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The Standard,

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Published for the Proprietor, J. H. G. GUTHRIE, at his Office, Market Square, Saint Andrews, N. B.

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LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

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ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE

The Manchester Mirror publishes the following story—
In the fall of 1847, a young man came to this city from a northern county in quest of employment in the mill. After weeks of unsuccessful effort, he became reduced to the pitiable necessity of disposing of his best clothes, in order to obtain means to liquidate his bills and seek employment elsewhere. After consulting about disposing of his clothes at auction, he returned to his boarding house to pick up the same, when the lady of the house handed him a letter directed to him in a female hand, which she informed him had been left there by a boy; which, on being opened, was found to contain \$20 in bank bills, with a note of hand for the same amount, accompanied with the following explanation:—
"Mr. —, Knowing your pressing wants, and having the means at my disposal, I send you \$20—with which you will please immediately settle your board bill, and call at the card room in — Mill, on — Corporation when by applying to the overseer, whom I have seen, you will be able, by giving your name, to obtain a situation as card stripper. The work may not be desirable, but persevere, and in time it will lead to something better. In return for the money, you will please sign the accompanying note, which you will enclose in an envelope, without dictation, and with a penny for postage, request the Postmaster to place it in box No. —."
The note was made payable to bearer. Though greatly surprised at such a timely favor from the hand of an entire stranger, he gladly availed himself of it, and impelled by an irresistible power, he obeyed all the directions of the very letter. On application to the designated room he found that the situation had been secured for him, through the earnest solicitation of a young lady, who was equally a stranger to the overseer, yet whose pleadings he could not withstand. The whole transaction was so unusual that after our hero, by assiduous devotion to his business, had secured the confidence of his overseer, he related to him the whole affair, and solicited his aid in endeavoring to obtain the name and whereabouts of his benefactress. He entered willingly into the plans; yet two years had passed, and the mystery remained unsolved. In the meantime, the card stripper had been promoted to grinder, and had laid by his earnings the \$20, with the interest, in the Savings Bank, so as to be prepared to settle so just a claim at any moment. In his first endeavors to unravel the mystery, he applied to the Post Office, but found on inquiry, that the letter box in which the \$20 had been placed was not used by anybody, permanently, at the time of the occurrence. Every succeeding attempt in other directions proved equally abortive, until at last he ceased all effort, and resolved to wait for coming events to unfold, or coming time reveal the mystery. Our hero, after a residence of over four years in this city, had formed some very valuable acquaintances, and it is not strange, that notwithstanding his pecuniary obligations to one, he had formed a very intimate acquaintance with another of the fair sex. True, his moral sense rebelled at first, against yielding up his affections to one while being so strongly under gratitude to another; but gratitude to the unknown was compelled to surrender, at last, to the captivating image of the known. He made explanation, however, for his ingratitude, by frankly confessing to his beloved, what another of her sex had done for him, without solicitation, in the hour of his deepest necessity. She laughed outright at such an unmaidenly act; declared it proceeded from impulse not regard, of which it was evident the actor felt ashamed, and hence her studied silence. And she took occasion to console him with the suggestion, that by the deposit he had made of the amount received, he had fully absolved himself from all further obligation. His lady love being both law and gospel, he acknowledged the truthfulness of her suggestion, and resigned his affections, without reserve, into her keeping. As one of the most natural things under the sun, they concluded at last to get married. The day was set—but a day preceding which, he received a note through the Post Office in a letter, which contained the following:—
"Mr. —, Sir—By calling this evening at No. — street, and paying the note, with interest, which I hold against you, you will save expense."
He called as directed, being extremely anxious to settle a demand which from the very mystery which surrounded it, made him at times feel unhappy. He was received at the door by a domestic, who conducted him to the parlor, where, to his surprise, he discovered in waiting note in hand, his own

dearly beloved—the one he was the next day to call by the endearing name of wife. Explanations followed, which may be left to the imagination of our readers. Suffice it to say, they were married at the time set, and today the gentleman stands conspicuous as one of the most industrious and respectable of our intelligent manufacturing population; and his amiable wife has occasion to rejoice constantly, that in the fall of 1847, she had twenty dollars to spare.
MRS. PRY AND HER NEIGHBORS.
Look through the blind Betty, then they can't see you, said Mrs. Pry to her servant girl, as they stood in the parlor together taking notes of their opposite neighbors' doings. There is three of them, an old lady, and a young one, and a gentleman, said Betty, presently, in a low but distinct tone, as she stood first on up-stair, then half bent over, to secure the best view.
Three did you say, then they must have company, for I have never seen but just two, the old lady and young man, go in or out of that house, said Mrs. Pry in a positive manner.
Well, the other one looks kind o' lady like, as though she had been away to a boarding school, said Betty in reply.
Push! Betty, I guess girls can look lady like if they don't go to a boarding school. There is my Euphrasia Ann, now, she never went to one in her life, and everlastingly says she is remarkably lady like.
Yes, ma'am I know she is, replied the girl smiling and making faces by turns to her mistress who stood just behind her.
They've gone now, and somebody has pulled down the shades to the window, so I can't see any more, said Betty presently, and then Mr. Pry came herself and looked out of the window, and then they both went out of the parlor into the sitting room together, and from there Betty went into the kitchen.
I wonder how it would do for me to call there again, said Mrs. Pry, in a sulky tone, as she sat down to her sewing a little while afterwards. They're getting sort of folks I am sure, and just such people as I should like Euphrasia Ann to associate with. The young gentleman especially, his mother said he was literally engaged—I suppose she meant he was studying law, but I didn't like to ask her, and the girl—come to think of it, now, must be his sister—yes, the old lady did say she had a daughter off at school somewhere. I told her then I should like to have my Euphrasia Ann make her acquaintance, and she smiled and said Lucy—I believe she called her Lucy—wasn't at home much of the time. Let me see, it is just three weeks ago since I called there, now, and she hasn't returned it. Well I suppose she doesn't go out much, and still I don't like to call again so quick. Euphrasia Ann shall call; yes that is just the thing—she shall go this very evening, if they come back, and she will have a fine chance to get acquainted with the son and daughter both. When she is married, or engaged even, as she ought to be now, for she is sixteen, we can think of bringing out Edith Cornelia, but their father won't hear a word about it until then.
Betty, said Mrs. Pry presently, in a little louder voice.
Ma'am, answered Betty, as she stuck her head in from the dining room door.
You may go over to Mrs. Hooper's and see her girl a little while if you wish.
Yes ma'am, replied the servant showing her teeth.
And Betty—
Ma'am!
Don't forget to find out if the gentleman is coming home to night, and if that young lady is his sister.
Yes ma'am, to be sure, says Betty shutting the door.
Well Betty gave you had a pleasant time? inquired Mrs. Pry, as her servant returned just before time to get tea.
O yes ma'am; every thing is very ill-gone over there.
And the gentleman he is brother to the young lady I suppose, said Mrs. Pry interposing, gaily.
Bless yer, no the lady is his wife so Mary says, said Betty, upraising her eyebrows, at the same time as though to sympathize with her mistress' astonishment.
Not the old lady, you don't mean Betty?
No the young one, to be sure I mane, said Betty.
Why the ient hall as good looking as Euphrasia Ann. O dear, I wish she poor dear could get an offer. And Mrs. Pry forgot all about making her new neighbor's acquaintance, in the prospect of her daughter being an old maid, from the fact that she was sixteen and had not had one offer yet.—[American Patriot.]
Another vessel has arrived at New York from Liverpool bringing 250 Mormons all bound for the Great Salt Lake.
Saturday was a brisk day in our harbour, there were 42 arrivals.—Bangor Jour.

THE STANDARD.

The following Addresses were presented to His Excellency the Hon. Governor by the Inhabitants of St. Andrews, on Wednesday last, to which he was pleased to make replies:—
ADDRESS OF THE MAGISTRATES, CLERGYMEN, &c.
To His Excellency the Honorable JOHN HENRY THOMAS MANNERS SUTTON, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. May it please your Excellency:—
We, the MAGISTRATES, CLERGYMEN, and other Inhabitants of Saint Andrews have much satisfaction in welcoming your Excellency, and in expressing the pleasure we feel at your taking so early an opportunity of visiting this portion of your Government, and the gratification we derive from Her Majesty having appointed a gentleman of your distinction to succeed so eminent a man as your esteemed predecessor, the Governor General of Canada.
Your Excellency will be interested to know that this town was originally settled by American Loyalists in the year 1783, by men who preferred sacrificing their possessions in the United States to compromising their patriotism and attachment to their Sovereign.
We assure your Excellency that we their descendants and followers are not less imbued with the same spirit, as those devoted men, we entertain loyal feelings to our Queen, love for our Mother Country, its Government and institutions, and deeply sympathize with her in the severe (though just) war in which she is now engaged.
We regret that since vessels have entered and cleared at the Port, the trade and commerce of this Town has seriously declined, and that our harbour no longer presents the busy scene it used to do in former years, but we beg your Excellency not to consider us as selfish as to envy the greater advantages given to the Port, we only deplore, that obstacles should be opposed to our exertions to revive our former trade, by the construction of the Railroad to Woodstock, as that great work will (we feel satisfied) when completed, add consequence and renewed prosperity to the Town, as well as encourage Emigration to, and increase the trade of the Province in general.
Permit us to express the hope that your Excellency will be pleased with this section of the Province, and that your stay in New Brunswick may be among the brightest days of your life, and that health and happiness may be the portion of your Excellency, the Honorable Mrs. Manners Sutton, and family during your sojourn among us.
THOMAS JONES, High Sheriff
C. R. HATHEWAY, J. P.
WILLIAM KEE, J. P.
J. W. STREET, J. P.
W. C. MCSTAY, J. P.

[REPLY.]
GENTLEMEN,—I have gladly availed myself of an early opportunity to visit this portion of the Province; and I thank you for the cordial welcome which you have given me on this my first visit to St. Andrews.
I am well aware that you inherit that spirit of Patriotism and of attachment to the Crown which so eminently distinguished the first settlers of St. Andrews; the expression of your sympathy in the war in which Her Majesty is now engaged, affords an additional proof of the unity of feeling which pervades every portion of the British Empire, and animates Her Majesty's subjects in every part of the world.
I sincerely regret that the Commerce of this Town in particular, should have experienced a temporary check;—but, gentlemen, there is no reason to doubt that the energy and industry, which have raised New Brunswick to the commercial position which she now holds, will, with the blessing of God, restore prosperity to her trade; and I trust that St. Andrews will partake largely of the benefits which the recent opening of new markets for our produce holds out to the commerce of the Province and especially to that of this locality.
You have in your Address adverted to the railway works which are in course of construction here, I fully recognize the importance of these works and I trust that means may be found to remove the impediments that have retarded their progress.
I can assure you, both for myself and for Mrs. Manners Sutton that the salubrity of the climate, the beauty of the scenery, the good feeling that pervades the inhabitants of the Province, have combined to tender our residence in New Brunswick, most agreeable.
I thank you heartily for the good wishes which you have expressed towards us and our family.

Address of the Merchants, Tradesmen and Mechanics.

To His Excellency the Honorable John Henry Thomas Manners Sutton, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. May it please your Excellency:
We the Merchants, Tradesmen and Mechanics, of the Town of St. Andrews, beg leave to approach your Excellency with feelings of profound respect, deeply sensible of the honor conferred upon us by the opportunity of expressing to your Excellency, the hearty welcome with which we greet your first arrival in the Frontier County Town of this Province, and of assuring your Excellency of our devoted attachment to Her Majesty's person and Government, and the satisfaction we experience in the choice by our Gracious Queen, of your Excellency, as Her Representative in the administration of this important Colony.
We are earnestly anxious to call your Excellency's attention to the natural facilities afforded by the geographical position of this Town, (in consequence of its close proximity to the Atlantic, its safe and commodious Harbour, open at all seasons of the year, and its situation on an estuary commanding the lumbering operations of a very large portion of the Province;) for the extension of the commerce and staple trade of the Colony.
These circumstances having been considered as encouraging, as to cause the investment of British capital to a large amount, in the commencement of a Railway towards Quebec, (he works on which we are happy to think your Excellency will have an opportunity of inspecting) and by the completion of which the greatest benefit must accrue not only to this County but also to the Province at large, induces us respectfully to point out to your Excellency the great injury and suffering which is entailed upon us, by the stoppage of the works on the Line, and which in the general prevailing depression has caused the trade and commerce of the town to languish and decrease to such a degree that many of our body (with deep regret) are contemplating the alternative which will be forced upon them of seeking other fields for their labor and enterprise, unless a stimulus be given to Trade by the resumption of the works on the Railroad, and which we are led to believe can only be effected by the facilities conferred by the Legislature on the Company, being granted to them without delay.
Notwithstanding, however, the depression under which we are labouring, we feel confident that the inhabitants of this town will vie with each other in striving to render the stay of your Excellency and the Honble. Mrs. Manners Sutton among us as pleasurable and gratifying as possible; and while we sincerely believe that your Excellency is actuated by the most earnest desire to promote the welfare and happiness of the people so worthily confided to your care, we trust that the beauty of our neighbourhood, and its well known salubrity may often afford us the opportunity of again and again welcoming your Excellency and family to St. Andrews.

[REPLY.]
To the Merchants, Tradesmen, and Mechanics, of the Town of St. Andrews.
GENTLEMEN,—The People of New Brunswick have always been conspicuous for their attachment to their Sovereign; and I regard the hearty welcome which you have given on this my first visit here as the Representative of Her Majesty, as a gratifying proof of your loyal devotion to our Queen and of your reliance in Her Majesty's gracious wish to promote the welfare of Her subjects in this Province.
I am fully sensible of the importance of the geographical position of this Town; I trust that the commercial depression which now exists may be of short duration, and that your industrial pursuits may be again attended with that success, which formerly marked the history of St. Andrews.
No proper exertion will be wanting on my part to show that I share the interest which you take in the railway works to which you have called my attention.
I request you, on behalf of Mrs. Manners Sutton and the rest of my family as well as for myself to accept for the kindly feelings which you entertain towards us; and I assure you that we appreciate the cordiality of your welcome.
FRANCE.
Appointment of Gen. Feltier to command is well received in France.
Paris papers were badly hoaxed by copying sham War Despatch from London Standard.
Queen Victoria visits Paris 16th August.
SPAIN.
Carlist Conspiracy on small scale discovered at Saragossa. Officer and 69 men of Garrison had deserted.
Severe earthquake occurred at Auckland, New Zealand, Feb. 12th.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the 'Africa.'
The Africa arrived at Halifax on the 5th inst., with Liverpool dates to 26th May.
Austria has made another attempt to renew negotiations for peace.
It was on 16th Count Buel had interview with Lord Westmorland and Count Baryne and suggested that members of Conference should meet again.
The French and English Ministers could not give a reply, but it is understood that they assent to a meeting Count Buel will thereat again attempt to arrange with the Point.
Berlin papers report that the Austrian mediatory proposal is that Russia and Turkey settle between themselves the number of ships they will keep in the Black Sea, England and France to keep each 2 ships there, and Turkey undertaking not to enter into any Treaty with Russia unless submitted to France and England.
According to Vienna papers the Conference will be re-opened and a meeting would be held Saturday 26th, without the Russian plenipotentiaries, and another on Monday 28th, at which they would probably be present, but Palmerston's explanation in Parliament would indicate that these meetings are preliminary only.
Austrian envoy, M. Rockner, leaves immediately for Frankfurt to urge the immediate mobilization of the German federal force.
It is further reported that Austria has sent secret circulars to all German Courts insisting that each State shall specify distinctly the line of conduct it means to follow.
NEW PLAN OF OPERATIONS.—Pellissier's appointment is universally popular with the army. Operations of great war are confidently hoped for—is surmised he will in the bold attempt to cut off Liprandi's army—it is said Omar Pacha has offered to take and hold Simpheropol with the Turks if the French will support his advance.
The secret expedition which was recalled from Kerch, is reported to have sailed again, destination unknown.
The recent arrival of three French Divisions, under Generals Aurel, Herbulot and Ancey, makes the Allied force in the Crimea about 200,000, viz: French 120,000, British 30,000, Turkish 40,000, Sardinian 15,000. All the troops from the camp of Mesaki have now been shipped to the Crimea. The siege correspondent from English camp May 8th, says army is well supplied with luxuries as well as necessities, but some fever and cholera still prevail. Many improvements have been made at Balaklava harbour. Hard labour is abundant.
May 10th.—Severe night combat—long night attack; musket and bayonet fight continued one hour and a half, then Russians retired under cover of batteries. City and Allied batteries kept up hot fire 2 hours longer—loss considerable, but number not regarded.
May 11th.—Another Russian attack; night was very dark; fight lasted one half hour.
May 12th.—Another sortie against fort attack. During a severe rain storm a darkness, the Russians charged up to British trenches, and some leaped over the parapet and were bayoneted. Russians fought desperately. Rain had damaged their ammunition, and they attacked with rocks—their loss was severe. British lost a Captain and over 100 killed and disabled.
May 10th.—Gortschakoff telegraphs, enemies' fire is weak, our losses moderate.
Both sides are repairing and erecting batteries.
Severe battle before the walls. General Pelissier telegraphs, May 24th.—A very hotly fought, directed against our important position has lasted all night; we obtained a complete success. The enemy's loss was enormous, and our's considerable.
Paris Patrie gives further particulars stating that the French attacked the Russian entrenched camp near the Quarantine Battery on night of 23d, and again night of 24th, when they carried by assault. The battle was begun by the Russians.
LATEST.
Paris, Saturday morning, London May 26th, 12.30, P. M.—The Monitor of today contains a despatch from Gen. Pelissier dated May 25th, stating that the French on 25th May, have occupied a large place d'Armes, between the central bastion and the Sea, where the enemy could collect large forces. The enemy having had enormous losses on the preceding day, needed the more easily. Count Walowski in a circular to the French agents forbade answers the late note of Count Newerhede.
Ship G. L. Sampson, Capt. Cobb, of New York, was burned at sea May 4th; master, crew, and 12 passengers were rescued by bark Cutages, of Amsterdam, and landed at Plymouth. Ship Empress Eugene was abandoned at sea sinking.