

# The St. Andrews Standard.

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Æ VARIIS SUMENDUM EST OPTIMUM.—Cicero

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No 3

SAINT ANDREWS NEW BRUNSWICK, JANUARY 15, 1873.

Vol 40

**BANK OF**  
**British North America.**  
Head Office—London, England.  
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Every Day from 10 a. m., till 3 p. m.

JAS. S. CARNEGIE,  
AGENT, St. Andrews.

## Poetry.

### SATURDAY NIGHT.

Placing the little hats all in a row,  
Ready for church on the morrow, you know,  
Who but a mother knows where to begin?  
Washing wee faces and little black fists,  
Getting them ready and fit to be kissed,  
Putting them into clean garments and white,  
That is what mothers are doing to-night.

Spraying out holes in the little worn hose,  
Laying by shoes that are worn through the  
toe,  
Looking o'er garments so faded and thin—  
Who but a mother knows where to begin?  
Changing a button to make it look right—  
That is what mothers are doing to-night.

Calling the little ones all round her chair,  
Hearing them lip forth their soft evening  
prayers,  
"Whine" them stories of Jesus of old,  
Who loves to tuck the lambs to his fold—  
That is what mothers are doing to-night.

Creeping so softly to take a last peep,  
After the little ones all are asleep:  
Anxious to know if the children are warm,  
Tucking the blanket round each little form:  
Kissing each little face rosy and bright—  
That is what mothers are doing to-night.

Kneeling down gently beside the white bed,  
Lowly and meekly she bows down her head,  
Praying as only a mother can pray,  
"God guide and keep them from going astray."

**THE CHRISTMAS TREE.**—The Christmas  
tree is doubtless of German origin. Though  
in its present form it is comparatively of recent  
date, yet its pagan prototype is a very  
high antiquity. The early Germans received  
of the world as great trees whose roots were  
hidden deep under the earth, but whose top  
flourishing in the midst of Valhalla, the old  
German paradise, nourishing the stag goat  
upon whose milk fell heroes restored their  
selves. Yggdrasil was the name of this tree,  
and its memory was still green long after  
Christianity had been introduced into Ger-  
many, when much of its symbolic character  
was transferred to the Christmas tree. At  
first fitted up during the Twelve Nights in  
honor of Bertha, the goddess of spring, it was  
subsequently transferred to the birthday of  
Christ, who, as the God-man, is become the  
"resurrection and the life." The evergreen  
fir tree, an emblem of spring time, became the  
symbol of an eternal spring. The burning  
lights were to illuminate Him who is the  
"light of the world," and the gifts to remind  
us that God, in giving His only Son for the  
world's redemption, conferred upon us the  
most priceless of all gifts. This symbolism  
extended also to the most usual of Christmas  
presents, apples and nuts; the former being  
considered as an emblem of youth, the latter  
as a profound symbol of spring, while the  
"bley's legs" relate to Saturn, who devoured  
his own children, and the Knechtel to the  
under stones of Thor.—From "Christmas  
throughout Christendom," by O. M. SPENCER,  
in Harper's Magazine for January.

**HARD AT THE BOTTOM.**—A country laird  
riding in an unfrequented part of Kirkcubright  
shire, came to the edge of a marsh,  
which he considered not quite safe to pass.  
Observing a peasant lad in the vicinity, he  
hailed him, and enquired if the bog was hard  
at the bottom. "Oo, ay, quite hard," respon-  
ded the youth. The laird passed on, but his  
horse began to sink with alarming rapidity.  
"You rascal," shouted the laird to his mis-  
fortunate servant, "did you not say it was hard at  
the bottom?" "So it is," rejoined the rogue,  
"but ye're no half-ay till't yet."

## First Annual Report OF School Trustees, District No. 1, ST. ANDREWS.

The Trustees in compliance with the Law, and for  
the information of the inhabitants of the Dis-  
trict, beg to submit the following Report for the  
year ending 9th January, 1873.

Having in view the advantage of opening the  
Schools in the District as early a day as possi-  
ble, and to secure to the District a fair quota of  
the County fund, the Trustees immediately after  
their election to office on the 13th January last,  
proceeded to ascertain as near as possible, what  
school accommodation would be required, and  
what buildings and furniture were owned by the  
District. They found it necessary to provide im-  
mediately for 339 pupils. The district owned no  
buildings or property whatever, with the excep-  
tion of the Parish School building, with 40 desks  
and benches. After spending much time endeavor-  
ing to find suitable rooms, they rented three,  
the best that could be obtained, and by the kind-  
ness of former teachers loaning for a time such  
furniture as they owned, the Board was en-  
abled to provide temporary accommodation, so as  
to open the Schools on the 24th January last.  
They immediately advertised for Teachers, en-  
gaged five, and notified the children to appear for  
classification on the 22nd and 23rd January, when  
320 received permits.

The Directors of the Grammar School having  
made proposals to place that school under con-  
trol of Trustees, they gladly availed themselves of  
this offer, thus securing the use of that building and  
furniture, at the moderate rent of \$50 per annum;  
it was accordingly opened for admission of Pupils  
on the 29th January. In addition to the regular  
studies at Grammar School, a French class for  
young ladies was taught during a portion of each  
day.

Finding it difficult to obtain at once regulation  
furniture for all the Schools, they procured 24 single  
desks with seats, and purchasing the desks owned  
by former teachers, from these, and such material  
as could be readily obtained at that season of the  
year, they had manufactured very good double  
desks; these with chairs enabled the Board to  
seat comfortably in a very short time all the pupils;  
these desks and chairs, we think, can be disposed  
of at nearly cost, should the District decide to ob-  
tain regulation furniture for all the schools, which  
we think should be done. Had we been able to  
have obtained such at the opening, we would not  
have been allowed to have fastened them down in  
rented rooms. After the schools were a short  
time in operation, the increase of pupils was such  
that it was found necessary to open an additional  
Primary School.

Owing to demand for Teachers, salaries were  
higher than at first anticipated, and First Class  
Teachers being scarce, some Second and Third  
had to be employed, yet we consider we have se-  
cured a fair average of Teachers, and at as fair  
salaries as any similarly situated district. In con-  
sequence of D. B. White, a Teacher engaged by  
the Board at the opening, breaking his contract  
and abandoning the school without keeping a  
Register or returning the time taught, to the Trust-  
ees, as required by law, a loss was sustained by  
District in County fund, and having to pay high  
salary for Second Class Teacher, loss in average  
days attendance, loss to pupils by having the  
school closed, and by false statements, caused much  
annoyance, and increased labor to Trustees; the  
Government we think should deal promptly  
and strictly in such cases at the outset, either by  
fine, suspension, or dismissal; or it may be some  
other teacher, tempted by an offer of higher salary,  
or to annoy Trustees, or both, as in his case, may  
follow his example, and create contempt for the  
law.

We consider that only first Class Teachers  
should be employed, so soon as they can be ob-  
tained at fair salaries, and as Teachers under the  
law are conceded, a correct position and a remun-  
eration fair and certain, it is to be hoped there  
will be an increase of those possessing higher at-  
tainments will qualify themselves at the Training  
School for the profession, and the supply more  
nearly equal the demand.

Owing to the great demand and some of the  
books not being prescribed, some time elapsed  
before books and maps could be obtained by the  
Board, yet they procured a sufficient supply of  
both as early as any other district.

In bringing the schools into working order  
under the new system, the duties of the Board  
were arduous and exacted of them a large amount  
of gratuitous labor and time, besides large ad-  
vances and personal liabilities to obtain means for  
immediate outlay, no school funds coming into  
their hands until six months had elapsed, and no  
receipts from school rates for nine months; yet  
they were enabled to pay teachers quarterly, to

promptly, and purchased two lots of land and a  
building at a cost of \$1000.

While some complaints were made as to the case  
against all taxes, yet we think the school assess-  
ment has been more promptly paid than other rates.

The classification though not so perfect as we  
could wish, owing to want of accommodation, yet  
has been constantly improved, and it is satisfac-  
tory to the Board to know that examiners qualified  
to judge, compare this, as well as the thorough-  
ness of the instruction, favorably with other places.

When suitable buildings are provided, a curri-  
culum adapted to the requirements of the District  
will be established and the Schools thoroughly  
graded, thus reducing the number of classes in a  
school, lessen the labors of the Teacher and en-  
able the pupils to make more rapid progress in  
their studies.

Many parents err in their desire to get their  
children into the higher schools without refer-  
ence to qualification, and we have some difficulty in  
convincing them that their children if placed in  
schools where they cannot class, cannot receive  
that attention at the hands of the Master they re-  
quire, and thus time at school is nearly wholly lost.

The Board have had less complaints from Pa-  
rents than they anticipated, tho' the placing of chil-  
ren belonging to one family in separate schools  
was new to them; the Board hope to obviate any  
objection on this point by centering the schools on  
one block, and having as many schools under one  
roof as possible, where younger children can be  
cared for by older ones, in going to and return-  
ing from school, and the supervision of the Principal  
will be more frequent.

With the removal of elder boys for farm and  
other work, and the prevalence of sickness dur-  
ing the summer term reduced largely the attend-  
ance, the Board have to regret the great want of  
interest evinced by Guardians and Parents in the  
important matter of Education, as shown by the  
few number of visits entered on the School Register.

By their more frequent visiting the schools,  
comparing present system with past, they would  
be able to form more correct opinions as to merits  
of system, capabilities of Teachers, and acts of  
Trustees, instead of relying on opinions of those  
whose only aim is to decry and disparage. We  
think a great error is also committed in forget-  
ting that tho' the teacher does not present his bill quar-  
terly, the tuition has to be paid; this error is in  
some measure accounted for from the fact that  
about 9 10ths of those having families to educate,  
pay so much less in rate than formerly paid to  
teacher, and the payment now being only annu-  
ally, they allow the children to absent them-  
selves from school frequently and for lengthened  
periods, thus causing an irreparable loss to their  
children, keeping them back in their class, discour-  
aging them and making school distasteful to  
them, increases the local tax on the people by  
loss of County fund, retards other pupils in their  
studies, entails additional labor on and is discour-  
aging to the teacher, and on examination day such  
scholars reflect no credit.

The necessity of providing immediately more  
suitable accommodation, as most of the rooms at  
present occupied will be wholly unfit for use  
another year, induced the Board to purchase two  
lots of land on the Grammar School block, also a  
large building 60x10, and two stories high, which  
they have had moved on to the lots at a cost for  
land and building of about \$1000. When ready  
for occupancy will cost about \$2300, and will fur-  
nish ample room for four schools; this will enable  
the Board to dispense with one school, will be a  
saving to the District of about \$3000, additional  
sum they would have required to expend had they  
erected new buildings, and an annual saving of  
about \$300 for rents, attendance on and keeping  
one school; this with the Academy and Number  
One building, will be sufficient provision for all  
the children of school age in the District.

The Government assumes that the safety of  
property and welfare of society, morally and other-  
wise, demands their interference, and in some  
measure compulsory education; and in addition  
to large grants of money compels all individuals  
and all property to contribute for its protection to  
the cause of Education. It is we think an im-  
portant matter for discussion, whether it should  
not go further, and compel attendance, whether  
it should not make their work perfect, and see  
that the object for which the penalty is imposed  
be wholly and not partially carried out. If Edu-  
cation is a necessity of the State, then all, and not  
a portion, should be Educated, more especially  
when the Law compels Districts to provide for all,  
and no additional expense would be incurred.  
Parents we admit should hold control of children  
so far as in doing so they do not entail an injury  
on society; when this is the case, the law inter-  
poses and takes precedence of parental authority;  
at present some 100 children of school age are al-  
lowed to roam our streets, acquiring habits which  
will make many of them dangerous members of  
society, displacing others from becoming good  
citizens, and losing much wealth that might accrue  
to the town or the world by their labors, wert

their intellects developed and trained aright;  
meanwhile let us make our school houses more at-  
tractive and healthful, let us look well to the per-  
manent elevation of our schools, and if they are  
not in some respects what we should wish them to  
be, let us strive to make them what they ought to  
be, whether under this law or some other. Every  
Town and every country Districts are striving to  
excel in improved schools, and as the character of  
a place and people morally and otherwise is judged  
as a great measure by the efforts put forth in this  
direction, then let the people of St. Andrews,  
hitherto so negligent, put forth more strenuous  
efforts, and with the natural advantages they  
possess, they will have no difficulty in competing  
successfully in the race, and stand if not the first  
side by side with the most favoured.

The studies in our schools have been tho-  
rough, the pupils well grounded, not a mere  
repetition of lessons for examination day when  
the best pupils were brought out for exhibi-  
tion.

To pay fair salaries, provide good and well  
furnished buildings and apparatus, should be  
the aim, if you wish to achieve success; pay-  
ing poor wages and providing poor tools,  
would be unprofitable; and to pay high wages  
and furnish poor workshops and tools, would  
be equally so.

Taxation for Education prevails largely  
throughout the Dominion, and engages ser-  
iously the attention of rulers of the civilized  
world, and even of a portion only partially  
civilized; and if N. W. Brunswick is to follow  
and keep pace with the age, and the law to be  
sustained instead of having to amend, we think  
it would be better to give it a fair trial for a  
time, till the people understand thoroughly  
what alterations it really does need, as it  
is easier to find fault and destroy, than to im-  
prove or build up; but if alterations are to be  
made, we think the mode of assessing and col-  
lecting rates should receive attention, we think  
the labors of trustees sufficiently arduous with-  
out being compelled to be assessors and collect-  
ors for one fourth the remuneration allowed for  
similar duties on ordinary rates, besides plac-  
ing the Trustees in an unenviable position;  
it is difficult to get a person qualified to act  
as Secretary who will perform the duties of  
Collector in Towns, for the paltry allowance  
the law provides.

The deductions for prompt payment are not  
sufficient inducement; was an additional ten  
per cent added to the tax to be deducted on  
payment in one month after notice, it would  
be an object for all to pay promptly—the rate  
would come in more speedily, and those de-  
laying payment having to pay the additional ten  
per cent would make up for any loss by  
poverty or evasion; the loss in this way and  
delay in receipts causing no lay for interest is  
large, has to be re-assessed the next year, in-  
creasing the tax on those paying and comply-  
ing with the law.

There is no provision for means to carry on  
the schools, providing the people do not assess,  
yet the Board are required by law to provide  
for the education of all the children of school  
age.

Had the Trustees power to levy the assess-  
ment on past years valuation, they would be  
able to collect the rates, or a portion of them,  
in time to meet liabilities; this would re-  
duce expense and enable them to pay Teachers  
salaries quarterly, which should be the case.

Though the schools in this District should  
have done better had the parents done their  
part, yet it is satisfactory to know that they  
compare favorably in regard to number on regis-  
ter, average total days attendance, and  
average average, with St. John and other dis-  
tricts.

We have faithfully and diligently endeavor-  
ed to discharge our duties, to elevate the char-  
acter of our schools, and make them what  
they should be, a credit to the town, satisfac-  
tory to the people, affording instruction suffi-  
cient to fit any who desire, for a collegiate  
course; and to make them attractive to the  
children—places they will seek not avoid, it  
rests now only with the people to do their  
part, and say whether the buildings and furni-  
ture shall be also attractive, healthful, conven-  
ient, and ornamental.

We have succeeded in getting the system  
in running order, that the duties of future  
Trustees, so far as keeping the schools in opera-  
tion will be light, simply routine, all will  
run as it were in a groove, requiring only  
calm judgment, discretion, and firmness, and  
men who feel sufficient interest in the cause of  
Education, to raise means on their personal  
liability to meet the demands, till funds are  
realized from rates; but if as it is hoped the  
people will decide to finish the building, (which  
they must do or lose what has been already  
expended,) this will entail much time and  
labor.

We annex statement of Expenditure and  
Receipts for past year.  
Expenditure for land and building.  
Amount required to complete building.  
Amount required for regulation furniture.

Estimate of running expenses coming year  
and estimate of liabilities

Abstract from returns for Winter term  
3 months.  
Summer term  
6 months.  
Cost of tuition per annum.  
All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. E. O. HATHWAY,  
CHAS. O'NEIL,  
ROBT. STEVENSON,  
St. Andrews, Jan. 8, 1873. Trustees.

**Expenditure.**  
Teachers salaries to Oct. 31 \$1322 00  
Attendance on Rooms 85 00  
Fuel to date 135 00  
Rents 87 00  
Furniture 303 65  
Maps &c 41 00  
Two lots of land, recording &c. 233 00  
Insurance, repairs, and incidental expenses 229 71

**Receipts.**  
For school assessment \$1818 57  
School lands 38 00  
County fund 525 52 2,382 09

**Balance due Trustees** \$74 26

**Liabilities.**  
Teachers salary due Jan. 31 519 60  
Attendance on rooms 35 00  
Rents 105 00  
Due on Building 200 00  
Foundation and blocking 60 00  
Removing Building 450 00

**Assets.**  
Taxes collected \$600  
County fund 415 1015 00

**Balance to be provided for** \$428 87

**Estimate for present year.**  
Salary, attendance, fuel, rent &c. \$1775 00  
Less County Fund \$1775 00

**Estimate for building Expenses.**  
Finishing, painting &c. \$1200 00  
Fencing lot 60 00  
Grading do 50 00  
Painting and repairing No 1 building 200 00  
Regulating Furniture 1400 00

**Abstract from Returns.**  
Winter Term, 3 months  
Average number registered. 539  
Total number ditto 377  
Average No. present 261-26  
Total days attendance 1207-5  
Average do 37-3  
Visits of Trustees 37

Summer Term 6 months.  
Average number registered do 60  
Total do do 420  
Average do present 234-75  
Total days attendance 23556-5  
Average days do 32-1  
Visits of Trustees 42

French class of 12 pupils in addition to above.  
Cost of tuition per pupil per annum including  
Grammar School \$5 00

**A LAWYER'S MISTAKE.**—An eminent Scot-  
tish advocate, who had drunk rather freely,  
was called on unexpectedly to plead in a  
cause in which he had been retained. His  
taking the party for whom he was engaged,  
he directed to the amazement of the agent  
who had retained him, and to the horror of his  
client, an eloquent speech on the other side.  
Just as he was about to retire, the trembling  
solicitor, in a brief note, informed him of his  
mistake. This would have disconcerted most  
men, but had quite the opposite effect upon  
him. Resigning his wig and gown, he  
he resumed his ordinary dress, and with the words,  
"Such, my Lords, is the statement of this case,  
which you will probably hear in my learned  
brother on the other side. I shall now, there-  
fore show your Lordships how utterly un-  
tenable are the principles, and how distorted  
are the facts, upon which this plausible state-  
ment has proceeded." And going over the  
whole ground he so completely refuted the  
whole of his former pleading that he won his  
cause.

**HAD FOR THE CATS.**—We have felt rather  
kindly towards French rooks since Friday  
night. Two cats got on Mr. Welland's that  
evening. They were cats that evidently never  
saw a French rook before, but they were not  
timid. They bumped themselves without a  
moment's pause, scoured the battle city, and  
went to work. For two minutes there was a  
great deal of pulling around, and howling, but  
it was a French rook it was new ground, and  
before they were fairly aware of it they were  
off the roof and going toward the earth, and  
lightning velocity, clawing out in the air for  
something to get hold of, springing and crying  
and screeching and beseeching, and sobbing  
with their hearts full of agony and their mouths  
full for all the way down to the ground,  
where they arrived in a condition of affec-  
tionate non-attachment to Mr. Welland's grape vines.—  
[Exchange.]

**your Money**  
**your choice**  
**OF**  
**AN WARPS**  
**OR**  
**IN WARPS**  
**ED QUALITY AND**  
**LENGTH,**  
**AT**  
**S. MAGEE'S,**  
**t, St. Andrews.**  
**d. 2, 1872.**  
**IC NOTICE**  
hat the following Non-Resi-  
the Parish of St. George, has  
der for the year 1872, and  
together with the cost of ad-  
d within three months from  
it be sold according to law.—  
Property ..... \$5.40  
RONALD CAMPBELL,  
28, 1872. Collector.

**I & CAPS**  
**ARGE VARIETY,**  
Daford, Dolly Varden, Duke  
other styles to numerous to  
the Monarch Shakespeare Paper  
for its perfect fit and durability,  
full line of Gents' Furnishing  
Swiches in Jute and Linen,  
rts and small wares. Ladies'  
BOOTS & SHOES, worked  
IS and OTTAMANS.  
White and colored, plain, striped  
otoms—in bleached and white  
& Miller's White Cottons,  
ings, &c.  
Small Profits and quick  
stock shall be sold at the lowest  
store on the corner of Water  
and opposite H. O'Neill's Mar-  
taken for the elegant "Davis"  
which has been so celebrated  
as a sample of which can be  
Far price and conditions en-  
siber.

**JAMES BRADLEY,**  
St. Andrews.

**NGOU TEA.**  
rojan" from London.  
& Half Chests good Ceasee  
**J. W. STREET**

**G MACHINES.**  
**Y FAMILY SHOULD HAVE**  
**original Weed Sewing**  
**Machines.**  
ated Machines are now on sale a-  
where the public are invited to  
t for themselves.

**JAMES STOOP,**  
Agent.

**ECIAL NOTICE.**  
**DENS in a variety of STYLES**  
**LY PARASOLS,**  
at the  
**J. S. Magas.**

**BLACK TEA.**  
g. "Painter from New York.  
SOUCHONG TEA.  
bond or duty paid at lowest rates  
**TOOD-CLEWLEY & CO.**  
St. Stephen.

**XCHANGE HOTEL,**  
King Street.  
**STEPHEN N. B**  
**J. NEILL, Proprietor**

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 Chislehurst 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 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 Napoleon 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 112 1/2.

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

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

London, Jan. 12.  
Guillford Onslow and G. O. Walsley, 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 Empress died from effects of cholera 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 112 1/2.

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 route 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 "mourning" at the sight of the ladies, and playing louder than ever. The continued music 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 should 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 frightening rats away from any dwelling—to which the piper dryly replied,—"It is well known to all well informed persons that vermin hate the bagpipes, especially '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. Stickey, 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 \$1235 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 B. 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 be 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. Stickey, 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 Ratepayers 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 shone 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 practicing 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 95,992 tons. During the past year Yarmouth added to its list 21 vessels of 14,800 tons; during the same period 29 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 " 10,511 "

It is probable that Canada will have a large addition to its population this year. The Belgian Minister at Washington, M. Delosse, 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. Clippman. 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. Bostford, 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 Ella,"* Crowell master, from Tyro 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 Ankerst 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 chinks, 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 comrades. 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.—*Ankerst 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 12s 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 pistories, 1 American 25 cent piece, two 50 cent pieces, four \$1 Notes Bank Fredericton, three \$1 Bank West-Insland, 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 dust bills.

Total amount of current funds, \$123.97  
" " uncurrent, 176.50  
" " 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.*

Dissemination of the Gravestones in the Ormon.

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 fully 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 issues, 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 marauders, but it seems unreasonable to expect it to be very careful to preserve the memorial 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 Dispatch) 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 winter cold does not chill and shake a person as in damper climates. It stealthily creeps within all defenses, and nips at the bone without warning. Riding along with busy thoughts, a quiet pleasurable drowsiness takes possession of the body and mind, the senses grow indolent, the thoughts wander, vivid fancies come trooping about with fantastic forms, the words fail, and in a confused dream of wide 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 traveler 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. Gasfield, the placid explorer, is to head the expedition. The British navy 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.—*Farmor.*

A NEW CHURCH.—A church is to be erected in the Spring, at the mouth of the Nashuaak, near the Depot of the Riviera 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 Caston 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 Raitray, engineer in Anderson's mill, Straight Shore, was lately 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. J. 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 Parrisboro recently destroyed a house belonging to Mr. W. Painsey, and another owned by Mr. Jas. Tait, keeper of the Apple River Light House, was damaged slightly.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of WADELLE & 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 WADELLE,  
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 Lowe, Westerly by the Grimock Settlement lots, and Northerly by the King property (so called) also a Mill site and Privilege on the Dam on Digswash stream, as occupied by the late A. Duncan Styles in his lifetime.

Dated St. Andrews, January 19th, 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 EVEN'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 37 1/2 cents each. For Tea and Dance \$1.25 per couple.

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

JAS. K. AUGHERTON, Secy.  
St. Andrews, Jan. 8, 1873.

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 Chap. 19, has been pleased to order and direct that the following articles be imported to the list of goods which may be imported into Canada free of duty, viz:

Felt, Cotton and Wollen Netting and Flannel used in the manufacture of Gloves and Mitts.

By Command,  
R. S. M. ROUCHETTE,  
Commissioner of Customs.

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