

colour, Communists in principle, and with a Buonaparte as its President!

It is to be hoped that the National Assembly will take warning by these facts. Orleanism and Henriquinism, to which large sections of that body are inclined, can neither of them be restored without a civil war; whilst Buonapartism, in alliance with Communism, could not be established without a similar struggle. In this latter case the struggle would be peculiarly envenomed, and peculiarly useless; for no such result could by any chance be a permanent one. There is no safety for France but in a Moderate Republic: and if the Assembly would calmly look upon its own position, and that of the country, they would resolve to give the Republic a fair trial, as the only possible solution of the difficulties and the exigencies of the time. If, however, after voting the Constitution, they should throw the election of President upon the country, instead of taking it upon themselves to nominate the man who has saved France from anarchy, they will but pave the way for the temporary triumph of Buonapartism and Communism.

Such a triumph would cost the country much; and all the work of the last four months would have to be done again. There are already symptoms that some of the cooler heads of the old dynastic Opposition and the practised statesmen of that era have awakened to the peril, and that an attempt will be made to unite all parties in support of General Cavaignac, as the first President of the Republic. It is earnestly to be hoped that these symptoms are not delusive; and that power will be confided to the firm hand, the clear head, and the honest heart of General Cavaignac, whom events have rendered the most prominent, as well as the most valuable, man in France.—*Illustrated London News.*

**DISTURBANCES AT VIENNA.**—The Vienna journals of the 13th, which have come to hand, report serious disturbances in that capital during the evening of the 11th, and on the 12th and 13th. At ten o'clock on the evening of the 11th, a crowd assembled before the buildings of the ministry of the interior, with the purpose of obtaining from the minister a guarantee for the shares of an association, founded by one Herr Swoboda, for the support of indigent mechanics; this demand being made in consequence of their having been disappointed in obtaining facilities for changing these shares in the market for gold, or other securities to their full nominal value, and the ministry having refused to constitute these shares as legal tenders. The crowd of petitioners becoming very great, and the noise alarming, a division of national guards was called out. However, on assurances being given that the matter would be made the subject of official investigation, the crowd ultimately separated without committing any great excesses.

The disturbances were renewed at noon on the 12th. An immense number of persons, many of whom were armed, forced open the doors of the official residence of the Minister of the Interior, and took possession of numerous documents. All the employes, after a vain resistance, made a precipitate flight. The national guard arrived, but they could neither expel the intruders nor prevent others from entering. The movement, according to all appearances, is taking a strictly political turn—in fact, an ultra-democratical one. The recent declaration of the government respecting the powers of a constitutional emperor, and some recent measures of the cabinet which are set down as being taken in favour of reactionary tendencies, are the engrossing subjects of conversation. The overthrow of the ministry is loudly demanded by the ultra-radicals. It is thought that the present movement is not an isolated one. The morning of the 13th the excitement had been tremendous; nearly all the shops were closed, and firing was heard in two or three directions. It was said that the government had at last guaranteed the payment of the interest, and even the capital of the shares issued by the so called 'Commercial Association for the Relief of Poor Mechanics.'

The *Gazette Polska* of the 11th announces, that disturbances, with bloodshed, took place at Posen on the 10th. At eight o'clock the tocsin was sounded—the whole garrison was in commotion. An affray had broken out among the soldiers. The hussars, artillery, the 55th, and 8th, all met in combat, and fought with the utmost regularity and in high order.

**SAXONY.**—A letter from Leipsic, of Sept. 14, says: 'The insurrection of the workmen in the mines, in the vicinity of the important manufacturing town of Chemnitz, spread to that place on the 12th. Numerous barricades were erected in the faubourgs, but they were attacked and captured by the military, after an obstinate and sanguinary resistance.'

**AMSTERDAM.**—Like a toad the city sits, squat upon the marshes; and her people push out the waters, and pile up the earth against them, and sit down quietly to smoke. Ships come home from India and ride at anchor before their doors, coming in from the sea through paths they have opened in the sand, and unloading their goods on quays that quiver on the bogs. Amsterdam is not the most pleasant place in the world, when a June sun is shining hot upon the dead water of its canals, and their green surface is only disturbed by the sluggish barges, or the slops of the tidy house-maids. I went through the streets of the merchant princes of Amsterdam. A broad canal sweeps through the centre,

full of every sort of craft, and the dairy-women land their milk from their barges on the quay in front of the very prudest doors. The houses and half of the canal are shaded with deep leaved lindens, and the carriages rattle under them, with the tall houses on one side and the water on the other. No where are girls' faces prettier than in Holland; complexions pearly white, with just enough of red in them to give a healthy bloom, and their hands are as fair, soft, and tapering, as their eyes are full of mirth, witchery, and fire.—*Bentley's Miscellany.*

## CORRESPONDENCE.

REMARKS ADDRESSED TO THE MECHANICS AND TEETOTALLERS OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

MR. EDITOR—Being desirous of addressing a few remarks, in reference to the approaching Election, to the Mechanical portion of this community, and also to the Temperance Public, I would crave a small portion of your space for that purpose. To the *Mechanics of Charlottetown* I would first address myself:

Gentlemen—You are all aware, no doubt, that at the present time Charlottetown has but one representative in the Provincial Parliament, in consequence of the appointment of Edward Palmer, Esq. to the office of Solicitor General, and that in a short time an Election will be held to fill up this vacancy. You are further aware that all persons resident in this town who pay a yearly rent of £10, or who possess landed estate to that amount, are entitled to vote at this election; and that upon you, in a great measure, will depend the success of any gentleman who may offer himself as a candidate; and also, that it is your inalienable right to use your own private judgment as to the suitability of any individual for the high and honourable office of a representative of the people; and further, gentlemen, you must be aware that in this Island there exists a Family Compact which not only sways the government, but, with its numerous retainers, monopolises nearly every office of emolument in the colony, and that the persons who compose this oligarchy, in eight cases out of ten, look upon your class as an inferior race of beings, and as a body of men who have scarce any right to suggest, or use your influence, in matters of legislation or government.

Now, gentlemen, being in possession of these facts, and after having taken all these matters into consideration, I would ask—how do you intend to vote at the approaching election? Will you, as heretofore, bestow your suffrages upon a man who is bound to support the Faction which I have named? Will you still countenance a system which treats you as men devoid of intellect? Will you support a party which appropriates to its own use nearly every office in the colony, to the exclusion of those among you, who may be well qualified to fill some, at least, of these situations? And will you prolong a system which almost prohibits your children (no matter how lavish nature may have been in her bestowal of intellect) from ever attaining to any of those honourable places in the government, for which they may be fitted, which would cause you to be proud of your offspring, and in some measure be a recompense for the trouble and expense to which you may have been put in developing those talents of which they are possessed? Allow me to tell you, Mechanics and other operatives of Charlottetown, that should you, by your votes and influence, endeavour to secure the return to the Assembly of the present Solicitor General, you will aid in prolonging the abuses which I have just named. As a proof, look at the manner in which Mr. Palmer has acted during the last two sessions of the Legislature: has he not invariably voted with and for the Compact? has he not by his actions shown that he was their willing servant, and that he was almost (if not altogether) bound to do their bidding? and, I would ask, can any thing better for the future be expected, now that Mr. P. is more closely wedded to the Clique than ever, in having received the office on account of which he vacates his seat at the present time? No! It is next to an impossibility that he can now properly represent you in Parliament, even had he done so before: Mr. P. is expected to support the government: that government (notwithstanding all that may be said to the contrary) does not possess the confidence of the country: consequently, the inference is plain, that he cannot independently represent you; so that you may at once come to the conclusion, that even had Mr. P. represented you and the country fairly and impartially, the power to do so (wholly apart from Compact influence) is no longer his, he having taken office under an Administration in which the country does not repose confidence.

Another reason why Mr. Palmer should not be the man of your choice, independently of political considerations altogether, is this: should you follow up the steps taken last winter, in order to induce the Legislature to impose such duties upon imported manufactured articles as shall place them upon the same footing with articles of home manufacture, so that the importer shall not exercise an undue advantage—a man from your own body will be required in the House to give effect to your representations, to place the matter in its true light, and keep alive the agitation respecting it, should your wishes not at once be complied with; as it would be

unreasonable to suppose that Mr. Palmer, however much he might wish to serve you, could enter into your peculiar feelings, and advocate your wishes, as efficiently as a man who would be personally affected by any changes which might take place.

Other reasons might be adduced why you should make an effort to place one of your own body in the Legislature, but for the present let those which I have put forth suffice.

And now a word to the Temperance public of Charlottetown: You have seen the evils which Intemperance has inflicted upon the people of this Island, and the sight has induced you to make a bold stand against the foul usurper, and to pledge yourselves to do all in your power to lessen his sway over your fellow beings, and one means which you believe may be successfully used to attain this great object, is Legislation. It may be said that such means will not remedy the evils inflicted by Intemperance, but this is not correct: Legislative enactments have been had recourse to in the U. States, and have been found to answer all the purposes for which they were framed; and surely in this Island the same means should be successful as well as in that country. There is ample room for reform and enactments on this subject: take, for instance, the Licence Law—the powers to grant Licences should be vested, as is the case in Nova Scotia, in the Grand Jury, who ought to be clothed with a discriminating power relative to the granting or withholding them. If this were done, probably in a short time Licences would cease to be granted altogether; this would legalize the traffic, and all who should then be discovered engaged in it, would be treated as criminals, which would effectually divest the trade in ardent spirits of that respectable character which it now bears. In attaining these objects the same argument which I have made use of, as to the necessity of a person being in the Assembly who is acquainted with the peculiar feelings and sympathies of the Mechanical body, will apply in your case: it is also necessary that in the House one of your number should hold a seat, who would perfectly understand your wishes, and who would feel an interest in the success of any Petition which you might lay before the Legislature. The opportunity is now presented to you to unite with your brethren, the Mechanics, and bestow your suffrages upon a man who would, at the same time, be a Mechanic and Teetotalter, as well as a Liberal in politics, and thus those three qualifications would be blended in one individual, and the wishes of each party be served.

I would now suggest to both bodies whom I am addressing, the propriety of holding a public meeting *at once*, to nominate a candidate of the qualifications I have just named; and also to make an effort to obtain the co-operation of the Liberal party generally, in order that perfect success may be ensured to any person who will consent to be placed in nomination.

In conclusion, allow me to say, that perhaps never before was such an opportunity afforded to you, the Mechanics of Charlottetown, to return to the Assembly one of your own body, of obtaining those reforms which you have already demanded, and of lending your aid to abolish the abuses to which your attention is called in a preceding part of my letter. Then up and improve the opportunity which is now placed before you—assert your position in society—show that you are not slaves in opinion, whose office it is to follow in the trail of an aristocratic lordling—that you are an independent, intellectual, and respectable class of men, and that you consider you have a right, in concert with men of other professions, of framing the laws, and sharing in those offices which are necessary to the government of the Colony. To you also, the Temperance public of Charlottetown, there is a noble opportunity presented of extending your principles:—then improve it—unite with the mechanical and liberal portion of the community, and by putting forth your exertions, you will probably have the satisfaction and pleasure of seeing Charlottetown represented in the Legislature by a man who will be pledged to advocate your principles—encourage the mechanic, and mete out equal justice to every other part of the community.

With sentiments of respect and disinterested friendship, allow me to subscribe myself

Your friend in obtaining reform,

X.

Charlottetown, October 6, 1848.

## From Papers by the last Colonial Mail.

INTERESTING FROM CALIFORNIA—DISCOVERY OF GOLD MINES—GREAT EXCITEMENT.

A Correspondent of Bennett's "Herald," writing from California, thus describes the excitement occasioned by the discovery of Gold Mines in that region;

CALIFORNIA, June 1, 1848.

We still live and have our being in this 'Farest West,' with only one serious apprehension, that we are in danger of having more gold than food, for he that can wield a spade, and shake a dish, can fill his pockets, *a su gusto*.

'Tis now the Yankeetown, beginning in October, 1846, under Lieut. Washington Bartlett, alcalde of the town of Yerba Buena. Hundreds of our countrymen obtained in that town, at \$15 each, house lots of 50 varas square, (136 English feet.) This they continued under