse than the old rotten borough system of England, as exemplified in old Sarum and a few similar distinctions of the kind by-gone corruption. The effect of the Bill and the scope of the Resolution were founded in reason and justice:—all they aimed at was an equalization of parliamentary representation; and it was the desire of all, he believed, who were favorable to the measure, that it should be so framed as to work equally for the fair political rights and privileges of all whom it was intended to affect. Nothing antagonistic or detrimental to the true interests or just privileges of the electors of Prince Town was or could be proposed by the measure; and he believed it would, if impartially considered, be found acceptable to both parties.

Hon Mr. COLES observed that it ought not to be overlooked, that the electors of Prince Town and Royalty would, even in the event of the union, still have an advantage over the electors of Lot 18; for, in the latter, the qualification would be a 40s. one, whilst, in the former, the possession of a town lot, though not worth 10s. a year, would entitle a man to a vote. They might, therefore, think themselves much favored if that advantage over their fellow electors of Lot 18 should be left to them. It was not then the proper time to decide the question of equalizing the land assessment; but, should the proposed union be carried, and a Bill be afterwards brought in for the equalization of the tax, and reason could be shown why the House should entertain it, he would not object to it.

Mr. MOONEY was of opinion that there was more time and money spent in discussing the question than the whole taxes of Princetown and Royalty would amount to. He saw, by the Treasurer's accounts, that a total sum of £300 was spent, and in the House, there were two-members, to represent a town in which nobody lived. Why, Sir, the hon. member, Mr. Montgomery, was returned at the last general election by twenty-five votes, and yet, forsooth, he was considered as a voice was as powerful on the floor of that House, as that of the Representative of one thousand electors. There ought to be one or two townships attached to the Town and Royalty of Princetown, in whatever way the union might be regulated, it was a mere farce to have two members returned by a few dozens of men, as had been the case for sixty years past.

The discussion which was a very long one, was eventually closed by the Hon. Mr. COLES's moving that Lot 18 be added to Prince Town Royalty.

The question having been put thereon, there being only five in favor of it, it was declared that "the Nays" had it; so the motion was lost.

The House was resumed, and progress reported.

Thursday, 12th February, 1852.

Morning Sitting.

Hon. Mr. COLES presented a Petition from inhabitants of Cove Head, stating that a sum of money had been set apart last Session to be expended on a Bridge at that Settlement, which vote was found inadequate to the work so much wanted, which was certified by the Commissioners. It was deemed prudent to finish the work properly, and, instead of the House to make up the over expenditure. The Petition was referred to the Committee on such matters.

Bill for the better prevention of accidents by Fire.—On motion of the Hon. Mr. Coles, this Bill was read a second time, and thereupon submitted to a Committee of the whole House.

Mr. WIGHTMAN in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. COLES explained the principles of the Bill, and the alterations contemplated; which were, to extend the provisions to the suburbs of Charlottetown; and that Fire Wardens be appointed, and Magistrates be empowered to direct the formation of lines of persons for conveying water to the engines when a fire is raging; but not to possess the power to order the pulling down of any building or buildings. All brick buildings to be liable to pay only one-half of the assessment imposed on other buildings. The Fire Wardens to be empowered to inspect the Province and other public buildings, and to act as in the case of private property. These, said the hon. member, are the principal alterations contemplated in the old Act.

On motion, the chairman reported progress, andasked leave to sit again.

FOG ALARUM BELL.—Mr. Fraser, Chairman of the Committee appointed to report on Private Bills, submitted the following Report which was agreed to.

"Your Committee appointed to report on Private Bills, having had referred to them the Bill to enable Thomas Robson to obtain Letters Patent for his invention of a Fog Bell Alarum, or bell to give notice to vessels approaching the harbors, in foggy weather, have to report that the said Bill comes within the meaning of Private Bills: but as the introduction and use of such invention into this Colony, would be of public benefit, your Committee recommend that the fees be changed to Mr. Robson on passing the Bill through the House.

Mr. Thornton presented a Petition from Little Sands, Lot 64, in favour of free Education; which was received and read, and referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Palmer pursuant to notice, presented a Bill to provide a summary remedy for seduced females, which was read a first time, and its second reading ordered for tomorrow.

Mr. Haviland also presented a Bill to amend the law of evidence.—Read a first time, and its second reading ordered for to-morrow.

Royal Agricultural Society.

COMMITTEE MEETING, JAN. 28, 1852.

PRESENT:

Hon. Stephen Rice, President.
His Honor Judge Peters, First Vice President.
Hon. J. W. Dingwell.
Hon. W. Swabey,
Chas. Stewart, Esq.,
Mr. H. Lawson,
Mr. George Beer, jun.,

Ordered, That the Secretary do import the following artificial nett Spring: 150 sets "Edington's Plough mounting, 50 sets "Grey's" Plough mounting, 12 dozen Turnip hoes.

Ordered, That the Secretary do order from Toronto, 40 copies of the "Albany Cultivator," for the present year.

Read a Letter from the Rev. Dr. Wiggins, which was ordered to be published with the proceedings of this day.

The Subscribers to the Society who have not paid their Subscriptions for the current year, are respectfully requested to pay them forthwith.

By Order,
GEORGE BEER,
Sec'y & Treasurer.

DINGWELL, N. B. Jan. 3, 1852.

DEAR SIR;

From your report in *Hazzard's Gazette* of the 16th ult, which has just reached me, I perceive you have had very incorrect information respecting the mode in which my turnip crop, for which the first prize for Prince County was awarded, had been prepared for the crop. As I consider that field my most successful experiment in farming, not with regard to the nett crop only, but several previous ones, and thinking that the Royal Agricultural Society, from the members of which I have ever received the most kind consideration, might feel an interest in knowing how such favorable results had been attained, I will state how the field had been previously treated.

In the autumn of 1844, as far as my memory serves me, that field having been cropped for four years, was dressed with lime and the sod with seventy barrels of reach lime per acre. This was ploughed down in the autumn, crossed in the spring, and planted with potatoes, manured with *the ashes of the turnip drill*. After the turnips were sown, a small quantity of dusted ashes, merely what came from our own fires during the winter, were scattered over the surface. There are two things to which I mainly attribute the uniform and large size of the turnips—the heavy dressing of lime seven years before, and the use of the subsoil plough the previous autumn. For years past I have not laid on so small a quantity of manure for a turnip crop, and never had so heavy a yield of turnips so uniformly large.

Feeling as I do and ever must feel a lively interest in P. E. Island, and believing its prosperity to depend principally upon its agriculture if any imperfectly conducted experiments of mine can in any way contribute to the advancement of that science, I shall have the satisfaction of reflecting that they have not been made quite in vain. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries that may be addressed to P. E. Island over those of this part of the country, which contains much of the richest alluvial soil in the Province, the largest yield of turnips did not reach 500 bushels per acre; though the first prize wheat yielded 48 bushels.

Should you deem these remarks worth the consideration of the practical farmer, you are at liberty to make what use of them you may think proper.

Yours very sincerely,
A. V. G. WIGGINS.

Charles Stewart, Esq.

TO THE EDITOR OF HAZZARD'S GAZETTE.

SIR;

No man has a right to do evil: But to traffic in Intoxicating Liquors is doing evil—therefore no man has a right to traffic in them. It may be legal, but not right. Law cannot confer the right to do evil.

It is the duty of Legislature to prohibit any traffic that is injurious to the public: But the traffic in Intoxicating Liquors is injurious to the public—therefore it is the duty of the Legislature to prohibit the traffic.

A physical evil is a proper subject for Legislation: The traffic in Intoxicating Liquors is a physical evil—therefore it is a proper subject for Legislation.

The traffic in Intoxicating Liquors is an annual loss to this Island of Twenty Thousand Pounds. The writer of the above will meet any person, at any proper time and place, who will undertake to disprove all or any of the above assertions.

A NATIVE.

Feb. 1, 1852.

English Mail of January 24.

(From the Halifax Acadian Recorder Feb. 7.)

The Royal Mail Steamer Europa, arrived at 10 o'clock, last night, in 13½ days from Liverpool. She brought 5 passengers for Halifax, and 31 for Boston.

By this arrival, we have accounts from England to the 24th ult.

The news is scarcely of the least consequence. It is supposed that Parliament will be dissolved shortly, should Lord John Russell's proposed Reform Bill be defeated.

LIVERPOOL January 24.—Captain Perry, of the Brig Ellen, belonging to Prince Edward Island, was drowned on Saturday night, whilst going on board his ship, in the Brunswick Dock.

The Duke of Wellington has subscribed £100 towards the funds for relieving the widows and orphans left destitute by the burning of the Amazon.

Mr. Warburton, who was in the steam-ship Amazon, effected an insurance on his life for £10,000 previously to his departure. He has left a widow and one child.

The late Lewis Raphael, Esq., the brother of the late Alexander Raphael, Esq., M. P., for St. Alban's, has bequeathed, it is said, £10,000 to Cardinal Wiseman.

The screw steam-ship Tiponia, sailed from Plymouth with the Cape Mails on Thursday. Amongst the passengers was the newly appointed Governor of the Cape, Major General Cathcart.

Mr. Macaulay has delayed the publication of the third and fourth volumes of his History of England, in consequence of his having obtained some new information relating to King William the Third.

Captain Sir Thos. H. B. Bouverie, C. B., has been offered the vacant seat at the Board of Admiralty.

Admiral George McKinlay died very suddenly on Sunday morning, at his residence, Anglesea, Gosport, aged 65.

Major-General Grey has been appointed upon the staff, as second in command at the Cape, under General Cathcart. Colonel Seymour, of the Guards, is also to join the staff.

It is announced that the Army estimates, are in addition of 10,000 men will be proposed to Parliament.

A number of naval appointments have been made this week on the various stations at home and abroad, the highest rank being that of lieutenant.

Captain Sir Edward Belcher is spoken of as likely to take the command of the new searching expedition to the Arctic regions, which is about to be dispatched to those seas by our Government.

Volunteers are required for the new Arctic expedition about to sail from Portsmouth, and several engineers have volunteered their services.

Captain William Walpole has attained his flag as Rear-Admiral by the death of Admiral M'Kinlay. He has served afloat 24 years.

Lord Dundonald has written a letter to the Times, in which he ascribes the unlamchly loss of the Amazon to the over-working of the engines and boilers, for the purpose of effecting a superior passage. The heat thus generated had evolved resinous gas from the new pine planks, and fired the steamer.

On Saturday morning, the interior of the Tower of London presented an unusual scene of activity, in consequence of an order issued for the Government authorities to place the ancient fortress in an immediate and proper state of defence. About 50 men were at work under the direction of the superintendent of the Seyssel Asphalte Company, in constructing a number of additional portals for heavy cannon.

It is calculated that there is every year expended in Ireland from £900,000 to £1,000,000 in wages for sewed muslin, and from £300,000 to £400,000 in wages for gloves, and it is stated that employment is given by both branches to about 400,000 individuals.

Commander M'Cormick, of Devonport Ordinary, has written to the Admiralty to be superseded, in consequence of the duty imposed on him being too harassing for his strength. He has been refused three weeks' leave of absence. This veteran has served in some of the most desperate scenes of war. At the destruction of the Caroline, in Canada, he received four balls through the body, and sabre cut across the right loin, for which he is in the receipt of a small pension.

The military authorities have promulgated a general order, empowering every private soldier to enlist recruits, and that for every man so enlisted, the recruiting soldier is to receive a bounty of 11s. 6d.

John Fiennet Crampton, Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Washington, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Court of Tuscany.

Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, minister plenipotentiary at Washington, is appointed minister plenipotentiary at Florence.

The Cellarage is now bare of its contents, all the exhibitors having cleared away their goods.

Government is getting contracts in Birmingham for 23,000 muskets.

The Common Law Commissioners recommend, that the celebrated legal characters, John Doe and Richard Roe in actions of ejectment should cease to exist.

Government contributes £200 towards the expenses of the erection of the new Roman Catholic Chapel at Greenwich, recently opened.

A meeting was held in Wexford on Monday, at which the mayor presided; when a petition to the Queen was passed, praying her Majesty to grant a free pardon to Messrs. W. S. O'Brien, Meagher, Mitchell, and the other Irish exiles concerned in the troubles of 1848.

Since the resignation of Lord Palmerston, the relations between the Court of Vienna and the British Embassy have been infinitely more cordial. It was lately stated, that the Emperor distinguished the Earl of Westmorland by inviting him to sup at his table. Of course, as Minister Plenipotentiary, he was entitled to this distinction; but the notice age would certainly have been found. The Russian Minister, Baron Meyerendorf, was at the same table; the French representative, M. De la Cour, was not.

Letters from Naples of the 11th instant, state that the Duchess of Aumale was safely delivered, the night before, of a Prince, who received the title of Duc de Guise. The Prince was christened on the 12th, and held on the baptismal font by the King of Naples and the Dowager Princess of Salerno.

It is estimated, that the total aggregate of capital which has been expended up to this time, in the construction of railways in different parts of the world, amounts to the enormous sum of £447,786,000.

The Hanover Journals state, that a consultation of physicians and surgeons has been held on the blindness of the King, and that all the members present, with the exception of Dr. Leow, expressed an opinion, that the malady was incurable.

Mr. Leydell, naval architect at Stettin, (Prussia) and Mr. Ruthven, an English engineer, have constructed a model of a Cyclopean ship, led by neither wind, oars, nor steam, but by the hydraulic power. The essay they have made is said to have entirely succeeded.

FRANCE.

The Daily News of Thursday evening:—An attempt was made to assassinate the President of the Republic by the wife of a prefect, whom M. Durant de St. Arnaud has displaced. She demanded an audience of the President, when she poignarded him. She has been arrested.

There was another story afloat on Monday, about an attempt made on the President's life. This is said to have occurred as he was leaving the Elysee on Sunday, to take a drive in the close chariot which now seems his usual conveyance. As a carriage was coming out of the Carrousel, an officer is said to have snapped a pistol at Louis Napoleon.

The political prisoners ordered for transportation to Cayenne have left Brest; but instead of going at once to their destination, they are to remain at the little Isle des Saintes, near Martinique, until preparations can be made at Cayenne to receive them.

The secret deed, naming the person whom the President recommends to the people to choose for his successor, in the case of his own demise, is already drawn out and signed, ready to be deposited in the archives of the senate. The personage named is Lucien the younger brother of the Prince of Canino, and member of Assembly.

General Cavaignac has been placed on the retired list of the army at his own request, as his exemption from the fate of his brother generals compromised his character.

The French Ambassador has presented to Queen Victoria