

Telegraphic News.

Ottawa, June 21.  
The "Gazette" contains the appointment of Hugh McDonald of Antigonish as President of the Council, and of S. Gibbs as Secretary of State. Mason's appointment is probable, but not yet made.

Certain offices in the Cabinet will be finally arranged after the first of July.

Gibbs is considered quite safe.

Toronto, June 21.  
Reports from Aurora, Fenton Falls and other towns, covering a stretch of over sixty miles, state that a thousand acres of timber, together with crops, fences, farm houses, barns, &c., are being swept away by fires.

London, June 20.  
The city of London gave a grand ball to-night at Guild Hall in honor of the Shah. Decorations were magnificent.

Three thousand guests were present, including the Prince and Princess of Wales, Czarowitch and Princess Dagmar, members of Cabinet and principal ambassadors.

The Shah on entering the Hall was presented by the Lord Mayor with an address in gold casket. The spectacle was one of extraordinary brilliancy.

London, June 21.  
The Shah of Persia visited Woolwich to-day and inspected the Dockyard Arsenal and Royal Military Academy.

Yesterday the "Great Eastern" was in lat. 53 deg. 45 min., long. 23 deg. 743 miles of cable had been paid out.

A fire broke out last evening on board the Cunard steamer "Marathon," now at Glasgow. The vessel was partially burned.

Paris, June 21.  
The Shah of Persia is expected to arrive in Paris on July 5th.

New York, June 21.  
Cholera has appeared at Washington, D. C., and Paducah, Ky., and the mortality is the easing at Memphis and Nashville.

Michigan, Mich., mining town of 800 inhabitants was burned Thursday, at which over 200 houses were destroyed and 8 lives lost.

Several sun strokes have occurred to-day. Sharkey, for the murder of Dunn, was convicted to-day in the first degree, but the Jury recommend him for mercy.

An explosion to-day of cartridges in Harsh Brothers' store, Dry street, New York, frightfully injured Nathan Harsh, three of his little sons, and the porter, and damaged the store.

Gold 115 1/2.

London, June 22.  
Steamer "Columbus," from Dublin, ran ashore near Holyhead, Eng. on Sunday. Fifteen persons were drowned.

By an accident on Saturday on the Midland Railway, a number of carriages were thrown from the rails. Several persons were killed and wounded.

London, June 23.  
Sir Henry Rawlinson of the Royal Geographical Society, is seriously ill.

At noon on Sunday, the "Great Eastern" was in lat. 53d 6 m., lon. 35d 52 m., with 1,055 miles of cable laid.

Paris, June 22.  
It is rumored here that the Crown Prince Frederick of Germany will soon assume the Regency.

London, June 22.  
The Pope is to deliver his allocution on Monday when the personal excommunication of King Victor Emanuel is expected to be pronounced.

London, June 23.  
The Khivan Expedition captured the fortress of Kesavash, on the left bank of Amu Daria river.

New York, June 23.  
Fires are reported at Cincinnati, loss \$90,000; Mount Morris, N. Y., loss \$80,000; Petaluma, Cal., loss 75,000, and Passaic, N. J., loss \$70,000. Two lives were lost at the Passaic fire, and one life at that in Passaic.

There were 53 deaths on Saturday and 52 yesterday from Cholera at Nashville.

The disease is especially virulent in Germany, 25 out of 42 cases among the Polish riflemen on the Vistula River proving fatal.

Gold 115 1/2.

Sharp Practice by a Lunatic.

The following appears in the "Putnam County Courier," N. Y. The writer saw two friends at Utica, near the Lunatic Asylum in that place. They were named Miller and Berry, both residents of Putnam County. After the usual salutations, both appearing to be perfectly sane, Miller took him aside and confidentially informed him that he was taking Berry to the Asylum. Then Berry took him aside and told him he was sorry to have the job of taking poor Miller to the Asylum. A good deal mystified, the mutual friend joined the party to see the thing out; and they first of all went to an hotel where they had some refreshments. Here Berry asked for a porter and wrote a letter, which the other two fancied he sent to the post office. It really was sent to the Doctor at the Asylum, and it had this statement:

"I shall bring to your institution for treatment a young man from Putnam county. His insanity has peculiar modes of manifestation, and during lucid intervals is not perceptible. While on the case he abstracted from my coat the papers given me by the authorities, and now asserts that he is going to lodge me in the institution. I thought I would write to you in advance, in order that you may be able to properly estimate his talk."

After dinner all went to the Asylum, and Miller, drawing out his credentials, handed them over to the doctor, who without looking at them, exchanged significant winks with Berry; and having conducted them to the apartment for new patients, he told Miller that he perfectly understood his case, and that

quiet was essential for him. Having seen Miller deposited, the other two returned, when Berry, who was the real lunatic, explained all his manoeuvre, and vastly enjoyed the joke. His friend, however, treacherously persuaded him to return to any some late passing word to Miller; and the doctor, now finding the true case, made an exchange of his prisoners.

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, JUNE 25, 1873.

HOW FIRES ORIGINATE.—The roof of Mr. Joseph Shaw's house was discovered on fire, about half past 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning, but by timely exertions and cutting a hole in the roof, the flames were extinguished. It appears that an old overcoat was hung in the attic, and the owner had left a card of matches in one of the pockets; the window was left open and the wind caused the coat to move against the wall, thereby creating a friction which ignited the matches, and set the coat in a blaze which communicated with the roof. There is no doubt that many fires originate through matches being left carelessly lying about, instead of being placed in a safe. Had the fire got away there is no telling where it would have stopped, everything is so dry, and but a limited supply of water.

MAN DROWNED.—On Saturday night last about 9 o'clock, a man named Reuben Duncan, of Mill Cove, Robinsonton, while passing down Fry's Wharf (so called) in company with a companion, slipped off a plank and was precipitated into the water. Being able to swim he struck out and his companion threw him two pieces of plank. The night being dark, he failed to catch the plank, and before assistance arrived had sunk. In a few minutes boats were launched and grappling irons used to recover the body, which had sunk within a few feet of the wharf in about eight feet of water. It being ebb tide, the body was recovered about midnight, and an inquest was held next morning by Coroner Gove, when a verdict was returned in accordance with the facts. Duncan was about 35 years old, and has left a wife and four children to mourn their loss. The wharf is very much out of repair, and should either be repaired or closed up, as it is positively dangerous even at midday.

Hon. Dr. Topper and Mrs. Topper arrived here by train from Ottawa on Saturday last, and drove out in his carriage to his estate "Highland Hill." We are happy to learn that Dr. Topper has recovered from his recent attack of illness, and trust that the pure and bracing air of our climate will thoroughly establish his health.

COMPLAINTS are made of trucks being left in the streets at night, endangering pedestrians. A lady and gentlemen were exposed to serious accident on Thursday night last through the negligence of a truckman who left his cart on the street. Church Lane is also obstructed by carts. A complaint made to Street Commissioner Hipwell will prevent such obstructions in future.

We direct attention to a notice of a "Furnished Cottage Wanted" for a Montreal family. We are informed that several families would adjourn for a couple of months here, prior to private lodgings and board can be furnished. By a little effort, this can, and we trust will be done.

Mr. Towson placed the large building, owned by our Brethren of the Mystic Tie on its foundation, Wednesday last in good order, not a pane of glass or portion of the plastering was broken. Since then he removed a small two story building from one of the wharves, to a site on Water St., adjoining the property purchased by Wm. Morrison, who also owns the building removed.

The Hon. S. L. Tilley and family arrived here on Wednesday last. We understand that Mr. Tilley will leave again to-morrow for Gagetown and proceed from thence to Montreal on official business. It is plain that the office of a Minister is not a sinecure, but that during recess his time is occupied with affairs of state.

MELANCHOLY.—The accomplished leader of the Orchestra at the Grand Gift Concerts, St. John, Mr. Charles Koppitz, died at the Victoria Hotel, on Sunday last. He was a native of Germany, but had resided in the States for upwards of 25 years, and was widely known as a celebrated composer of music, musician and conductor. His remains were conveyed by the night express train to Boston.

Street Commissioner Hipwell is doing a good work on the streets, several of them have been gravelled, and others cleared and repaired. He understands and performs his duties.

The University Examinations took place during the past week, and were reported to be satisfactory. Seventeen were examined for the B. A. degree, and several for M. A. As previously announced Mr. Gaunce, of Kings, won the Douglas Medal, and Mr. Fenety, of Fredericton, the Almon Medal; Mr. Parsons, of Woodstock, obtained the Mathematical Scholarship.

The Knezevia will be held to-morrow, 26th, when Prof. Harrison will read his Eucumical oration.

BARN BURNED.—A barn occupied by Patrick Dougherty, at Chamcook, and owned by Capt. S. Maloney, was destroyed by fire on Monday, 18th inst. It is supposed the barn was set on fire.

The Knights Templars of Portland and Bangor, with each a Band, visited the 25th occupants at St. John on Sunday and Monday last.

LARGE LAMB.—The Messrs O'Neil slaughtered a lamb on Friday last which when dressed weighed forty pounds. They intend shortly to supply the market with choice cuts from their mammoth ox.

It is reported that Scarlet Fever of a malignant type is prevalent at Woodstock and neighborhood. We have had a sad experience of the disease some years ago, and never knew it to be otherwise than malignant; many people assert that it is more fatal than small pox.

A large salmon which weighed 21lbs was caught at Sandy Point, in this Parish, last week.

The St. John Cricket Club have accepted the challenge of the St. Stephen Club, to play a friendly match on Dominion Day, 1st July.

Dr. Gove informs us that the young man Wallace, who was so seriously injured on board the Schr. "Fisher" a few weeks ago, is recovering.

WARM WEATHER.—Tuesday and Wednesday were the first really warm days this summer; the thermometer stood at 80°.

A seaman named George Rough, belonging to a ship now loading at Calais, died at the Marine Hospital last evening. He was a native of Scotland, and about 33 years old.

The Largest Railroad Shops in the World.

Located in Cheshire, one of the midland counties of England, and situated on the London and Northwestern Railway, some five miles from the distance between the metropolis and Liverpool, is Crewe, a small and insignificant town by itself, but a city of no mean importance when considered in connection with the vast works which it contains. The establishment which supports, and in fact, forms the town, the population and extent of which is about half that of Worcester, Mass., was originally laid down by George and Robert Stephenson, and is known as the Crewe Works, or, as it would be termed in this country, the shops of the London and North Western Railway. Here no less than six thousand hands are employed, building or rebuilding the two thousand locomotives used upon this longest of English railways, or working upon the two hundred and twenty engines which, it is calculated, are always at the works for repairs.

A correspondent of the Boston "Journal of Commerce" has recently visited this great factory, and from the graphic letter which he writes, we extract the following interesting particulars: He says that a most extraordinary variety of special tools is employed, among others several testing machines for trying the strength of materials used. Samples of every variety of material, and especially the boiler iron and steel, are submitted to these machines. For the proving of the iron for axles, there was a little machine in which a sample was submitted to a rapid series of torsional strains till it broke, the number of these, registered by a counter, being an index of the character of the iron. As an illustration of the attention to the smaller details of expense, a cleaning machine was running in the base shops, consisting of an endless belt studded with small magnets, which, passing through the mass of filings in an inclined trough, thoroughly cleaned them of all fragments of iron. A large number of mowing machines were in use for smaller work, especially such as finishing the heads of nuts and bolts, and many small bench shaping and slotting machines were running as many as 160 strokes per minute; engaged in a similar work, by using cheap labor (boys of twelve), the latter could compete with the former. Among other larger machines was one for grinding large plane surfaces, such as base and frame plates and side plates of tenders, in stead of planing them, the work moving in a trough containing water, and the whole arrangement being quite on the plan of a Daniels planer. Much smaller flat work was finished by grinding in machines arranged to produce a level surface by self-regulating attachments.

Perhaps the most remarkable thing in this part of the works was the huge lathe room, more than two hundred feet long, and filled with a double row of driving wheel lathes. Many of these were of eight feet swing, and of the heaviest description, carrying four cutters at once. A remarkable machine, near these, was a milling tool for milling out the inside cranks. All the engines have inside connections, the axles are forged solid and milled, instead of being turned out. The cutter of this machine was four feet in diameter and about five inches fall. There were here many other peculiar tools, such as a machine milling two key ways, exactly at right angles, at once, in the two ends of a locomotive axle. Also a wheel rimming machine, and another for slotting out in a proper curved form, the inside rims of locomotive wheels between the spokes.

A new process for making steel tires is here employed. The steel is cast in the form of truncated cones, the smaller end to form the outside of the tire. While still hot it is introduced to the horizontal hammers. These consist of a couple of enormous masses of iron, each running on a little track, and moved back and forth, by means of piston and rod, by a large steam cylinder behind each, the steam valves of each of which cylinders are operated by a common lever. By passing through two sets of these hammers, the steel is thoroughly worked up, and leaves them in the form of a thick disk. Carried from these, it passes to the striking part. This soon forces a hole through the disk, which being turned round and round, and over, becomes a thick ring. Again heated, it goes to another hammer. This hammer has a very heavy anvil, with a peculiar slope to one side, from which projects a stiff horn. Upon this horn the ring is hung. The face of the striking part is

formed to the slope of the rim and flange of the wheel, and as the workmen manipulate the wheel under its blow, slipping one portion after another of the rim up to receive the stroke, the whole tire gradually expands to the requisite diameter, and is ready to be turned on the inside and driven on to its wheel.

These details were noticed in but a small portion of the vast factory, but serve to give an idea of the completeness and magnitude of its construction and fittings.

A New Fire Escape.

A new extension ladder for enabling fire men and others to enter and escape from burning buildings was recently tested in the City Hall Park in this city. A ladder is set on a four wheel truck and is composed of sections ranging from eight to twelve feet in length, and stands independently of any building. The sections are mortised together and fastened with bolts and pins in a horizontal position. When secured they are raised perpendicularly by cog wheels and ropes, and the truck is made steady by suspended weights that may be increased at will. Two of these aerial ladders were experimented upon, the longest one of which reached 125 feet, was about three feet wide at the base and tapered to eighteen inches at the top. The rungs were a foot apart, and side fastenings were arranged to form a rail when the sections were united. It took seven or a half minutes to place the apparatus in working position. By means of block and fall on one of the sections a firm was hoisted in a canvas bag to the roof of the City Hall, and afterwards a load of hose was carried up, strapped to the joints of the ladder. The tests were quite successful, though rather abruptly terminated by one of the firm falling and sustaining severe injuries. The invention is the property of Mrs. Scott Uda, an American lady, the wife of an Italian gentleman, and was first introduced in Milan, Italy.—[Scientific American.]

SIR CHARLES GAVAN DUFFY.—A quarter of a century works wonders. It has left marvellous changes on the face of Europe. The France of to-day after passing through a cycle of Imperialism bears apparently some resemblance to the France of 1848, though it needs but a very superficial examination to show how widely different it is. Germany and Austria are unlike what they were in the year of revolutions as cases well be imagined, and even Russia has made surprising strides since then in the path of popular reform and social regeneration. Ireland alone seems to have made but little progress towards contentment and political calm since the year of Smith O'Brien's rebellion and its inglorious defeat at Balmagry. All the salutary reforms achieved in Ireland seem to have merely sharpened the desire of her discontent, and to have in a moderate degree only tended to remove her poverty. And yet we have only to follow the footsteps of the O'Connell and Martin period out of their own country to discover how fully they have profited by the progressive tendencies of the communities to which they have been transplanted.

It is barely twenty-five years ago since Charles Gavan Duffy ceased to be a rebel and a sedition manager in his native country. At this moment he is one of the foremost of Australian statesmen, and has recently accepted the order of knighthood from Her Majesty Queen Victoria. For one who was editor of the seditious "Nation," who shared imprisonment with O'Connell, who narrowly escaped sharing the fate of John Martin and Smith O'Brien this represents a truly marvellous transformation. Beside this the conversion of the late D'Arcy McGee into a loyalist is a commonplace. Even the thirty years which divided young George Currie's armed demagogues in favor of "non resistance et non loyale," and Sir George Cautious enjoyment of ministerial responsibility and a tarantule, mark the progress of a startling change from that of one of the foremost of Irish agitators to the ex Premier of a British colony and a member of the British order of knighthood.

Nor is Sir Charles Gavan Duffy the only one of his rebellious compatriots who have risen to positions of eminence in Australia. Speaking of his associates on the Council of the Original Irish Tenant League, the newly-made knight made in a recent speech, the following remarks:—"It may, perhaps, be accepted as some evidence that they were men not unfit for the work they undertook, that of seven or eight who reside in the Australian Colonies there are now administering justice as Australian Judges, and one has just laid down a permanent legal office to enter the Parliament of New South Wales in vindication of opinions which he cherishes."

RICH MEN IN THE UNITED STATES. The three richest men in America are William B. Astor, A. T. Stewart and Commodore Vanderbilt—all residents of New York city. Astor's wealth is mainly in real estate and its revenue; Vanderbilt's is mainly in railroad stocks and their dividends; Stewart's in goods, houses, stores, factories, lands and stocks. The aggregate wealth of each one of them is supposed to be somewhere between seventy five and a hundred millions, which looks rather heavy. Nobody knows exactly; they can't tell themselves within a million or two. Those who know most about their affairs put their figures highest, and say that the income tax returns of a few years ago, which showed each of them to be worth twenty and thirty millions, gave no proper idea of their real wealth. Astor lives in a three story brick house on a third class street; and Stewart lives in a marble palace on Fifth Avenue, more magnificent than any other residence on the American continent, and equalled by but few in any of

the great cities of Europe. Astor and Vanderbilt are New Yorkers by birth; Stewart is a native of the north of Ireland. Astor is a large heavy man of 70; Stewart is a medium sized rather tall and slender, of 73; Vanderbilt is a tall, slim handsome man of nearly 80, and straight as an arrow.

DIED.

At Chamcook, on the 1st inst., Sarah, wife of Mr. Daniel Craig, aged 48, leaving a husband and family to lament their bereavement.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

June 18, Emerald, Farrell, Calais, plaster, masts.

Live Oak, Fuller, Calais, plaster.

19, Olive Matilda, Waycott, ballast.

Matilda, Stinson, St. Stephen, mizze.

23, Jane, Clark, Boston, ballast.

24, Bloumer, McCarty, Portland, mizze.

CLARENDON.

June 21, Olive Matilda, Waycott, St. John, ballast.

23, Elizabeth Howley, Marcher, Boston, 2300 sleepers, R Ross.

25, Esther, Maloney, Boston, 2800 sleepers, Goodnow & Co.

June 21, sd—Bjoe, Hesperus, Waycott, Montreal.

Wanted in St. Andrews.

OR ITS VICINITY.

FOR a Family from Montreal, for July and August.

FURNISHED COTTAGE or comfortable rooms, with good board.

Address E. H. B., at the Office of this paper, June 25-1.20

Notice to the Public.

ON and after 1st July next, Canada Post Office will pass between Canada and the United States by affixing a one cent or twenty cent Stamp of the address side of the Post Card, not so prepared they will not be forwarded.

J. McMillan, P. O. Inspector.

June 23 31

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to me for goods purchased from Jas. Braley, out of estate, and are hereby notified to make immediate payment only to Patrick McGrath, my agent at St. Andrews.

St. Andrews, June 24, 1873. S. SHERLOCK

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 last, has been pleased to order and direct that while Felt, the manufacturer of Hats and Boots, should be admitted free of duty under the Tariff, do not be charged on all Felted cloth of every description.

By Command,

June 18-21 Asst. Commissioner of Customs

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 29, entitled "An Act to explain and amend the provisions of the Collection and Management of the Revenue, the Amending of Public Accounts and the Liability of Public Accountants." 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 certain conditions named in such order), and the same is hereby extended and declared to apply to goods subject to duties of Excise, which goods may henceforth in like manner be reimported into Canada free of duty, subject 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.

W. A. HIMS WORTH, Clerk Privy Council.

June 18th

Government House, Ottawa,

Friday, 6th day of June, 1873.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by the Act 33rd Victoria, chapter 3 section 29, entitled "An Act to amend and continue the Act 32nd and 33rd Victoria, chapter 2, 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 relating to 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 levying of Licenses and the imposition of fines, penalties and duties on distillers, maltsters and brewers and on spirits, malt and malt liquor, and all laws respecting 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.

June 18