CURRENT TOPICS.

ENGLISH REPUBLICANISM.—The late Birmingham meeting of representatives of Republican clubs does not seem to have been a particularly formidable affair. There were fifty-four present, but how many members the clubs consist of is kept studiously in the dark. We may be sure that were the number very large this secrecy would be abandoned. As it is the inference is natural that one of the representatives were representatives of themselves only, while others were emissaries of agitators merely, who live on their political wits. The "platform," after stating that a Republican form of government is the only one worthy the support of a civilized people, calls for universal suffrage; local Parliaments; equality before the law—in other words, cheap law; local self-government; the removal of land monopoly—"that no supposed right of ownership should be allowed to stand against the economical and social requirements of a nation; representation by population; the abolition of the House of Lords; church disestablishment and disendowment; the reform of existing armies; compulsory public and industrial education. The Manchester Guardian does not infer from their proceedings that the meeting had very much cause for dissatisfaction in the fruits of the civil government at present possessed. It also does not judge only from the gravity of their complaints. If they had any great practical grievances to allege as a reason for desiring radical changes, all that can be said is that the method of them is reserved until the expediency of the radical changes has been voted. As a specimen of their interior views, it is quite to quotea gentleman who says that one of the great objects of the party is the abolition of the game laws. That is perhaps a great object, but surely it may be replied, that it has not been recently seen, that the repeal of the game laws is not beyond the reach of attainment without the abolition of the monarchy. The only other results which they find distinctly referred to as animating the zeal of the Republicans are described as measures for compelling Kings and Queens to work for their bread. Here again it should be observed that the end proposed goes either too far or not far enough to furnish a satisfactory account of the choice of means. A mere substitution of a Republic for a monarchy, without any other change would clearly not necessarily compel Kings and Queens, any more than a vast number of other people, to work for their bread in the sense intended. Something more, therefore, must be designed; and it is not the well paid sinecure, but the poor pensioner, the "something more," we presume, which the Guardian hints at is the abolition of all ranks and orders made by the Senate to the people and protected. As our readers know, W. P. Kellogg is, rightly or wrongly, Governor. The fact has been recognized at Washington, and consequently he has been removed from his place, and more being expected, the Governor tried to meet the difficulties of the case by forcible measures, but he was disabused of success. Thereon the United States Constitution says that the Executive or Legislature of a State may call for Federal aid. And the exact words are that "in all cases of insurrection in any State, or of obstruction to the laws thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call forth the militia of any other State or States, or to employ such part of the land and naval forces as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or causing the laws to be duly executed. The Louisiana Legislature not being in session, the Governor has, after prolonged hesitation, applied for the aid thus provided for, and President Grant has issued his proclamation without delay. He calls upon the "turbulent and disorderly persons" in the State to disperse and retire peacefully to their homes, and submit to the constituted authority of the State, within twenty days. Of course disobedience to this mandate will be followed by martial law. Equality, of course, in any case is impossible; such must will be denounced as usurpation, despotism, and tyranny. But the necessities of the case are too pressing to be played with, and it is eminently wise to insist, in the first place, upon the maintenance of order, whatever legal steps for the displacing of Governor Kellogg may follow.

SERIOUS CENTENARIANS.—Who has not heard of the numerous persons whose refusal to depart this life before they are a hundred years old constitutes their title to fame? The name of "Old Parr" is as "familiar in our mouths as household words," and the number of "oldest survivors" of gentlemen of age is a reason for desiring radical changes, all that can be said is that the method of them is reserved until the expediency of the radical changes has been voted. As a specimen of their interior views, it is quite to quote a gentleman who says that one of the great objects of the party is the abolition of the game laws. That is perhaps a great object, but surely it may be replied, that it has not been recently seen, that the repeal of the game laws is not beyond the reach of attainment without the abolition of the monarchy. The only other results which they find distinctly referred to as animating the zeal of the Republicans are described as measures for compelling Kings and Queens to work for their bread. Here again it should be observed that the end proposed goes either too far or not far enough to furnish a satisfactory account of the choice of means. A mere substitution of a Republic for a monarchy, without any other change would clearly not necessarily compel Kings and Queens, any more than a vast number of other people, to work for their bread in the sense intended. Something more, therefore, must be designed; and it is not the well paid sinecure, but the poor pensioner, the "something more," we presume, which the Guardian hints at is the abolition of all ranks and orders made by the Senate to the people and protected. As our readers know, W. P. Kellogg is, rightly or wrongly, Governor. The fact has been recognized at Washington, and consequently he has been removed from his place, and more being expected, the Governor tried to meet the difficulties of the case by forcible measures, but he was disabused of success. Thereon the United States Constitution says that the Executive or Legislature of a State may call for Federal aid. And the exact words are that "in all cases of insurrection in any State, or of obstruction to the laws thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call forth the militia of any other State or States, or to employ such part of the land and naval forces as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or causing the laws to be duly executed. The Louisiana Legislature not being in session, the Governor has, after prolonged hesitation, applied for the aid thus provided for, and President Grant has issued his proclamation without delay. He calls upon the "turbulent and disorderly persons" in the State to disperse and retire peacefully to their homes, and submit to the constituted authority of the State, within twenty days. Of course disobedience to this mandate will be followed by martial law. Equality, of course, in any case is impossible; such must will be denounced as usurpation, despotism, and tyranny. But the necessities of the case are too pressing to be played with, and it is eminently wise to insist, in the first place, upon the maintenance of order, whatever legal steps for the displacing of Governor Kellogg may follow.

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PUTTING MATTERS STRAIGHT.—President Grant has at length decided that Louisiana is asking Parliament to authorize the expenditure of the sum of $500,000, included in the estimates for 1873-74 on the survey of the Canadian Pacific Railway during the twelve months from the 1st of July next, it is the intention of the Government to proceed with the exploration of the country, between Lake Nipissing and the Pacific ocean, and with the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, as a public work, temporarily or otherwise, in the event of Sir Hugh Allan and his associates failing to obtain the support of British capitalists in favour of their scheme for the construction of the said railway. The hon. gentleman spoke at some length, enlarging upon the subject touched by his motion. He said he had received information from England to the effect that Sir H. gh Allan had failed in his endeavour to float the Pacific Railway bonds, and he desired to know how the Government intended to proceed in such an event.

Hon. Mr. Campbell said the hon. gentleman seemed to be so surrounded by hostility to Sir Hugh Allan that he was not surprised to hear that information came to London, if they were at all tinctured with his feelings, had sent such news to him, but he would say that that was not the news which the Government had received. It was quite evident that the hon. gentleman was anxious that Sir Hugh Allan should fail in his undertaking.

Hon. Mr. Macpherson—Certainly.

Hon. Mr. Campbell said the hon. gentleman seemed to be so inflamed by the question, that he imagined that no enterprise could be carried on without his assistance, or with which his name was not connected; but he would tell him as the House had already told him, that the Pacific Railway would be carried out successfully without his aid. In answer to the hon. gentleman's question, he would say that whatever money had been voted for the Canadian Pacific Railway would be expended in such manner and for such purpose as Parliament had appropriated it for.

A number of bills from the Commons were read a first time, and the House rose for recess.

After recess,

The House met and passed a number of bills through first and second readings, and adjourned till Friday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Hon. Mr. Blake moved concurrence in the Militia estimates.

Mr. Mackenzie said that we had seen from reports of the Public Accounts Committee the way in which the Department was managing and conducting its expenditure as they should not be. It appeared that our militia consisted simply of the staff officers at headquarters. In the report of the Adjutant-General the average attendance at camp had been ten or twelve men to one officer, and in one case that he had heard of, there were twenty men to one officer, and in many cases there were only five or six men to one officer. He had some time ago shown how that was, it resulted in a nucleus for a valuable auxiliary to the forces of the Mother Country. It was absurd to look upon it as an auxiliary for the purpose of war, which for peace time it was altogether too large. Reviews had of recent years been absolutely useless, as they only taught marching, etc. He did not doubt that the Minister desired to have the Department administered properly, but no one would venture to say that such was the case.

Hon Mr. Langevin agreed with the member for Lambton about the necessity for replacing the schools at an early day with schools on a higher footing, producing men able to compete with men of the same kind. Under this department hoped to come down next session with a measure which would be found that the camps had not given the result expected. Nothing would give the Government more pleasure than to improve the system, and he would inform the House that after next year, when some of the Imperial authorities would be paid for, a reduction in the expenditure would take place.

Mr. Holton felicitated the Government on the adoption of a policy which he had last year indicated on a similar occasion. Perhaps He would not dwell on the disgraceful developments made during the Public Accounts Committee, satisfied that the Government and the country were convinced of the error of the system.

After some remarks from Messrs. Jones, Cartwright, Masson, and Mackenzie in favor of Prince Edward—the two last named speakers opposing the holding of camps during the present year—the estimate passed.

The House then went into Committee of supply and passed supplementary estimate $57,300.

Hon. Mr. Tilley moved the third reading of the Act to consolidate the debts of the Provinces.

Mr. Cameron moved an amendment, that the bill be referred back to Committee of the Whole, with instructions to add after the first clause the following words:—"Provided always, that these amounts go towards equalizing the debts and subsidies to be paid to the Provinces according to population, real or assumed, with which they entered into the Confederation."

The members being called in, the motion as amended was lost. Yeas, 55; nays, 83.

Yeas—Messrs. Anglin, Baby, Baker, Bourassa, Brown, Burpee (Sunbury), Burpee (St. John), Burpee (Kent), Cameron (Inverness), Carter, Cartwright, Cauchon, Coffin, Colby, Coulges, Cunningham, Currier, Cutler, Dickey, De Cosmos, Desjardins, Dobbie, Dodd, Fisher, Fortin, Gaudet, Gibbs (Ont., N. R.), Gibson (Ont., S. R.), Gillmor, Gormully, Grant, Jones, Killam, Lacerte, Langevin, Langlois, Lesiter, Lewis, Macdonald (Sir John), Macdonald (Kingston), Macdonald (Glengarry), Macdonald (Cornwall), Macdonald (Victoria), Mackenzie, Magill, Masson, Matthieu, McDougall, McIntyre, McKellar, McKenzie, McKindsey, McLeod, McPhillips, McRae, Metcalfe, Mills, Oliver, Paterson, Pelletier, Pinsonneault, Ryan, Sawyer, Shibley, Smith (Selkirk), Smith, Stephenson, Thompson (Cariboo), Tilley, Tobin, Tourangeau, Tupper, Wallace (Norfolk), Wallace (Marquette), Wallace (Ont.), Wright (Pontiac)—84.

Nays—Messrs. Anglin, Baby, Baker, Bourassa, Brown, Burpee (Sunbury), Burpee (St. John), Burpee (Kent), Cameron (Inverness), Carter, Cartwright, Cauchon, Coffin, Colby, Coulges, Cunningham, Currier, Cutler, Dickey, De Cosmos, Desjardins, Dobbie, Dodd, Fisher, Fortin, Gaudet, Gibbs (Ont., N. R.), Gibson (Ont., S. R.), Gillmor, Gormully, Grant, Jones, Killam, Lacerte, Langevin, Langlois, Lesiter, Lewis, Macdonald (Sir John), Macdonald (Kingston), Macdonald (Glengarry), Macdonald (Cornwall), Macdonald (Victoria), Mackenzie, Magill, Masson, Matthieu, McDougall, McIntyre, McKellar, McKenzie, McKindsey, McLeod, McPhillips, McRae, Metcalfe, Mills, Oliver, Paterson, Pelletier, Pinsonneault, Ryan, Sawyer, Shibley, Smith (Selkirk), Smith, Stephenson, Thompson (Cariboo), Tilley, Tobin, Tourangeau, Tupper, Wallace (Norfolk), Wallace (Marquette), Wallace (Ont.), Wright (Pontiac)—84.

The House then divided on the motion for the third reading of the bill, with the following result: Yeas, 109; nays, 33.

Sir John Macdonald moved the third reading of the bill for the readjustment of the salaries and allowances of judges and other public functionaries, and officers, and of the indemnity to members of the Senate and House of Commons.

On motion for the third reading of the bill to make better provision respecting election petitions and matters relating to contested election of members of the House of Commons, Mercer and Farrow offered amendments in the details, which were lost on division.

Mr. Mackenzie moved that the bill be referred back to Committee to provide that contested elections should take place within a month after the issue of the writ, and to strike all out in reference to the general Court of Appeal, and the appointment of revising barristers.

The amendment was lost; yeas, 54; nays, 72, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Pope, the Registration Bill was dropped and the order discharged.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Tilley, the Act to amend the Acts respecting Insurance Companies was dropped and the order discharged.

Sir John Macdonald moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Act to make further provision for the government of the North-west Territories. Carried.

The House went into Committee, rose and reported, and the bill was read a second time.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Tilley, the order that the House go into Committee to consider certain proposed resolutions with respect to the acceptance of a sum of $500,000 from the Northern Railway Company, on certain conditions, was discharged.

Mr. Wilkes moved the second reading of the amendments made by the Senate to the bill to incorporate the Goldsmiths' Company of Canada.

Sir John Macdonald said he had read assurances from jewellers and others in all parts of Canada, that the bill was intended to create a monopoly, and he was assured that it was simply a job. He therefore moved a amendment that the amendments be read that day six months.

Mr. Ryan and other members spoke of the strong opposition offered to the bill by the jewellery trade in Montreal.

The discussion continued until the time for private bills had expired.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Tilley the bill respecting the admission of Prince Edward Island as a Province of the Dominion was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Tilley the House went into Committee to consider certain proposed resolutions with respect to the authorization of the payment of certain contractors for sections Nos. 1 to 7 of the Intercolonial.

After considerable discussion, the Committee rose and reported the adoption of the resolution with amendments.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Tilley, the House went into Committee of Ways and Means, and passed the Supply Bill.

The Speaker announced a message from the Senate, informing the House that they had made certain amendments to the Inspection Bill.

The amendments were read a first and second time, and concurred in.

Mr. Cockburn moved the third reading of the bill to readjust the representation in the House of Commons.

Sir John Macdonald moved that the bill be not now read a third time, but that it be read this day six months.

The motion was then carried. Yeas, 59; nays, 42.

Hon. Mr. Tilley moved that when the House adjourns it stand adjourned till Friday, at 11 a.m. Carried.

The House then, on motion of Mr. O'Reilly, adjourned at 11.17.

FRIDAY, May 23.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Sir John Macdonald moved that an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General praying that he would be graciously pleased to give directions that the remains of the Hon. Sir Geo. E. Cartier be interred at the public expense, and that a monument be erected to the memory of that excellent statesman, with an inscription expressive of the public sense of the great and irreparable loss, and to assure His Excellency that this House will make good the expenses attending the same. He was sorry to say that every one who had watched the current of political events for many years would admit that the death of Sir George E. Cartier was no ordinary event. He did not know of any who had held office in Canada for very many years, who had so much, by his position, conferred the same great benefits on the country. It was not the time, nor did he desire, to enter into any detail of that gentleman's services and the loss the country had sustained. During the whole of his political life, which had been almost contemporaneous with his (Sir John's) own, they had had great fairly struggles of great Party acerbity, but ever the grave all these things should be lost, and he would not for a moment introduce any eulogy or other any remarks concerning Sir Geo. Cartier which might arouse dissension, if most obtain the concurrence of hon. members. They were all agreed on the common ground that the deceased statesman was an honour to his country, to his race, and to his Province. In private life everyone knew what he was. He was genial and kind. He was eminently truthful and eminently sincere. No one could be a better friend; no one had a more just and equitable mode of viewing matters. Viewed as a political man, there would, of course, be considerable difference of opinion in the House as in the country; but he believed the memory of the deceased statesman, after a few years, be with him in reward to the principles of the deceased statesman and approve of a public demonstration expressive of that sympathy. After the personal feelings of the present day have faded away, the sterling merits of Sir Geo. Cartier's services will be the real merits. He formed in joining with the English-speaking inhabitants of the country in working out the great problem which, he believed, had been so successful, so far as we can judge, would be seen in its true light. The people would see that we should have been wanting to themselves if they had not marked, in the manner proposed, the sense entertained of their sense of his greatness. It was sad to think, as he read a letter from Sir George Cartier to him, by Mr. Morgan, he had decided to sail on the 22nd, but postponed sailing until the 23rd, that he was sorry to have been unable to share the conflicts of the session, and sid him (Sir John) he was overjoyed at the thought of that he was to think that when he broke the seal of the letter it was from one who was now no more. He hoped the resolution would receive the unanimous assent of the House.

Mr. Mackenzie said he must express his extreme regret that the right hon. gentleman had thought fit to put that motion on the paper and make such a motion. No one would join more cheerfully in an expression of sorrow at the loss of one of Canada's public men, one with whom many differences had arisen in the course of many years as public men. But when the House was asked to commemorate that loss by decreeing a public funeral and erecting a monument to his honour, they must remember that funeral and monument were to commemorate Sir Geo. Cartier's political services to the country. They must also remember those services had been rendered in connection with a great political Party of which Sir George himself was the political leader, and that the services to be commemorated in that way were services of which Sir George Cartier was certainly justly hostile to another large political Party in the country. On the occasion of the death of Sir Robert Peel a similar course was made and the very words used then apply equally to the motion now before the House. He did not hold, nor would the country hold, the adoption of this resolution by hon. gentlemen opposite in any other light than they would hold the language used by the leader of the Opposition on the occasion referred to, as an expression of sorrow and that was simply as an expression of the sentiment of the Party to whom he was in opposition, and of the Party to which he was associated, on an occasion when gentlemen could allow Party feeling or sentiment to remain in abeyance.

Mr. R. B. Wood opposed the resolution. After some further discussion, the motion was carried on the following division:—

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Allan, Campbell, Carter, Cartier, Chipman, Christie, Coffin, Colby, Cornwall, Currier, Cutler, Dawson, Dormer, Gibbs (Ontario, N.R.), Gibson, Jones, Kesler, Langevin, Macdonald (Sir John), Macdonald (Kingston), Nathan, O'Connor, O'Reilly, Ray, Robitaille, Savary, Shibley, Smith (Selkirk), Stephenson, Thompson (Cariboo), Tilley, Tourangeau, Tupper, Wallace (Norfolk), Wallace (Marquette), Wallace (Ont.), Wright (Pontiac)—38.

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After some further discussion, the motion was carried on the following division:—

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Allan, Campbell, Carter, Cartier, Chipman, Christie, Coffin, Colby, Cornwall, Currier, Cutler, Dawson, Dormer, Gibbs (Ontario, N.R.), Gibson, Jones, Kesler, Langevin, Macdonald (Sir John), Macdonald (Kingston), Nathan, O'Connor, O'Reilly, Ray, Robitaille, Savary, Shibley, Smith (Selkirk), Stephenson, Thompson (Cariboo), Tilley, Tourangeau, Tupper, Wallace (Norfolk), Wallace (Marquette), Wallace (Ont.), Wright (Pontiac)—38.

Nays—Messrs. Anglin, Baby, Baker, Bourassa, Brown, Burpee (Sunbury), Burpee (St. John), Burpee (Kent), Cameron (Inverness), Cauchon, Cheval, Cimon, Coffin, Colby, Coulges, Cunningham, Currier, Cutler, Dickey, De Cosmos, Desjardins, Dobbie, Dodd, Fisher, Fortin, Gaudet, Gibbs (Ont., N. R.), Gibson (Ont., S. R.), Gillmor, Gormully, Grant, Jones, Killam, Lacerte, Langevin, Langlois, Lesiter, Lewis, Macdonald (Sir John), Macdonald (Kingston), Macdonald (Glengarry), Macdonald (Cornwall), Macdonald (Victoria), Mackenzie, Magill, Masson, Matthieu, McDougall, McIntyre, McKellar, McKenzie, McKindsey, McLeod, McPhillips, McRae, Metcalfe, Mills, Oliver, Paterson, Pelletier, Pinsonneault, Ryan, Savary, Shibley, Smith (Selkirk), Smith, Stephenson, Thompson (Cariboo), Tilley, Tobin, Tourangeau, Tupper, Wallace (Norfolk), Wallace (Marquette), Wallace (Ont.), Wright (Pontiac)—84.

FRANCE.

Marshal MacMahon President.

Defeat of Thiers' Government.

VERSAILLES, May 24.—The Assembly reassembled at two o'clock this afternoon, and after an energetic speech by M. Casimir Perier, supporting the interrupted bill, by a vote of 362 against 345, the simple order of the day emanating from the Left and supported by the Government. An order of the day, proposed by the Right, declaring that the present form of Government was not under discussion, and objecting that the reconstruction of the Ministry did not afford conservative guarantees, was then adopted by a vote of 360 against 344. Upon the announcement of the result of the last vote M. Baragnon, a member of the Right, said the supreme interests of the country required that the Government should not remain silent. His remarks were received with noisy protestations by the Left. When the tumult had subsided, M. Baragnon proposed a night sitting of the Assembly. M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice, seconded the tribune and declared that France would not remain a moment without a Government. Notwithstanding the great excitement, there exists, he said, a President and the Republic. The Ministers would answer for the maintenance of order. They would consult with the President, and agree to a night sitting. The Assembly, he hoped, would understand the Grand Duke and General were not pushing the Government into a dangerous position. The Right insisted that the Government should promptly communicate its decision to the Assembly, if there is any decision which was conducted amidst the greatest confusion and excitement. At the sitting of the Assembly, a message from the President announcing that he delivers back to the Assembly the high functions which had been conferred upon him. The reading of the message produced a profound sensation in the Chamber. General Changarnier and the Duke de Broglie moved that the Assembly immediately appoint a successor to M. Thiers. This motion caused a tumultuous uproar. The Left moved that the resignation of President Thiers be not accepted. This motion was rejected by a vote of 368 against 339. The resignation of M. Thiers then first was accepted. M. Bouffet fruitlessly attempted to eulogize M. Thiers. The President of the Left endeavoured to secure an adjournment of the sitting in order to confer with the President of the Republic immediately. The Committee was headed by M. Bouffet, who proceeded to the Elysee to confer with the President of the Assembly to M. Grevy. The members of the Right enthusiastically cheered M. Goulard upon leaving the seat. Upon the return of the Committee the assembly was informed that M. Grevy and announced that Marshal MacMahon had accepted the Presidency of the Republic, which not withstanding the late vote, he stated that the Ministers would temporarily hold the portfolios. The Marshal was in front of the Legislative Chambers increased as the night wore on. When the result of the vote was known the Left cheered and shouted "there were cries of "*vive Le Thiers*" and "*vive la Republique*." There was no attempt at disorder, and the people quietly dispersed.

PARIS, Sunday evening, May 25.—The change in the Ministry has not been published without the slightest disturbance. Perfect order prevails throughout France. The troops have been withdrawn from the stacks since yesterday morning, but all is quiet. There are no signs of a rising of the Queenstown on July 30th. The special prize is a cup presented by Queen Victoria.

Jamet, the Communist merchant of Bucks County, Pa., failed in business, became insane, and committed suicide.

In Warwick, Rhode Island, the tenour committee have issued a circular advising factory operatives to return to work for the present. The strike is virtually ended.

Articles of agreement were signed at St. Louis last week, for a prize fight between Tom Allan and Mike McCoole, and a company formed to carry out the agreement. The fight is to take place on September 23rd, within 200 miles of St. Louis.

Lieutenant Wallace, the actor, of New York City, died on Saturday, in a sleeping car, while en route from South Carolina homewards. His wife accompanied. He was accompanied by his wife.

In Brooklyn, N.Y., on Sunday evening a quarrel took place between two men named Roderick and Corcoran. Both drew pistols. Mrs. Roderick, mother of the former, rushed between them, and in the struggle to prevent her son from firing, Pat Corcoran went off. The ball passing through his mother's eye into the brain, killing her instantly.

Jeered and insulted by a crowd of urchins, Johannes Arzas, an Italian beggar boy, turned on them and fatally stabbed one of them, named Jeo. Golden, aged nine, in Mulberry street, New York.

Edwin Forrest, son of Alderman Dudley, Jersey City, temporarily insane from over study, blew out his brains on Saturday night.

Price, the correspondent of the New York *Herald*, is still confined in Fort Cabana, Havana, where he was taken after the escapade with him. The charge on which he was arrested have not yet been made public. Captain-General Pultain has ordered O'Kelley to be brought to Havana.

O'Kelley, the Spanish Consul-General, has arrived at Havana, accompanied by Mr. Mullen. The latter goes to New York. It is reported that O'Kelley will soon be sent to Spain.

Col. Gage's block, and the Jackson Hall block, on Washington street, Jackson, Michigan, were burned last night. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $50,000.

The decision in the Stokes appeal case will not be given for several days.

The Oneaba claim to have won another victory near Puerto Tripoli.

Small-pox is prevalent in San Francisco.

The authorities of San Francisco intend passing an ordinance that all Chinese suspected to goal shall be deprived of their pigtails.

CANADIAN.

Mr. Joseph Martindale, another of the victims of the explosion of the oatmeal mill in London, died on Sunday, at two o'clock. This makes the father of a large family.

A man named S. Isaacson of Montreal, accidentally shot in the head by a companion, in the excursion to Carillon when a shot strike from the Artillery Park, lodged in the brain, and there are no hopes of his recovery.

On Saturday morning, Mrs. Drake's boarding house in Montreal, was discovered to be in flames. The alarm was immediately given and the whole brigade called out. The fire was subdued. Mrs. Drake is of opinion that the premises were set on fire. The inmates had a narrow escape.

A collision took place on Saturday at Beauharnois, between the steamship *Mohawk*, of the Templeton line, and the steamer, of the Dominion line. The *Mohawk* was on her way down, deeply laden. The *Missouri* was light, and was out down the wheel's edge, and about twenty feet of her bow was carried away. Her fore compartment filled with water, but the remainder of her hold was dry. The *Mohawk* also injured and returned to port, where she will have her bow repaired. The accident is attributed to the swiftness of the current, the deep draft of the *Mohawk* and the want of a pilot. Mr. Morton, the captain of the *Missouri* saw the danger he was approaching, and tried to slow and stop speed, otherwise both vessels would have been sunk.

On Saturday five boys started from Gananoque in a sail boat for Clayton, N.Y., and when near the Island a squall struck them and capsized the boat. Four of the boys clung to the boat, but Nelson Free, aged seventeen, started to swim for shore and was drowned. The body was recovered about nine p.m.

Mr. Archibald Frame, of Maitland, Hants County, has been selected as a candidate for the seat in the Commons vacated by the election of Mr. Howe as Governor. It is thought that there will be no opposition.

Subscriptions are being taken up all over Nova Scotia for the Westfield sufferers.

Six seamen deserted from Her Majesty's steamship *Royal Alfred*, at Halifax, last week.

The schooner *North Star*, built by Mr. James Bellingsby for Messrs. Howell & Albro, and launched at Port Hope, on Saturday before a large concourse of people. She is a very fine model and does credit to the builders.

The name of Lieut.-Col. Masson, M. P., for Terrebonne, and Lieut.-Col. Ballantyne, M.P., for Laval, are mentioned in connection with the vacancy in the Cabinet caused by the death of Sir George Cartier.

A woman named Courtenay, belonging to Terence Bay, N.S., gave birth to four children on Thursday, being the second time within two years. She has seventeen children, and has only been married ten years.

On Saturday a fire was discovered in the store and dwelling house of Armour & Hartleroll, Barrie. The flames spread rapidly and soon covered the whole building. Mr. J. Smith's hotel and stables soon caught and were burned to the ground. The fire continued spreading and destroyed the following places, mostly residences:—Mr. Whitney, jun., dwelling, total loss; Mr. Montgomery's hotel and buildings, total loss; Mrs. Robinson's dwelling, total loss; Messrs. Hunter's tin shop, store and house, total loss; Wm. Chambers' buildings, total loss. Mr. Epps' watchmaker shop, Mr. Reynold's shoe shop, and Mr. Abraham's dwelling, were consumed.

Two men, employes of Messrs. Johnson & Dollar, engaged in driving logs on Thursday last in the Muskoka River, about ten miles from Beaverdam, in attempting to free a raft, were drowned. Every effort was made to save them, but they sank and were after their boat upset. One of them was named St. Pierre. The other is not yet known. They were from Ottawa.

A child seven years of age, son of Mr. Geo. Marcoux, of the Island of Orleans, was drowned, that recently while catching logs with a boat hook.

A young man about sixteen years of age was killed by fishing at Quebec on Friday. He was at the time sitting between his father and mother, neither of whom were injured.

Coroner Hamilton of Sterling, was on Saturday called upon to hold an inquest on the body of one James Goodwin, from near Picton, P. E. County. It seems the unfortunate man had been indulging too freely in strong drink for two or three days past and finally fell in with a man named Napier Mayhew, who styles himself an M.D., and who assisted Goodwin at finishing up his spree. Goodwin being restless and unable to sleep, the Dr. went to a drug store, and procured twenty grains of morphine, nearly two of which he gave to the deceased, who, not finding the relief he was seeking, got hold of the paper and took about six grains more, according to the doctor's evidence. Immediately on his return to the house he fell into a deep sleep, from which he never awoke, death in the course of one or two hours. The doctor, who is in the habit of taking morphine and opium, asserts that he took the remaining about twelve grains, himself. As it was too late to hold the inquest that evening, Coroner Hamilton postponed the investigation