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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1848.

VOL. XX.—NO. 43.

The Observer,

Published on TUESDAY, by DONALD A. CAMERON, at his Office, corner of Prince William and Church Streets, over the Store of Messrs. Jardine & Co.—TERMS: 15s. per annum, half in advance.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber. I. WOODWARD.

St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary.*

Fall Importation of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

Per the British American, from Liverpool.

WRITING PAPER of every description and quality, including Laid and Wove Post, Letter, Note, Foolscap, Bank Post, Demy, and Folio Post; together with Tissue, Coloured Printing Demy, Royal Cartridge, and Tinted Crayon Drawing and Wrapping Paper;
PASTEBOARD and PRESSING;
Ink and Ink Powders, Sealing Wax & Wafers,
A new article of STEEL PENS;
A large assortment of Binder's LEATHER and Mill Board;
Chambers's Edinburgh Journal, new Edition, vols. 1 to 6;
Do. Miscellany, vols. 1 to 20;
Do. Information for the People, and Cyclopædia of Literature;
Do. Primer, and School and People's Atlas;
Do. Educational Course—complete.

In Store—A varied assortment of Ledgers, Journals, Day and Memorandum Books.

☞ Book-binding executed with neatness and despatch. A. FRASER.

December 7, 1847. *Dock Street.*

JANUARY, 1848.

H. G. KINNEAR

Has on hand at this date—AT MODERATE PRICES—*either for Cash or Good Notes, the following* Goods:

85 HHDS. and 37 barrels best Porto Rico and Cuba SUGAR,
17 puns. Scotch Treacle and sugar house Molasses,
62 brls. heavy Mess, 25 do. Prime, and 5 do. Rump PORK; 12 do. Mess, 35 do. New York and New Haven Prime, and Prime BEEF,
200 do. Dry Pernambuco HIDES,
125 chests *Stephen Larmon* and other brands } Souchong and
15 2-3 chests *Douglas* } Fine Congo
27 boxes *Rainbow* } TEA,
2 chests Old Hyson TEA,
15 barrels Family Souchong do.
5 boxes Oolong do., 5 chests Bohea do.
25 boxes Domestic Pale Yellow SOAP,
100 boxes American do. do. Family do.
50 boxes Domestic common Yellow do.
50 boxes do. do. second quality do.
750 boxes *Steele's* Liverpool SOAP,
100 boxes (small) Fancy and Chinese Medicated do.
100 boxes Mould CANDLES, domestic, 8's and 6's,
50 boxes Dipt do. do. 12's, 10's, 9's and 8's,
150 boxes (new fruit) Bloom and Muscatel Raisins,
67 kegs very superior Cooking do (100 lbs. each,)
150 barrels Newark Champaigne CIDER,
50 bags Maracaibo and Sumatra COFFEE,
25 barrels Cider VINEGAR, of three qualities,
5 barrels and 10 kegs Saleratus,
75 barrels Watson's best NAVY BREAD,
12 barrels No. 1 Pilot do.
84 boxes *Johnston's* New York Soda Biscuit,
50 kegs *Watson's* sugar, soda, lemon, Water, and Butter BISCUIT,
25 barrels silver skinned ONIONS,
40 bags best washed Filberts; 5 do. Pea Nuts,
2 barrels best Hickory NUTS,
10 barrels Lard OIL } very superior,
10 do. Sea Elephant do. }
1 hhd. and 20 brls. best screwed New England Dried APPLES; 5 barrels Spirits Turpentine,
20 barrels Bright Varnish; 5 barrels Copal do.
500 dozen Domestic and American Corn BROOMS, from 7s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.
2 carroteels and 5 barrels best Zante Currants,
25 quintals Dry COD FISH,
2 barrels and 5 tubs Hogs' Lard,
249 casks (2 cwt. each) Deck, Rose, & Ribbon Spikes,
119 casks (100 to 240 lbs.) 3\|, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, and 20d'y Rose Head Board NAILS,
12 casks (200 to 210) 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14d'y clasp Nails,
21 casks (do.) 4 to 20d'y English Cut ditto,
55 casks (100 to 200) 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10d'y Horse do.
7 casks (100 lbs. each) *Derby* and ordinary Ox do.
10 casks (221 lbs. each) 2 1-4 to 3½ Sheathing do.
2 parts CHAIN CABLES, 5-8 and 3-4,
5 ANCHORS, 2 to 4 cwt.
12 casks Small Chains—1-4, 5-8, 3-8 and 7-16,
8 dozen *Griffin's* SCYTHES,
5 dozen Reaping Hooks and Sickles,
250 Canada, Cooking, Close, Box, Franklin, Hot-Air & Cylinder STOVES, *of every size and description,*
10 cases Writing and Wrapping PAPER, of every description; Wax, Pencils, Ink, Spelling Books, Blank Account Books, Wafers,
100 reams American Straw and other Wrapping Paper,
100 reams Printing Paper, 21x30 and 25x35,
25 boxes (1 doz. each) *Hunt's* best American AXES,
594 boxes 7x9 to 8x24 best Eng'h Sheet Window GLASS,
215 boxes 7x9 to 24x30 German do.
150 boxes 7x9 to 10x12 American do.
20 boxes Tobacco Pipes,
35 dozen large and small American Painted PAILS,
20 kegs Queen's Bluing,
50 sides Upper LEATHER,
500 Wood, Flag, Cane, Hair & Plush angle CHAIRS,
50 do. do do do Rocking ditto,
20 do. do do do Arm and Office do.
5 hair seat Mahogany SOFAS,
5 Work and Round,
50 Wash Stands; 50 Looking Glasses, all sizes,
54 cases containing 2500 gross Block and Card Friction Matches,
5 cases containing 150 pairs Gents. Fur-lined figured Rubber Galoshoes,
13 cases containing 2141 pairs Gum Rubber Shoes,
60 bolts best Navy CANVAS, No. 4 to 7,
20 bags Whole Pepper; 40 boxes No. 1 Chocolate,
40 rools Belt COPPER, 1-2 to 7-8 inch,
120 dozen black Levantine and White Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs;—and
Sponge, Paste and Liquid Blacking, bottles of Castor Oil, barrels Blue Vitriol, kegs Saltpetre, brls Alum, casks Epsom Salts, kegs split Peas, brls Tapioca, mill saw Files, Borax, Scales, Balances, &c. Barn shovels, Box Pumps, Coffee Mills, copper Basons, Tailors' Geese, Waffle Irons, Oven Doors, Ash Doors, Fox and Osborne Furnaces, Lowell & Counter Scales and Weights, Nuts, Camp Pails, Wooden Bowls, wooden Flower Pots and painted Tubs, Deep Sea Lines, Segars, black, blue & white-brown sewing Thread, Loaf Sugar, Duck, Whitening, Bath Brick, Pimento, Nutmegs, Washing Soda, Cream Tartar, Boxes ground Pepper, kegs ground Ginger and Mustard, American Sattinets, ground Red Wood, Manila Rope, soda Ash, ground and whole Coffee in small boxes, Pearl and Pearl Ash, ground Pimento in small boxes, whole and Paste Cocoa in *boxes* and bags, barrels Nutmegs, casks Soda Ash, Oranges and Lemons in boxes, assorted Essences of all kinds, pipestem and thumb Liquorice, East India Senna, East India Rhubarb, Bees Wax, Leather Bindings, Gum Camphor, Wadding, Sacking Lines, Pungent Salts, Polishing Powder, tins Mustard, Cloves; sweeping, counter and Clothes Brushes; Wright's and Halsey's Sugar coated and Gold and Silver Pills, Forest Wine, Goodwin's Sarsaparilla Bitters, &c. &c. Jan. 29.—6ŵ

SHIP CHANDLERY,

Peters' Wharf.

THE undersigned has received per ships *Themis* and *Howard*, from Liverpool, an Extensive Supply of—
Compasses: Deep Sea and Hand Log Lines,
Binnacle Lamps, Log Glasses,
Telescopes, Paint and Dusting Brushes,
Long and short handled Varnish Brushes,
Sheet LEAD, Stockholm TAR, VARNISH,
150 gallons prepared Wood OIL, for the prevention of Dry Rot.

*** The above, in addition to an extensive Stock on hand, constitute a complete and well selected assortment of every article in his line, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates.

October 26 JOHN WALKER.

SAINT JOHN BYE ROADS.

£10 for the road from Little River to Mispeck; 25 from Little River to Loch Lomond; 80 from Little River to Black River, to cut down the hill on the east side of Black River; 7 10 for the road opened by Brown and others, past Brown's Mills; 25 from Black settlement road to Emerson's Creek, Mountain road; 10 from Emerson's Creek to Gardener's Creek; 10 from Black settlement road to the Quaco road, back road; 15 from Quaco road through the Ryan Settlement to the Forks of the road near the late M'Cracken's; 12 10 from Harding's Mill to the old Quaco road; 30 from the County Line, near Tabor's bridge, to Quaco, old Quaco road; 7 10 to repair the road from Quaco to Tynemouth, past Brown's; 20 from Quaco road to the County Line, Mill and Church road; 35 from Cody's through the Hibernia settlement, to the Forks of the road leading to the Quaco road; 15 from the above Forks to the road opened by Brown and others; 10 from Mahar's west line to Harding's Mill; 7 from Tynemouth to Frazer's Mill; 20 from Tynemouth road, past Power's farm to Quaco; 7 10 from Indian Town to Kennebeccasis, at M'Coskery's, 4 10 of which to reimburse John M'Coskery for building a bridge; 5 from the County Line towards Smith's Mill; 7 10 from the Millican road, past Cain's, to the County Line or South Stream; 15 from near Ellison's, at Black River, past White's, to intersect the road from Fraser's Mill to Morrison's 25 from Quinn's residence to the Tynemouth creek road; 15 from Fraser's Mill to James Brown's, Esq., on the line laid out by Mr. Cunningham, and to continue from thence to the Ten Mile Creek road, near the Grave Yard; 5 from Black river to Evan's Cove, as laid out by Deputy O'Keleher; 10 for the road through Church Land Settlement to Loch Lomond road, near Major Gallagher's House; 5 from Black river Mills, to Morrison's Cove; 10 from Thompson's Cove to Evan's road, so called; 10 from the Forks near Harding's Mill, to the County Line, near W. R. Sentill's; 10 from Hibernia settlement to the Quaco road; 20 from the Westmoreland road through Golden Grove Settlement; 10 from West Beach to Black River road; 15 from the Town Plat at Quaco to the County Line, near Tabor's; 20 for the road called Brown's road, commencing at Berry's east line, in Quaco, to the County Line; 7 from McKeil's to Emerson's creek. Black River bridges from Great Salmon River to Little Salmon River; from the Village road, by way of M'Namee's, to the county Line, near the Kennebeccasis; 47 10 towards completing the bridge across Vaughan's Creek, and repairing the road for the benefit of the Vaughan's Creek Settlement road; 5 from Sand's road, so called, to the road from Tabor's bridge to the Town Plat in Quaco; 5 from Harding's Marsh to the Town Plat road; 17 10 towards building a bridge at Mispeck, near George Ball's Mills; 10 for repairing the Valley road, past Jones', towards Milliken's; 20 for improving and opening a road from West Beach to Cape Spencer, and thence to Mispeck; 20 from western extremity of Quaco to Tynemouth; 10 from Milliken's road; through the Settlement of Messrs. Vaughan and Campbell; 10 from south side of Fort Howe Hill, between Major Ward's house and the east end of Wm. Moore's house; 7 10 from Dipper Harbour road, at Belmore's clearing by the head of the Basin, to the county Line, near Little Le Preaux; 15 from Dipper Harbour road to Chance Harbour; 10 from Little Dipper Harbour to Dipper Harbour; 30 from Saint Andrews road to Mace's Bay, near Hanson's Mill; 10 from the Narrows of Musquash river, west side to Saint Andrews road; 5 from the Narrows of Musquash river, east side, to St. Andrews road; 10 from Black Beach to Frenchman's Creek; 25 from Frenchman's Creek to Saint Andrews road; 15 from Saint Andrews road, at Spruce Lake, to the Landing at Pisirinco, to meet road next before mentioned; 5 from Saint Andrews road, near Brown's, to meet road from St. Andrews, road at Spruce Lake, to landing at Pisirinco, at Stoney Creek Bridge; 15 from Nerepis road to M'Namara's farm; 15 from Saint Andrews road by the settlement in rear of Menzie's Lake, to connect road from Nerepis road to M'Namara's farm; 7 from the bridge over Craft's Mill Stream to roads from Spruce Lake to Pisirinco, at Stoney creek; 8 from Negro Point, along the city line to St. Andrews road.

An excellent Situation for Sale.

A HOUSE excellently situated either for Business or a Gentleman's summer residence, near the Methodist Meeting House at *Jones's Cove*, (so called,) in the Parish of Greenwich, King's County.—A good Barn and other outhouses, with one acre of prime Land well planted with fruit trees, are attached to the premises.—Other particulars made known on application to the subscriber, on the premises.

GEORGE JONES.

March 28, 1848.—6wp.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of ROBERT RAY, late of this City, Sailmaker, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Six Months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to GILBERT T. RAY, THOMAS LEAVITT, GEO. A. LOCKHART, } *Executors.*

St. John, 11th February, 1848.

SUGAR! SUGAR!

25 HHDS. very bright Porto Rico SUGAR, now landing on the North Wharf, ex Schooner *Goodwill*, from Halifax, for sale by WM. E. MOORE.

28th Dec., 1847

The Garland.

THERE'S NOTHING IN VAIN.

BY ELIZA COOK.

Oh! prize not the essence of beauty alone,
And disdain not the weak and the mean in our way;
For the world is an engine—the Architect's own—
Where the wheels of the least keep the larger in play.
We love the fair valley, with bloom in the shade,
We sing of green hills, the grape and the grain;
But be sure the Creator did well when he made
The stark desert and marsh, for there's nothing in vain.

We may question the locust that darkens the land,
And the snake, flinging arrows of death from its eye;
But, remember they come from the infinite Hand—
And shall man, in his littleness, dare to say why?
Oh! let us not speak of the "useless" or "vile"
They may seem so to us, but be slow to arraign—
From the savage wolf's cry to the happy child's smile,
From the mite to the mammoth, there's nothing in vain.

There's a mission, no doubt, for the worm in the dust,
As there is for the charger with nostrils of pride;
The sloth and the newt leave their places of trust,
And the agents are needed, for God has supplied.
Oh! could we but trace the great meaning of all,
And what delicate links form the ponderous chain,
From the dew-drops that rise to the star-drops that fall,
We should see but one purpose, and nothing in vain!

Miscellaneous.

OUR WONDROUS ATMOSPHERE.

We must now try to conceive of the atmosphere as a whole, and to realise clearly the idea of its unity. And what a whole! what a unity it is! It possesses properties so wonderful, and so dissimilar, that we are slow to believe that they can exist together. It rises above us with its cathedral dome, arching towards the heaven of which it is the most familiar synonyme and symbol. It floats around us like that grand object which the Apostle John saw in his vision—"a sea of glass like unto crystal." So massive is it, that when it begins to stir, it tosses about the great ships like playthings, and sweeps cities and forests, like snowflakes, to destruction before it. And yet it is so mobile, that we have lived years in it before we can be persuaded that it exists at all, and the great bulk of mankind never realise the truth that they are bathed in an ocean of air. Its weight is so enormous that iron shivers before it like glass; yet a soap bell sails through it with impunity, and the tiniest insect waves it aside with its wing. It ministers lavishly to all the senses. We touch it not, but it touches us. Its warm south winds bring back colour to the face of the invalid; its cool west winds refresh the fevered brow and make the blood mantle in our cheeks; even its north blasts braces into new vigour the hardened children of our rugged clime. The eye is indebted to it for all the magnificence of sunrise, the full brightness of mid day, the chastened radiance of the gloaming, and the "clouds that cradle near the setting sun." But for it, the rainbow would want its "triumphal arch," and the winds would not send their fleecy messengers on errands round the heavens. The cold ether would not shed its snow feathers on the earth nor would drops of dew gather on the flowers. The kindly rain would never fall, nor hailstorm nor fog [illegible] the sun, and one dreary, monotonous blaze of light and heat dazzle and burn on all things. Were there no atmosphere, the evening sun would in a moment set, and, without warning, plunge the earth in darkness. But the air keeps in her hand a shred of his rays, and lets them slip but slowly through her fingers; so that the shadows of evening gather by degrees, and the flowers have time to bow their heads; and each creature space to find a place of rest, and to nestle to repose. In the morning, the garish sun would at one bound burst from the bosom of night, and blaze above the horizon; but the air watches for his coming, and sends at first but one little ray to announce his approach, and then another, and by and by a handful, and so gently draws aside the curtain of night, and slowly lets the light fall on the face of the sleeping earth till her eyelids open, and, like man, she goes forth again to her labour till the evening.—*British and Foreign Quarterly Review.*

AN EPISODE IN LEGISLATION.—The New York *Express* gives the following account of an interesting episode which occurred a few days since in the House of Representatives in that State. Mike Walsh, of subterranean memory, was entrusted by his friend, Mr. Titus, with the duty of requesting leave of absence for him. Mr. Titus, in consequence of his having received telegraphic intelligence of an "interesting family event." This friendly service, Mike faithfully performed. Rising in his seat, with great solemnity of tone and face, said:

"Mr. Speaker—I have to announce to the House that last evening, while at his boarding house, my colleague, Mr. Titus, had the good fortune to receive a most important communication by telegraph. While reading the note his countenance betrayed strong emotions of joy. No May morning, resplendent with the sun's horizontal beams, ever shone more brightly than the face of my friend. The bystanders anxiously desired to know what had caused such excitement in his mind. Utterance was denied him. He thrust the note into his pocket and went into a back room. Thither his wondering and solicious associates followed him. One of his colleagues, Mr. Rodman, is a scientific man, and gave it as his opinion, that poor Mr. Titus had been too freely inhaling that exhilirating and wonderful liquid, chloroform. But as soon as the state of his feelings would permit him to produce the note from his breeches pocket, the mystery was explained. We read and were satisfied. The telegraph had brought intelligence that Mrs. Titus had presented her husband with an heir; and not an heir only, but *a boy*; and not a boy only, but *a fine boy!* The exultation of Napoleon when Maria Louisa gave him a son to inherit his empire and his renown, was tame compared with that of Mr. Titus. As soon as he could command his faculties he called for champagne and cigars. Official dignity was thrown aside. Our friend was no longer Mr. Titus the legislator, but Mr. Titus the father of a boy. Taking kindly leave of his friends, and tendering his heartfelt thanks to all who could be supposed to have contributed in any way to so auspicious an event, he departed in last night's cars to see his happy spouse and infant heir. I ask leave of absence for him for ten days."

It is needless to say that leave was granted amid roars of laughter.

WIRE BRIDGES IN SWITZERLAND.—There are two Suspension Bridges in Friburg—one remarkable for its length, the other for its extreme beauty. The latter connects the top of the two mountains, swinging over a frightful gulph, and makes one dizzy to look down into it. There are no buttresses or mason work. Shafts are sunk into the solid rock of the mountains, down which the wires to sustain it are dropped, on which it stretches a mere black line, nearly 100 feet in the heavens, from summit to summit. It looks like a spider's web flung across a chasm—its delicate tracery showing clear and distinct against the sky.—While you are viewing the fairy creation suspended in the mid heaven almost, expecting the next breeze will waft it away, you see a heavy waggon drive on it—you shrink back with horror at the rashness that could trust so frail a structure at that dizzy height—but the air-hung cobwebs sustain the pressure, and the vehicle passes in safety. Indeed, weight steadies, while the wind, as it sweeps down the gulf, makes it swing under you. The large suspension bridge, is supported on four cables of iron wire, each one composed of 1055 wires. Length of bridge 905 feet, height 174 feet, breadth 26 feet. A span of 905 feet without any intermediate pier, seems impossible at first, and one needs the testimony of his own eyes before he can fully believe it.

FREE TRADE IN 1819 AND 1848.—"Time works wonders," says an old adage, and "the longer a man lives the more he learns," is a proverb we think which few will attempt to gainsay. In illustration of the oracular wisdom contained in both these old saws, we may here narrate a singular and striking fact, which, appertaining, as it does, to Free Trade, ought to be registered amongst the "great facts," of the League. Twenty-nine years ago the Peterloo Massacre (as it was in those days termed) took place on the very ground now occupied by the Free Trade Hall; and from the spot where now stands the platform in that hall, Mr. Henry Hunt addressed the thousands then assembled. How the mob was dispersed by the magistracy and yeomanry is too well remembered, even at this day, to need repetition, but we may, for the sake of illustrating our anecdote, remind our readers that the ostensible object of the meeting on the 16th August 1819, was to petition Parliament for a repeal of the corn laws. Since that unfortunate day, many meetings for a similar purpose have been held on the same spot, happily less threatening to the public safety, because of a pacific nature. On Thursday week we witnessed one of them, where a body of men assembled to hold a "great demonstration" in honour of their triumph; and, singularly enough—though we quarrel not with the man for the change that is in him—one of the yeomanry engaged (now a committee-man of the League) in putting down the meeting at Peterloo, was engaged, not in cutting down his fellow-men, as of yore, but in cutting sandwiches for the guests assembled to celebrate the triumph of a principle he had tried to smother at its birth. —*Manchester Courier.*

DRAMAS OF LIFE.—In an article on the Police Courts, the *London Chronicle* thus eloquently described them:—"Here misery stands pre-eminent before us:—The woman rescued from the dark waters, which she had sought in despair, after having in vain attempted to procure food for her famishing children; the young girl plundered, and then flung upon the world by some heartless seducer; the secret necessities of the proudest hearts, and the more than human endurance of the gentlest of God's creatures, appear from day to day in these rooms, and cast their dismal shadows upon the broad-sheets of the daily press. Talk of the tragic element as having departed, indeed! Not a day passes but some police case opens up a scene of mental suffering and endurance before which the inland vagaries of playwrights sink into insignificance."

WHAT PLEASURE IT IS TO PAY ONE'S DEBTS!—I remember to have heard Sir T. Lyttleton make the same observation. It seems to flow from a sense that uneasiness which a [illegible] dependence and obligation; it affords pleasure to the creditor, and, therefore, gratifies our social affection; it promotes that future confidence which is so very interesting to an honest mind! it opens a prospect of being readily supplied with what we want on future occasions; it leaves a consciousness of our own virtue; and it is a measure we know to be right, both in point of justice and sound economy. Finally, it is the main support of simple reputation.—*Shenstone.*

FILIAL PIETY.—A letter from Constantinople, of the 23d of February, says: "the mother of the Sultan has been very seriously ill. The Sultan was in despair. He caused all the prisoners for debt to be set at liberty, paying their debts from his private treasury; made large distributions of alms to the poor of all communions, and ordered prayers in the mosques and churches. To-day the princess was quite out of danger. During all the period of the malady, four physicians, two of whom are European, were in attendance on her, and the Sultan did not quit her bedside. On her recovery the Sultan presented each of the physicians with £1000.

DEATH OF MEN OF SCIENCE.—Sir Charles Blagden died in the chair while taking coffee with Guy Lussac and Berthollet, and that so silently that there was not a drop spilled from the cup in his hand. Dr. Black also died so composedly that the milk he was drinking from a spoon was all preserved. Dr Wollaston watched with scientific interest the gradual failure of his own vital power. Dr Cullen whispered, in his last moments, "I wish I had the power of writing or speaking, for then I won'd describe to you how pleasant a thing it is to die."—*Dr. Beddy.*

M. Guizot and his family have, as Protestants, joined the Congregation of the French Protestant Presbyterian Church in St. Martin-le-Grand. On the 12th inst., Madame Guizot (the venerable mother of the ex-minister) and her two grandaughters attended the assembly.

A IDEA FOR THE FAIR SEX.—I wonder would I marry a Jeanne d'Arc or a Charlotte Corday—while to women the attractions of a heroine at similar heroes are irresistible. This proves that the *love* of woman rests on rather grounds than that of man. In *friendship* the case is exactly reversed with the sexes.—*Jerdan.*

FRENCH REVOLUTION.

☞ We continue our narrative of incidents connected with the Revolution in France.

M. Ledru Rollin has addressed a circular to the Commissioners of the Provisional Government, on their functions and powers, which has given rise to much remark and no little apprehension. We select the principal parts of the document—

1. What are your Powers?—*They are unlimited.* Agents of a revolutionary authority, you are revolutionary also. The victory of the people has imposed on you the duty of getting your work proclaimed and consolidated. For the accomplishment of that task, you are invested with its sovereignty; you take orders only from your conscience; you are to act as circumstances may demand for the public safety. Thanks to our state of public morals, that mission is not a very terrible one. Hitherto you have not had to break down any serious resistance, and you have been able to remain calm in your force. You must not, however, deceive yourself as to the state of the country. Republican sentiments ought to be strongly forwarded there; and for that purpose all political functions must be allotted to men sure and of Republican principles. Everywhere the Prefects and Sub-Prefects ought to be cleared. In some localities their continuance in office is demanded; it is your duty to make the population perceive that those persons who served a power each act of which was a corruption, cannot be preserved. The nomination of Sub-Commissioners to replace those functionaries belongs to you; and you can refer to me whenever you feel any hesitation. Choose in preference men belonging to the chief town.—You are not to take them in the arrondissement itself, unless you know them to be perfectly free from all spirit of coterie. Do not set young men aside, as ardour and generosity are the privilege of that age, and the Republic has need of those fine qualities.

So also Mayors and Deputies must be displaced, and Municipal Councils must give way to Provisional Municipalities nominated by the Commissioners, wherever hostility is manifested.

2. Your relations with the officers in command of the troops. You are exercising the powers of the executive authority; so that the armed force is under your orders. You can call it out, and put it in movement; you can even, in grave cases, suspend a commanding officer, referring the case immediately to me. But you ought to show the greatest caution in this part of your functions. All that on your part might offend the just susceptibilities of the officers or soldiers would be an inexcusable fault.

With regard to the army, the circular adds:—

It is of the people, as we are; and it is the first barrier that would be opposed to an invasion. It is about to enter for the first time on the possession of its political rights. Therefore honour it, and do what you can to obtain the good wishes of those who command it. Do not forget that your powers do not extend to the regulations of discipline; they may be summed up in these two words—to make use of the military force, and to gain it over by marks of esteem and cordiality.

3. Your relations with the law functionaries.—You will demand from the law officers a devoted co-operation; and wherever you do not find it you will inform me. * * * As to the officers who are immovable, you will keep a close eye on them; and, if any of the members should exhibit public marks of hostility, you may use the right of suspending, which your sovereign authority confers on you.

The national guard forms the subject of section 4; but it has been dealt with in separate instructions.

5. The Elections.—The elections are your great work; they will prove the salvation of the country. It is on the composition of the Assembly that our destinies depend. It must be animated by a revolutionary spirit; if not, we shall go on to civil war and anarchy. On this subject, put yourselves on your guard against the intrigues of double-faced men, who, after having served royalty, call themselves servants of the people. Those will deceive you, and you must refuse them your support. Let your *mot d'ordre* be "New Men," and as much as possible from the ranks of the people. The working classes, who form the living strength of the nation, should choose from amongst them men recommended by their intelligence, their morality, and their devotedness; united to the elite of thinking men, they will bring force into the discussion of all great questions which will be agitated under the authority of their practical experience. They will continue the revolution, and they will limit it within the bounds of possibility and reason. Without them, it will be led away in vain Utopian ideas, which it will be stifled under the efforts of retrograde faction. Enlighten the electors, and repeat to them incessantly that the reign of the men of the monarchy is finished. You comprehend how great is your task. The education of the country [illegible] cations of the candidates, and stem at these [illegible] who appear to present the strongest guarantees [illegible] republican opinion and the greatest chance of success. No compromises, no complaisance. Let the day of the election be the triumph of the revolution.

(Signed) LEDRU ROLLIN,
"Minister of the Interior and member of the Provisional Government."

This document was received with much alarm and opposition. It was blamed by the journals of the more moderate party, and several business establishments resolved to wind up their affairs partly in consequence of it. The effect produced by the circular of M. Ledru Rollin appeared likely to alarm even the Ministry and Government itself. A deputation of the Republican club for the liberty of election having waited on the Provisional Government on Wednesday, to express the fears created among the public by this extraordinary document, M. de Lamartine replied that the Provisional Government had ordained [illegible] to address the nation in its name, particularly in consequence of the loss [illegible] M. de Lamartine [illegible] Provisional Government would publish a declaration of the principles [illegible]

The following was subsequently published, as the promised declaration:—

"*The Provisional Government to the French People:*

"CITIZENS: In all the great acts of the life of a people, it is the duty of the Government to make its voice heard by the nation. You are about to accomplish the most important act in the life of a people—to elect the Representatives of the country. It is cause to issue from your conscience and your choice not merely a Government, but a social power, a whole Constitution. You are about to organize the Republic. As to us, we have only prepared it. Hence by acclamation to power during the interregnum of the people, we did not wish to, nor [illegible] any other dictatorship than [illegible] necessity. We are resigning [illegible] Provisional Government [illegible] Republic. The people [illegible] right to speak [illegible] own sovereignty. The election belongs to universal suffrage. Form the date of that law there is no longer any persons excluded in France. Every Frenchman that has reached man's estate is a political citizen—every citizen is an elector—every elector is a sovereign. The right is equal and absolute for all. There is not any one can, or can say to another, 'You are more sovereign than I.'—Contemplate your power, prepare yourselves to exercise it, and be worthy to enter on your reign—The reign of the Republic. The people have repressed anarchy from the commencement. The people themselves broke to pieces the weapons of their just anger. They burned the scaffold. They proclaimed the abolition of the penalty of death against their enemies. They have respected convents [illegible] religion, which they wish to remain free, and without monopoly. They have respected property. They have carried reality to these sublime acts of disinterestedness which constitute the admiration of history. They have not uttered a cry of hatred or envy against fortunes; not a cry of vengeance against persons. In short, they have made the name of the people synonymous with courage, clemency and virtue. We have now but one piece of instruction to give you. Examine narrowly the conduct of the people and imitate it! Think, feel, vote, and act like it. The Provisional Government wishes the public conscience to reign. It does not pay attention to old parties; the old parties have grown a century older in three days. The Republic will convince them, if it is sure and just for them. Necessity is a great master. The Republic, remember, has the good fortune to be a government of necessity.—Reflection if for us. Men cannot go back to impossible royalties—cannot descend to unknown anarchies—must be Republican from reason. Only give security, liberty, respect to all. Security, liberty, respect to the consciences of all citizen electors—such is the intention of the Republican Government, such its duty, such yours! Therein is the safety of the people! Have, then, confidence in the good sense of the country, and it will have confidence in you; give it liberty, and it will, in return, give you the Republic. Citizens! France is attempting at this moment, in the midst of certain financial difficulties bequeathed by royalty, but under providential auspices, the greatest work of modern times—the foundation of the entire people, the organization of democracy, the republic of all rights, of all interests, of all intelligences, and of all virtues! The circumstances are propitious—peace is possible. The new idea can take its place in Europe without any other perturbation than that of the prejudices felt against it. There is no anger in the people's mind. If fugitive royalty has not carried away with it all the enemies of the Republic, it has left them impuissant; and although they are invested with all the rights which the Republic guarantees to the minorities, their interest and their prudence assure us that they will not themselves trouble the peaceable foundation of the popular constitution. In three days was accomplished, without blood being shed in France, without any other cry than that of admiration having resounded in our provinces and on our frontiers. Let us not throw away this opportunity, unique in history; let us not abdicate the greatest strength of the new idea, the security with which it inspires the citizens, the astonishment with which it fills the world. A few days more of magnanimity, devotedness, and patience, and the National Assembly shall receive the infant Republic from our hands. From that day all shall be secure! When the nation shall have grasped the Republic with the hands of its representatives, the Republic will be strong and great like the nation, holy like the idea of the people, imperishable like the country."

(Signed by all the Members of the Government.)

This relieved the public anxiety on this head. But a difficulty even more threatening soon occurred in the shape of something almost approaching to a revolt of the National Guard.

Another proclamation had been issued by the Minister of the Interior M. Ledru Rollin, having for its object the suppression of the grenadier and voltigeur companies of the national guard, and the fusion of that body with the newly-appointed legions, a mode of proceeding which it was expected would render difficult or impossible their choice of officers on account of any personally meritorious quality and thus give to the ultra-Democratic party the greater numbers of appointments.

The growing jealousy and manifestations of distrust exhibited between the national guards and the people have been much strengthened by the official conduct of M. Rollin, and matters have been on the eve of assuming a very serious complexion. A leading journal, after enumerating the earlier leading features of the revolution, goes on to say—On the 16th, 30,000 national guards presented themselves at the Hotel de Ville, and demanded the recall of the levelling decree in question. No promise of compliance was given, whereupon they said, "We come unarmed to-day to demand a right! you took us unfairly and by surprise. If by 9 o'clock to-morrow morning that decree be not annulled, we will be here, and armed." This rash menace was addressed to persons some of whom had every effectual means of reply. It had scarcely been uttered, when forty young men were on their way to the faubourgs to raise the people. Calling the same dense masses which had appeared on the 24th came pouring from the turbulent east. By noon at least seventy thousand *ouvriers* occupied the approaches to the Hotel de Ville. The national guard, rebuffed the previous day, made their appearance. Thirteen thousand of them came up in arms, and found themselves unable to penetrate the compact mass of the people. For hours the two parties looked at one another. The national guard, or rather the *compagnies d'elite*, of whom the demonstration chiefly consisted, at length perceived their position to be neither safe or respectable, and slowly withdrew amidst the insults and jeers of the people. "Yesterday's demonstration," says the *National* of Saturday, "ought to open the eyes of those who shut them systematically against the light. It is now understood that to again call in question the Republican form of government would be to give a signal of a civil war. The manifestation of March 17th ought to be marked down in the annals of the Republic. It takes its veritable character from the sentiment which prevailed amongst the immense majority of those who took part in it." While the people were thus in position, and overawing by their very look the national guard, they addressed the Provisional Government in a manner suited to that moment of victory. A deputation entered the Hotel de Ville, and, expressly on the strength of the "peaceful manifestation" they were making in defence of "themselves and the Government" demanded the removal of the troops of the line, some of whom had quietly returned to the city, the postponement to April 5 of the elections of the officers of the national guard, &c.

The Great Demonstration of the People.

PARIS.—On occasion of the great Demonstration of the People, on the 18th March, called out by the attempt of the National Guard to overawe the Government, about forty delegates from the vast mass of citizens were introduced to the members of the Government, when M. Gerard read the following address:—

"Citizens of the Provisional Government—You have expressed that you wished to have the revolution, the sovereignty of the people, democracy, the Republic, a Constitution made by a national assembly. You have declared that all the citizens were national guards, and that all ought to concurrent in the elections of the national guard.—You have also declared that you wish to have *bona fide* elections, a real national guard, a veritable constitution; that is the reason why we have rallied around you, and given you our support. However, the subaltern authorities, charged to prepare the inscription for the national guard, have neglected the means of rendering it complete, and if the elections take place on the 25th, there will not be any real national guard. Besides, the people have not had time to concert together on the choice to be made, and, consequently, there will not be any real elections. It is the same for the other elections; and if it be desired to have a real national assembly, which can consolidate the revolution and the republic, it is indispensable that all the citizens shall be inscribed on the electoral lists, and shall have time to consult together, in order to vote with an entire independence and a perfect knowledge of what they are about; but in order that the election be perfectly independent and free, it is necessary that no armed and paid troops shall be in the capital. The people look on the soldiers as brothers, and wish always to fraternise with them; but the democratic principle demands that there be none but citizens where the people and the representatives have to deliberate. In consequence, we come to lay before you the wishes of the people of Paris, and to demand in its name—1st, the removal of the troops; 2d, the postponement to April 5 of the elections of the National Guard; and 3d, the postponement to May 31 of the elections of the National Assembly.—Citizens of the Provisional Government, we cannot conceal it from ourselves that counter-revolutionary manuvers may endanger the public peace and the revolution, if your patriotism and devotion should not save us. Yesterday a menacing manifestation aimed at shaking you; we reply to it by a peaceful manifestation, to *defend* you, and ourselves with you. Let the Government depend resolutely on a *frank and generous people;*