Telegraphic News.

Montreal, Aug. 18.

The Hon. Henry Black, C. B., a jurist of the first rank, whose decisions, since his appointment to the Vice-Admiralty Bench, in 1841, have invariably been sustained in the English Courts, died to day, at Caconna.

The Hon. James McDonald, M. P., has been retained as counsel for the Canadian Government before the Fishery Commission about to sit at Halifax.

An accountant of Molson's Bank, Toronto, has absconded, having embezzled, $22,000, of which the bank will lose $18,000.

London, Aug. 18

The weather throughout England to-day is wet and unfavorable to crops.

A Cabinet despatch to Bayonne states that the Junta announces that 1,500 prisoners, a large number of cannon and much ammunition were captured by the Royalists at Berga.

New York, Aug. 18

It has been raining all day.

A letter from Rome says that the Syndic has posted up a notice prohibiting all persons under pretence of making pilgrimages, whether singly or in groups, from passing through the city. It is regarded as a fanaticism not to be encouraged, and as a means used for keeping up political excitement as well as being detrimental to the public health.

Gold, 115 ⅜.

Resources of Newfoundland.

A fund of information respecting the resources of Newfoundland, is contained in article published in the July number of "Black wood's Magazine." The writer shows that apart from its fisheries, worth eight millions dollars a year, the island has valuable agricultural and mineral resources, entirely undeveloped, and that the effect of a railway thro' the centre of the island would be to attract a population to advantageous spots along the line. The shores of the rivers are heavily timbered; or, where there is no forest, the grazing lands are excellent, and abundant signs of coal, iron, silver, and other ores have been discovered. The careful and elaborate examination of Mr. Alex. Murray, director of the geological survey of the island, has opened up a prospect which has already tempted speculators to take up land for mining purposes.

The mineralogical and metalliferous character of a large portion of the strata is now put beyond question. Mr. Bennett, the present Premier of Newfoundland, has been working a copper mine with great success, having turned out 600 tons a month. Latterly this mine has been found highly productive of nickel ore, which is worth some four dollars per metallic pound. A remunerative lead mine has been worked for some time, and indications of gold have been discovered. Gypsum abounds to a large extent, and rich specimens of galena and marble of every shade have been brought to St. John's from various parts of the eastern and western shores. At the present time, Mr. Murray is making a thorough examination of the coalfields of St. George's Bay, where he has also discovered magnetic ore, and the result of his exploration will be of the highest importance to the future prospects of the Colony. The existence of international complications would, in the opinion of the writer in "Black wood, interfere with the accomplishment of Confederation, even if the people were in accord as to its desirability. At the present moment there are about 12,000 British subjects living on territory which, being neither British nor French, cannot be protected nor legislated for by either power. More than half the shores of the island, from Cape Ray, its southern extremity, to Cape St. John on the north-eastern coast, are in this anomalous condition. No Englishman knows where he may and where he may not settle, without the liability of being turned out, by the French. The Surveyor-General's Office in St. John's is afraid to allot land to settlers, because no one knows where French limits are or what their rights are. The valuable timber and mines known to exist on the French shore also can not be touched by the British under existing circumstances. To surmount the French shore difficulty, it is suggested that those fishermen might be allowed the same privilege as the Americans, namely, the right to fish freely in all North American waters. But whether this course be adopted or not, the present unsatisfactory position of affairs must be remedied before Newfoundland can advance in the path of progress.

THE CANADIAN TEAM AT WIMBLEDON — A dinner was given at Richmond on the Thames a fortnight ago to the Canadian riflemen who went over to compete in the annual contest at Wimbledon! The Chairman was the eldest son of the Earl of Albemarle, Viscount Bury, M P., who is married to a Canadian lady, the daughter of Sir Allan Macnab. In proposing "Prosperity to our Canadian friends," Lord Bury said, with reference to the Kolapore cup, it was hardly fair that the colony of Canada alone should have to contend against a picked team from England, Ireland, and Scotland; it would be a more equal contest if the best shots of home kingdoms were formed in separate teams for each. Nevertheless the Canadians had taken the cup in 1872, and he trusted that next year a Canadian would take the Queen's prize. That ought not, however, to be the only colony which sent competitors to Wimbledon, and he hoped to see teams in future years from Australia, the Cape, New Zealand, &c. He thought something should be done to mark that occasion; we should give an Inter-Colonial cup, and leave the colonial teams to fight for it at Wimbledon. So this dinner would be the first of a long series to do honour not to Canadians alone but to men from all the colonies. Col. Peters, in returning thanks said the Canadians had everywhere received the most cordial greeting, and that night it had been repeated by the representatives of every branch of the service. Nor, indeed, had the Queen in any part of her great empire more loyal subjects than the inhabitants of Canada. The Rifle Association of the Dominion of Canada was formed on the model of that in England and the officers of the Association and the Riflemen of Canada esteemed it the highest prize which they could bestow upon marksmen to send them to England. The Hon. Arthur Kinnair, M P, Vice-Chairman, said that "separation from the mother country was not to be thought of."

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN TORONTO AND OWEN SOUND.—Direct railway communication was opened on Saturday between Toronto and Owen Sound, per the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway. The first passenger train arrived at Owen Sound from Toronto, at eight o'clock in the evening.

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, AUG. 20, 1873.

The Political Situation.

Since our last weeks issue, important, but not unexpected events have taken place. We kept the paper open on Wednesday last until five o'clock for a telegram of the Parliamentary proceedings at Ottawa, and just as the edition was struck off we received two telegrams stating that the "Governor General had prorogued Parliament "and that a Royal Commission would be issued to "inquire into certain matters connected with the "the Pacific Railroad Company; that the evidence "before such commission should be taken on oath. "That the Commissioners would proceed forthwith "with the enquiry, and transmit their report, to "Speakers of Senate, House of Commons, and "Governor General; on receipt of report Parliament would be summoned for despatch of business."

The prorogation appears to have given great offence to the Opposition, as appears from their indignant remarks, and insult to the Gov. General through the Messenger sent to invite the members to his presence. That the Grits were disappointed and annoyed, was to be expected. The Governor General has nothing to gain or lose, by the inquiry; and as stated by him in his reply to the memorial of certain members of Parliament, the advice upon which he had decided to act, was "unanimously" given by his Council; he said in his speech at Halifax "the men alone whom the "absolute will of the Confederate Parliament of "the Dominion may assign to me as my responsible "advisers can I give my confidence." This is as plain as the noon-day sun; the fact is, His Excellency has no political axe to grind, and he acted constitutionally and independantly, he desires fair play, nothing more for the accused, and they could only obtain justice by having the testimony on oath. It is to be presumed that a statesman of Lord Dufferin's acknowled ability and experience, is quite competent to decide upon what constitutional course he will adopt. He knows no "party," and is not like the malcontents hungering for office or power. It is but British justice to believe the Government innocent of foul charges preferred against them, until they are proven guilty by sworn testimony, and all who have nothing to gain, believe that the Cabinet are not guilty. The flimsy show of independence evinced by some newspapers which profess to be Government supporters, is seen through in their insinuations against the Governor General, and we question whether he either "reads or admires" them. It looks like "deserting" what they fear to be, a "sinking ship." The dictatorial and pompous effusions which they send forth, and their self-constituted influence which they arrogate to themselves, amuse, but do not affect public opinion. The Cabinet may well exclaim "save us from our friends, we know our enemies."

To conclude—it is possible that the Commission may ascertain that money was spent in the Election by members of the Government from their private purses, but not one dollar of the Dominion funds, Pacific Railway, or any other Public Work was used, as will be satisfactorily established on oath; it will also be proved that any money advanced from Sir Hugh Allen or any other person in Canada was paid back, and that no money was received from United States speculators. It would be interesting to know how much money was spent by the Grits for election purposes; it is probable that it would far exceed any expended by the Ministry.

THE GOVERNORSHIP.—The St. John "Globe" gives currency to rumors respecting the appointment of the next Governor of this Province, and mentions the name of a gentleman who is to get the position; it also alludes to other changes, facetiously observing, "At any rate the ST. ANDREWS "STANDARD, not having said anything on the sub-"ject is fair evidence that nothing has been de-"cided upon." That's the fact, for we know nothing of what is going on, except through the medium of well informed contemporaries. It is probable that no definite arrangement will be made until after the meeting of Parliament. Like some others we have a presentiment who IS TO BE our next Governor, and other appointments which we will make known at the proper time, a little in advance of self-important imaginary influential journals, who are "at sea" on the matter.

His Excellency the Governor General, and Lady Dufferin are in St. John. The citizens gave them a loyal reception, and intend giving them a Ball. We learn on authority, that owing to a change of programme, Earl Dufferin will not honor St. Andrews with his presence this summer as previously intended.

The Fire,

On Monday morning, was the most destructive fire which has taken place in St Andrews for many years. At a few minutes to 12 o'clock on Sunday night last, the inhabitants were aroused from their slumbers by the ringing of the fire bell and the appalling cry of fire! Flames were seen issuing from the roof of Messrs. O'Neil's building at the head of the Market Wharf, fronting on Water Street; the fire originated between Mr. James Stoop's premises and the lower portion of Messrs. O'Neil's building. Everything was so dry, that the flames spread with fearful rapidity, although the fire companies and engines were early on the spot, and the populace assisted, worked undefatigably; to save the buildings was impossible and their efforts were directed to confining the fire to the row in which it commenced, and playing on the buildings contiguous, which happily they succeeded in doing. Nearly all the goods and furniture were saved, excepting in the upper rooms of Mr. Stoops house, where the fire had made such headway that it was not safe to enter the rooms; Mr. Stoop's loss of personal property is considerable. The heat was so intense, that one time Mr. M. Paul's roof took fire, but was promptly extinguished by the intrepidity and daring of a young lad, son of Mr. James McKinney, who ran up the ladder and clambered along the roof with a small bucket of water. The Market Wharf has now but one building left, Mr. Wm. Hicks' store and dwelling, which owing to being a few yards distant from the Dougherty house, did not catch fire. The whole row of buildings were burnt to the ground by 2 o'clock, a. m., on Monday morning. The loss is estimated at nearly $5000. The buildings were insured as follows: Messrs. O'Neil's $800 in the Queen; James Stoop's $800 in the Queen; Mrs. Kearney's $600 in the Central; J. Dougherty's estate $600 in the Queen. The properties in the vicinity were in imminent danger as the sparks were carried to the roofs. Had the old Market House in the square adjoing Clark's Hotel and Mr J. S. Magee's store, caught fire, there is no doubt the principal part of the town would have been destroyed. It is high time that the old delapidated building was pulled down, and a new building erected on the site, which would answer for public offices and a large Town Hall, a building much needed as has frequently been expressed.

About 4 o'clock the cry of fire was again heard. A new barn on the hill near Mr. A. Lamb's residence, with upwards of five tons of hay, owned by Leonard Chase was in flames, which with its contents was burnt to the ground. As no person had been near the barn during the day, it is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

It affords us pleasure to state that the Firemen and populace worked splendidly. Where all did so well, it is almost invidious to make particular allusion, but we cannot omit noticing the able efforts of Revds. Messrs. Keay, Partridge and Kitson, Mr. Carnegy, of the Bank, and others who worked nobly in removing articles to a place of safety.

FOR ENGLAND.—The Hon. S. L Tilley, C.B. Minister of Finance, arrived last night from Ottawa, and with Mrs. Tilley left this morning for Quebec, to take the steamer for England. He expects to return in time for the opening of Parliament.

After some time of very dry and pleasant weather, rain commenced to fall on Tuesday, which will be of great service to the crops generally.

Hon. Dr. Tupper will leave Montreal to-day for St. Andrews.

Sandford Fleming, Esq., left here a few days ago to inspect the Intercolonial Railway.

Recent Geological Investigations.

H. Jules Marcou communicates some interesting geological notes to the French Geographical Society, gathered from various eminent sources, while preparing a new geological map of the globe, recently forwarded to the Vienna Exposition. In Spitzbergen, M. Nordenskjold has found (independent of the craystaline rocks (palæozoic, carboniferous, triassic and tertiary formations. An important fact, from its bearing on the history of earth, is the discovery of terrestrial flora dating from the tertiary miocene epoch, which show that the entire arctic polar region must have been covered with vast forests similar to those which now exist in the northern hemisphere far north as the borders of the tropic of Cancer. In Norway, peat deposits have been found in Andoe Island, one of the Loffoden group, which, like similar beds in Yorkshire, England, are of the jurassic epoch. The existence, in Russia, of an enormous triassic formation has been termined; this had, heretofore, by Sir Roderick Murchison and others, been attributed to the Permian system. In Syria and Egypt, continuous and extensive deposits of red sandstone indicate the homogeneous nature of the rocks of Asia and Africa. On the other hand, the most recent geological studies, made in New Zealand, Australia, and some of the Pacific islands, prove that Madagascar, in spite of its proximity to the African continent, appears to belong to a totally distinct formation which closely resembles that of New Zealand and Western Australia. In South America, MM. Musters and Pourtales have found a group of extinct volcanoes between the Gallegos-river, Cape Virgin and the eastern entrance of the Straights of Magellan.

M. Marcou considers the classification of stratified rocks, as generally laid down in modern geological treatises, as very imperfect and not justified except in a portion of the northern temperate zone. In the West Indies and California, and on the Missouri river, he states that the difficulties of classification augment in proportion as new discoveries are made. In the first mentioned part of the globe, for example, Dr. Wasgen has found, in beds of limestone a foot and a half thick, forms of fossils which are generally distributed in very different deposits, and which are supposed to belong to carboniferous, triassic and jurassic rocks. These evidences are not accidental, but are multiplied in Nebraska; Illinois, California, Australia and even in New Zealand.

—At the Boston Custom House, one day last week, the firm of C. F. Hovey & Co., paid duties to the extent of $102,461 in gold, the largest amount ever paid in a single entry.

—The first "civil damage" case reported in New York State was brought to trial recently at Ogdensburg, a woman having sued a liquor dealer for selling to her husband. The defendant paid damages and costs amounting to $40, saying that he had given his bartender instructions not to sell liquor to certain persons, among whom was the plaintiff's husband.

The Privy Council Unanimous as to the Policy adopted.

Every member of the Cabinet is responsible for the advice offered to the Governor General in favour of prorogation, the issue of a Royal Commission, and the early summoning of Parliament to weigh the evidence to be collected under that Commission, whether he voted in Council for or against that policy. On this point there can be no difference of opinion. But Lord Dufferin in his response to the memorial presented to him by certain members of Parliament lifted the veil, and disclosed the fact that the advice upon which he was about to act was *unanimously* tendered to him by his responsible advisers. We may infer from this fact that the unaccused members of the Cabinet are clear and strong in their belief that their incriminated colleagues are innocent of the things charged against them; that if an impartial investigation be had into the grounds of the charges, and the accused obtain a fair hearing in self defence, their innocence will be established to the satisfaction of Parliament and the country; and that as matters stann, such an investigation can be secured only by the issue of the Royal Commission.—[Daily News.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND THE COMMISSION.—Thoughtful, candid men, having no political axes to grind, will attach weight to the fact that the Governor General, who has nothing to lose or gain by the issue of the Scandal inquiry, and who is thoroughly familiar with Parliamentary life and government, is in perfect agreement with his advisers as to the superior fitness of a Commission composed of legal gentlemen of high character and authority to conduct the Scandal investigation. It is certain that His Excellency does not wish to screen the accused and has no intention whatever to infringe the rights of Parliament or abridge the liberties of the people.—News.

SUMMARY.

—On Tuesday morning the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of the Maritime Provinces, by a deputation composed of the Halifax Presbytery, presented an address to Lord Dufferin, in the Treasurer's office, Province building. His Excellency replied in appropriate terms.

Gen. Spinner is awaiting anxiously to hear from scores of Congressmen who have caused it to be announced in the local papers in their respective districts that they have covered their "back pay" into the Treasury, when in fact the records fail to show anything of the kind.

—A Memphis man insisted on having new cabbage for supper the other night, and cooked it himself, while his wife talked about the prevailing disease. Three hours after she was wondering whether she should wear black cashmere or bombazine for second mourning

—A few days ago a resident of Detroit was taken sick and sent for a doctor. The doctor left a prescription, and with it a request that one of the children should call at his office the next day and say how the patient was doing. A little girl came, and, when questioned, promptly answered: "Please, sir, father is getting better; he's broke the stove all to pieces this morning, and been a fighting mother, just like he used to!"

—A New England bank cashier, who sent to the treasury two legal tender notes, of the denominations of $500 and $100, perfectly clean and new but with a piece cut out of each got a sharp letter from Treasurer Spinner. He characterizes the mutilation of these notes as done with the fraudulent intent of raising other notes of smaller denomination to the value of these and decides that the notes shall be retained until the pieces cut out are returned or until the apparently fraudulent intention shall be satisfactorily explained.

A serious outbreak took place at Fukuoka in the province of Tsikusn on the 21st of June. Ten thousand men arrived with bamboo spears assisted by the former Damio's retainers attacked the government castle at Fukuoea. They readily effected an entrance and set fire to the building and destroyed all official books and papers. Six officers were killed and four are said to have died by their own hands. Three officers only, escaped and fled to Naga, six miles from Nagasaki. The telegraph line completed from Nagasaki to Tsikusn has been utterly destroyed. The houses of all the inhabitants of Hakata who refused to join the insurgents were burned on the 21st of June, but little blood has been shed so far. The rich merchants and native banks are plundered of all money that can be found.

THE PIRATES OF NEW YORK HARBOR.—The rapid increase of piracy in the harbor and along the river front of the waters of New York and Long Island shore is becoming a question of more than ordinary interest to our commercial shipowners and assignees, and certainly calls for the enactment of most stringent measures on the part of the authorities to protect our reputation among our foreign customers. It has "come to a pretty pass" when the river thieves can, in broad daylight, take possession of a vessel, beat off her crew, and remain by the ship until everything of value, even to the copper on her bottom, has been secured, and then pull quietly and unmolestedly away to some snug cove, impenetrable to the harbor police. This may all seem to the general reader as incredible; nevertheless, such a state of affairs as this exists, and the disgrace which it entails upon our much vaunted system of perfection of government will be wafted to the four corners of the earth.—[N. Y Herald.

Ship News

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS

ARRIVED.

Aug. 16, Matilda, Stinson, St Stephen, gen. cargo.

CLEARED.

Aug. 14, Odessa, Tatton, Boston, 2150 sleepers, R. Ross

Pointer, W. Patton, Portland, 1650 sleepers, R. Ross.

CARD.

Messrs. H. O'NEIL & SONS beg to tender their thanks to the Fire Companies and Citizens generally, for their kind efforts to save their property from fire, on Monday morning, 18th inst aug. 20.

REMOVAL.

H. O'NEIL & SONS respectfully inform their friends generally, that in consequence of their late Market having been destroyed by fire, they have removed for the present to the building adjoining the store of Messrs. Robinson & Glenn, where they will be happy to supply the wants of their numerous customers, and beg to return thanks for the patronage heretofore received, and trust by efforts to please, to merit a continuance of their custom.

H. O'NEIL & SONS.

St. Andrews, Aug. 20, 1873.

Riflemen, Attention!

SUBSCRIBERS to the CHARLOTTE COUNTY RIFLE ASSOCIATION intending to go to the PROVINCIAL COMPETITION at SUSSEX, on the 2nd September, will call on Geo. F. Stickney, Secretary of the County Association, who will furnish them with tickets.

St. Andrews, Aug. 20, 1873. 1i

NOTICE.

My wife BARBARA having left my house without just cause, I hereby forbid all persons trusting her or furnishing her with anything on my account.

ROBERT J. MILLER.

St. Andrews, 20, 1873 3ip

EDUCATION OFFICE, PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON, Aug. 11, 1873.

PERSONS intending to present themselves as Candidates for Teacher's License at the Examination beginning on the 16th of September next, are required to transmit to the Chief Superintendent forthwith, satisfactory proof of their eligibility, as specified in reg. 30 (1) of the Board of Education.

Candidates are also requested to give notice of the class of license for which they are prepared to undergo examination, and at which of the stations of examination they will present themselves.—reg. 30 (3).

THEODORE H. RAND,

aug 20 1i Chief Superintendent of Education.

Whitman's Threshing Machines.

Superiority is claimed for these Machines in the following points:

FOR Threshing and Cleaning more Grain, suitable for market, with less power and being more simple, durable, and less likely to get out of repair than any other machine in the market. For sale by

C. R. PIKE, Agent,

aug 20 8ipd Calais, Me.

Lime for Sale.

300 BARRELS first quality of LIME, are offered for sale low by

July 31. WM. HICKS.

For sale or to Let.

THE Two storey Dwelling HOUSE and Lot corner King and Parr streets. The property is pleasantly situated, and with slight repairs would make a pleasant residence. Possession given immediately. Apply at the

Aug. 6. STANDARD OFFICE.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the House and half Lot on Queen street, occupied by Mrs. Whittaker. The house is 32x 26 feet, a storey and a half high, with an L for kitchen. If not disposed of prior to 1st September next, it will on that day be offered at Public Auction, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

C. E. O. HATHEWAY,

August 6, 1873. Auctioneer.

Notice to the Public.

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

J. McMILLAN,

June 23 13 P. O. Inspector.

Original issues in Poor Condition
Best copy available