



European News.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT—THE CANADIAN LOSSES BILL, ETC.

In the debate in Parliament upon the Canadian losses bill, Mr. Gladstone interposed a most furious opposition to the measure, and his remarks were said to have made a marked impression in the House.

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 to have stated the case of one party, that in opposition, supplying them with arguments, and mending their cases.

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 could prevent that result.

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violence arose, M. Cremieux insisting that the documents had been withheld for stock purposes, which insinuation M. Dufaure disdainfully repelled, on which he was assailed with insulting language.

The President on being asked to record "that M. Dufaure was insolent," replied that he would record that M. Dufaure had been insolent, but that he would not record that M. Dufaure had been insolent.

The order of the day being 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 Marshal Bugeaud, Marshal Bugeaud, whose death was a serious loss to France, for the country was deprived of a great captain and a good citizen.

He then announced the names of the deputations appointed to the President for the order of the day, 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 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 that 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 regiments had, according to this letter, sustained great loss. It is further stated that General Oudinot had asked for a suspension of arms 24 hours for sake of carrying off wounded soldiers.

Under these circumstances it would be absurd to interpellate 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 would not support him. Under these circumstances it would be absurd to interpellate of which he had given notice, for he thought they could now lead to nothing.

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The marshal became much agitated. The Archbishop of Paris came at that time to administer the last sacrament, and during the ceremony all the friends of the Marshal surrounded his bed kneeling. Amongst them were General Cavagnac, General de Bar, Gen. Bodeau, and other officers. A few minutes past six, the last sacrament had been administered, the most alarming symptoms appeared, and the features of the patient became much altered.

At the moment General Rullieres came in, M. Crivellier, the Marshal's doctor, received the last breath at 35 minutes past six. The last words of the Marshal were "Je suis un homme perdu." The Marshal was born on the 15th of October, 1784, at Limoges, and was consequently 64 years old when he died. He was the son of M. Jean Amboise Bugeaud, Chevalier Seigneur de la Planchette, and of Françoise de Sauton de Clonard, who descended from a family in Ireland. He entered the French Army in 1805, and was made corporal at Anhalt, and continued to rise to the rank of lieutenant.

After serving with great distinction in the wars of the empire, he had reached the rank of Colonel in 1814. In 1831 he was promoted to the rank of major-general. In 1834 he was made General of Brigade, and in 1836 he was made Marshal of France. He was a man of great military talents, and a man of great personal courage.

Immediately after the melancholy death of the Marshal, M. Maigne, late chief of the cabinet of the Minister of Justice, went to the Elvree to announce it to the President of the Republic. The President received the news with profound emotion, and delivered to him for Col. Fery, the Marshal's son-in-law, the following letter:—

"My dear Colonel,—I have no need to tell you how much I am distressed in being made acquainted with the death of Marshal Bugeaud. It is an immense loss to France and to me. As to his family, it is natural that it should be inconsolable; I can only, therefore, attempt to assuage your grief by expressing my own. Believe in my affectionate regards. Louis Napoleon, Lyons, 10th May."

A morning paper has drawn up with care a series of extracts from opposition journals, of which a few may be taken as a specimen of the tone of the press. "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 your eye on our enemies, that we may perish victims of Royalist treasons."

"Reserve is an impious duty. But if the defenders of the constitution should once call the people to arms, each will know how to defend himself. Under the 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 demand of the usurper, and that he be 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 tyrant who has betrayed eternal and imperishable 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."

"The President and his Ministers taking a Prussian general envoy of Radetzky, and two Jesuits from the Papal Court, have trampled under foot a vote of the National Assembly. Under these circumstances, the President, by his conduct, has betrayed the word of France; the soldiers of the French Republic, armed against a free people, are condemned to slaughter their brethren, the Republicans of Rome."

"The Executive Government thus violates the constitution with impunity." "Members of the National Assembly, remember that you are the elected agents of the sovereign people."

"The National Assembly confides the constitution, and the rights which it confers, to the custody and patriotism of all Frenchmen." "The majority of the Legislative Assembly has passed the order of the day on the affairs of Italy. By this vote the majority has connected itself with a policy which violates the constitution. We have brought in an act of impeachment against the executive power. We shall sustain it this day. We are desirous to exhaust all the means which the constitution places in our hands. Let the people continue to have faith in their representatives, as their representatives have faith in them."

The members of the Republican press, the members of the Democratic Socialist committee, a very alarming demonstration on the part of the Red Republicans took place on the 13th inst. and for a time a renewal of the terrible insurrection of June appeared probable.

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public, was seized upon in order to make a manifestation in favor of the Roman Republic, and at the same time against the Government and the Legislative Assembly. Notice was accordingly inserted in the *Reforme* and the other organs of the Red Republicans, calling upon the national guards, the students of the different schools, and the workmen, to meet without arms, at the Chateau d'Eau, in the Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle, in order to go in procession to the Legislative Assembly, to present a protest against the vote of 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. Amongst these were a great number of the national guard in uniform, but without their arms. At half past twelve the procession began to be formed. The people formed twelve deep, under regular leaders. At the head of the procession were the national guards in uniform, followed by the Red Republicans, and the whole procession consisted of about 25,000 persons. The first rank was composed of M. Etienne Arago, who is *chef de battalion* of one of the battalions of the 8th legion, supported by two colonels at one o'clock, towards the Porte St. Denis, and were accompanied by some members of the Mountain. Immense numbers of workmen were assembled on the foot pavement, as well as at the Portes St. Denis and St. Martin. All the shops in the line of march were closed, but nothing like a symptom of disturbance was visible. Not a single *sergent-de-ville* was to be seen; but large bodies of national guards were under arms at their respective points of muster.

While this was going on the military authorities were preparing to resist the demonstration. The troops were ordered out. It is impossible to give even an idea of the number and variety of troops on duty, but they must have amounted to some 70,000. At half past twelve a regiment of lanciers took possession of the Place de la Concorde. Two regiments of carabiniers, a regiment of lanciers, and a regiment of cuirassiers, were sent along the boulevards at one o'clock, towards the Porte St. Denis and the Bastille, where they were posted. Every street, square, and lane were guarded by infantry. In the neighbourhood of the Assembly everything was perfectly quiet during the morning. About one o'clock, intelligence having arrived that a large body of men were approaching, troops were sent for to the Esplanade of the Invalides, and almost immediately four squadrons of lanciers came down the quay, crossed the bridge, and took up positions in front of the garde meuble, at the same time blocking up the Rue Royale, Rue St. Florentin, and the other streets leading to the Place de la Concorde. The Tuileries Gardens were closed, being strongly occupied by the troops. At about half past one o'clock, the chassiers of Vincennes were sent to issue suddenly from the gardens, and run with great speed across the Place de la Concorde towards the Rue de la Paix.

When the troops arrived at the Rue de la Paix, they were met by a large body of troops, both cavalry and infantry, headed by General Changarnier, the prefect of police, and a numerous staff. The troops were ordered to disperse, and on their appearing to be a slight hesitation, the body was broken by the cuirassiers, and the chassiers of Vincennes were sent to issue suddenly from the gardens, and run with great speed across the Place de la Concorde towards the Rue de la Paix.

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to persons who were not rebels. Was a man to prove himself not to be a rebel? The act, therefore, excluded persons convicted of high treason, whose blood was corrupted, and that conviction was not limited, as supposed, to cases tried in courts of common law for when martial law was proclaimed, convictions by courts-martial fell within the act. If it were said that a rebel might get compensation under this act, it might be answered, so he might even if rebels had been expressly excluded since it would be a question of efficiency of proof.

Under the words "unjust, unnecessary, wanton destruction of property," Lord Elgin had a right to instruct the commissioners to make inquiry into the circumstances of all claims, and those words gave a much greater latitude in dealing with them.

Sir R. Peel felt that the argument was exhausted, yet he could not give his vote without a brief explanation. He did not want the construction upon the amendments which had been assumed by Mr. Banks. He hesitated it to be substantially this:—to pray the Crown not to assent to the act until certain amendments be made to it, which whether desirable or not, were to be decided by the minority in the house of assembly and rejected. Parliament, therefore, was asked to engage in a conflict in which it ought to engage if the honour of the crown imperially required, but they should previously consider its nature and circumstances. The claim of Upper Canada to be compensated from the imperial treasury had been rejected, this act appropriated a colonial fund for colonial purposes; it was passed by a large majority, and the basis of the votes showed that in its extent and its constitution the elements of that majority were worthy of consideration. Paying a high compliment to Lord Elgin, who, considering the difficulty of his position, had acted with great firmness and impartiality, Sir Robert examined the scope and language of the early indemnity acts, and observed that after the claims of Upper Canada had been provided for, the rejection of this act for Lower Canada was a particularly invidious, unless its provisions were materially at variance with the other. Did the honor of the Crown require this extraordinary interposition? Should that house control the discretion of the Crown? It was of opinion it would be a much wiser course to leave the discretion and responsibility to the Crown, and not commit that house to a contest with the majority of the Canadian Assembly. The declaration of Lord Elgin, the assurance of Lord J. Russell, and the legal opinion of the Attorney General, proved that the same test would be applied in Lower Canada as in Upper Canada, and he therefore deprecated any course on the part of that house which would be destructive of the principle of responsible government, would cloud the prospect of a permanent and cordial connection between the mother country, and a colony in the welfare and prosperity of which all felt a deep interest.

It is now useless to deny that the insults offered to loyalists have gone to destroy loyalty in the hearts of those to whom birth, connection, and long habit, had made loyalty natural; and that nearly all which was left to be found in the professions of those who were the adherents of the British connection and Queen Victoria, when they entered upon the several offices which they now hold. We have lately read many professions of attachment to the throne and its representative, but the declaration of Lord Elgin, the assurance of Lord J. Russell, and the legal opinion of the Attorney General, proved that the same test would be applied in Lower Canada as in Upper Canada, and he therefore deprecated any course on the part of that house which would be destructive of the principle of responsible government, would cloud the prospect of a permanent and cordial connection between the mother country, and a colony in the welfare and prosperity of which all felt a deep interest.

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most opposed... The adoption of... by which the... placed on the... and their... destroyed the... the great... have been... the public... ready way of... than by aban... ceased to be... becoming more... We think, then... not oppose annex...

HURON THURSD... The HURON... of a THURSD... the departure of... other Towns... after publication... day. All comman... must be in the off... WILL THE B... OFFER...

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Poetry.

DAY IS BREAKING.

BY REV. ELSON BROWN.

Day is breaking—day is breaking!
Soon will pass the gloomy night!
Ray of light is now appearing!

THE LAW OF HUMAN PROGRESS.

Look at the cradles of the nations and
races which have risen to grandeur, and
learn from the barbarous wretches by which
they were originally surrounded, that no
law can be removed from the influence of
the law of progress.

TO BE SOLD.

An excellent Farm, being Lot No. 12,
Maitland Concession, Township of
Goderich, containing 100 acres—30 of which
is cleared.

FOR SALE.

THIS property consists of three acres on
the bank of the river Maitland, and on
the road side leading to Mr. McDonald's
Grist Mill, near Goderich.

AGRICULTURE.

At a Meeting of the Committee of the
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, held at the
Farmers' Inn, the following
PREMIUMS were awarded, to be shown for
at the Society's eighth Annual Exhibition, at Stratford,
on Friday, the 12th day of October, 1849.

Table listing agricultural prizes and winners, including 'Best Stallion for Agricultural purposes' and 'Brood Mare and Foal'.

BY-LAWS.

1. No animal gaining the first prize year,
can take it in the same character the second or
any other year; but may show and be awarded
it a second time, if the Society, or such
other honorary reward as may be decided on
except Bulls, Stallions, Boars, and Rams, which
may show and carry first prize for two years.

BY AUTHORITY.

Sheriff's Sale of Land.

HURON DISTRICT, BY virtue of a
Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's
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TO MY CREDITORS.

BEFORE I move into Goderich, I wish
much to put my "House in Order," I
would esteem it a favour if all my Creditors
would meet me in Mr. Lancaster's large
Room on Tuesday Evening the 12th of June
next, in order that I may give them a statement
of my pecuniary affairs, &c., &c.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having LEASED, for
the term of Twenty years, the Property
on the North side of the Market Square,
at present occupied by Theodore Reid, Esq.,
wishes to intimate to those who wish to
avail themselves of an ELIGIBLE SIT-
UATION for BUSINESS, that he will
LEASE BUILDING SITES for any Term
not exceeding Twenty Years, at a moderate
Rent per annum.

TO LET.

THAT handsome two-story house, opposite
the Steamboat Tavern, belonging to John
Wilson, and presently occupied by Mr. Beaman.
It is large and well adapted to the use of
a respectable family—having a large garden
and orchard well stocked with excellent fruit trees
of various descriptions. Its proximity to the
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GODERICH FOUNDRY.

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and are making to order a large assortment of
Cooking, pastry, and box stoves, plough castings,
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TWO GOOD FARMS

ONE within 2 1/2 miles, and the other with-
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FOR SALE.

LOTS Numbers TWENTY-SEVEN and
TWENTY-EIGHT in the Eighteenth
Concession of the Township of Fullarton, Huron
District. The Land is well Timbered and Wa-
tered. For particulars apply to Messrs. Buchanan,
Harris & Co. Hamilton, or to the subscribers,
at their offices in Goderich and Stratford.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOEFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

PHENIX BITTERS.
The High and exalted celebrity which these
Medicines have acquired for their beneficial effects in
the diseases which they produce to cure, has rendered
them the most valuable and successful remedies in
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