

THE HURON SIGNAL, GODERICH.

DETAILS OF THE NEWS BY THE "CANADA."

The Canada, which was announced by telegraph, reached Boston on Monday last. The news from the continent is interesting, especially the following review of the shocking events in Paris.

[From Correspondence of N. Y. Herald.]

Paris, Dec. 11, 1851. The battle is over. The regime of the night people of France, who have so often fought to conquer its liberty; and it has been sufficient to open the eyes of the country to men who had tried to attempt, like a fool, to conquer "the throne of his uncle"—to give him a power which he has so maliciously abused as to crush down, and sweep all the liberties of a nation. What will be the issue of such a coup d'etat? Will he quietly enjoy its momentary success? I think—yes! But it is certain that he will be shot at the Opera or in the streets, by some daring man who will sacrifice his life upon the altar of his country. This bloody deed will end the difficulty—and it is now, at the awful epoch, the only thing to be done in order to get rid of such a atrocious ambition.

The last words of my letter of the 4th, were, that the sound of the cannon had just reached my ear. I was clearing my throat when the fight began—and it had no cause to begin; for there was no other excitement but that of the people, and no gun was fired against the troops, as has been falsely reported. The rest of the 10th had the only true account of the affair, which has been made up from all the reports I have had from eye witnesses, and from people whose position in the political circle allowed them to get at the true source of information.

The first shot or discharge made by the troops against the people, took place opposite the Cafe Tortone, and it was directed upon a group of twenty young men who were congregated together, carrying on their shoulders one of them, who was leading to the army the proclamation of the two hundred representatives who declared Louis Napoleon an outlaw. At the command of an officer, three platoons of soldiers fired upon the young men, and this was the beginning of the butchery.

In the meantime, several persons assembled in the houses of the Boulevard Montmartre and Banne Nouvelle, and the regiments they found at hand, and from the windows of the houses fired upon the soldiers. As quick as lightning the massacre began, and without reading any "riot law," artillery and musketry were discharged upon the masses. As a matter of course, those who were guilty—scarcely, whilst the innocent paid the forfeit. This was the signal for the barricades, and you will see in the French papers, which I mailed to you by this steamer, that the prise d'armes was general.

From this moment the army occupied the city of Paris, and took despotic command over the citizens. You must be aware that the proclamation addressed to the troops by the President, provided them with the means of revenge for the disgraceful treatment they experienced in 1830 and 1835. This was naturally sufficient to excite the army; and they all seemed to very desire. A word, a motto, even the signal of the death of any individual; and I have alas! the misfortune to number among the dead two of my best friends, who being the quietest young men of Paris, have invariably not deserved the horrible fate which they have met. On Thursday evening, I entered as if by instinct, one of the ambulances established in the streets. I saw a man, Martre, Cite Bergere and there, in a corner, shot through the lungs, lay one of them lifeless, and still keeping on his charming face the mildness of his nature. A second man was among the bodies carried to the cemetery Montmartre, and covered with mud, his soiled kid gloves and patent leather boots still on him.

Who would have believed that this respectable man had even said a word which deserved death? Nevertheless, he was lying in a corpse, among a hundred and fifty others, who had not touched a gun, and who had been coolly murdered among the crowd of spectators.

I need not repeat that public indignation is unbounded, and that the voice of hatred against the butchers of the French people is now on the highest pitch. This is so much the fact that Louis Napoleon has scarcely found out a number of men sufficient to assist him in his momentary triumph. Such men as M. de Mory, Rouher, Fould, &c. are so much faces that they cannot be accounted for.

The names of the members of the committee of Consultation, which according to the Patre Constitutionnel, and other organs of the Elysean press, have been selected among many others, are, for the most part, fictitious. I was told by one of them he has seen many of his would-be colleagues, who assured him that they had never consented to allow the President to put their names on that list.

Here is the Duke of Albufera's letter to Louis Napoleon on this subject:—

Sir—My father left me a name unstained, and I do not allow any one to dishonor it. (Signed) SECRET, Duke of Albufera.

Mr. Leon Faucher, who was formerly so much devoted to Louis Napoleon, wrote him the following letter, of which I have a copy written by the ex-minister:—

Mr. President.—It is with painful sentiment that I see my name mentioned in the list of the members of the Committee of Consultation, just established. I never believed that I should be so much honored to be included in it. I was, perhaps, too much surprised to see your name in the list of the members of the Committee of Consultation. I have not the honor to know you, and I do not know how you have come to be included in it. I have not the honor to know you, and I do not know how you have come to be included in it.

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The press of Paris is reduced to two journals, La Sative and Le Constitutionnel—the former of which are daily published,

are but the re-impression of those two sheets. The Journal des Debats was on the eve of being suppressed for its publication of a letter of M. Mole, which was a protestation against his nomination as a member of the "Consultative Committee." M. Berryer, its publisher, was sent for at the Elyse, and was told in very strong language that he had better remain quiet, if he wished to be allowed "to live" and from that very moment he succeeded the office of being the only mirror of the government newspapers. This I cannot think right, and in my opinion it would have been more honorable for the Debats to stop its own publication.

The evil was, decidedly broken out in the department; and, though the French newspapers are daily publishing the favourable accounts received from every part of the country, in a certain fact that a prise d'armes has taken place in many places. Of eighty-six departments of which France is composed, we have now about half in a state of siege; and it continues the only country, under this sort of treatment. The latest news received from the south is, that in the Bassee Alpes the socialists have been victorious, and have driven out all the soldiers and the public officers. Thus it may be seen that the followers of Louis Napoleon, who dare to say, that by his coup d'etat, he has annihilated 1830, and the socialists, are all wrong; for on the contrary, the President has hastened the time which was so much dreaded, and has given more courage to those who are, like the spirit of evil of the gospel, Quereux quest deservit.

The affair of the twenty five millions "roughly borrowed" from the bank by Mr. Casabianca, has been somewhat explained by the Elyse; but, whatever may be the saying of the party, it is certain that these twenty five millions have been taken from the cellars of the National Bank to pay the expenses of the coup d'etat. I can say a positive fact, that during all these days of riot and blood, the regular pay of the army has been as follows:—An officer, fifteen francs; the second officer, five francs; the soldier, one franc, extra and above the regular salary. Besides this a regular supply of brandy and tobacco was freely distributed to the army; and I can assure your readers, that the defenders of public order fired upon the young men, and this was the beginning of the butchery.

The official report of the government gives the following table of the losses of the army:— 184 soldiers killed, among whom 1 officer, 184 "wounded," 17 "This is all right; but what is the number of the unfortunate citizens who have been killed and maimed, while they were only protesting on the boulevards? The Archbishop of Paris, according to certain reports, had been arrested and kept in prison, and you will see in the French papers, which I mailed to you by this steamer, that the prise d'armes was general.

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law of the 31st May would be quietly repealed or modified, and that the President would avoid any disastrous convulsion. Whether the present condition of affairs is superior to what was then contemplated, must be left to the judgment of each individual. If the existing buoyancy of the Rentes has resulted from the use of the public money or credit, it is probable a further considerable rise may yet be promoted by the same means. If it has been brought about by private speculations, and reaction must come to be closed; while, if it is not to be attributed to actual purchase on the part of the public from a conviction that a true basis for peace, economy, and commercial progress has at length been secured, it will then again be steadily maintained. To the majority of persons in England, however, even if the best assumption be adopted, it will most likely appear that French stock, yielding very little more than five per cent, is in the face of the number of channels open for the employment of capital, in England, the United States, and the colonies, not an investment that for permanent purposes can be regarded with much favor.—[London Times.]

ARRIVAL OF THE "AFRICA."

Seven Days Later from Europe. The Royal Mail steamship Africa arrived at New York on Friday morning, with date from Liverpool to the 26th, London 19th, and Paris 18th December.

The news is not of great importance. The Emperor of Russia has just arrived in Paris. The Czar has sent a special Ambassador to congratulate the Emperor, and confer on him the Order of St. Andre, the highest military honor of the empire. Some of the imprisoned Assembly men have been set free.

The newspapers begin to appear again in Paris. Bids for the election are distributed, and it is thought that all will pass off quietly. There are 300 voting places in Paris.

FRANCE.

The French Revolution. Paris, Sunday, Dec. 18th, 1851.

The Monteur publishes a new edition of the members who are to form the Consultative Commission. It now consists of 176 names. The Commission is summoned to meet on the 23rd of December, for the purpose of examining the notes on the 14th of November. M. Troper Hotchet is appointed Secretary General of the Commission, and M. Denis Lygare Secretary of the Monteur.

The Monteur also published a decree putting an end to the extraordinary missions of M. Maurice Duval to Finisterre, M. Carlier to the Cher, and M. Berard to the Vendee. M. Thiers arrived at Mayence on the 10th. Several changes are made among judicial functionaries. General Arrighi de Padua has received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

Monday.—Yesterday, General Oudinot de Reggio and de Lauriston were released from the fortress of Mount Valerien, where they have been confined since the 14th inst. The Monteur publishes the following despatches:—

Toulon, Dec. 11th, 9 a. m.—The bombardment of Toulon is entirely pacified. All good citizens of every shade of opinion have confidence in the President of the Republic.

Lyon, Dec. 12.—Lyon and St. Etienne are tranquil, as well as the rest of the department. The frame workers are occupied at the Croix Rousse. All is tranquil in the Haute Saone.—The rural population is animated with the best spirit. Production everywhere rises in price. The price of the wheat is about to rise about twenty per cent, and to re-establish authority in the department.

Accus, Dec. 8.—The President of the Republic has received the following despatches:—

Paris, Dec. 8.—The tranquility of the movement in the Republic and Empire is named in the lists prepared by a committee of eleven members of the Republic, as of the Legion of Honor, and are given to the general officers of the army on the same occasion.

The Monteur, Dankirk have sent the address of the President of the Republic to the Mayor of the city of Valenciennes and the Valenciennes departments were placed in a state of siege.

The Legion of the National Guards is dissolved. The Monteur publishes despatches from Valenciennes, Calvados, Maine, Doubs, Loire, Gers, Corren, Vange, Lot, Villain, Loire, Interneuse, Lozere, Lot, Gironde, Loire, Haute Loire, Saone-et-Loire, Haute Vienne, Bas Rhin, Seine-et-Marne, Castel, Puy de Dome, Dordogne, and Ard, announcing that tranquility prevails, and that the inhabitants are disposed to support the President.

The mayors and deputy mayors of 32 towns, the names of the principal councils and the inhabitants of 38 communes of the Meuse: 519 mayors, deputy mayors, and municipal councillors of the Meuse; and 267 municipal councillors of the Meuse, are announced as having addressed to the President, or letters of adhesion to the measures of the 2nd of December.

Wednesday.—The Mayor General of the Court of Appeal of Paris has transmitted to the Minister of Justice, addresses on the late measures of the President from the tribunals of the following places: Rheims, Besancon, St. Mauchou, Marne, Melan, Colmar, Seine-et-Marne, Versailles, Etampes, Rombouillet, Somme-Oise, Auxerre, Avallon, Joigny, Trossieres, Tonnes, Arras-sur-Aube, Bar-sur-Seine, and Aube. It is announced that disturbances in the Bassee Alpes have been

completely suppressed. The Minister of the Lyons and Arras provinces is to be named by decree from the 10th inst. to the 3rd January.

The Constitutional Assembly of the Grand Duchy of Baden, which was dissolved by the Emperor of Austria, has been re-established by the Emperor of Austria, and the Emperor of Austria has been named by decree from the 10th inst. to the 3rd January.

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