

Telegraphic News.

Ottawa, May 10.
In the House to day the report of the Sanitary Committee was presented. Important changes in the mode of ventilation of the Chamber are to be made.

On motion of Tilley that the House go into Committee of Supply, Blake wanted to know when the Government intended bringing in the bill giving effect to the 15th clause of the Pacific Railway Charter. This clause regulates the price to be charged for Government and Company lands along the line.

Tilley said the answer would be given on Monday.

Jolly drew the attention of the Government to the loss of the "Atlantic," and the service of the Rev. Mr. Ancient in saving life.

Mitchell said that the Government fully appreciated the bravery of the Rev. Mr. Ancient in saving life from the ill-fated steamer, and would take steps to secure a suitable recognition of his services, and would consider what could be done for the people who had shared their food and shelter with the survivors. He had long adopted the principle of properly recognizing such deeds, and wanted it understood that in whatever part of the world Canadian life or property was saved, the Canadian Government would recognize and reward the deed. (Cheers.)

It is reported that Export Duty B. sailors will be considered on Tuesday.

New York, May 10.
A despatch from St. John, Newfoundland, announces the loss of the steamer "Polaris," of the Arctic expedition, and the rescue of 15 of her crew by the British steamer "Tigress." Capt. Hall, of the "Polaris," died last summer.

A tornado passed over Bellicentre, Ohio, yesterday, blowing down a church and several dwellings, causing forty thousand dollars damage. Nobody killed.

United States troops have been called upon to restore order in Louisiana.

Gold 117½.

London, May 10th.
Mr. Mill died of phlegmonous erysipelas, which terminated fatally three days after its appearance, closing the passage of the throat. He left an autobiography ready for the press, and several other completed works.

George Bidwell, one of the forgers implicated in the recent heavy bill frauds on the Bank of England has turned Queen's evidence against his associates in the affair.

It is now believed that Edward Moya and others charged with the forgeries will be speedily convicted.

Rome, May 10.
A despatch from Rome says that the Pope was too ill yesterday to receive the party of pilgrims from France.

Liverpool, May 12.
Official enquiry into the loss of the "Atlantic" opened on Saturday at Liverpool.

London, May 12.
The reported attempt to shoot the Emperor William is contradicted.

London, May 12.
A Russian picket party, under the command of a Colonel in the advance guard of the Khivan Expedition, were surprised by Bokharo horsemen and all put to death by impalement.

Port au Prince, May 4.
This city was visited by a terrible conflagration, in which 150 buildings were destroyed. Many accidents occurred and several fatalities, six persons being known to have perished.

New York, May 12.
An accident occurred to one cylinder of the steamship "Oceanic" in New York Harbor, on Saturday, as she was on her way out, which will cause a detention of three days.

A ware room floor gave way in Petersburg, Va., injuring several persons severely.

Fires reported this morning at New Orleans; loss \$100,000; at St. Louis, Mo., loss \$75,000.

A terrible tornado, accompanied with great destruction of property, is reported from Ohio.

The Secretary of the Navy has telegraphed to the American Consul at St. John's to inform the survivors of the "Polaris" to Washington. If so other conveyance is presented, the Government will dispatch a steamer to Bay Roberts for that purpose.

Gold 117½.

THE POLICE OF INDIA.—The Police of India have novel ways of extracting confessions from their prisoners without torture. One method applied to opium-eaters is perfect by simple and sociable. The policeman sits down opposite his prisoner and playfully keeps an opium-ball running about the palm of his hand. Of course the prisoner suffers like Tantalus himself, and the consequence is that the policeman very soon gets his story and the prisoner his opium. Another method, used where there are a number of prisoners suspected of the same offence, reminds one of similar proceedings in Arabian tales. One man is taken from the number and locked up alone, while his companions imagine that he is in the next room. In this room are several inspectors, who proceed to stonily belabor an empty sack hanging in the corner, one of them keeping up a violent growling. This over, the man is loudly called upon to confess and a constable simulates a confession in a low mumbling voice. All this little comedy seems a stern tragedy to the trembling prisoners in the other room, and when the next man is brought out he is almost sure to make a full confession.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.—The bill authorizing a change of the gauge of the Intercolonial Railway from five feet six to four feet eight and a half inches, has passed in the Senate. Hon. Mr. Campbell explained that they would take up a rail and relay it only

between River du Loup and Trois Pistoles, the track not being ready for the engine any where else. The cost would not exceed \$50,000. There will be a third rail between Moncton and Halifax, and the broad gauge rolling stock would be used upon the Halifax, and the broad gauge rolling stock would be used upon the Halifax section of the road and the Government railways in the Lower Provinces.

FIRE AT THE TANNERIES.—A fire occurred at the Tanneries, near Montreal, on the 6th inst., by which twenty-seven houses were burned and about seventy-five families rendered homeless. The losses are variously estimated at from \$15,000 to \$25,000. Three or four times, it is stated, in as many years, this village has suffered from serious fires, and yet to this day the inhabitants have neglected to provide themselves with a fire engine. Perhaps this last admonition will prove effectual in curing them of their "penny wise and pound foolish" conduct.

A BARBAROUS SENTENCE.—A Des Moines (Iowa) dispatch says an Indian of the roaming tribe of Menomonee, which infest this State, a few weeks ago murdered one of his tribe. The tribe were then, and are now, encamped on Skunk River, near Colfax, Jasper County. The murderer was put on trial, and it was decided that he should be punished by being starved to death. The Indian was tied to a log in the woods, and several Indians were detailed to carry the sentence into effect, which took eight days. Other cruelties, known only to the Indians themselves, were added to the torture of starvation.

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, MAY 14th 1873.

The Kincaidshire Immigrants

arrived at St. John, in the Anchor Line steamship "Castalia" on Saturday morning last. There were also some cabin passengers, among whom were Lewis Carvell, Esq., and Miss Carvell. The Hon. Mr. Willis, on the part of the Government, Mr. Shives, Emigrant Agent, and some other gentlemen boarded the steamer at an early hour, and materially aided in arranging for the removal of the passengers, or a portion of them on board the steamer "Olive" for Fredericton. The Rev. Mr. Cameron, Chaplain of the St. Andrews Society with some of its principal officers also boarded the steamship. The Rev. gentleman read a feeling address of welcome, which was responded to by Geo. Troup, Esq. The "Olive" proceeded to Lunenburg with the passengers, and went alongside the "David Weston," to which steamer the colonists were transferred, and after a pleasant run arrived at Fredericton, where every provision had been made for their comfort by the Hon. Mr. Stevenson, Sur. Genl., who welcomed them in a neat speech, and the Lieut. Governor addressed them in one of his eloquent and happy speeches. From Fredericton they will be conveyed to Woodstock in steamers, the Surveyor General accompanying them up to their settlement. The remainder of the passengers were to leave for their destination on Monday last. They are reported to be the best looking party of immigrants who ever arrived in New Brunswick, and have not come empty handed, as they brought with them \$25,000.

The colonists arrived at Woodstock on Monday afternoon, the Surveyor General having accompanied them. Their reception was a hearty one, after remaining about half an hour the steamer proceeded on her way up river; owing to the logs in the river, the steamer could not run after dark, but would proceed next morning to the landing place. The immigrants we learn were contented and happy, the Hon. Mr. Stevenson, who was directing their movements, doing all in his power to make everything agreeable and pleasant. The remaining lot of colonists were expected to arrive at their new homes this afternoon. The people everywhere they pass, manifest great interest in the Kincaidshire colonists.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.—The St. John "Globe," has, with commendable enterprise and spirit, initiated the practice of issuing a half sheet Supplement, when important intelligence arrives, or the press of new advertisements curtail the space usually occupied by political or other news. The "Globe" has also extended its facilities for rapid publishing by the introduction of a new double cylinder Wharfedale printing machine; this is not all,—the proprietors expend large amounts in obtaining lengthy telegrams from all parts of the continent, thereby furnishing their patrons with the latest and most reliable news; they also make a specialty of giving very full maritime intelligence. Although we cannot subscribe to all the doctrines of the "Globe," still we can appreciate its independence, and believe it is sincere in whatever views it enunciates—but while we differ from it, we are free to say, that it utters some unpalatable truths at times. All we claim for ourselves is, that we freely express our own sentiments without considering whether they please or displease any political party, and we never yet have accused a contemporary of being influenced by selfish motives. When we cannot freely express our opinions, or obtain a living without trucking, or being a mere tool of party, we will bid adieu to stick, type and press. We only wish that our respected contemporary the "Globe" was not in the cold shades of opposition. We mean what we have written, and have written what we mean.

THE BAND turned out for the first time this season, on Saturday evening last, and played several pieces, while marching through the streets, much to the gratification of the community. They have a very fair selection of music, and their playing was highly appreciated. We trust they will, at least once a week, favor the inhabitants in a like manner during the season.

LARGE OX.—Mr. Henry O'Neil, one of our oldest butchers, stole a march on his brethren of the trade in St. John, last week. An immense Ox owned by Mr. Driscoll, of St. Stephen, was being brought to St. John in the steamer "City of St. John," for sale. Mr. O'Neil was on board, and with his usual promptitude struck a bargain with Driscoll, and paid \$800 for the beast. Several of the butchers of the commercial emporium were on hand when the steamer arrived, anxious to purchase the ox, and some of the epicures were selecting particular portions of the animal they were doomed to disappointment, as Mr. O'Neil having a regard for his many customers, brought the ox back. It weighs 11 feet, is 104 feet long, stands 6 feet high, and weighs 3250 pounds.

RITUALISM has become rampant in New York. Dr. Hipworth's Church has had "usurers" who seated the big bugs and handsome girls. These attaches of the church have regulation suits, such as Prince Albert frock coats, on ordinary occasions, a swallow tail coat, with a tea rose on the lapels, and

white kid gloves on gala nights. These handsome young usurers are imbued with a Chesterfieldian gallantry, which quite captivates the young ladies, many of whom it is reported go to church, just for the pleasure of being seated. These "usurers" purpose having an annual dinner at Delmonico's, at the expense of the church. And yet, this is called the "fashionable" church of New York,—where humble piety, and pure and undefiled religion cannot be recognised.

A NEW SIGNAL LIGHT invented by Mr. Wigham, of London, was placed in the clock tower of the House of Commons, on the 21st of April. Professor Tyndall has recommended it for Light-houses. On the Irish coast there are seven of these lights in use, and one in Norfolk. Common coal gas is burned, but no chimney is needed. The oxygen of the air is brought in contact with the incandescent carbon, which usually passes away in smoke, but which is completely burned by this renewed contact with the oxygen. A smokeless white flame of intense brilliancy is produced. The light is of peculiar whiteness and of great penetrating power. It is said that the light is not expensive and can be easily managed.

ENTERIC FEVER.
Unpleasant as the subject is, there are few documents better worth studying at the present time than the reports of local enquiries issued by the Medical Department of the Local Government Board upon the outbreaks of enteric (typhoid) fever which have occurred during the last few years. The statistics were not very easily attainable from the fact that now, for the first time only, an attempt is being made in the return of causes of death to distinguish this particular fever from other diseases of the group known as "continued fevers." The total number of deaths recorded from this group of fevers in the two years 1867-70 to which the inquiry relates was 36,290. Of these 15,191 were registered as from "enteric fever" or one of the synonyms of the malady; but inasmuch as in many of the registers this particular form of fever is still very commonly returned under its generic appellation of "continued fever," the probable loss of life from the specific form of the disease would amount, it is believed, to 26,000. The reports throw much light upon the particular conditions under which enteric fever is developed and propagated both in towns and in rural districts. They serve, indeed, in respect of rural districts, to correct a still somewhat prevalent idea that enteric fever is only exceptionally met with in these districts. The reports prove, on the contrary, that there are numbers of country places where the disease is a most formidable malady, recurring at frequent intervals, and often attaining pestilential proportions. They show, in fact, that seemingly insignificant numbers of registered deaths from "fever" often represent considerable outbreaks of this disease in particular hamlets and villages of the Registrar General's sub-districts. Thus, in one instance, 6 deaths were all that appeared in the registers of an outbreak of 60 cases of this fever in a village having 400 inhabitants; in a second instance, 5 deaths alone appeared from an outbreak also of 60 cases of a village of 577 inhabitants; and in a third instance, 9 deaths only from an outbreak of 200 cases in a village having 606 inhabitants—that is to say, one third of the population suffered from a disease, the existence of which among 175th part only is all that is testified to by the registers.

The most constant cause of enteric fever is, as is well known, the pollution either of the atmosphere, the soil, or the drinking water by sewage matter; and of these as might be expected, the latter is by far the most deadly in its operation.

A despatch to the London "Standard" from Vienna reports that the Archduke Charles Louis, patron of the exhibition, and Baron Schwartz, superintendent, have had a quarrel. The Emperor said with the Baron and Charles Louis has left Vienna in anger. There have been from 12,000 to 16,000 daily visitors at the exhibition.

THE COAL MINES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The Marine and Fisheries Department has received a return to the quantity of coal raised by the Vancouver Island, British Columbia; from which it appears that the quantity of coal exported in 1872 was 46,143 tons, while for 1871 it was 34,866 tons, and for 1870 it was 29,699 tons. It will be seen from this that the production of coal in that part of the Dominion is rapidly increasing, and before long will probably figure as a very large item in the exports of the country. Another coal mine, near Nanaimo, was opened in March, 1872; and the quantity exported from there during 1872 was 13,324 tons.

The Mohammedans of Belgrade conceived the pleasant idea of murdering the Christian population of that place wholesale, last Easter Sunday, when they knew that the churches would be crowded with worshippers. Very fortunately somebody turned traitor, or somebody got an inkling of the matter, and such measures were taken that the fanatical Turks found themselves most reluctantly compelled to forego for the time the accomplishment of their meritorious purpose. Religious differences in those sunny lands of the East, are still occasionally settled by an appeal to arms, and orthodoxy is preached with sabre and musket. Conversations under these circumstances are not rare.

THE ATTANASIAN CREED.—Sir T. Duffus Hardy, in his annual report upon the Public Records, states that, having examined a photographic copy of the Attanasian Creed in a manuscript which had been lodged in the University of Utrecht, he is of opinion that

the date may be assigned to the close of the sixth century.

THE BIBLE IN ROME.—The Ultramontane paper, and Observatore Romano, complains that Protestantism has opened in Rome several places for religious instruction and reading of the Bible, and that those places are frequented by many soldiers of the army. Many an honest father of a family, it says, would be extremely sorry to find that their sons are beguiled in those places of mortal sin, and it complains that the Italian Government allows such places to go on undisturbed in what it calls their criminal work of the destruction of so many souls.

"The most elevated newspaper in the world," in its own opinion, is the Sentinel published at Fairplay, Colorado—10,069 feet above the level of the sea.

The Montreal "Herald" published a notice last week by which "all persons in the Old Protestant Burial Ground" were respectfully requested to attend a public meeting.

It is a very pathetic story that a San Francisco paper tells of the death of a deaf and dumb girl, and we might believe it to be founded on fact had it not told us what her last words were.

Browning's new poem is called the "Red Cotton Night Cap Country." Enough said.

Dr. Mackenzie Bacon has published the results on his inquiries into the minds of the phrase "softening of the brain," and the habit of physicians of associating the term with a certain degree of fatuity, or declining intelligence. Dr. Bacon says that of all the cases recorded in his asylum with this diagnosis, not a single one was such lesion of the brain found to exist on post mortem examination.

Electricity is now used in Scotland for blasting purposes, and five thousand tons of granite were recently displaced at Kinnaird by one shock from a battery. The explosion was tremendous, and the ground shook like an earthquake.

MARRIED.
On the 12th inst., after a short illness, Mr. Lockhart, Wesleyan Minister, Rev Arthur J. Lockhart, of Pembroke, Me., to Miss Adie Beckett, second daughter of Mr. James P. Beckett, of St. Andrews.

DIED.
On the 7th inst., after a short illness, Mr. Denis Short, aged 39 years, leaving a wife and family, with many relatives and friends to lament their loss.

At the Alms House, on the 9th inst., John McDonald, aged 78 years.

At St. George, on the 3rd March, Kate F. and on the 14th Robert W., children of Mr. James Moran, sen.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS

ARRIVED.

May 7, Daisy, Maloney, Boston, R. Ross
9, Emerald, Young, Calais, plaster, J. W. Street & Co.
Matilda, Stinson, St. Stephen, gen cargo, W. Hicks, and others.
10, Pointer, Tatton, Portland, mdza, R. Ross.
14, E-the, McNeely, Portland, ballast, Mary Ellen, Britt, Boston, ballast, Odessa, Tatton, do do
Utica, Maloney, do do

CLEARED.

May 9, Daisy, Maloney, Boston, 1943 pkts 771 sleepers, R. Ross.
10, Jane, Clark, Boston, 2700 sleepers, Robinson & Glenn.
Alma, Williamson, Boston, 2135 sleepers R. Ross.
Unexpected, Simpson, Portsmouth, 2900 sleepers, R. Ross.
13, Harrie, McQuoid, Boston, 1094 sleepers, 1561 posts, Robinson & Glenn.

Philadelphia, May 13, arrd.—Julie Clitch, Maloney, St. John.
New York, May 10, eld.—bgo. Hesperus, Waycott, St. Stephens.

Picked Up

OFF Machias Seal Island, on the 14th inst., a large BOAT. Any person proving property and paying expenses, can obtain the same on application to
JOHN CONLEY,
Machias Seal Island,
April 16, 1873.

\$5 TO \$20 per day. Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars G. STITSON & CO., Portland, Maine. Apply May 14

WANTED. WE WILL GIVE MEN AND WOMEN Business that will Pay from \$4 to \$8 per day, can be pursued in your own neighborhood; it is a rare chance for those out of employment or having leisure time; girls and boys frequently do as well as men. Particulars Address J. LATHAM & CO., 292 Washington St., Boston, Mass.