GRAPHIC SUMMARY.

EUROPEAN.

...Ministry has resigned.

...de Noailles has succeeded his ...inister of France to Italy.

...Trewes, Germany, has been ...ction of the Reichstadtrat.

...ber of Republican troops ...at the Carlists in the Pyrenees.

...ck Charles, of Prussia, will ...hand his world next sum...

... Council of Germany has distributed to the states of ...00,000 thalers of the French ...

...ylograph publishes a despatch ...ting that the condition of the ...'s health is such as to cause ...

...t is possible that the Queen ...ent Parliament in person on ...h which case there will be a ...

...dispute has arisen between ...land, in consequence of the ...ch subject by the Turks in ...

...h Assembly, on Monday, M. ...ussed a motion having sanction ...ence to political designs.

...ion mill was burned in ...Edinburgh, on the 6th ...0,000. Nine hundred operatives ...out of employment.

...e model of molten iron ...ndry in Sheffield recently, ...building and shockingly ...ve of the employes.

...are about to be instituted ...prominent persons on a ...ing conspiracy with ...possession of the Tichborne ...

...ch from Gen. Wolseley says ...of Ashantee has sent one thou...gold as the first instalment of ...with a request for peace.

...n has written a statement, in ...ies that he recognized the ...first time he saw him, and that ...e pounds a month for keeping ...

Daily News says Mr. Gladstone ...his intention to relinquish the ...the Opposition, but it is hoped ...ced to modify it to retirement ...next session of Parliament ...to a definite decision in a few ...

...*Observer* says a meeting of ...of the late Ministry was held ...his impression that Mr. Glad...ued the active leadership of ...during the ensuing session ...The Marquis of Hartington is ...his successor, but nothing has ...

...Duke of Marlborough is ...his successor, but nothing has ...revolved.

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The Rev. Dean Bullock, rector of St. Luke's Cathedral, Halifax, N.S., died Saturday morning, aged seventy-six. In his life he was a midshipman in the navy. At the time of his death he had been about 50 years in the ministry, during all which he was a missionary in Trinity, Nfld. He had been twenty-six years rector and canon in St. Luke's, Halifax.

By a flood in Annapolis County there from 10 to 12 feet of water, and Queens County, N.S. Mines were flooded, the occupants taking refuge in the upper stories. Cattle and sheep had to be removed, and driven while cattle had to be removed, and driven by parties on horseback. Bridges, wharves, vessels, barns and stacks were completely carried away. The entire net loss is about $15,000.

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AMERICAN.

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...coloured girl refused to recip...tations, John Forbrader, a Gen...ermty, put a bullet through ...

...ating rumours have been received ...of the threatened Sioux rising, ...were seen recently in war paint.

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

(From the Times, Feb. 18.)

The elections are now complete, and the result is a House of Common of 653 members, including a double return for Ashton, in which 351 members may be reckoned as Conservatives and 302, including the Home Rulers, as Liberals. The full number of the House is wanting by six members, as the six seats for the disfranchised boroughs—Sergeby, Bridgewater, Sligo, and Cashel—have never yet been redistributed. Out of the 653 members returned, 187 obtained their seats unopposed, so that there were 466 contested elections to be by any means under contested, but members who had to fight for their seats, against about 360 competitors who were unopposed. The aggregate number of votes polled throughout the United Kingdom was 2,468,153, of which the unsuccessful candidates received 891,526, and the House of Commons, therefore, as it stands at present, has been elected by 1,576,627 votes. This shows an increase of about a quarter of a million on the polling in 1868. An enumeration of the votes polled of course gives no idea of the number of electors who exercised the franchise. It would be impossible to get at this, or the numbers who actually voted on each side, without an elaborate analysis of the polls, and a comparison of "plumpers," "straight spins," "cross spills," and all the complications for which the materials at present are not forthcoming. According to a Parliamentary return published in February, 1872, the number of registered electors in the United Kingdom was 2,045,264—2,157,296 in England and Wales; 206,736 in Scotland; and 225,511 in Ireland. The aggregate polls in England and Wales were 2,053,511; in Scotland, 212,330; and in Ireland, 219,342. So that, taking into account the unopposed seats—66, 147 in England, 24 in Scotland, and 20 in Ireland—there must have been large numbers who abstained from voting in all the three kingdoms. The 340 members who had to stand a contest in England and Wales received 1,306,405 votes, of which 718,943 were given to 189 Conservative members, and 587,580 to 158 Liberals.

In Scotland there were 36 contests, and in which 24 Liberals polled 102,016 votes, as against 30,218 polled by 12 Conservatives; and in Ireland, where 63 seats were fought, 52,172 votes were given to 50 Liberal candidates, and 54,699 to 33 Conservatives.

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ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

(Continued from Fourth Page.)

to give that certificate the same effect as a marriage, if it was not so, and. It was well known that there were certain conscientious objections to marriage from the Church of England, and the Commissioner would admit that if the Orangemen had the law laid in their hands, and had the power, they would not allow the Church of England to be the only one recognized. He fear that if the Commissioner persisted in the course of the Province of Ontario, it would not be the Province that would be the sufferer. It would be the Province of Ontario which would be the sufferer. He hoped the Commissioner would not be obstinate on this question, and that he would not be so much in the minority as he was in the division just taken. He was a minority in Trinity, Nfld. He had been twenty-six years rector and canon in St. Luke's, Halifax.

By a flood in Annapolis County there from 10 to 12 feet of water, and Queens County, N.S. Mines were flooded, the occupants taking refuge in the upper stories. Cattle and sheep had to be removed, and driven while cattle had to be removed, and driven by parties on horseback. Bridges, wharves, vessels, barns and stacks were completely carried away. The entire net loss is about $15,000.

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...ed, Hamilton, March, Mark, Rose, Edwards, Street, Scott, Tolley, Wilkes (Dundas)—40.

The original motion as amended was carried on the same division.

Hon. Mr. Morris moved the adjournment of the House.

Mr. Cameron said he thought the motion he had made in the afternoon should be disposed of. It was only partial.

Hon. Mr. Morris had no objection.

Hon. Mr. Crooks then resumed the debate, contending that the course the House was compelled to give evidence before Commissioners was not in unit for want of equity. The following is the most material portion of Kinkey's report, however:—"Mr. McKenzie then gave the statement as follows:—"On the forenoon of the day of nomination between Messrs. Bickford and Morse, Mr. Bickford called upon me at my office and told me that some of the men at the Central Prison had decided to attend the nomination. He told me that it was necessary for large employees of labour to give their votes at time convenient to them. I do not know whether he said because of his interest with the Government, or not, though, if that were the case, it would only be a fair thing for the Government to do the same for their men. I then gave him a note to Mr. Wagner, the Superintendent, to allow a party of which I did not keep, but the Superintendent, I thought, spoke as possible; I not the language, the effect was that they could go if they chose to attend the nomination. you are at liberty to give them a half holiday and let their place go for the day. That was the reason for delaying it, as I have already stated. Mr. Morse, I believe, is a gentleman and proper thing for the Government to give the same indulgence to their men that they would give to any other men. I have done it myself, and I believe that no man, Tory or Reformer, would think of it as anything by it, as the man went home and made good any little loss that may be occasioned by his absence. I have no letting all the men go, but only those who asked me to do so. Bickford and the Morse men. I had no intention of making any distinction between the political parties, and should be sorry if anything could be raised on party grounds to letting the men attend the nomination who should join candidates and their friends were desirous of the public questions of the day and when no division or show of hands were to be taken to indicate what party had a majority in the place. I do not remember the exact words I used on this occasion, with any of the foremen or men on the works before, or during, either elections; except the note which I sent Mr. Wagner, and to which I have already referred. I never directly or indirectly asked any man how he intended to vote, nor attempted in any way to influence, or to give, or to use, per son of any kind whatever. That is all I have to state with reference to that point. I have something to say in reference to the statement of the last man, Smyth, I the situation of Superintendent of the Prison, taken with regard to the election when he called at my room, for I can prove by documentary evidence that I was absent from here for a whole week before the election, in which Mr. Robinson took part, and so, I could not have seen him that day. I did not know I was in the Province of Ontario, and I locked at him and asked him what he was doing in the Province, and left word for him in the office that I wished to see him when he came back, that he must be under some mistake, as I had sent a message to any man, and asked him what he meant by coming into the Province, as I thought he belonged to the Registrar-General's, and my impression is that he understood it was, and I understood it, that he was under bond that I wanted to see him about. I then left word for him to come to my room, as an employee, that he might go and vote as he liked, and that he would receive no indication from me, one way or the other. I told him that Mr. Pardee was the head of the Department, and that I had nothing to do with him. When I told him that Mr. Pardee was the head of his department, I did not do so with the idea of his going there to get instructions from Mr. Pardee, or from anybody else, nor have I now, as to the relative numbers of the Bickford and Moss men."

Mr. Cameron said that it would perhaps be fitting that he should explain the reason why he had not moved to have the amendment, and to support the bill. In the last division Hon. Mr. Crooks had been opposed by Mr. Pardee, and he, perhaps, owed his return in part to the votes of the Commissioner. He was sorry he was about to take might seal his condemnation in the constituency he now represented. He was sorry, very sorry, for the sake of the public good, and he believed that he would satisfy the House of that when he was found, and that it was in the interest of the people, as well of the Roman Catholics, that such measures should be passed. He was sorry that he had been exceedingly friendly to the Roman Catholics, and that they were now oppressed, and he was desirous of seeing them placed on an equality with the rest of the community. He was sorry, too, at that position, however, it was only matter of regret if they were to stand alone, distinct and independent, from their fellow-subjects. A few years ago, the Roman Catholics did not stand as a short organization, but within a short period, and at times an organization called the Catholic League had been in existence, and both Conservatives and Reformers joined in for the sole purpose of securing the Catholics a distinct position. If an organization were permitted to go to the Commissioner of Public Works and secure a certain candidate in a constituency because the Roman Catholics in that constituency had a man person into the Cabinet, because he is a Roman Catholic, "it would be endangering the liberties of the people, and giving one section of the community a standpoint higher than the rest of the community." He had brought up for hearing at the Police Court a short time ago, Mr. O'Donohoe was examined under oath, and he said that he had been brought the Catholic League into existence, and from what he had said it appeared that the Catholics claimed to be a distinct and independent community. He had read the Globe report of the 20th January, he stated that the object of the Catholic League was to improve the political condition of the Catholics, and that those who were excluded from offices of state and from the Commissioner of Public Works and reported it to the House. (Mr. Cameron) denied that this was true; because it would be found that what was said was misrepresented by Mr. John Macdonald were Catholics. Many of the Catholics were represented by the Globe and were also Catholics. Now it was found that the present Administration had taken a Roman Catholic out of their ranks, and he objected to this if the sole qualification was the mere circumstance that he was a man Catholic. What was the bearing of all this upon the present bills? Last session they had passed a bill which was not asked for by a large majority, and should have become law. The present Provincial Secretary, a Roman Catholic, was then Speaker, as was the late Commissioner of Crown Lands, a Roman Catholic. The Roman Catholics did not dare to sanction the bills because it was threatened that the whole power of the Orange Lodges would be brought to bear against them at the elections. The bills were passed, however, and he claimed that the reason Sir John Macdonald gave for seeing them back was that of a misunderstanding. He (Mr. Cameron) had claimed that the reason Sir John Macdonald gave for sending them back was that of a misunderstanding. He (Sir John) desired that the legislation of each Province should be kept as far as possible, and that the Province should have the sole and absolute control of the affairs of the Province, when they were within its jurisdiction. Hon. gentlemen were as responsible for the passing of the bill as the members of the House. He proceeded to read from Sir John Macdonald's minute of Council on the subject, and contended that it was clear that it showed that the advisers of the Governor-General were prepared to give to this Province the right to deal with these bills without interference by the Dominion. The Attorney-General, writing on the 16th December, declared that the Orange body was perfectly constitutional, and that the reasons urged against it were not sufficient. Why were these societies entitled to be incorporated by a side wind instead of by a bill? If they were not entitled to be incorporated under a special Act? It showed that the Government had not been satisfied by the conduct of the body of Roman Catholics of this country. (Cheers.) He pointed religious dissension, but he told his Roman Catholic friends plainly that they must not throw down the fetterers, for they would be adopting a position which the Protestants of Ontario would not tolerate for them. He pointed out that under the general Act it would cost probably $60,000 out of the Orange funds to have the bill put incorporated. If this proposal were done an injury to Roman Catholics, he would be the first to oppose it, but it was not. He was convinced that hon. gentlemen were acting a generous part, but they did not even in refusing to assent to the bills last session. He was very, very sorry for the sake of the public good, and he believed that he would satisfy the House of that when he was found, and that it was in the interest of the people, as well of the Roman Catholics, that such measures should be passed. 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