

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, APRIL 15.

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA.

Mr. Roebuck, in rising to bring forward the motion, of which he had given notice, for a select committee to inquire into the evils which had existed in the form of government at present existing in Upper and Lower Canada, he trusted that the house would permit him to state the circumstances as briefly as possible. He would satisfy the house that the provinces of both Upper and Lower Canada were at present in a state of revolution, and should endeavour to show that this state of commotion had arisen from the continuance of bad government on the part of the English Government towards these colonies. He should also endeavour to show to the house that these evils had arisen from the rash and inconsiderate conduct of the right hon. the Secretary for the Colonies. The representation in the two Provinces consisted of three powers—the Governor who should bear some analogy to a King; the Legislative Council which resembles the House of Lords; and the House of Assembly which bore an analogy to the House of Commons. Yet there was not any analogy; for the Governor was sent there at the pleasure of the Crown, and was removable at the pleasure of a Minister. The Legislative Council had nothing more than a set of officers appointed to that situation to be remunerated for some previous services and were therefore nothing more nor less than slaves of the Executive in a word, the Government of Canada was a complete oligarchy. He would beseech the House to attend to the character of the people over which that government presided. They were nearly allied to the people of America: accustomed to see a people self-governed; governed by democratic institutions, and in a state of great prosperity—a people governed by machinery, more like physical machinery, than any thing else, from the even manner in which all its parts moved on. Considering their condition then, the house could not be surprised that they, like the people of France, should demand to have a government of their own. Was it to be wondered at, that situated as those high spirited persons were, and stung to madness by the tribe of officials in England, they should have broken out into open rebellion. This first cause of complaint arose from the manner in which the government of the country chose to furnish its civil list. In this country the executive government was completely under the control of the house, and this occasioned the necessity of the house being called together annually for the purpose of having the civil list voted. The people of Canada wishing also to insure a regular House of Commons, determined only to vote their money annually, what was the consequence? The tribe of officials set up a loud cry against that. They said that it was not the way in which it was done in England; they said the civil list was voted for the King's life, but the people of Canada contended otherwise, and that was the cause of the outcry. He would ask whether the people of Canada were not justified in pursuing the course they did? They had no other means of insuring an annual convocation of their House of Commons.—This house opposed to that proper system had actually sent out three successive governments to fight the battle against it. They dissolved the house over and over again, and when it was seen that the House had become more and more democratic, they at length seemed to yield to the wishes of the people, but unfortunately the Secretary for the Colonies was this evening again determined to reanimate the dying embers of the animosity that had prevailed, and to open all the wounds of strife afresh. Then with respect to the Receiver General and the right hon. Secretary opposite would at once know what he meant by that? He was the receiver of the money of that country, and it appeared that he had never given any account to the representatives of the people. (hear.) He was called upon to do so, and what was the consequence? It was found the receiver general had pocketed £100,000 of the money of that country, and that he was, in fact, a bankrupt. (hear.) What was done with him? He was put into the legislative council—(hear)—made something like one of our peers—hear, hear, and much laughter—his estates before not taken from him, and he paid about £2000 a year, from that £100,000 which was about one third of the interest. These things call loudly for investigation, and no one could wonder that so much clamour had been raised upon the subject. This, however, was not all, the executive council wishing to get out of the supervision of the house and gain a revenue, insisted that certain post dues had been improperly levied by the house, and declared them to be illegal. More than this, churches had actually been turned into barracks, and other things done quite sufficient to excite the people. The hon. member then read from a colonial paper, resolutions complaining of the course which was pursued by his Majesty's Government, and declared that one individual in the government at least was cognizant of the state of the colony, although they had previously entertained a hope that government did not participate in inflicting the wrongs of which they complained. Mr. Roebuck, after making a variety of other observations, concluded with a motion for a Select committee to enquire into the means of remedying the evils which exist in the form of the government now existing in Upper and Lower Canada. Mr. STANLEY defended the government

in a very long speech, and he concluded by moving an amendment, which conceded the committee, but took the management of it and limited its power to enquire into the complaints from Lower Canada into its own hands.

Lord Althorp, in a committee on Tithe commutation, has developed his plan "the commutation of Tithes," to the House of Commons, and we are sure it will not satisfy the people.—The Resolutions to which he asked the assent of the house were these:—"That all Tithes in England and Wales do cease and terminate from

"That in future all land liable to tithe shall pay an average rate in proportion to its value in the different Counties.

"That all land liable to tithe may have such tithe redeemed by the payment of 25 years' purchase."

Sir Robert Peel objected to these resolutions, as pledging the House to something it might not like to agree to.

After some conversation, no person liking to make many remarks on the plan until it was detailed and in print, the resolutions were altered thus on the motion of Lord Althorp.—

"That it is expedient to effect the commutation of tithes, and to abolish the payment of tithes in kind throughout England and Wales, and in lieu thereof to substitute another payment to be made to the parties entitled to tithes; and that the power of redemption should be granted to the payers of tithes at a certain number of years' purchase."

They were then agreed to, and ordered to be reported on Thursday.

From the London Courier of Wednesday.

Previously to the opening of the Stock Exchange this morning, it became known that the Duke of Devonshire had arrived at Falmouth, with advices dated the morning of the 6th inst.

The first letters seen were of a most favorable description, announcing that several important places had declared in favour of the Queen, and that the Portuguese government had sent to Madrid for the purpose of agreeing to the Spanish troops entering Portugal. The price of the Stock immediately rose, and some business was transacted at 72 1/2. Shortly afterwards, a report obtained circulation that a negotiation had been opened between Colonel Bacon and General Saldanha, on behalf of the Constitutionalists, and General Lemos on behalf of Don Miguel, which had been broken off by Lemos refusing all terms, unless the right of succession to the Throne should be guaranteed to Don Miguel, after the death of the Queen. Such a proposition being inadmissible, the negotiation ceased. It was also stated, Bernardo de Sa had been defeated, and retired to the frontiers of Spain, and a sort of panic ensued, the price of the stock falling to 70. Upon inquiry, we understand, that the statement of the negotiation is, to a certain extent, correct, but that concerning the defeat of Bernardo de Sa, originates in his having left Beja for the purpose of attacking Moura (a strong fortified place,) but not having a sufficient force to justify an attack, he returned to Beja, where an additional force had been sent to assist him from Lisbon. The Stock has again risen to 71, buyers. Spanish Stock has been very firm during the morning, and is now quoted at 32 3/4 33.

"We are just stunned with the firing of every Ship and Fort in the Tagus, it being her little Majesty's birthday. There is to be a Grand Review and Levée. The Queen publishes a general amnesty, and concludes by going in grand state to the Opera and Arsenal Ball."

"Admiral Parker and the Ambassador have been up at Santarem for a week—no one knows for what, though it is supposed to be at some of their dirty underhand work. The government, it is said, have as little confidence in Lord Howard de Walden as they had in Lord William Russell. He is an undisguised and confirmed Miguelite, and Mr. H. Chester's business at Madeira, sanctioned, as he says, by Lord Howard, is causing a tremendous sensation. Old Admiral Napier talks to every one of their double dealing. He is a queer honest old fish, sacrifices but little to the graces, and is looked upon as the life and soul of the new order of things."

"Oporto, March 30, 1834.—Since my last to you we have had some movements. On the 25th, a division of 5,000 men, under the command of General Torres, left here to sweep the country in all directions, which they are doing in the most gallant manner—Driving the Miguelites before them like so many sheep. On the 28th, Torres established his head quarters at Braga, about 8 leagues from this, a fine City containing about 30,000 inhabitants. It had been for a long time the head-quarters of Miguel; but now things are changed."

"The 12th Cadacores landed here from Lisbon: and we expect hourly the 5th Cadacores and 150 Lancers; also the Duke of Terceira, who is to command the army of operations in the North. Napier has taken Viana and Pampinha, two places of the greatest importance to the enemy, as it was here they landed all their supplies from England. Things are getting on famously at Santarem, as you may perceive by their being able to detach the 12th and 5th Cadacores, having each upwards of 700 men, with 150 Lancers. Numbers of deserters from Miguel are coming in every day.—Yesterday among the rest, the Baron of Villa Panco, and a Colonel of Militia."

Lisbon, April 5.—Every day brings good news from all parts—Braga had fallen, and the Duke of Terceira sailed yesterday for Oporto, where he takes the command, and marches to join Bernardo de Sa, and old Napier, who are clearing the country north and south of the Miguelites, when they will concentrate their forces round Santarem."

Fifty-six Admirals, seven retired Admirals, and sixty-three Generals, have died since His present Majesty's Accession to the Throne.

The Earl of Durham is not on Public business at all at Paris.

Rear Admiral W. Parker, C. B. is appointed a Lord of the Admiralty—he is succeeded in the command at Lisbon, by Rear Admiral W. H. Gage, who will proceed in a few days in the Asia.

Joseph Bonaparte has addressed a Letter to the French Chamber of Deputies, protesting against the injustice of refusing his family permission to France, and thanking all those who have endeavoured to obtain this permission.

Lisbon has been declared a Free Port. The arrangements, under the Decree declaratory of the measure, are very liberal. According to the 9th Article, Oporto was also to be immediately opened to a free trade.

GOOD FORTUNE.—James Drummond, the poor pinner of Biddick, in the County of Durham, has been at length duly served by a Jury, heir to the Earldom of Perth.

We learn through the French Papers that the Austrians have entered Switzerland with a considerable force. This we were prepared to expect. The German Confederation also is moving on the northern frontiers of Switzerland, which from the southern quarter is approached by the King of Sardinia.—Two French armies are to be formed on the north and east of France, to observe or to meet their movements.

SPAIN.—REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT AT MADRID.—A revolutionary movement has taken place at Madrid. The details of this event have not yet arrived. Merino, on the other hand, has penetrated into old Castile at the head of 1000 men, and Don Carlos, whose entry he precedes, follows him with 2000 men. Letters from Bayonne state that the Carlists have obtained a decided victory over Lorenzo.

FRANCE.

CIVIL WAR AT LYONS.

The Brunswick at Halifax from Cork brings dates of that City to the 19th April. We copy the following additional particulars of the awful state of things in France, from the Halifax Royal Gazette:—

LYONS, APRIL 9.—Good God, what scenes at these! The cannon have ceased rolling that the troops may obtain refreshment, and the republicans and workmen of all classes are taking repose, in order to begin to-morrow with renewed vigour, and with far superior forces, their attacks. For seven hours to-day there has been the most desperate fighting I ever witnessed in my life, though I have seen some service in my past life. If the republicans had been well supplied with guns, and powder and shot, they would have certainly beaten Aimard and his troops. They may do so still, for the general has had the greatest difficulty in keeping his soldiers together to-day, and if they had not been kept well supplied with liquor at the Croix Rousse, where the hottest of the firing took place, I think they would have given in. The Republicans had not less than 10,000 men engaged in the battle, but they had no artillery. It is said that two pieces are secreted in a house near the palace, but the workmen have not yet got them. I have not heard what was done at the Palace of the Prefecture, but I believe the hotel and all the records and registers are destroyed. The mutuellistes, who were being tried at the Palace of Justice when the combat began, have got off, and the Judges have run away. It is reported that their houses are destroyed. I have not heard anything about the number killed or wounded, but I should think that the troops had most suffered. They fell like flies in hot weather, I am told, when they attacked the republicans near the Prefecture. The mutuellistes vow that they will all perish by insurrection after insurrection, rather than submit to the law passing at Paris against their associations. Women and even children are labouring with the workmen at the barricades, and also in making lint for the wounded and healing them. Perhaps partly from fear, as well as partly from sympathy, the 'Bourgeois' of the middling class, who are not weavers, take the part of the workmen. The master manufacturers, who buy the silk of the Mutuellistes, are all fled. This is the report, and I think it true. Before Louis Philippe can succeed in putting down the associations here, he must destroy Lyons, i. e. raze it to the ground and leave one stone upon another. The workmen have found depots of powder and shot this afternoon, which greatly raised their spirits. They say that rather than give in they will burn Lyons to the ground. I am sure the troops are not of the same opinion. They appear dreadfully dejected, and nothing but the most profuse distribution of spirits can keep them in a state of subordination. It is said that the colonel of the gendarmerie has been dangerously wounded. He is very much disliked in the city. A great many of the troops have been thrown into the Rhone and drowned from the bridges. The Mutuellistes say that the troops have lost five hundred men at least to-day; I have no means of knowing. To hear the Mutuellistes talk they are sure of their success. They have sent off to Grenoble, to St. Etienne, to Vienne, Maceon, and Montbrison, for aid, and they calculate on having by Friday 80,000 workmen without the city to attack the troops. I never saw such enthusiasm in my life. If the government had given up the prosecution of the Mutuellistes, the ruin of Lyons and perhaps its destruction, would have been averted—but now it is too late. Some say that the people began the attack. This is not true, without the reading the proclamation was the beginning. The gendarmes first fired on the people. I was there and saw them, and the people returned the shot. Some of these knocked down about fifty soldiers and then they began, but the soldiers would not fire till they saw their own comrades wounded or killed. The general left off firing first at five o'clock and retreated. He seems very much afraid of being surrounded, and so keeps away from the interior of the city. If he should

penetrate there he will be beaten, for every house is a fort, and 10,000 men will defend themselves to the last.

I have just seen a chief of the Mutuellistes. I asked him if he thought they could hold out against the troops? He replied, certainly they could, if other troops did not arrive, and that they had taken the greatest care to cut off all the telegraphs within 50 miles of Lyons, so that more troops may not reach this city.

All lights are out. Lyons is as dark as night can be. What an awful silence!

LYONS, THURSDAY NIGHT, APRIL 10.—

The post does not leave here. The journals are not published. The roads in the environs are covered with fugitives, who have gone never to return. The telegraphs cannot work any longer in the environs of this unfortunate city. They are destroyed. Some say burnt down. Two thirds of the city as to population are in the power of the Republicans, who are no longer in want either of powder, shot, or money. The troops of Aimard are discouraged. They refused to advance to-day upon the interior of the city, and when they did so afterwards they were driven back. The advantages are all on the side of the Republicans to day, who held out very firmly. Unless Lyons be bombarded, or each house be destroyed by mortars and cannon, I do not see the end of this matter. As fast as 10 or 20 men are shot, there are 100 men to fill their places. General Aimard has been very much discouraged to-day by the attitude of his men. The sub-officers told him plainly, that if he ordered the men to advance into the interior of the city, they would abandon him, as did the troops in the time of Ragusa at Paris. The destruction of the industrial portion of this capital would never be got over. Aimard therefore, cannot besiege the Republican, without first of all making up his mind to destroy Lyons entirely. Barricades are erected one after the other to the height of 10, and even 15 feet, and nothing but a series of assaults in breach for several days, could carry the town, unless, indeed, it should be bombarded from the hills.

PARIS, April 13.—I sent off my dispatch to you yesterday at 4 o'clock. A little before that time M. Thiers proceeded to the Chamber of Deputies, and made a speech; and de Rigny also made one in the Chamber of Deputies.

These speeches reached the Bourse at a quarter past 4, and the 3 per Cents. (French,) which had left off at the nominal price of 78 1/2, 10c. soon rattled down to 77 1/2, 50c. and then so great was the tumult and alarm, that no one would dare to buy or sell.

But the speeches of M. Thiers and M. de Rigny were not the only motives of this fall and this alarm. M. Andree Kœchlin, Deputy of the department of the Upper Rhine, has just arrived at the Chamber from Mulhausen. This respectable gentleman stated that a battalion of the 52d had been ordered to march from Dijon to Besfort to rejoin the regiment which was in garrison at the last named place. This battalion on passing by Vesoul, had effected and torn down and trodden under foot all royal insignia in the town, and that in face of the Dragons; a process verbal of which proceedings had been drawn up by an officer of gendarmerie. On arriving at Besfort these same soldiers continued to make all sorts of insurrectional and revolutionary cries, and Republican proclamations were found in their knapsacks. At the moment M. Kœchlin came through Besfort in a post chaise the insurrection of the 52d Regiment was complete; all the barracks were thrown down; the officers driven away by their sub-officers, had taken to flight; others had resigned and fled also. On M. Kœchlin arriving at Troyes, a Colonel coming from Besancon announced to him that similar dispositions had manifested themselves amongst the Garrison of that town, as well as amongst the troops of all the surrounding towns.

The Gazette de France of Saturday night says:—"The fighting continues at Lyons. The whole of France is in a state of consternation. The blood of its children flows—that of Frenchmen—and brothers are at this moment fighting against brothers.—The Minister of the Interior on leaving the Council, which closed at three o'clock communicated this deplorable news to the Chamber of Deputies, after the Report of the Electoral Reform. M. de Rigny made a much less complete communication to the Chamber of Peers on the state of Lyons. This communication was disapproved of as insufficient. It was said that the combat had taken a character of fury, that the soldiers were fighting, body to body, foot to foot with the workmen, and that they were obliged to besiege each house. Thus Lyons is become a new Saragossa."

Letters from Lyons of Wednesday evening state that the cannons were still roaring at seven o'clock in the evening.

"The Ministers have reported this morning in all their journals, that they have the most positive assurances of the triumph of 'order' at Lyons. 'Order' is it thus they call the regime of the last four years, which has twice produced civil war at Lyons, and the ruin of its inhabitants; and which realises what the Journal des Debates said, in 1818, that 'elective royalty was a perilous lottery, all the chances of which are in favor of military despotism.' The triumph of 'order' at Lyons reminds us of the 'order' established by the Russians in the capital of Poland, and which M. Sebastiani reported in these words, 'Order reigns at Warsaw.'"

BARRICADES AND INSURRECTION AT PARIS.

(From the Correspondent of the Standard.)

SUNDAY NIGHT, APRIL 13.

I sent off my despatches to you at half

past one to day. At that time the agitation in Paris was very great, but I preferred calling it 'moral agitation.' I did so in order to avoid even the appearance of alarm. Since that time events have marched rapidly. At two o'clock troubles began on the quays, and Place du Chatelet. At half past two and three, troubles began in the Rues St. Martin and St. Denis. At half past three and four, troubles began in various quarters of the Marais, and at five to six the workmen in all the Faubourgs gave proofs of their determination to revolt. It is now nine o'clock. Twenty thousand Troops and twenty thousand National Guards are under arms. The drums beating to arms are everywhere sounding. The barricades are forming in every direction.—The "Conseil des Arts et Metiers" is turned into barracks. The inhabitants of that neighbourhood are entreated to place their windows at the disposition of the troops, in order to have lights &c. at them.

The Messenger des Chambres appeared at eight o'clock, and contains the following recital—

"The call to arms by means of the drum has been made in every quarter of the capital. The drummers are placed between a piquet of National Guards."

"About four o'clock there was on the Place du Chatelet, a vast degree of fermentation, occasioned by the arrest of a man in the costume of a National Guard, who was conducted to the depot of the Prefecture of Police. The circumstances connected with the arrest are of such a character as to demand precaution on our part. A little time afterwards a strong detachment of Cavalry was directed to proceed along the quays towards the Place de Greve."

"Quarter to 6. (Messenger)—We learn that barricades have been formed in the Rue Beauharnais, near the Rue Geoffroy Longeville, in the Rue St. Martin, near the Rue de Venise, and in the Rue Quincampoix, near the Rue Aubry-le-Boucher.—It is announced that the Cavalry have hastened there, and have charged with vigour. A barricade has also been begun at the center of the Rue Grenier St. Lazare. Guns have been fired on both sides near the passage de la Reunion. The victims are at this moment not named. A horse of the municipal guard was lying wounded near this passage. A dame-blanche (omnibus), and other voitures, have had their horses taken from them to make barricades. The patrols and the national guards, with troops, are traversing every where the quarter of St. Denis, calling to arms."

"Half past 6. Seals were placed last night on the house occupied by the Tribune. We learn at this moment that seals have just been placed on the workshops of M. Mie, who prints that journal."

"7 o'clock. After the review of some troops to day at the Place de Corneille, the King assembled in the Salon des Marchaux the officers of the Regiments who were present at the review. The King addressed a speech to them, in which he announced that the deplorable contest of which Lyons had been the theatre four days, had terminated by the triumph of order, of the laws, and of liberty! ! !

"We have to deplore the loss of many brave men, and above all of Col. Monnier, who perished gloriously at the head of the 28th."

"20 Minutes past nine.—They are firing away in the Rue St. Honore and the Rue St. Denis. Fiaccos and omnibuses are overturned in order to form barricades. The scenes are horrible! ! !

The latest accounts from Paris announce that all was quiet in the Capital. A telegraphic Despatch dated half past seven on Monday morning says—"All is finished; the factious are in our power."

PARIS, April 12.—The great agitation observed to day at the War Office is accounted for by intelligence more serious if possible than that of the events at Lyons, being nothing less than the entrance of Austrians into Switzerland, and a movement of the troops of the German Confederation towards the northern frontier.

All the garrisons of the north and east were to be rapidly concentrated, and form two armies, to be commanded by Marshal Soult and Marshal Gerard. These accounts, which we have from a quarter which has always given us good information, is not invented to draw attention from the events at Lyons. We are assured that Marshal Soult returning to the War Office from the Palace, whither he had been summoned on this account, could not help exclaiming, 'Il ne nous manquait plus que cela.'

According to reports, which gained credit on Change to-day, the government was said to have received notices of serious disturbances at Madrid on the night of the 7th. The movement is spoken of as revolutionary.—National, April 12.

Private Correspondence.

PARIS, April 14.—Paris is at this moment in a state of great agitation; most of the shops are shut, and apprehension is painted upon every countenance. Hostilities, which have ceased since 8 o'clock this morning, are, it is feared, about to be renewed in the Faubourg du Temple, where a number of the defeated insurgents have taken refuge. The artillery, which has not yet been used in this melancholy conflict, is already in that vicinity, and should any attempts be made, it is said to be the intention of Government to make a terrible example. Not the least doubt of the result of this infuriated attempt can possibly be entertained, for the National Guards, who are said to constitute the true strength of the country, are every where in a state of exasperation against these lawless disturbers of the public tranquillity, and the military have replied to