THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT—THE CA NADIAN LOSSES BILL, ETC.

In the debate in Parliament upon the Canadian lesses bill, Mr. Gladatone interposed a most furious opposition to the measure, and his remarks are said to have made a marked impression in the House. He contended that the passage of the bill involved imperial as well as local consideration and that its provisions were at variance with the hopor and dignity of the crown. He denied that the sense of the Canadian neople had been pronounced of the crown. He denied that the sense of the Canadian people had been pronounced in favour of the measure; that even if it had he did not admit that this should be an ultimate criterion. It involved the highest imperial consideration, and should be subject to the decision of the imperial Parliament alone. He did not ask the government to disallow the act, but for an assumer, that under the act rehelf should not rance that under the act rebels should no

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BOOM UNDAS rance that under the act, but to an assurance that under the act rebels should not
be compensated, but that parties should
produce reasonable prima facie evidence,
before receiving any public money, that they
had not taken part in the rebellion.

Lord John Russell complained of the
tendency of Mr. Gladstone's speech to aggravate the dissensions in Canada, embitter the feelings of hostile parties, and that
he has stated the case of one party, that in
opposition, supplying them with arguments, and mending their cases. After paying a warm tribute to the talents of Lord
Elgin and the spirit of his administration,
he averred that it would be the duty of
government to leave this act in operation,
trusting that its opponents, whom he believed loyal men, would, when the present
excitement was over, endeavor to arrest its excitement was over, endeavor to arrest its evil consequences; that a direct action would be most likely to satisfy Canada.— He had declared at once the policy which

be government meant to pursue.

Mr. Herries feared that Lord J. Russell was not prepared to declare that the act would not be carried into effect so as to indemnify parties concerned in rebellion and the act was so worded that no other power but the Government of this country power but the Government of this country could prevent that result, for the instructions of Lord Elgin could not do so.—Whilst Lord J. Russell disclaimed the intention of indemnitying rebels, his argument as to the impossibility of defining the term, implied that rebels would be indemnified. The blame of all that had happened in Canada, he contended was imputable, not to Lord Elgin, but to the home Government, whose proceedings with reference to ment, whose proceedings with reference to the colony he severely arraigned. He concluded by moving an address to her majesty to withhold the Royal assent to the act until her majesty had received satisfactory assurances that no persons who had been engaged in, or sided or abetted the rebellion, should be admitted

to participate in the indemnity.

The motion was seconded by Mr. B. Cochrane, who made a smart attack upon Mr. Roebuck, accusing him of being the

advocate of Rebels.

Mr. Roebuck returned a spirited but somewhat bitter reply; and addressing himself to the question before the House maintained that the line drawn in the act was the only just one, suggesting cases in which men characterized as rebels would be equitably entitled to compensation for the destruction of their property. The motion see by rodang the anger of the majority in Canada, but by stimulating that terrible spirit in which the minority in other coun-tries incited resistance to the determination of the majority. The guarantee required by the motion was impossible; either there must be no compensation, or the line drawn in the act must be adopted; even if it were possible to give the guarantee, it would be impolitic and dangerous, for it would run counter to the wishes of the people of Canada, as expressed by their constituted authorities.

Mr. C. Bruce opposed the motion and de-fended the act.

Ment.
A brisk conversation then took place up-A brisk conversation then took place upon a suggestion that the debate be adjourned, the motion withdrawn, and notice of it
be given for another day; but on a declaration from D'Israeli, on the part of Mr. Herties, that the motion would not be withdrawn, nor would he shrink from a division,
there was a considerable ferment in the
longer, an adjournment, was record and there was a considerable ferment in the House; an adjournment was moved and withdrawn; a division was loudly called for, and stangers were more than once ordered to withdraw, the question having been evidently placed in a dilemma. At length a division was taken on the question that the debate be adjourned until Friday, which was carried by 172 against 107.

The debate on the Rebellion Losses Bill closed in the House of Commons on the evening of the 15th ultimo. The following amendment was proposed by Mr. Herries. "That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty praying that she will

evening of the 15th ultimo. The following amendment was proposed by Mr. Herries. "That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty praying that she will be pleased to withhold her Royal Assent to an act of the Canadian Assembly entitled an act to provide for the indemnification of persons in Lower Canada whose property was destroyed during the Rebellion in 1837-8 without and until Her Majesty should have received satisfactory assurances that no persons who had been engaged in, adding or abetting the unnatural rebellion ading or abetting the unnatural rebellion should be permitted to participate in the indemnity so proposed."

This amendment was negatived on a division of 290 to 150.

son of 290 to 150.

Sir R. Peel supported Lord Elgin.

Lord John Russell has given notice in
Parliament that the financial statement of
the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be
deferred till another week.

FRANCE.

ATTEMPTED INSURERCTION IN PARIS—ARREST OF NUMEROUS MEMBERS OF THE
ASSEMBLY—THE CITY PROCLAIMED IN A
STATE OF SIEGE—FIGHTING BETWEEN
THE FERNIHAND ITALIANS. THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

On the 28th inst. the Assembly resumed.
Towards the close of the proceedings, M.
Bac rose to say that he was the organ of saveral-of his colleagues in stating that rumors of a very serious character were current. It was said that most important news from Rome had been received, and it was deemed desirable that the Government should give some information to the Assembly on the subject. M. Dufauro admitted that despatches had been received from Gen. Ondirot, and said that it was the intention of the Minister for Foreign Affairs to give them immediate publicity. M. Bac protested against the habit of sending official document to the press before they had been communicated to the Assembly, on which a

violent scene arose, M. Cremieux insinuating that the documents had been withheld for stock-jobbing purposes, which insinuation M. Dufuare disdainfully repelled, on which he was assailed with insulting language. The President on being asked to be record "that M. Dufaure was insolent," replied that he would record them the fact that all the confusion was created by a knot of 15 individuals. M. Lagrange moved that there should be a night sitting to receive despatches, which was refused by a large majority, and the Assembly met without much external appearance, inside or out, of that excitement which general runtime without much external appearance, inside or out, of that excitement which general runtime whisper ran that the members of the Mountain were in committee, preparing an act of a accusation against the President for the constitution, signed by 200 names. It is M. Drouyn de L'Huys whom the opposition accuse of having, after he had sent in his resignation, to the constitution, signed the order of the President for General Coulinot to a track Rome. A dear of world would, it is said, be mide for the production of the order, and, if predicted, the major and would, it is said, be mide for the production of the order, and, if predicted, the major and would, it is said, be mide for the production of the order, and, if predicted, the major and the wars of the empire, he had reached the Tank of the order, and, if predicted, the major and the case of having, after would be included in the impeachment. The President for General Coulinot to a track Rome. A designed was consequental of the order, and, if predicted, the subject was a major and the subject to the subject was considered the subject was a subject. The Major and the wars of the empire, he had cented the present of the confusion of the order, and, if predicted, the major and the subject to the product of the order, and, if predicted, the subject to the production of the order, and, if predicted, the subject to the production of the order, and, if predicted,

out, of that excitement which general rumour had led to expect; nevertheless, the whisper ran that the members of the Mountain were in committee, preparing an set of accusation against the President and Ministers for a violation of the constitution, signed by 200 names. It is M. Drouyn do L'Huya whom the opposition accuse of having, after he had sent in his resignation, countersigned the order of the President for General Oudinot to attack Rome. A demand would, it is said, be maffe for the production of the order, and, if produced, then the ex-Minister would be included in the impeachment. The President of the Assembly announced the death of their colleague, Marshal Bugeand, whose death was a serious loss to France, for the country wood the deputation appointed to attend the funeral. The order of the day being the interpellations of M. Ledru Rollin regarding Italy, that gentleman rose and said that there were supreme moments when time was of immense importance, as in the present instance, for the interpellations that a few control of the control of the control of the country was of the members of the Minister of Justice, went to him for Col. Feray, the Marshal's son-instance, as in the present instance, for the interpellations that a few control of the control of musch and the control of th were supreme moments when time was of immense importance, as in the present instance; for the interpellations that a few days ago might have done good were now comparatively useless when facts were accomplished. It was now certain that the French and the Romans had been engaged in more than one sanguinary combat, and on both sides the losses were severe. The French had not made any impression, and General Oudinot was now himself forced to ask an armistice. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, interrupting M. Ledru Rollin, said the Government had received no such intel
"My dear Colonel,—I have no need to tell you how much I am distressed in being made at their respective points of muster. While this was going on the military capture at the respective points of muster. While this was going on the military capture at their respective points of muster. While this was going on the military capture at their respective points of muster. While this was going on the military capture at their respective points of muster. While this was going on the military capture at their respective points of muster. While this was going on the military capture at their respective points of muster. While this was going on the military capture at their respective points of muster. While this was going on the military capture at their respective points of muster. While this was going on the military capture at their respective points of muster. While this was going on the military capture at their respective points of muster. While this was going on the military capture at their respective points of muster.

While this was going on the military capture in the induction of the momentarion. The troops were ordered out. It is impossible to give even an idea of their orden. The number and variety of troops on duty. It is an immense loss to France at their respective points of the momentarion. The troops were ordered out. At half past twelve a regiment of lancers, and a regiment of lancers, and a regiment of which a few may be taken as a specim Analysis interrupting in Legra comm, said the Government had received no such intelligence. M. Ledru Rollin persisted in maintaining the truth of his statement, and proceeded to quote a letter from Rome, 6th June, declaring that the French troops had suffered most severely, and that the Romans had retaken some of the positions. The 43rd and 66th regiment had, according to this letter, sustained great loss. It is fur-ther stated that General Oudinot had asked for a suspension of arms 24 hours for sake of carrying off wounded soldiers. Under or carrang off wounded soldiers. Under present circumstances he would abandon the interpellations of which he had given notice, for he thought they could now lead to nothing. General Oudinot's conduct was, in his opinion infamous; and he would declare that he saw but one course left, and that was an act of accusation against the President of the Republic and his Ministers, and he would, in consequence, present an act of

Inners took possession of the Place de la Concorde. Two regiments of carabineers, a regiment of lancers, and a regiment of curiassiers, were sent along the boulevards at one o'clock, towards the Porte St. Denis of the rest:—

"The Republic is surrounded by traitors, and the Bastille, where they were posted— "The Republic is surrounded by traitors, who desire to destroy it."

"France is in danger. The eternal enemies of the people and of liberty open the gates to the Cossacks. Keep an eye on our enemice, lest we perish victims of Royalist treasons."

"Reserve is an imperious duty. But if the defenders of the constitution should once more call the people to arms, each will know before commencing the struggle, that the Moderates desire neither mercy nor prisoners, but a war of extermination."

"Should the Assembly become the ac-

Moderates desire neither mercy nor prisoners, but a war of extermination."

'Should the Assembly become the accomplice of the President, and refuse to proclaim the dismissal of the usurper, and summon him before a high court, there would then be but one power, that of the President Dictator, and the people would have to deal not only with the prince who has destroyed the revolution of February, but with the Assembly that had betrayed eternal and limprescriptible rights."

The Democratic Socialist committee of the Seine has published the following Address to the National Assembly:

"Considering article 5 of the preamble of the constitution, and article 54 of the constitution, and article 54 of the constitution.

"The President and his Ministers taking ky, and two Jesuits from the Papal Court, have trampled under foot a vote of the National Assembly."

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On the 19th the Canada Robellion Losses were discussed in the House of Lords, and Lord Brougham made a long speech, reviewing Canadian history from 1762, showing throughout a decided leaning to the ultra British party. He concluded by offering the following resolution:

"That by an Act paissed in the Parliament of Canada, intitled an Act to provide for the indemnification of parties in 'Lower Canada, whose property was destroyed during, the Rebellion in the year 1837 and '38, no security is afforded against compensation for losses sustained in the Rebellion.—That it is just and mecessary, either by recommending a further and amended bill to the Legislature of Canada, or such other means as may be effectual to provide security against compensation for losses in said Rebellion being given to persons engaged in conditions the same." Rebellion being given to persons engaged

Rebellion being given to persons engaged in, or abetting the same."

Earl Grey replied to Lord Brougham. He professed not to clearly comprehend the remarks of his Lordship, and considered that his resolution could not effect any practical purpose in restoring harmony and promo-ting sound government in Canada. Lord Stanley and Lord Lynchurst sup-

Lords, Campbell, Lansdown, and St.

public, was seized upon in order to make a manifestation in favor of the Romon Republic, and at the same time against the Government and the Legislative Assembly.—

Notice was accordingly inserted in the national guards to turn out at eleven o'clock on the mational guards, the students of the different schools, and the workmen, to meet without arms, at the Chateau d'Eau, in the Boulevard d. Bonne Nouvelle, in order to go in procession to the Legislative Assembly, to pre-sait a protest against the vote come to yesterday, and a petition to the effect that the French Republic should recognise that of Rome.

Between eleven and twelve the crowd began to assemble at the Chateau d'Eau,—

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Among them was a great number of the national guards in uniform, but without their arms. At half past twelve the procession be began to be formed. The people formed to the neighbourhood when the provious for the cannon to the condensation of the state of procession began to not be come to the state of procession and the state of procession to the complete that the french Republic should recognise that of Rome.

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Paris continued perice. The big his of Wednesday. The prevailed in the neighbourhood when the Assembly adjourned. But the troops and national guards occupied the boulevans till half-past ten and eleven o'clock. The traffic was not impeded, the cafes, resturants, and several shops were opened, and the peeple were walking about as usual in several parts of the boulevards.

A R R I V A L O F T H E C A N A D A.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, 21, P.M.

CANADA RRBELLION REWARDING BILL.

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have been conquers mains but the pride cost. The latter, fer more feared the Economy and ret jects, which expent the public mind ready way of attest than by abandoni cessed to be profile the coming more on the coming more on the profile of the coming more on the coming more of t

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ad endeavoring for annexation, the liberal party. were not ten int Canada who wot United States; a able enough to weeks afterwar intelligent and telling us that or iem was far too principal Britis anxiously lookin tunity to declar that two years ! of the British ; own personal ke large proportice little of the feel Montreal, wou heir Upper Ca ever, as we les than mere sus which we hav that the letter June, 1848, w bellion Losse was full of ho and every artifrom the destr down to the on reading th meeting, we object of the and the Some of the recent meeti object. And garded as th be bus no do and may be

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