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¶ VARIIS SUMENDUM EST OPTIMUM.—Cic.

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SAINT ANDREWS NEW BRUNSWICK, JANUARY 15, 1873.

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BANK OF British North America.

Head Office—London, England.

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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,
Washing wee faces and little black fists,
Getting them ready and lit to be kissed,
Putting them into clean garments and white,
That is what mothers are doing to-night.

Spying 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?
Chasing 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,

Reading their stories of Jesus of old,
Who loves to tuck the lambs to His fold:
Waiting, they listen with childish delight—
That is what mothers are doing to-night.

Creeping so softly to take a last peep,
After the little ones 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 recent date, yet its pagan prototype is of very high antiquity. The early Germans received of the world as great tree whose roots were hidden deep under the earth, but whose top flourished in the midst of Valhalla, the old German paradise, nourishing the slain god upon whose milk fell heroes restored to life. Yggdrasil was the name of this tree, and its memory was still green long after Christianity had been introduced into Germany, when much of its symbolic character was transferred to the Christmas tree. At first fitted up during the Twelve Nights in honor of Berchta, the goddess of spring, it was subsequently transferred to the birthday of Christ, who, as the God-man, is become the "light of the world," and the gifts to remind of the "light of the world," and the gifts to remind of the "light of the world." The evergreen fir tree, an emblem of spring time, became the symbol of an eternal spring. The burning lights were to adumbrate Him who is the "light of the world," and the gifts to remind of the "light of the world." This symbolism extended also to the most sacred 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 "boughs" relate to Saturn, who devoured his own children, and the Knechtel to the thunder stones of Thor.—From "Christmas through Christendom," by O. M. SPENCER, in Harper's Magazine for January.

HARD AT THE BOTTOM.—A country laird riding in an unfrequented part of Kirkcubrightshire, came to the edge of a moor, 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," responded the youth. The laird passed on, but his horse began to sink with alarming rapidity. "You rascal," shouted the laird to his miscreant 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 District, 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 at as early a day as possible, 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 immediately for 330 pupils. The District owned no buildings or property whatever, with the exception of the Parish School building, with 40 desks and benches. After spending much time endeavoring to find suitable rooms, they rented three, the best that could be obtained, and by the kindness of former teachers loaning for a time such furniture as they owned, the Board was enabled to provide temporary accommodation, so as to open the Schools on the 24th January last. They immediately advertised for Teachers, engaged 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 control 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, the Trustees procured 24 single desks with seats, and purchasing the desks owned by former teachers, from these, and such materials 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 obtain 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 secured a fair average of Teachers, and at as fair salaries as any similarly situated district. In consequence 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 Trustees, 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 this 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 obtained at fair salaries, and as Teachers under the law are conceded, a correct position and a remuneration fair and certain, it is to be hoped there will be an increase of those possessing higher attainments 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 advances 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 assessment 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 satisfactory to the Board to know that examiners qualified to judge, compare this, as well as the thoroughness of the instruction, favorably with other places. When suitable buildings are provided, a curriculum 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 enable 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 reference 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 require, and thus time at school is nearly wholly lost.

The Board have had less complaints from Parents than they anticipated, tho' the placing of children belonging to one family in separate schools was new to them; the Board hope to obviate any objection on this ground 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 returning from school, and the supervision of the Principal be more frequent.

While the removal of older boys for farm and other work, and the prevalence of sickness during the summer term reduced largely the attendance, 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 forgetting that tho' the teacher does not present his bill quarterly, the tuition has to be paid; this error is in some measure accounted for from the fact that about 90ths of those having families to educate, pay so much less in rate than formerly paid to teacher, and the payment now being only annually, they allow the children to absent themselves from school frequently and for lengthened periods, thus causing an irreparable loss to their children, keeping them back in their class, discouraging 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 discouraging 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 \$2000, and will furnish 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 otherwise, demands their interference, 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 important 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 Education 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 intervenes and takes precedence of parental authority; at present some 100 children of school age are allowed 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, were

their intellects developed and trained aright; meantime let us make our school houses more attractive and healthful, let us look well to the permanent 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 even country Districts are striving to excel in improved schools, and as the character of a place and people morally and otherwise is judged by 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 thorough, the pupils well grounded, not a mere repetition of lessons for examination day when the best pupils were brought out for exhibition.

To pay fair salaries, provide good and well furnished buildings and apparatus, should be the aim, if you wish to achieve success; paying 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 seriously 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 improve or build up; but if alterations are to be made, we think the mode of assessing and collecting rates should receive attention, we think the labors of trustees sufficiently arduous with out being compelled to be assessors and collectors for one fourth the remuneration allowed for similar duties on ordinary rates, besides placing 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 delaying 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, increasing the tax on those paying and complying 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 assessment on past years valuation, they would be able to collect the rates, or a portion of them in time to meet liabilities this would reduce 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 register, average, total days attendance, and branches taught, with St. John and other districts.

We have faithfully and diligently endeavored to discharge our duties, to elevate the character of our schools, and make them what they should be, a credit to the town, satisfactory to the people, affording instruction sufficient 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 furniture shall be also attractive, healthful, convenient, 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 operation 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
Revs	87 00
Furniture	303 65
M-pa &c	41 00
Two lots of land, recording &c.	253 09
Insurance, repairs, and incidental expenses	229 71

\$2,456 36

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

\$1,443 87

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.	
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

\$29,000

Abstract from Returns.

Water Term, 3 months	
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Average number registered.	53 9
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Total number ditto	377
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Average No. present	261 26
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Total days attendance	10070 5
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Average do	37 3
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Visits of Trustees	37
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Summer Term 6 months.	
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Average number registered	60
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Total do do	420
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Average do present	234 75
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Total days attendance	23556 5
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Average days do	32 1
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Visits of Trustees	42
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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 Scotch 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 declared to the amazement of the agent who had led him, and to the horror of his client, an eloquent speech on the other side. Just as he was about to sit down, 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. Resuming his wig and gown, he resumed his position 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, therefore show your Lordships how utterly untenable are the principles, and how distorted are the facts, upon which this plausible statement has proceeded." And going over the whole ground he so completely refuted the whole of his former pleading that he won his cause.

BAD 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 humped themselves without a moment's pause, scoured the battle cry, 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 at lightning velocity, clawing out in the air for something to get hold of, spinning and crying and screeching and bawling, and sobbing with their hearts full of agony and their mouths full of all the way down to the ground, where they arrived in a condition to afford nourishment to Mr. Welland's grape vines.—[Exchange.]

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 Chislehurst 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 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 112½.
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 Geo. W. Waller, 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 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 112½.

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 honours 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 strid the deck, as if "marched 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, "he doesn't play for silver, an' she'll no stop for silver." And strode off majestically, playing louder than ever. The continued noise being all but intolerable, the poet flung 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, 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.—E. J. 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 extension 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 over 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 SOIRÉE 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 95,992 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 7,334 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. Delessert, 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.

FAYSE 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. Batford, 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 Sch. "Margaret Ellis," 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 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 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.—[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 12s piece, four cents, nine sovereigns, one £1 Bank British North America note; two \$1 Bank New Brunswick notes, four \$5 Frederickton 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 pistones, 1 American 25 cent piece, two 50 cent pieces, four \$1 Notes Bank Frederickton, three \$1 Bank Westmoreland, 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.]

Dedication of the Graveyards in the Ormonde.

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 corroborated 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 British soldiers still retain to that great conflict and its issues, such neglect is now countable 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 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 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, weird fancies come trooping about with fantastic forms, the memory fails, and in a constant dream of wide and home the soul steps on 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 plavie explorer, is to head the expedition. The trip alone 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 Viamonores, 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 Rivers 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 Cass 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 mill, 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 Parraporo recently destroyed a house belonging to Mr. W. P. Paine, 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

WADELL & 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 WADELL,
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, Southwesterly by lands owned by William Tove, Westerly by the Grimock Settlement lots, and Northerly by the King property (so called,) also a Mill site and Privilege on the Dam on Digby-guash 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 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 Chap. 10, has been pleased to order and direct that the following articles 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.

Jan. 8-31

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duty, viz:
Wollen Netting and Flush-
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By Command,
S. M. ROUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.

The Port of Wallaceburg, in the Province of
Ontario.
dec 11 31
W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk Privy Council.

CHARGES REASONABLE and EVERY ATTENTION to guests.
A. RUTHERFORD,
Aug. 21, 1872. PROPRIETOR.

under eighteen years of age, will be assigned two hundred acres.

BENJ. R. STEVENSON,
SUR. GEN.

AUTHORIZED discount on AMERICAN IN-
 VOICES until further notice: 11 per cent.
 R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
 Commissioner of Customs.

J. INGLIS STREET.
St. Andrews, March 6, 1872.

Original issues in Poor Condition
Best copy available

STARTLING NEGLECT OF DUTY.—We have it from Bathurst, on the most reliable authority, that "Sheriff Carter and his posse, in all, passed within arms length of Mchuan on the high road, and knew him well, but made no attempt to capture him." This is a most serious charge, and in the interests of law and order we demand that the Government investigate it immediately and thoroughly. Matters are indeed in an alarming state, and peace loving men may well tremble for the safety of society when the High Sheriff of the County, either from favoritism or cowardice, proves recreant to his manifest duty. Had the members of the County a better appointment might have been made, but in pursuing their discourteous and arrogant course they appear to have blundered, and it now remains for them to justify their action or rectify their error. —Gleaner.

Manchester House.

FALL 1872.

ODELL & TURNER

HAVE REC'D. per STEAMSHIPS
"Olympia" and "Hecle."

76 CASES AND BALES

New Goods,

IN

CLOTHS,

Dress Materials,

Shawls and Mantles,

Black Alpaccas,

LINENS,

CARPETINGS,

Blankets, Flannels,

COTTONS AND COTTON WARPS,

HATS, FLOWERS,

FEATHERS,

MILLINERS' STOCK

AND

Fancy Goods.

ALSO—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

all personally selected.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

Tenders Wanted.

\$5,000 Debentures issued on the credit of the TOWN OF ST. ANDREWS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until the 19th day of October, instant, for the purchase of the \$5000 Debentures issued on the credit of the Town of Saint Andrews, pursuant to the Act of Assembly 34 Victoria, chap. 39, entitled "An Act to authorize the Town of Saint Andrews to aid the Saint Andrews Hotel Company." These Debentures are—10 of them for \$100 each, 4 of them for \$200, 3 of them for \$400, and 4 of them for \$500; are dated 19th of Sept. 1871, bear interest from that date at six per cent. payable 1st July and 1st January; are payable in twenty years, and are a first-class investment.

NEVILLE G. D. PARKER,
Hon. Secy-St. Andrews Hotel Co.
St. Andrews, 2nd Oct. 1872. cc 2 31

FOR CHEAP DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY,

Best Rouillon

KID GLOVES.

Go to

JOHN S. MAGEE'S,

Albion House, St. Andrews.

MADAM JUNCTION
EATING HOUSE.
S. W. DAVIS, PROPRIETOR.

Meals always ready on Arrival of Trains.
Jan. 10, 1872.

REMOVAL.

W. H. WILLIAMSON, ever grateful for the kind support and patronage he has hitherto received, begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his establishment to the store formerly occupied by Miss Irwin, corner of Water and Edward streets; where he will keep as usual.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
Toilet Articles, Groceries,
Paints, Glass, Putty, and all the other articles commonly found in a Druggist Shop.
St. Andrews.

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the matter of Moses Parks, an Insolvent. NOTICE is hereby given, that a meeting of the Creditors of the above named Insolvent, will be held at the office of Geo. McCoskey, Esquire, at the corner of Law, St. George, Charlotte County, on Thursday the seventh day of November next, at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of the removal of the present Assignee of said estate, and appointing another Assignee, and for the purpose of ordering the affairs of the said Estate generally, pursuant to an order of James G. Stevens, J. C. C.

The Insolvent is hereby summoned to attend said meeting.

Dated at St. George, Province of New Brunswick, this 19th day of October, A. D. 1872.

JAMES MORAN, Assignee.

Great Bargains

AT THE

ALBION HOUSE.

I offer a lot of BOOTS which are slightly shopworn, at the following tremendous reduction in prices:

Misses SERGE CONGRESS BOOTS.—
5 pairs No. 1, price \$1.25, reduced to 50 cents
13, " 1.10, " 50 "

Misses Serge Balmoral Boots.—
5 pairs No. 1, price 1.15 reduced to 50 cents.

Women's Serge Che without heel, elastic tender, 2 pairs No. 5, price 1.50 reduced to 50 cts.

Youths Leather Congress Boots.
2 pairs No. 13, price 95 reduced to 60 cts.

Women's Kid Congress Boots.
2 pair No. 23, price 2.00 reduced to 75 cts.

1 " 3, " 2.25 " 75 cts.

1 " 5, " 2.00 " 1.00

1 " 6, " 2.00 " 1.00

Women's Leather Balmoral Boots.
2 " No. 3, price 1.50 reduced to 1.00

1 " 4, " 2.25 " 1.00

2 " 5, " 1.75 " 1.00

1 " 6, " 1.75 " 1.00

STANDARD

Life Assurance Company.

Assets over Four Millions Sterling.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent at St. Andrews for the above Company, I propose calling on Assured parties to be furnished with terms and particulars of the Company, and to be supplied to him. That company was established in 1825, and is one of the largest, and most successful of the Life Assurance Institutions of Great Britain.

JAMES W. STREET,
AGENT ST. ANDREWS.

MEDICAL REFEREE
N. G. D. PARKER, M. D. April.

ROYAL HOTEL,

(FORMERLY STUDS.)

Opposite Custom House and Public Offices,

HUNCE WILLIAM ST. ST. JOHN, N. B.

During the past winter this house has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished. It will be reopened on 1st of May next.

Having secured the services of Mr. Charles W. W. as Manager, the proprietors trust that their united efforts for the comfort of their guests will give entire satisfaction.

Terms \$2.00 per day.

THOMAS F. RAYMOND,
Proprietor.

June 12

SUGAR & MOLASSES.

Ex "Rapid" from Barbados via St. John:
20 Hbls Muscovado Molasses,
8 " Choice do Sugar.
J. W. STREET.

Alcohol and Old Rye.

Just received via Portland.
5 Puncheons ALCOHOL.
18 Hbls 95 O. P.
10 Hbls Old Rye Whisky, 25 pc. U. P.
Goudenham & Werts' Distillery, Toronto.
July 4, 1872. J. W. STREET.

GEO. STEWART, JR.,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Chemist and Druggist,

DEALER IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES,
DYE, WOODS AND STUFS, SURGICAL
INSTRUMENTS.

Toilet Requisites, Perfumery, Brushes, &c.,
24 King Street, Saint John, N. B.
Orders from the Country promptly executed.
Ships' Medicine Chests Fitted and Re-fitted.
Particular attention given to the Preparation
of Physicians' Prescriptions.
apt 12 7.—1y

RAISINS.

100 Boxes Layer Raisins.
25 Hbls. Dried Apples, very nice. For
sale.
—o—

GRANULATED SUGAR.

25 Hbls. Boston Granulated Sugar. In
Bond or Duty paid.

Vacuum Pan Sugar.

53 Hbls. Demerara Vacuum Pan Sugar.
choice quality, just received and for sale at
lowest market rates, in Bond or Duty paid.

TODD, CLEWLEY & CO.,
St. Stephen.

MILLINERY

AND

Fancy Goods.

MISS E. O'NEILL respectfully intimates to
the ladies of St. Andrews and vicinity that
she has opened a
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT
in Miss Swift's building, where she has a Stock
of FANCY GOODS of the latest styles,
and will be happy to execute all orders in her line
with neatness and despatch.

Copartnership.

The Subscribers have this day entered into
Professional Copartnership, under the style
and firm of

Street & Stevenson.

GEO. D. STREET.
R. R. STEVENSON.
St. Andrews, June 1, 1871.

NEW IMPORTATION.

Ex "Choice" from London, and "Kate Up-
ham" from Liverpool.

20 Cases "Bridges & Sons" best Stout
Porter.

50 cases "Guinness" Dubin Porter, quarts
and pints.

2 Puncheons fine old Jamaica Rum.

30 chests London Congou Tea.

30 half chests " "

60 dozen pints Irish Whiskey.

40 " " Old Tom Gin

3 cases Ginger Wine.

200 cases Geneva &c

J. W. STREET.

JOHN MCCOULL,

GENERAL AGENT.

Commission Merchant,

AND

AUCTIONEER

St. George, N. B.

REFERENCES. Hon. B. R. Stevenson, Sur
General, W. Whitlock, Esq. St. Andrews;
Jas. A. Moran, and Abm. Young, Esqs. St.
George; Chas. McInch, Esq. St. John; J.
Murchie, and David Main, Esqs., St. Ste-
phen.

The Standard,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY

A. W. PUGH.

at his Office, Water Street Saint Andrews, N. B.

TERMS

\$2 50 per Annum—if paid in advance—

\$3 If not paid till the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Inserted according to written orders or continued

till forbid, if no written directions. 80 cts

Each insertion of do 20 cts

First insertion of all over 12 lines 8 cents per line

Each repetition of do 2 cts per line

Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

All letters addressed to this office must be

post paid.

North British and Mercantile INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1800.

FIRE & LIFE

CAPITAL - - - 12,000,000 STERLING

(WITH LARGE ACCUMULATIONS.)

The Subscriber having been appointed Gene-
ral Agent for New Brunswick for the above Com-
pany, is now prepared to effect insurances on
reasonable terms.

NICHOLAS T. GREATHHEAD, Esq., Agent for St.
Andrews and vicinity.

Aug 9. HENRY JACK,
General Agent.

G. F. STICKNEY,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELLER.

Has received a further supply of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

Chains, Rings, Brooches,

Locketts, Studs, Solitaires, Keys, &c.

Electroplated Britannia Metal and Brit-
ish Plate Wares,

Papier Maché, Tarian, Spa, Wedgwood
and Bohemian Goods

JET AND RUBBER GOODS.

CUTLERY, HARDWARE, EDGETOOLS

TOYS, FANCY SOAP AND PERFUMERY,

Together with a general assortment of

House Furnishing & Fancy Goods

WEDDING RINGS made to order.

July 19 41

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

MAY 14, 1872.

Per the "Oronecto" from Liverpool, "Lis-
cumbel" from Clyde, and "Choice"
from London.

4 Hbls } Fine old Whiskey.

17 qt. casks } "Guinness" Dublin Porter.

40 Cases } "Guinness" Ale and Champagne Cider.

10 Boxes F. D. Paper.

5 qt. casks } fine old Dublin [B] Whiskey.

28 Cases } "McEwan's" Pale Ale.

35 Hbls } do do

25 do } do do

10 cases } Old Tom Gin, quarts.

Paints & Oil

14 cases } boiled and raw Linseed Oil.

32 Cwt. Brannam Bros' No 1 White Paint

Red, Yellow and Green Paints.

Wines.

3 Butts } Sherry Wine.

3 Hbls } do

6 qt. casks } Port Wine.

3 Hbls } do

18 cases } Champagne, quarts and pints.

Dunville & Co's Whiskey.

Ex "Oronecto" and "John Parker" from
Liverpool.

4 Hbls } Old Irish Whiskey.

10 Qt. Casks } do

50 cases } do

Ex "Choice" from London.

10 Chests and Half Chests Congou Tea.

10 kegs Bi-Carbonate Soda.

J. W. STREET & CO.

LOUR, CORN, POKE, &c.

OCTOBER 23d, 1871.

Landing ex "Mary Ellen" from New York.

230 Hbls extra State Ohio and fancy Flour

16 4 Hbls family

2 Tierces "Sugar cured" Hams

20 Hbls heavy Mess Pork.

5 " clear

200 Bushels Corn, &c.

Oct 23, 1871. J. W. STREET.

Canada Ale.

6 Hbls } Canada Bitter Ale.

6 Qt. Casks } do

Nov 2, 1871. J. W. STREET.

MOLASSES.

Ex Schr. "Emma" from Cienfuegos direct.

211 Hbls. } BRIGHT CENFUEGOS MOLASSES.

19 Tierces } do

16 Hbls. } do

The above is a very choice Cargo and will be
sold at lowest market rates, in bond or duty paid.

TODD, CLEWLEY & CO.
April 1871. St. Stephen.

GIN, WINE, TEA, &c.

Ex "Choice" from London.

40 Hbls } Best Pale Geneva.

200 Cases } do

30 Cases } Congou Tea.

5 do } do

10 Hbls Refined Crushed Sugar

5 do } London Brown Stout & Pale Ale.

20 Qt. Casks } Pale Sherry.

31 Ton "Brandram Bros" Best White Lead

4 Hbls } do Boiled and Raw

4 qt Casks } Linseed Oil.

J. W. STREET.

STREET & STEVENSON,

Barristers and Attorneys at Law,
Solicitors &c.

OFFICES—WATER STREET,
ST. ANDREWS.

You pays your Money

and takes your choice

OF

AMERICAN WARPS

OR

ST. JOHN WARPS

OF WARRANTED QUALITY AND
FULL LENGTH,

AT

JOHN S. MAGEE'S,

Water Street, St. Andrews.

Oct. 2, 1872.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby Given, that the following Non-Resi-
dent Property in the Parish of St. George, has
been assessed as under for the year 1872, and
unless the amount, together with the cost of ad-
vertising &c., is paid within three months from
this date, the same will be sold according to law:—
Benjamin Hanson Property \$8.10.
RONALD CAMPBELL,
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