Telegraphic News.

London, Jan. 9.

Napoleon died at 45 minutes past 10 o'clock.

The Empress Eugenie weeps continually and refuses consolation; Louis, the Prince Imperial, who arrived after his father died, is prostrated with grief The Emperor's death was caused by embolism. It was so sudden that the last sacraments were not administered —the priest arriving after all was over. The body will be interred at Chiselhurst until it can be removed to France.

Universal sorrow prevails in London.

The London journals this morning publish highly laudatory obituaries of the late Emperor.

The Empress Eugenie and all the household of Chiselhurst were present at the bed side of Napoleon when he died.

The Emperor showed slight signs of consciousness towards the last moments, and spoke to the Empress twice in very feeble tones.

The last indication of life was a smile when the Empress knelt and kissed her dying husband. She was completely overcome by her emotions and fainted at the bedside.

PARIS, Jan. 9.

The news of the Emperor's death was received at a late hour this afternoon. It is not yet possible to estimate the effect here. The Imperialists are of course profoundly affected, and appear to regard the event as a final blow to their hopes.

London, Jan. 10

A dispatch from Paris says the news of the death of Naboleon caused great sensation in that city. There was a slight rise in French Rentes.

The Bonapartist Departures in the National Assembly left the Chamber upon receipt of the intelligence, and many will come to London, where the Prince Napoleon, Princess Mathilde and others are expected.

The news was received throughout the Province with great regret, and much sympathy is expressed for the Empress.

New York, Jan 9. Gold 112¼.

Another Iowa heir to an English estate Name not mentioned. Value, £40, 000,000 sterling.

Russia still indulges in the knout. About one hundred persons die under the punishment annually.

London, Jan. 12.

Guilford Onslow and Geo Whalley, members of Parliament, are summoned by Crown to appear in Court of Queen's Bench, 28th inst, for having in speeches accused Sir John Duke Coleridge of being engaged in a conspiracy against the Tichborne claimant.

The British court will be in mourning from 14th to 24th January for late Emperor.

It is reported that Prince Imperial has already assumed the title of Napoleon IV

The impression is gaining that the Emperor died from effects of chloroform administered to assuage pain.

It is said that the French Government will permit final interment of Napoleon's remains in France, if funeral is strictly private and deceased is buried as an ex-Emperor, and not as an Emperor.

The Court of Austria wears mourning ten days, for the late Emperor Napoleon.

New York Jan. 12.

Advices from Mexico say that Gen Cortina is stronger than ever. He is raising an army and will issue a pronunciamento taking possession of the Mexican frontier independently of the Mexican Government.

London, Jan. 13

An earthquake is reported in India, 114 miles north of Bombay, which destroyed a town, and fifteen hundred lives.

New York, Jan 13, P. M.

Four persons were killed and twelve badly scalded by a steamboat boiler explosion on the Alabama River yesterday.

Portions of the Illinois Central Railroad in Minnesota are submerged in snow drifts from two hundred to two thousand feet in length, and from five to twenty feet deep. Men are working day and night, and will probably succeed in opening the road within a week Many men and animals have been frozen to death. The weather is now moderating.

Gold 112¼.

THE PIPER AND THE POET.—The Ayrshire Advertiser tells a good story of a well-known poet who embarked not long ago at Oban in one of the Clyde steamers, having in his charge a party of ladies, en romte for Skye. There came on board, in full Celtic costume, the piper of the chief of that isle, with the "blushing honors thick upon him" of success from a piping competition at a recent Celtic gathering. No sooner had the boat started than the piper commenced to stride the deck, as if "monarch of all he surveyed," deafening all on board with melody or discord, according to taste. Our poet and his party were of those to whom the piping was sheer pain. For a time they suffered patiently, in the hope that the piper would, ere long, exhaust himself. But as his vigor seemed to grow by exertion, the poet tried to bribe him to silence by two half crowns, equivocally praising his performance, and hinting that was enough for the present. "Na—na," said the piper indignantly, "she doesna play for siller, an' she'll no stop for siller," and strode off majestically, playing louder than ever The continued noise being all but intolerable, the poet finding money of no effect, tried what sympathy would do, and standing in the piper's path, entreated him to desist as one of the ladies was sick. The piper, a little cross, replied, "If the lady be sick, she shou'd take a tram'.—moving off blowing defiance from his pipes to all creation—a rejoinder received with roars of laughter from the passengers on deck.—The ladies, in despair, retreated to the cabin; and after a time, the poet finding both money and sympathy of no avail, thought he would try a little "chaff," so, accosting the piper for the third time, said,—I believe the bagpipes are a first rate thing for frightning rats away from any dwelling.—to which the piper drily replied, "It is well known to all well informed persons that vermin hate the bagpipes, specially 'lowland' vermin!" and on he went with his pipes more loudly screeching and their bright ribbons flying defiantly about his head and shoulders, as if his clan had gained some great victory.

STEEL STEAMSHIPS.—A company in New York is establishing a line of steel steamships between New York and Havana. Two of the new vessels, built in Great Britain, arrived in New York last week. They are expected to make sixteen knots, or upwards of eighteen miles an hour. The advantages of steel over iron in ship building are: 1st, it is much lighter in proportion to strength, and all the weight saved from the vessel can be added to its burden. 2d, it is stronger and more elastic, and consequently less likely to receive serious injury from collision. 3rd, probably it will last longer.

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, JAN 15. 1873.

SCHOOL MEETING.

A meeting of the Ratepayers of District No. 1 Parish of St. Andrews, was held in Number One School House on the 9th January, 1873.

The meeting was called to order by C. E. O. Hatheway; Geo. F. Stickney duly elected Chairman, and C. M. Sills, Secretary, who read Sections 27 and 45 of the School Act.

The Secretary of the Trustees laid on the table Accounts of Trustees and Report for past year.

On lots being drawn, Mr. Hatheway was found to be the retiring Trustee. The meeting then unanimously re-elected him.

W. B. Morris was elected Auditor for the current year.

The Secretary read the Report of the Trustees for 1872, and also the report of the Auditor.

Moved by Mr. Lorimer, seconded by Mr. Algar that report be adopted. Carried.

In reply to a question, it was stated that the Grammar School was under the control of the Trustees, and that the aggregate sum expended on the School was $450 for teachers salary and rent.

Mr. Hatheway asked for a vote of $1775 for Salaries, rents, and other expenses of schools for the current year. It was moved that the sum asked for be granted, to which Mr. C. M. Gove moved as an amendment that $100 be devoted to School purposes the present year, seconded by Dr. Gove, who afterwards withdrew, and the motion was seconded by Capt. Maloney. Upon a vote being taken, fifty-two were in favor of $1775 and thirty-four for $100. The larger sum was therefore carried.

Mr. Hatheway also asked a vote of $1225 to cover liabilities and towards repairing and fitting up school buildings. Carried.

[The Trustees got all they asked for.—Ed Stand.]

Moved—That Trustees be required to insure school buildings. Carried.

Moved—That the Trustees be authorized to remove No. 1 School House on to a suitable site, and dispose of lot on which it now stands, provided no additional expense to the District be incurred.

Moved—That the Trustees be authorized to allow R. Peacock such additional sum as they may think proper, in case he suffer loss by removing the school building, now under contract.

Moved—That it is the opinion of this meeting the Trustees should put the law into immediate force against those who have not paid the School Tax.

Moved—That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Trustees for the able manner in which they conducted the school affairs of the District for the past year.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the Chairman, Mr. Stickney, and the Secretary, Mr. Sills, for the manner in which they conducted the proceedings of the meeting, which passed unanimously.

To the politeness of the Secretary, we are indebted for the foregoing synopsis of proceedings; the Report of the Trustees will be found in extenso on our first page. It is a document worthy of a careful perusal by the Ratepayers, as it gives a full and correct resume of their proceedings for the year just ended.

From it, will be gathered the difficulties and annoyances they had to contend with at the outset—the great amount of labor and time required to inaugurate a system entirely new to the Trustees and people, and at the time, not generally popular—the large outlay and amount of personal liability incurred by the people's representatives, the Trustees—and all successfully and economically carried out by them. It is not surprising then, that their Report was unanimously adopted, and that the thanks of the Ratepapers at the meeting were conveyed to the Trustees for "the able manner in which they had conducted the school affairs," or that Mr. Hatheway, their Chairman, was unanimously re-elected; this act alone, endorsed their management, and it does more, it shows that whatever opposition there might be, it was more personal than against the Law, and that after all, they possessed the confidence of the people. The meeting at times was a little stormy, as any gathering will be where misapprehension exists, and information is sought, but the great heart of the people beat in response to the acts of the Trustees, and these little pulsations of inquietude were met in such a kindly and explanatory spirit, that the storm cloud broke away, and the bright sunshine of satisfaction and good feeling shed their rays around and all went off harmoniously.

Now that the Trustees have the experience of the first year to guide them in future, it is to be hoped that the heaviest portion of their labor is over, and that they will receive the hearty aid and co-operation of the people in smoothing the way for that grand and philanthropic policy of educating the youth of our land in free non sectarian schools. Looking at other Districts, the people here are highly favored in having such light demands made upon their purses in support of free education. To those of moderate means it must be acceptable, as it is the more wealthy class who are bearing the burden.

The fourth Lecture of the course, will be delivered on Thursday evening in the Episcopal Sunday School room, by the Rev. R. E. Smith, on the "Catacombs of Rome."

THE CONCERT and Tea Soiree under the auspices of the "Amateur Band," to be held this evening in Gove's Hall, promises to be an interesting affair. The Band have made ample preparations for guests, and have been practising a number of beautiful pieces under their instructor, Mr. Foster. We trust they will be well patronized —they deserve to be, as they have spent a large amount of time and money in the purchase of instruments and for tuition, as much for the pleasure of their fellow townsmen as their own gratification, and the progress they have made, is creditable to their instructor and themselves.

SHIPPING.—The last Yarmouth "Herald" furnishes its annual return of the shipping owned at that Port on the 1st of January, the tonnage of which amounts to 95,932 tons. During the past year Yarmouth added to its list 21 vessels of 14,800 tons; during the same period 20 vessels of 8,788 tons were sold, and 21 vessels of 7,354 were lost, still it is far ahead of any town of its size in the number of vessels owned. In 1833 St. Andrews owned more tonnage than Yarmouth did in 1840, as shown from the following official returns:

1833	St. Andrews	124 vessels	10,900 tons.
1840	Yarmouth	121 "	10,541 "

It is probable that Canada will have a large addition to its population this year. The Belgian Minister at Washington, M. Delfosse, has visited Toronto, for the purpose of enabling him to form an opinion of the advantages offered by Canada to those of his countrymen who may desire to seek a home in this country. He has formed a most favorable opinion of Canada, and has received encouragement to induce his countrymen to emigrate to the Dominion.

CUSTOMS' BOAT.—For some time past, it has been in contemplation to purchase a boat for the Department at this Port, to prevent smuggling in this vicinity; the town itself does not require it so much as some places in close proximity; however the Boat is to be purchased.

FALSE REPORT.—Some evil disposed person having circulated a report that Mr. James Bradley was confined to his house from Small Pox, he has requested us to state that the report was false and malicious. He was confined to his house for a couple of days only from a severe cold, but has recovered.

We are happy to announce that the Small Pox patients are nearly recovered; one new case is reported.

It is currently reported that there are to be two trains a day to St. Andrews, a regular and a lumber train. The official notice published by order of the Manager in these columns, dated 8th inst., only mentions one train daily.

Hon. S. L. Tilley, Minister of Customs, arrived at St. Stephen on Saturday on a visit to Mr. Clipman. As he is required to return to Ottawa immediately, on account of important business awaiting him there, he will not be able to visit St. Andrews.

The Annual Meeting of the New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society, being the 53rd Anniversary, was held at St. John, on Friday evening last. The President, Dr. Botsford was not present from illness, and Mr. Russell, the Agent of the Society, was absent, having been detained at Moncton, owing to some trouble with the railway trains. The meeting however is reported as a spirited one, and the speeches were instructive and interesting.

NEARLY FROZEN TO DEATH.—The Schr. "Margaret Ellis," Crowell master, from Truro for Eastport, laden with potatoes and wood, being unable to reach her destination, put into Fort Lawrence. The master having left for a few days, and, by delay in running of trains, failed to return at the appointed time, two of the hands came to Amherst on Friday evening to obtain tidings from him. They were steady young men named Wm. McLellan, of E. Walton Hants, and Oscar Crowell, of Onslow. Having waited for the arrival of train they left on foot at 1 a. m., for the vessel, but in the blinding storm lost their way on the marsh. Exhausted and benumbed they tried to obtain shelter in barns, but could only effect an entrance to the third one tried, after pulling off a loose board. They dug through snow and hay and made a pit in which, with the snow drifting through the chincks, they passed through the remainder of the night, each striving to keep up circulation in the others feet. McLellan was so benumbed that he felt content to remain there, and had almost to be forced out by his comrade. They had great difficulty in getting his frozen feet into the boots which were also frozen stiff, and after great effort made their way to Hamilton's Hotel, where they received every attention. Under the skillful treatment of Dr. Tupper he is recovering; but had he been alone he would certainly have perished.—[Amherst Gaz.

A WEALTHY PAUPER.—A short time ago, Mary Donovan, who had been an inmate of the Poor House for nearly three years, died at the Poor House in Chatham. Upon searching her effects the following current and uncurrent funds were discovered:—One Norwegian 12c piece, four cents, nine sovereigns, one £1 Bank British North America note; two $1 Bank New Brunswick notes, four $5 Fredericton Bank notes, twenty-eight 3 shilling pieces, 108 English Shillings, ten 5 franc pieces, 5 Mexican Dollars, 3 Spanish dollars, 1 Bank of England dollar, 7 old smooth half dollars, 6 American half dollars, 11 Bank tokens of 60 cents each, three 48c pieces, four 5 cent pieces, 5 smooth pistorines, 1 American 25 cent piece, two 50 cent pieces, four $1 Notes Bank Fredericton, three $1 Bank Westmorland, two $2 do, one $4 do., nine $1 Central Bank notes, one £1 do., twenty-four $1 Commercial Bank notes, five $1.50 do., twenty seven £1 do., one £2 do., 17 old pennies, 11 old coppers, and $13 46 in good due bills.

Total amount of current funds,	$125 97
" " uncurrent,	175.50
" " due bills,	13.46

Leaving an amount more than sufficient to pay all expenses of her keep, &c., during the three years she was an inmate of the Poor House. The balance will be paid over to certain parties as wished by the deceased.—[Advocate.

Desecration of the Graveyards in the Crimea.

Brigadier General Adie's report of the perfect preservation of the tombs and graveyards which contain the remains of the British soldiers who fell during the war, is flatly contradicted by a writer in the London "Times" who has recently returned from a Crimean tour. Instead of these sacred resting places of the fallen brave being carefully preserved, they are, according to this eye witness, lamentably neglected—so much so that it is scarcely possible to find a single tombstone which has not been mutilated by the Tartars, crosses appearing to have been regarded by these barbarians with special detestation; while in many cases the bodies have been dug up, probably in the hopes of finding articles of value, and the bones left scattered in all directions Considering the pride with which Britons still recur to that great conflict and its issue, such neglect is unaccountable as well as unpardonable. The Russian Government, according to Gen. Adie, is doing its utmost to protect the graves from the ravages of these infidels, but it seems unreasonable to expect it to be very careful to perpetuate the memorials of the gallantry and devotion to which it owed its humiliation.

THE CLIMATE OF MINNESOTA.—At this bitter season, it may have a warming effect to read about the Minnesota winters. The (St. Paul Despatch) praises greatly the Spring, the summer, and the Autumn of those regions, but admits that the Winter there is "abominably cold," and thus graphically describes the process of being frozen to death in Minnesota: —"The bitter cold does not chill and shake a person as in damper climates. It stealthily creeps within all defences, and nips at the bone without warning. Riding along with busy thoughts, a quiet pleasurable drowsiness takes possession of the body and mind, the fences grow indistinct, the thoughts wander, weird fancies come trooping about with fantastic forms, the memory fails, and in a confused dream of wife and home the soul steps out into oblivion without a pang or regret." The plain English of this is that one may be frozen to death more pleasantly in Minnesota than anywhere else in the world.

DR. LIVINGSTONE AND THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.—Our readers are aware that it is thought the recent denunciations of the slave trade and traders by Dr. Livingstone will prevent the intrepid traveller from getting to the East Coast It is consequently thought desirable to send an expedition up the Congo at once, to explore that river and meet the Doctor. Dr. Gassfield, the glacier explorer, is to head the expedition. The gentleman has subscribed £1,000 to the fund, and there is every prospect of the requisite amount being raised.

CUBA.—A correspondent of the "Herald," writing from the battle field of Viamonnes, in Cuba, where the Spaniards lately defeated the Cubans, gives a terrible picture of the horrors of the war now decimating that island. No prisoners are ever taken. The enemy's wounded left upon the field are all slain by the victors. Their throats are cut; arms and legs are cut off; in some cases the top of the head cut off with a machete—a large heavy knife resembling a broadsword; and, in some instances, the bodies are too shockingly mutilated for description. Such treatment of wounded men is a disgrace to civilization.

There was a serious riot on the 3rd instant at Lurgan (a market town of Ulster) Ireland, between the constabulary of the place and a number of Orangemen. The policemen interfered to prevent a parade, but were resisted by the Orangemen, and several of the leaders in the disturbance were arrested. Many blows were exchanged, but it is not known whether any one was dangerously injured. The disturbance created tremendous excitement in the town. The streets were filled with excited crowds, and it was only by the prompt, energetic action of the authorities that a general riot was averted.

IS IT TRUE?—It is reported that a man answering to the description of Meehan, for whose arrest a reward is offered, stopped at Reid's, below town on Friday night 3rd, and from there pursued his way down through Lincoln. Mr. Reid is positive after reading the description given of Meehan, that the person whom he saw, answered to it in every particular.—[Farmer.

A NEW CHURCH.—A church is to be erected in the Spring, at the mouth of the Nashwaak, near the Depot of the Riviere du Loup Railroad. The lumber for the church is already on the spot, and work will be commenced as soon, as the frost is out of the ground.—[Ibid.

SUMMARY.

Mr. John Livingston, formerly of the "Daily Telegraph," is now editor of the "Moncton Times."

Halifax has, it is reported, even a worse case on hand in the Internal Revenue Department, than the Brown Custom House difficulty in St. John.

—A despatch from Fredericton announces that Mayor Gregory was re-elected yesterday by 110 majority over Mr. G. F. Fisher

—A young man named Rattray, engineer in Anderson's mills, Straight Shore, was badly scalded about the face and neck yesterday, while he was fixing the exhaust pipe of the boiler.

—The Epizootic has broken out once more in St. John, and several of the horses that had previously suffered are once more victims Several cases were reported last week, and the Veterinary surgeons are once more in demand.

—Fires at Parrsporo recently destroyed a house belonging to Mr. W. Painney, and another owned by Mr. Jas Tait, keeper of the Apple River Lighthouse, was damaged slightly.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of

WADDELL & STOOP,

has been dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will in future be conducted by JAMES STOOP; all debts due the said firm will be received by him.

FRANCIS WADDELL,
JAMES STOOP.

St. Andrews, Jan. 14, 1873.

Executors' Sale.

To be sold at Public Auction, on the 12th day of February next, at the Public Landing in St. Stephen, County of Charlotte, at 11 o'clock A. M., for payment of the debts of the late A. Duncan Styles, of Dumbarton in said County, deceased, in consequence of a deficiency of the personal estate of the deceased for that purpose, pursuant to a License obtained from the Court of Probate of said County:

THE right, title, and interest of said A. Duncan Styles at the time of his death to the lands and premises following, that is to say,—a certain lot of land containing one hundred and thirty five acres more or less, and bounded Easterly by the highway leading through Dumbarton, Southerly by lands owned by William Towl, Westerly by the Grimock Settlement lots, and Northerly by the King property (so called,) also a Mill site and Privilege on the Dam on Digdeguash stream, as occupied by the late A. Duncan Styles in his lifetime.

Dated St. Andrews, January 10th, A. D. 1873.

NATHAN SMART, Executor.

CONCERT

AND

TEA SOIREE,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

"ST. ANDREWS AMATEUR BAND,"

WILL BE HELD IN

GOVE'S HALL

ON

WEDNESDAY EV'G., 15th INST.

Tea on the Table at Seven o'clock.

An opportunity will be afforded to

"Trip the light fantastic,"

AND

"A general good time may be expected."

TICKETS:—For Tea 37½ cents each. For Tea and Dance $1.25 per couple.

To be had at the stores of J. S. Magee; J. F. Mulligan, G. F. Stickney, and at the door.

JAS K. AUGHERTON,
St. Andrews, Jan. 8, 1873. SEC'Y.

NOTICE.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

Ottawa, Dec. 27, 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given, that His Excellency, the Governor General, by an Order in Council, bearing date the 26th instant, and under the authority vested in him, by the 2nd Section of the 34th Victoria Cap. 10. has been pleased to order and direct that the following articles be transferred to the list of goods which may be imported into Canada free of duty, viz:

Felt, Cotton and Woollen Netting and Flush, used in the manufacture of Gloves and Mitts.

By Command,
R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
jan 8 3i Commissioner of Customs.

Original issues in Poor Condition
Best copy avail