

Telegraphic News.

New York, June 14.
A London letter charges that the Prince of Wales has been for weeks on a round of dissipation at Vienna, Pesth, Berlin and elsewhere, all of which performances have been suppressed by London papers. [This may safely be taken as "bosh."]
Gold declining to 116.

Paris, June 13.
The demand of the Military Governor of Paris for authority from the Assembly to prosecute Deputy Ranc, causes a profound agitation at Versailles.

London, June 13.
The new ministry in Spain in an evening's policy, says it will favor a speedy decision of Federal authority, restoration of discipline in the army, proclamation of martial law against the Carlist insurgents, liberty of the Antilles and suppression of slavery.

Madrid, June 14.
During the session of the Cortes last night, it was announced that the separation of Church and State was a part of the Government programme.

It is said that Ex Queen Isabella proceeds to Rome together with the Pope upon the prospects of the Bourbon family in Spain.

Berlin, June 14.
Emperor William of Germany continues in a very weak condition.

London, June 14.
The Pope has completely recovered from his late dangerous illness.

Vienna, June 14.
The number of visitors to the Vienna exhibition is far less than anticipated. The prices of living have been reduced as an inducement to visitors.

London, June 16.
Weather in England favorable for crops.

Paris, June 15.
The Assembly by an almost unanimous vote adopted a resolution ratifying the election of Ranc as Deputy from Lyons.

London, June 15.
The Russian army was within 100 miles of Kiviat May 20th, and the enemy was flying before them.

London, June 15.
The Sultan of Zanzibar has signed a treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade negotiated by Sir Bartle Frere.

New York, June 16.
Steamboat train from New London, on the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, was thrown from the track yesterday morning and three persons were injured.

Five are reported this morning at Navasota, Texas, loss \$200,000; New Haven, Conn. loss \$100,000.

At daylight this morning Mr. Almond Gordon, a farmer, living near Thomdike Station, Me., together with his wife and youngest daughter, were found murdered in one bed, and their little son, six years old, who was sleeping in a crib in the same room, was fearfully wounded, and the house was afterwards set on fire.

A younger brother of the murdered man is alleged that a disagreement about property caused the act.

At Calais, Me., yesterday, five persons were drowned by the upsetting of a boat.

The fishery clause of the Treaty of Washington will go into effect on July 1st, on which day the President will issue his Proclamation.

Fish and fish oil from Canada and P. E. Island will be admitted free at that date, but fish remaining in bond at that time will not be free of duty.

MR. C. J. M. BELLEW ON EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

At an entertainment given to about 2000 women of the labouring class, by the Rev. Father Nugent in the League Hall, Liverpool, on Wednesday night, the 28th ult., Mr. C. J. M. Bellew, the eloquent eloquist, who had that day returned from America, was the principal speaker. Mr. Bellew, who was received with loud cheers, said:

My countrywomen, my friend Father Nugent has called upon me to address you, and as you have heard, I have only arrived this very day from America, full of fatigue and thoughts of the great country from which I have come, and utterly unprepared to face such a meeting as this. In fact, for the last four months I have done nothing but face meetings, perhaps two or three times as large as that which I now see before me, and I thought that, on returning to England, I was returning to rest. This is the beginning of it (laughter.) However, there is no rest so sweet to any man, whose heart is in the right place, as the rest of feeling that he may perhaps do some little good to a good cause for his own labouring countrymen and countrywomen. (Loud applause.) And as it has been my privilege and opportunity to observe something of the condition of America and Canada, and more particularly of the Catholic condition of those two countries, I am sure my remarks will not be out of place if I just give you one or two ideas that have struck me as I have travelled along there. Now, my countrywomen, you know it is common here, and especially in Ireland, to say that you must emigrate to the United States. Only last Saturday week, when I left New York, the emigration agent in New York told me that during that one week alone, in the port of New York, no less than 10,000 emigrants had landed. But allow me to draw your attention to another dominion, the Dominion of Canada. In America you have immense opportunities, but just let me tell you that you have also immense expenses. In Canada you have immense opportunities, but in Canada you have small expenses and cheap living. (Loud applause.) We think of the United States of America, and justly, as of a very great and almost boundless country, but I

question whether there is one person within these walls now that will not be astonished almost when I say that the Dominion of Canada is as large as the United States of America. That is a fact that people do not have in mind, and that great dominion, belonging to this country, only wants opening up, only wants cultivation, only wants that which you can carry out into it, to make it become one of the greatest appanages of the crown of England. (Loud applause.) At the present moment there is an endowment being made by Sir Hugh Allan, of the great Steamship Company of which you may have heard, the "Allan" Line, plying to Quebec and Montreal, to carry out the Pacific Railway to run straight through Canada, the object being to open the highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific through thousands of miles, and bringing into cultivation thousands of millions of acres that at present lie unused. How is that to be done? How is it even to be carried out? Why, by one means only, and that is emigration. (Applause.) When I was lately in Canada, at the seat of the Government in Ottawa, some of the senators and members of the House of Commons there were pleased to give me a supper, at which various speeches were made and toasts given; and as I left the room that night one of the senators of Ottawa said to me, "Now, Mr. Bellew, when you return to England, don't forget to speak on behalf of Emigration to Canada." I have not forgotten it, by God's help. (Loud applause.) I would now, however, in my way, upon the very first day of my landing in England, to be able to come forward here and speak on behalf of that cause. (Applause.) Now, women, listen to me. In Canada, at this very moment while I am speaking, there are three or four great commercial gentlemen met together there for the purpose of building large cotton mills a few miles away from the City of Montreal. A gentleman who lived in the United States for upwards of forty years, conducting the largest cotton mills in the country, and who is in Canada at present, told me that in the whole country he never saw such water power as he brought to bear upon those mills, if they are built. "But," said I to him, "how are the immense mills you propose to build to be worked?" "By emigration," was the answer. By emigration! (Loud applause.) And one of the greatest mistakes—I speak it fearfully—one of the greatest possible mistakes made in Ireland, and in this country is the mistake of supposing that it is more difficult to emigrate to the United States than it is to emigrate to Canada. It is a mistake, for this reason—though in the United States you seem to earn larger wages, yet in Canada you can live for a very much smaller sum of money; and, in addition to that, let me tell you something you are not perhaps aware of. I believe I address here, as a multitudes, Catholics. (Applause.) I am very glad indeed to know that this movement has the support of Protestants. (Loud Applause.) Let us go together, hand in hand, in this matter. But in Canada you, as Catholics, have advantages which you cannot possibly have anywhere else upon the whole of that great continent.

AN EXTRAORDINARY REVELATION.—A remarkable story is told in the London Record by a clergyman who signs his name and vouches for the truth of what he says. It seems that the minister of a certain parish died a year or so ago, appointing as his executors two friends both of whom were ex-catholics in the British navy. Among his effects was a bulky package sealed up carefully and endorsed, "Inviolably sacred: to be destroyed." After mature deliberation, the executors decided that as faithful trustees of what their friend had left behind him, they could not destroy anything without at least knowing what they were destroying. So they opened the envelope and found therein two documents, one of which was a deposition from a Pope permitting the decessat to retain his position as a clergyman of the Church of England, though actually a priest of the Church of Rome; the other document contained a list of clergymen in the same diocese or vicinity, who were in possession of similar dispensations, and consequently to be relied on for sympathy and co-operation in case of necessity. If this statement was not made by a well-known and responsible clergyman, it would be set down as an obvious attempt at imposition.

The reports of the displacement of Judge Pugh, the appointment of Mr. Offey in his place, and resignation of Hon. Mr. Crawford from the ranks of the Government as published in the St. John Telegraph, are stated by the Daily News and Tribune to be "incorrect" nothing of the kind having taken place.

BRAZIL.—The conflict between the clergy and recent societies in Brazil continues to agitate the country. The ministry are gaining support for their policy. In the house the Premier made a speech, defending Pius Maes, and promised that energetic measures should be taken to prevent the bishops and Jesuits from interfering with the society.

BALLOU'S MAGAZINE FOR JULY.—The July number of Ballou's Magazine is already issued, and contains a variety of brilliant stories and illustrations. Among the list of contents are: The Pyramids of Egypt; Indian Life; English Inns and Club-Houses; Childhood; The Eleventh Hour; A Broken Voyage; Mr. Arundel's Daughter; Thole; A Song of Heaven; The Planet Jupiter; Master Freshly's Fourth of July—humorous views. Address Thomas & Talbot, 36 Broadfield Street, Boston.

A correspondent of the "Telegraph" writes that the Douglas Gold Medal has this year been won by Mr. W. G. Gaunce, of King's County, and that

Mr. E. M. Fenety has been awarded the medal of the Ammi Society.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN HUNGARY.—The London "Times" observes that the reception given to the Prince of Wales in Pesth lately furnished abundant proof that the feeling of admiration and liking for England has not died out in Hungary. Why is it that Hungary shows such an unaffected good-will towards England? There is a ready answer traditionally given—that the two countries are very like each other; and the answer is just, though the explanation which usually accompanies it is, happily, less exact. We are told that Hungary, like England, is an aristocratic country, a country of large landed proprietors, passionately fond of horses and of sport. If this is all, that could be said of England, it would be a very different country from what it is. Hungary, like England, has much more. No country in Europe has advanced more rapidly during the last quarter of a century. No city in Europe, and very few in America, have made such strides as Pesth has made in the same time. For nearly two miles, if not more, the Danube has been embanked, and piles of counting houses and warehouses arise beside it as full of business and trade in their proportion as the warehouses and offices that front the docks at Liverpool. Wide corn plains stretch away to the horizon—stretch away, indeed, along the valley of the Danube until the Euxine is reached. Western Europe has long drawn a considerable portion of its corn supplies from those plains, and nothing but the cost of carriage hinders Hungary from becoming a dangerous rival to the wine-growers of the Gironde. But Hungary is not only more than a land of sportsmen; it is, also more than an agricultural and industrial country. Its political history since 1848 has been such as should reassure those who are inclined to despair of any country as degraded past redemption.

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, JUNE 18, 1873.

Governor of Nova Scotia.

A telegram received last evening by Capt. Moody, lately placed at our disposal, intimates that—JUDGE JOHNSTON has been appointed Governor of Nova Scotia. His will probably leave England to-day, June 17th. This settles the governorship of our sister Province. The question now is who is appointed for New Brunswick? Has our present excellent Governor consented to remain another term in office?

THE SHORE RAILROAD.

We are happy to learn from prominent men of St. George, that a lively interest is taken by the people in that vicinity in the success of the projected "Shore Line Railway," and that the prospects of an early commencement of the work, are encouraging. The residents of that enterprising part of the County will no longer be left outside, as they have been heretofore, while plying their quota of taxes to build up other places in the Province, by attending their connection by rail with all parts of the Dominion and the United States. The Eastern Parishes of the County are rich in natural resources, particularly St. George and Penfield, where there is an abundance of valuable mineral deposits, such as silver, copper, plumbago and iron, gold has also been found, and last but not least, valuable building material, such as the Red Granite and free stone. All that is required in connection with the outer world by rail, and the capital required to develop these great natural resources will be forthcoming, and the magnificent water power now used for milling purposes, when the lumber is exhausted, which is rapidly taking place, will then be utilized for other and more remunerative business. A railway running through the districts named, will be of incalculable benefit to the residents of those sections of the County, and will add materially to their prosperity. It is probable, that those recently discovered deposits of red granite now being quarried will hasten the construction of the Shore railway—and that the inhabitants will do all in their power to attain a consummation of their hopes. The Shore Railway. We will refer to this subject in future issues, and aid in our humble way, to forward the project; in the mean time, we invite letters from correspondents upon the matter. The fact is—railways are a necessity of the age, and the enterprise and energy of St. George, will not suffer the work to lag. The Dominion and Local Governments have given large subsidies to other sections of the County, and as St. George is a most important part, it can and will justly claim like considerations.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT SEA.

Wm. Wallace, seaman, of Black's Harbor, while reaving the Topsail halyards of the Schr. "Easter," John S. Maloney, Master, off Mistake Island and Seal Island, on 11th June in the afternoon, fell from the main topmast a distance of 90 feet, falling first on the galley, then on the pump, and then on deck, breaking his right leg in two places and injuring himself very much across the kidneys and cutting his head in two places. Capt. Maloney immediately bore away for Lubeck, and ran all night through thick fog and heavy sea. Next morning brought Dr. Higgins, of Lubeck, on board and had the wounds on the head dressed, and got some powders to quiet Wallace and wash to bathe his leg. He delivered him at the Hospital here on the morning of the 13th. Hopes are entertained that he may yet recover under the treatment of Dr. Gove, and kind care of Mrs. Day, the matrons.

NEW BUILDINGS.—The frame of Mr. J. Watson's house on Edward Street has been raised and boarded in. Mr. Edward Stinson's cottage on Parr Street is a similar state of forwardness; and Mr. Hugh Gurney's cottage on Sophia and Parr streets is also being boarded in.

WELL DONE!—The "Union Advocate," of Newcastle, Miramichi, has a large new Press driven by steam, and has also a great variety of job type of the latest style. We trust the "well done" will be supplemented by a corresponding amount of extra patronage. Such energy and enterprise commands success.

The St. John "Weekly Tribune" has been considerably enlarged and improved. It contains the latest news and telegrams, and a large amount of reading matter.

NEW CARRIAGE.—Mr. Clarke, of the Railroad Hotel, has recently added to his stock of vehicles, a handsome double carriage, finished in the best style, from the manufactory of DeWolfe & Son, St. Stephen. He has also added to his stock of horses, and is leaving nothing undone to prepare for visitors.

The "Daily Tribune" of Saturday last has a terse and well written article on the "origin and history of the Academy of Music—the Gift Enterprise and the men who made it a success," and some capital articles on other practical subjects which interest the public. Its editor, Mr. Stewart, is most industrious in catering and writing daily to satisfy the insatiable appetites of the reading public, but he is equal to the task, and performs it, flow long his robust constitution will bear the strain, time alone will unfold. No one can form an idea of the amount of physical and mental labor required to conduct a daily journal, which has not a large staff of sub-editors and reporters.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.—In another column we have given a lengthy extract from a speech delivered by the celebrated orator, Mr. B. Hew, on the advantages possessed by Canada, as a home for emigrants. The eloquent lecturer had only that day arrived at Liverpool from America, and everything was fresh in his memory. He spoke from observation and a knowledge of the country, and undoubtedly did justice to the Dominion of Canada.

Our contemporary the "St. Stephen Journal" has lately published some excellent leaders on the necessity of manufactures on the St. Croix, and pointed out the facilities possessed for such purposes. In unmistakable language our contemporary shows that these advantages, inviting as they are, are not improved as they should be. Want of space prevents our publishing the articles referred to, but we heartily endorse the "Journal's" views, which are applicable to other parts of the county.

The Hon. the Minister of Finance, is expected home this evening by train, and it is to be hoped, he will be privileged to enjoy the pure air of our salubrious climate, and the quiet retirement from the active duties of office, for a few weeks or months.

THE NEW DOMINION MONTHLY for June is well filled with entertaining and instructive reading. Published by J. Dougall & Son, Montreal. Price \$1.50 per annum.

The property recently purchased by Mr. Odell is now occupied by the Messrs. McGrotty, who have opened the store with a large and select stock of dry goods.

We understand that Mr. James Bradley has purchased the large wooden building recently occupied by Miss McGrotty, and intends moving into it in a few days, and open the store with a selection of goods suitable to the season.

The refreshing rain of Sunday has had a beneficial effect upon the growing crops. The grass promises an abundant yield.

THE GRAND CONCERTS.—Several persons left here on Monday, in the "City of St. John," to attend the Grand Gift Concerts at St. John.

NO CREDIT.—The "Fredericton Express" accuses some journals in St. John of omitting to credit to those papers from which they copy. This "omission" has become a common practice with some journals in their epitomies of local news from various districts, and is of U. S. origin, as well as such headings as "personal," "gubernatorial," "resort duty" and other equally elegant Yankee phrases. They also adopt the United States system of orthography, and use of slang terms, such as "Br." when writing of a contemporary, and also publish sensational extracts which exhibit the worst side of human nature; they also blow their own horns, with a vengeance.

The "British Templar," printed at Woodstock, is to be discontinued, unless the Grand Lodge, which meets at Sackville, in July, decides to continue its publication. It does not pay.

Mr. Harris Hill killed near Scott's camp, four miles below McAdam Junction, on Tuesday night, four bears, each of good size. Some sportsmen evult over a take of four good trout; but this exploit of Mr. Hill is something like sport.—Carleton Sentinel.

An eel seven feet in length and six inches thick was found in the waters at Navy Island, St. John last week by Mr. Christopher.

Many of the settlers of H. Hervey, suffering from lung fever resulting from exposure in their new homes.

DIED.
On the 5th inst., aged 82 years, Mrs. Marga Whitaker, widow of the late Mr. John Whitaker, much respected by all who knew her.

At Glasgow, on the 17th of May, William C. Ry, Esq., in the 64th year of his age. Mr. Ry was a native of this place, but has for many years resided in Scotland.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

June 11, Linda, Evans, Eastport, ballast.
12, Anna, Simpson, Portland, do.
12, Esther, Maloney, Boston, do.
Utica, Maloney, do do.
May Ellen, Britt, do do.
14, Daisy, Maloney, Portland, do.
Edza Frances, Maloney, Boston, do.
Emma Penaberton, McQuoid, do do.
Alb-r, Williamson, Boston, do.
E Bowley, Morchie, Portland, do.
18, Harriet, Sheehan, Boston, do.

CLEARRED.

June 12, Antelope, Bannan, Boston, 1800 sleepers, R Ross.
13, Linda, Evans, Eastport, oil iron.
14, Harrie, McQuoid, Portsmouth, 2150 sleepers, R Ross.
17, Daisy, Maloney, Boston, 2100 sleepers, R Ross.
Calais, June 12, old—Esp. Hesperus, Wayco, Montevideo, lumber.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby notified not to neglect to take a Note purporting to be made by me in favor of the "The Mutual Life Insurance Company" for \$45 75 dated the 9th inst., as was entrusted into signing the same, and if received no value.

EDWARD GIBSON.

St. Patrick, Charlotte Co, June 11, 1873.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to me for Goods sold them out of my store, are forbidden paying any person but myself, or by my order.

JAMES BRADLEY.

St. Andrews, 17th June, 1873.

NOTICE.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, 4th June, 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given, that His Excellency, the Governor General, by an Order in Council, bearing date 30th of May 1st, has been pleased to order and direct that while Felt, for the manufacture of Hats and Boots, should be admitted free of duty under the Tariff, duty should be charged on all Felted cloth of every description.

By Command,
J. JOHNSON,
Asst. Commissioner of Customs.

June 18—31

Government House, Ottawa,

Friday, 6th day of June, 1873.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Inland Revenue, and under the provisions of the Act 33rd Victoria Chapter 8, intituled: "An Act to explain and amend the Act respecting the Collection and Management of the Revenue, the Auditing of Public Accounts," His Excellency has been pleased to Order, And it is hereby ordered, that the privilege accorded by the Order in Council of the 19th March, 1863, to goods, wares and merchandise, the growth, produce or manufacture of Canada, which had been exported beyond the limits of Canada of being reimported free of duty of Customs on certain conditions named in such order, be and the same is hereby extended and declared to apply to goods subject to duties of Excise, which goods may hereafter in like manner be reimported into Canada free of duty of Customs to the said several conditions mentioned in the said order and on the further condition that such goods on reimportation shall be warehoused subject to the Excise duties to which they would have been liable had they not been exported from Canada.

June 18th

W. A. HIMS WORTH,

Clerk Privy Council.

Government House, Ottawa,

Friday, 6th day of June, 1872.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by the Act 33 Victoria, chapter 3 section 29, intituled: "An Act to amend and continue the Act 32 and 33 Victoria, chapter 23, and to establish and provide for the Government of the Province of Manitoba" it is provided that such provisions of the Laws of Canada respecting the Inland Revenue, including those fixing the amount of duties, as may be from time to time declared by the Governor General in Council applicable to the said Province, shall apply thereto, and be in force therein accordingly.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Inland Revenue, and under the authority aforesaid has been pleased to order, and it is hereby Ordered, that all the Inland Revenue Laws of Canada in so far as they relate to the issuing of Licenses and the imposition of fines, penalties and duties on distillers, brewers and on spirits, malt and malt liquor, and all laws relating to the collection and management of Revenue derived therefrom, be, and the same hereby declared to apply to and be in force in the Province of Manitoba.

W. A. HIMS WORTH,

Clerk, Privy Council.

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