

Arrival of the 'America.'

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The English Steamer arrived at Halifax on Thursday morning last.

The would-be assassin of Napoleon had been condemned to death.

The Emigrant ship John, from Plymouth to Quebec, was wrecked with considerable loss of life.

The English Press admits that hopes of peace have fled; that no assistance can be expected from Austria, and but little from the rest of Europe, consequently that France and England must fight it out.

The London Times publishes a remarkable article expressing these views. The Times has also an editorial on behalf of the Government, stating that it is impossible to persevere in the efforts of the Vienna conference without seeing that Russia was never in earnest in her pretended desire for peace.

Some, however, think different, and Earl Grey in the House of Lords has given notice of motion for 22d, that an Address be sent to the Queen, deploring the failure of the negotiations, and stating as the opinion of Parliament that the proposals of Russia were such as to afford a fair prospect of concluding a peace by which all the original objects of the war might have been gained, and by which the Allies might have obtained all the advantages that can reasonably be demanded from Russia.

Miner Gwyn made similar motion in the Commons. Correspondence from the Camp April 27th, explains all the difficulties of the siege, but states confidently that the Allies advances are winning ground, and that while the works are advanced, there can be no doubt of ultimate success, provided the Russians in the field are unable to force the Allies to raise the siege.

Canrobert has announced that when reinforcements arrive, he will enlarge the circle of his operations, implying that he will attack the Russian field positions.

LATEST—OFFICIAL.
SEBASTOPOL, 10th.—Russians made a sortie with a large body of troops on the Allies right advanced trench this morning, but were driven back; a second and similar attempt shared the same fate. Nothing could be better than the conduct of the troops, who took part in the affair. The loss of the enemy was serious.

(Signed) RAGLAX.
General Maunier had arrived with 4,000 of Serbian troops. Proclamation and jealousies are damaging the proposed scheme of a Turkish contingent commanded by English officers of the Indian army. Not a man has yet been raised for the contingent.

BALTIC.
The English is working up the Baltic towards Gothland as ice permits. It is said France asks permission to establish a French camp on Swedish territory, if refused, Bomarsund will be occupied and fortified by the Allies. Three ships left England on the 10th to blockade the White Sea.

The following is from the London Standard:—
Very extraordinary circumstance reported from a quarter which precludes any doubt as to truth. By letters from St. Petersburg it appears that a fine American frigate built ship recently arrived at port Baltic; it was stated that the vessel had on board 500 boxes cotton, but the correspondent of our informant stated the ship and found in addition to the above, she had 50,000 Rifles and 5,000 Revolvers.

BRITAIN.
In Parliament Lord Dufferin's proposal to blow up the Russian fortifications, is submitted to a scientific committee, including professors Faraday, Playfair and Graham. A motion for select committee to inquire as to the impracticability of uniting the British and Indian armies, was lost. The second reading of the bill permitting marriage of the deceased wife's sister was carried by small majority. Bill to suppress Gretna Green marriages was lost. The bill removing the Newspaper Stamp was read third time and passed.

Layard has temporarily postponed his mission of enquiry into the management of the Army and Navy.

Roebuck's committee is still in session. Sydney Herbert, Admiral Dundas examined, Lords Aberdeen and Deroses tried to give evidence.

Movement in favour of Administration. Reform gains ground, and indignation meetings against administrative mismanagement continue to be held. Lord Palmerston is rapidly becoming unpopular as his predecessor Lord Aberdeen was.

The Queen gave a State Ball on the 9th. United States Minister, Secretary, Attache, and Miss Lane were present.

The ship Champion of Seas arrived at Liverpool, from Melbourne, 15th February. The news is unimportant; gold quoted at £3 15s 9d. per oz.

FRANCE.
M. de Persigny is appointed French Ambassador to England, in room of Count Walewski, who succeeds Drouyn de L'Huy as Minister of Foreign Affairs. Further changes are rumored, viz., that M. Billault, Minister of the Interior, will succeed Admiral Hamelin, who retires from the Ministry of Marine. M. Rouher, Minister of Public Works, will succeed Billault; and M. de Richemont, Director of Orleans Railroad, succeeds Rouher.

The new loan of 700,000,000 francs is at present under consideration by the Council of State.

The police say they have discovered a vast plot, with ramifications throughout Europe, to promote insurrection, and hence Pius's execution will be postponed, to trace his connection therewith. On the day the attempt

was made, it was freely stated in various cities of Italy, Spain and Germany, that Napoleon was dead, and Paris in insurrection.

SPAIN.
In the Cortes, on the 2d, Senor Aveilla took occasion to declare, in the name of the democratic party, that it had never entered into any negotiations with Mr. Soule for the sale of Cuba.

ITALY.
Mount Vesuvius is in an active state of eruption; and it was reported that the King of Naples was fired at by an assassin at a review, but it was really an accident by a soldier.

AUSTRIA.
The corn growing district of the Banat, covering 1,200 square miles, is inundated by the river Tisza; crops probably destroyed.

RUSSIA.
Russian sources themselves lend confirmation to the report that there has been an insurrection in the Ukraine, and that Poland is very restless.

St. Petersburg advices of May 1st, mention the expected arrival at Cronstadt of several American ships, and cargoes of hemp, yarn and iron were sent there to meet them; it was hoped they would be permitted to discharge and load, but doubtful, as the blockade is strictly notified.

PERSIA.
It is reported that the Khan of Khiva was taken prisoner in a predatory expedition, and is to be beheaded with thirty-seven followers.

MARKETS.
Liverpool—Cotton—Brown, Shipley & Co. report again a large and active speculative demand for Cotton.

Breadstuffs firm, Corn 50; Beef and Pork in better demand; Bacon sells freely at 47s; Lard, in moderate demand at 50.

London—Iron without improvement. Rails, £6 5s to £6 10s; Bar, £6 10s; Scotch Pig, 60s.

Money continues abundant. Consols closed on Friday at 88½ for money to 89 for account. Bullion increased £150,000.

Freights from Liverpool to United States rather stiffer. Ships scarce, but seagoing passengers without improvement.

General Election in Nova Scotia.
The elections for members of Assembly in the various Counties and Townships were held on Tuesday last. The returns are not yet sufficiently complete to enable us to form an opinion whether the party now in power will have a majority in the new House, although one of the leading men of the party, the Hon. Joseph Howe, is said to have lost his election.

For the county of Halifax, Messrs. Esson and Annand, the former members, have been elected; for the township Messrs. John Tobin and Weir, the former taking the place of L. O. C. Doyle, Esq., who retired.—All Liberals.

Mr. Wilkins, Provincial Secretary, has been re-elected for Windsor. Mr. Henry, Solicitor General, and Mr. McKinnon, for the county of Sydney, and Mr. Killam for the county of Yarmouth, and Mr. McLearn for the township of Liverpool, and Mr. Locke for Shelburne, have all been returned without opposition.

Dr. Tupper and Mr. Macfarlane have been returned for the County of Cumberland, in the room of Messrs. Howe and Fulton. Mr. Hyde has defeated the Financial Secretary, Mr. Cresman, for Colchester. Messrs. Johnston, Thorne and Whittman have been re-elected for the county and township of Annapolis, and Mr. Wade for Digby Township. Mr. Churchill has been returned for Falmouth. For Queen's County, Mr. E. B. Davidson has been elected.

War declared by 3,000 Indians.
St. Joseph, May 10.—Col. Vaughn, Indian agent from Fort Pierre, arrived in town yesterday evening. He states that the Indians on the plains are assuming a hostile attitude. The Black Feet, Apaches, and Sioux, Mandanques, Sansars, and Yantcos, banded in a mighty host, and scoffing existing treaties, have unbanded the hatchet and bid defiance to the powers that be. These tribes combined with the Brulays and Ojibwas, of the Platte, numbering at small calculation three thousand warriors, have thrown up fortifications on Draining Bull, at the source of Grand River, and are not only ready but anxious to meet any force that Government may send against them—emboldened by the ease with which they massacred our soldiers in the late skirmishes, and remarking the terror ever since manifested by the whites in their necessary intercourse with them. The Assinibones, Riccaries, Crovates and Mandantes, having the fear of the four new regiments before their eyes, have told their agent, Col. Vaughn, in council, that they will not only aid and abet, but furnish material assistance in subduing their refractory brethren.

Two agents of the English government, who have been endeavoring to enlist recruits in New Orleans, for the army in the Crimea, were arrested in that city on the 27th ult.

VIRTUES OF DINING.—It seems an established fact, or generally recognised opinion, that the English public may be dined into liberty, they are dined into loyalty, they are dined into charity, they are dined into piety, they are dined into liberality, they are dined into heresy. From dinner to digestion the transition is natural.

BERMUDA.—A whirlwind passed over a part of the islands on the 5th inst., doing considerable damage. A transport arrived at Hamilton on the 29th ult., from Portsmouth,

England, bringing the reserve companies of the 26th Camerons under the command of Lieut. Colonel Whittingham. The companies comprised fourteen commissioned officers and two hundred and twenty-eight men.

The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1855.

RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

It cannot have escaped the notice of our readers, that we last week described the departure of a train, which we had the pleasure of accompanying; to convey Mr. Whitlock as far as the Fredericton Road (25 miles) on his way to Fredericton, whither he had been summoned to attend a conference of the Executive Council, respecting the application and claim of the Railroad Company for an issue of Debentures. That gentleman has now returned from such conference, and the result of his visit to Headquarters is of so much importance, not only to the interests of the undertaking itself, but also, we may say, to those of the whole country, and so glaringly indicative of the firm determination of the Council to thwart and oppose the progress of the Line, and of their entire want of honesty as regards this section of the Province in carrying out the acts, which have been passed to facilitate the construction of this line of Road; that public indignation is fairly roused and openly expressed.

From the difficulties and obstructions which have always hitherto been raised on the part of the authorities, it was a matter of some speculation, at the time of Mr. Whitlock's departure, what would be the result of his mission on this occasion. It was only possible to conceive that it would issue in one of three conclusions, which could alone be fairly come to on the impartial consideration of the documents and vouchers with which we understand, he was provided to lay before the Executive; viz:—either that the Government would frankly acknowledge the claims of the Company in full; that they would disallow them in toto; or that they would declare them only substantiated in part; and that then the Debentures would either be at once granted or withheld in accordance with such conclusion; but it was not possible to conceive that the Ministers of the Crown in this Province would have had the hardihood to admit the completeness of the proofs given by the Company to substantiate their claims and yet have refused to carry the law into effect, and thereby cause such enormous injury as is inflicted on the whole of this part of the country, by the necessary cessation of all work on the Road and consequent stoppage of the traffic, which, even during the few weeks since it commenced, has afforded ample proof of the benefits it would confer.

We have taken some pains to make ourselves acquainted with this matter, and are sorry to find that instead of deserving the confidence we accorded at its inauguration to the new Government, for liberal, enlightened and honest purposes and intentions; it has so soon exhibited such strong and irrefragable evidence of its subservience to the will of one man, and the influence of that old sectional jealousy which retards the prosperity and onward progress of society in this Province.

With respect to this Railroad question, the matter is simple and plain enough. It stands thus:—an Act has been passed by the Legislature authorizing the Company to claim Provincial Debentures on certain conditions, and empowering and ordering the Governor upon satisfactory proof of the fulfilment of such conditions, to grant and issue them. In accordance with this act a claim has now been for some months before the Council, and the most ample proofs have been given of the fulfilment of the required conditions, and it remained only for the Government to investigate the matter, and decide on the sufficiency and correctness of the proof; but on one frivolous pretext or another this has from time to time been evaded, belittled and shuttlecocked from Council to Committee, from Committee to Law Officers of the Crown, and from them again to Council;—at last, however, even this game could be played no longer, and it was positively promised that a decision should be given at this last meeting of Council; but will it be believed, in the interim between the giving of the promise and the meeting of Council, that by the shuffle of the political cards by which Mr. Partelow has been created Auditor General, another excuse is made;—namely, that the Council must have his report on the Company's accounts before it can decide.

To surmount this fresh obstacle it was of course only necessary to get Mr. Partelow to investigate the papers, which, at the earnest solicitation of Mr. Whitlock, he, after con-

derable reluctance in consequence of his office being under repairs—as if his knowledge of figures evaporated in another atmosphere than that of his own room—consented to do. Well, the examination took place, and every thing was found correct, acknowledged to be so, and that the claim was good. Three lines, say, or three words would have been sufficient to report this fact, which was all that rested on the Auditor General. It was his duty to make it; therefore, why and on what plea, we ask, did he not do so?

For the "why" no one will be at a loss to answer, "because of his known hostility to the Road which he has vainly tried to disguise;"—but "on what plea?" Ah! that would puzzle any one with less cunning than the ex-Secretary and present Auditor General, why forsooth, because he requires the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown before doing so. Was ever effrontery and folly more matchlessly displayed?—effrontery to sustain his own enmity to the Road, knowing that the Council must yield if he reported that the claim was just;—and folly to pretend that he as Auditor General required any Lawyer's opinion as to the correctness of an account or a voucher. Besides it is to be remembered that Mr. Partelow himself is scarcely yet rid from the office of Secretary, during his tenure of which, he received two or three reports from his then colleagues the law officers of the Crown, upon the very strength of which, he himself made four issues of Debentures. Does he then mean to say that he now courts the condemnation of his own official acts by asking for an adverse opinion of the new law officers to that on which he acted; we believe he is too shrewd to wish any such thing—the motive for the flimsy excuse is apparent enough—namely, delay till Mr. Ritchie returns from England.

As for Mr. Partelow we have not much to say, he has managed to pension himself off for life with a very snug office, and we think he had better be contented now to refrain altogether from interference with matters beyond his immediate department, by the quiet discharge of the duties of which, he may perhaps be able to procure that respect for his public character, which his career as a politician has failed to create or deserve; but, as for the Council itself, we can only say, if such be its weakness and pusillanimity that it cannot resist the influence and determination of one man, who is not even a member of their Board;—that the sooner the short term of its existence, which, such premature symptoms of decrepitude portend must be its fate, is brought to a close, the better both for the country and themselves.

MASONIC CELEBRATION.

The celebration in honor of St. John, the Patron Saint of Freemasonry, to be held in this Town on the 26th of June next, promises to be a greater gala day, than we had dared to hope for. The most extensive preparations are being made by our brethren of St. Mark's Lodge, and we hear that the invitations have been universally accepted by all the Lodges in the neighboring Towns both of the Province and the State of Maine, and that a very large number of the Brethren from St. John have indicated their intention of being present. We should be glad to hear that the Railroad Company proposed running an excursion train on the occasion, and hope, if it has not been thought of before, that the Directors will accept our hint.

The Amateur Theatrical Corps propose giving an entertainment in the evening, for the amusement of our visitors, and from the success they have already obtained, we doubt not their exertions will be duly appreciated and rewarded by an overflowing house.

We have received from the agent, parts 7 and 8 of England's Battles, by Sea and Land, containing a beautifully executed Map of the Black Sea and Russian dominions, also a view of Sir C. Napier's Victory off Cape St. Vincent, while in the Portuguese service. Part 24 of the Duke of Wellington accompanied by a map of Southern Italy—and part 36 of the British Colonies with a map of the Falkland Islands and Patagonia. The above works are published by the London Printing and Publishing Company, and are deserving of an extensive sale. The matter is both instructive and interesting. Subscribers received at this office, and forwarded to the Agent, Mr. Hunter, St. John.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, is expected to arrive here, on Tuesday next.

ARCHER'S CLUB.—A number of gentlemen of this place, have formed an Archer's Club, and practice every afternoon.

MUSIC.—We understand a new Amateur Band, composed of young men residents of this Town is now being instructed by that accomplished and popular teacher, Mr. R. Foster.

EMIGRANT AGENT.—A gentleman quite probable that this office will in future be an appointment of the Executive, and is an office of great importance to the settlement of the country, it becomes an important duty of the Government to select a man perfectly competent to the efficiently filling the office. There is no doubt that a number of applications will be made by persons who are wholly inadequate to the task, and in order to discover the person best suited to the office, we think the

Government should require a written report from each applicant, setting forth his views for settling the country most advantageously. This, while it would furnish the Executive with many plans of settlement, would also enable them with certainty to select the most suitable person. [Chronicle.]

"Are you fond of novels, Mr. Jones?" Very, responded the interrogated gentleman, who wished to be thought by the lady questioner a lover of literature.

Have you, continued the inquisitive lady, ever read 'Ten Thousand a Year'?

No, madam; I never read so many novels in all my life.

Shipping List.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.—
May 25.—Schr. Catherine, Snellgrove, New York, flour &c.
26th.—Schr. Uica, McLoney, Boston, flour &c. to W. Whitlock and others.

DIED.

At Markham, Canada West, on Sunday the 20th inst., PERCILLA R., eldest daughter of the late Capt. Jacob Paul, of this Town, in the 31st year of her age. The deceased had been for a number of years a member of the First Baptist Church of this Parish, under the Pastoral charge of her uncle, the Rev. A. D. Thomson, and had been engaged in teaching a School in this Town for a considerable period, during which time she had endeavored herself to a large number of the children of the place, as likewise their parents, by her devotion to the duties of her situation and her amiable character; she left her last fall to make a visit to her friends in Canada, and her health rapidly failing, she was unable to return. As she lived the life of the righteous so she died, rejoicing in the hope of a glorious immortality hereafter. Her last moments were cheered by the presence of her mother and sister, who had gone to Canada upon hearing of her illness and probably approaching decease.

At St. John on the 19th inst., after a lingering illness, Henry Chubb, Esq., in the 68th year of his age.

Few men enjoyed to a greater degree the esteem and respect of their fellow citizens, than HENRY CHUBB, the father of the New Brunswick Press. Many years ago, when party politics were not dreamt of, he published the *Courier*, now profitable as well as one of the most respectable and influential papers in the Province. The success of Mr. Chubb, as a publisher and newspaper proprietor, was unparalleled in the Province, as it was unprecedented; and yet none envied him, for a kind obliging and unobtrusive—he made many friends and no enemies. He mingled little personally in political contests, but he was ever a lover of fair play and ready to defend the wronged or oppressed. He was in all respects a good citizen and estimable man; and when the Executive of the Province, the last time they exercised the right of appointing a Mayor of St. John, selected him to fill the highest office in the City in which he had spent youth, and manhood, and old age, the choice was universally approved of.—Freeman.

TO BE SOLD.

ON the 20th day of JUNE next, at Public Auction, on the premises, if not previously disposed of at private sale, that well known

Steam Saw Mill,

situate at the Pagan Wharf, in St. Andrews. The Engine is about forty horse power, and drives two Gangs, with the necessary edging and trimming Saws; is in good order.

Terms liberal; for particulars, Apply at the C. C. BANK, St. Andrews 29th May, 1855. (Courier 3igs.)

ALBION HOUSE,

ST. ANDREWS.

Messrs. Storr & Co.,

Have the honor of announcing to their patrons and the inhabitants of St. Andrews generally, that they are now prepared to meet them at the Store immediately opposite their old stand, with a more

VARIED AND EXTENSIVE STOCK,

than ever they were in a position to offer before.

Profiting by their experience, they have selected and will have ready for inspection

ON THURSDAY NEXT, an UNUSUALLY LARGE STOCK of General Dry Goods,

suitable for the season, and repeat in every department it would be unnecessary to particularize, it is sufficient to say the assortment is complete.

The Tailoring portion comprises every novelty of the season, consisting of West of England Broadcloths, Black and Fancy Dressing double and single mill'd Cassimeres; Vestings in endless variety; and a full and complete assortment of every article necessary to the stock of a first class Woolen House. All orders left with them will be faithfully executed under the superintendence of a cutter of first rate talent and experience.

The Subscribers beg to return their sincere thanks for the very flattering encouragement they have received since commencing business, and to assure their customers, they will spare no endeavors to deserve a continuance of those favors so liberally bestowed.

May 23, 1855. R. STORR & CO.