

political ambition. To please the Catholic clergy of France, Louis Napoleon sent the Marquis de Lavalette to Constantinople and wrung from the Sultan certain concessions to the Catholics at the expense of the Greeks. And now comes the Emperor Nicholas, with the pretensions that he is the legitimate protector of the Greek Church, and of each and every of its individual members, in whatever country he may own allegiance. It cannot be necessary to trace out all the consequence of this extravagant pretension: it strikes at the independence of all nations of every people. What will be the result, in the present case, it is difficult to foresee.

## ENGLISH NEWS.

### Arrival of the Africa.

(By Telegraph via St. John.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 30th.—The steamship Africa arrived at 11 A. M.

Lord Palmerston has resigned the home Secretaryship, and Lord John Russell is expected to occupy the office. Lord Lansdowne is expected to resign, and Lord Palmure to succeed.

The intelligence of the defeat at Sinopie caused great sensation at Constantinople. The Grand Divan immediately convened,—all the Foreign Ministers present.

It was reported that the allied fleet had been ordered to the Black Sea.

Persia has declared war against Turkey.

A battle was fought between the Russians and Turks, on the Armenian frontier. Four thousand Turks were killed.

Desperate fighting in Asia. A Russian fortress was captured, and Fifteen Thousand Russians defeated in a pitched battle.

Hostilities had been suspended on the Danube.

MARKETS.—Flour active at 6d. dearer, Wheat 2d. to 3d. dearer; Corn 6d. to 1s. dearer; Tea, Coffee, and Sugar quiet.

## STILL LATER.

### Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, Jan. 4.—The steamship Canada left Liverpool, about 4 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday the 24th ult., with 63 through passengers, arrived at Halifax at 9 o'clock on Wednesday.

The Baltic arrived off Liverpool at 8 o'clock on Thursday night, the 23rd, and came up at 2 o'clock on Friday morning.

INDIA AND CHINA.—By Submarine and European Telegraph.—Telegraphed from Trieste, Dec. 23. India dates from Calcutta of 20th, Shanghai 2nd.

Bombay, Nov. 28.—Accounts from Burmah are more satisfactory. In Pegu tranquility prevails, and Dacoits disappearing. The famine no longer prevails.

THE TURKISH WAR.—It was credibly ascertained that the combined English, French and Turkish fleets entered the Black Sea on the 10th. Supposed destination Sebastopol.—Three ships from each squadron were left to guard the approach to Constantinople. The Czar having frequently declared that the entry of ships of war into the Black Sea is equivalent to a Declaration of War, the withdrawal of the Russian Ministers from Paris and London is immediately looked for. On the other hand it is semi-officially announced from Vienna, that the fleets enter the Black Sea on a peaceful errand, to prevent further collisions. An extraordinary rumor was current that the destination of the fleet at Sinopie spired at Constantinople, before news of the disaster could possibly have reached there. The Turks imagine that the affair was planned, with the consent of the British, to intimidate them into accepting terms of peace. It appears that the Russian admiral observed Turkish flotilla at anchor in Sinopie on the 23rd of November, and although already outnumbering the Turkish fleet, he sent for three more line-of-battle ships, which joined him on the 27th, and the battle was fought on the 30th. The news that the Turkish fleet was at Sinopie was carried to the Russians by an Austrian steamer.

Diplomatists as busy as ever. The Paris

Journal *Des Debats* publishes a document purporting to be a letter of instructions sent by the Four Powers to their Ambassadors at Constantinople. The *Moniteur* recopies it from *Des Debats*, but does not say whether it is genuine or spurious. No doubt it is genuine. Said letter refers to the Protocol of Dec. 5, and is in the collective name of Austria, France, Britain and Prussia. It hopes that the Porte will circumscribe the difficulty between himself and Russia, within its true limits, and avoid introducing new elements into the war. It calls on Turkey to declare that she is still desirous of peaceful settlement, and accepting the assurances of Russia that no infringement of the Sultan's sovereignty is intended,—is prepared to discuss proposals for re-establishing peace and evacuating Principalities, and suggests that the Russian and Turkish Plenipotentiaries intrusted with this negotiation should not treat except in presence of the Representatives of the Four Powers, and that a neutral Country be selected for the session of the Conference, and further that the opening of the Conference be a signal for an armistice.

This Despatch the Ambassadors are ordered to read Redhid Pacha, and to impress it on his attention. The *Debats* also publishes the Protocol itself precisely as above, but with this important sentence "That the existence of Turkey within the limits which treaties have assigned to her. In fact it has become one of the necessary conditions of European equilibrium, and the present war cannot in any case involve modifications in the territorial circumscriptions of the Empires calculated to alter the state of possession which time has consecrated in the East, and which is equally necessary for the tranquility of all the other Powers. Turkey is therefore invited to state on what terms it will treat."

From Constantinople we learn that the Courier bearing this note and letter had arrived, and that the Ambassadors of the Four Powers forthwith proceeded to act as directed. The Sultan's reply was expected to reach Vienna on the 26th. Letters say that he refuses to accept an armistice, but consents to send a representative to the Conference. The German papers mention a doubtful rumor that the Czar also consents to send an Envoy to the Conference. Paris rumor denies this and states that the note had not been even officially forwarded to the Czar, until the Sultan shall have replied.

On the line of the Danube there has been some fighting. On the 4th, the Russians attacked the Turkish position at Kalafat, and forced the outer entrenchments but were eventually repulsed. The carnage was great on both sides. In killed and wounded 4,000 are stated. This must be received with caution, for the Russian attack at Kalafat, would be the signal for Turkish attack on Ragusso, Guirjevo, Oltenitza and Hirrova, to cause the Russians to divide their forces.

On the 13th two Russian steamers towed 4 gun boats, and unsuccessfully attacked the Turkish position at Matschim, and were forced to retire with severe loss. The reason why part of Ludre's force went to Crimea, was an insurrection there in favor of Turkey. Consequently the Provinces of Besarabia, Kherson, and Tauris are placed by the Russians under martial law.

Nothing really late from Asia.

Reliable private accounts from Ergeroon, Nov. 17th confirms previous statements of the Turkish success, which had induced the main body of the Turkish army to cross the Georgian Frontier and march upon Tiflis. The Georgians everywhere welcome the Turks. The Turkish force occupied Erivan, which the Russians had abandoned on their approach.—The Turkish defeat at Akhalzik is doubtful, although a battle was certainly fought there on the 26th Nov., with considerable slaughter, although without reliable accounts. The general tenor of the advices indicate that the operations of last week are no way unfavorable to the Turks. General Andropikoff has probably relieved the fortress of Akaltsche, and another division under Prince Rebuttoff has succeeded in repulsing a Turkish force back upon Kars.

A rupture between Persia and Britain had occurred anterior to a Declaration of War by Persia against Turkey, and was caused by in-

sults to the British Embassy. The Persian Declaration of War against Turkey was caused by direct promise of Czar to remit the debt due, and to restore the disputed territory.

The Shah of Persia has placed 30,000 troops at the Czar's disposal, and asks for a Russian general to command them. The Persian minister, after breaking off relations with the Porte, retired to Bagdad.

The relations between the Austrian minister and the Divan are daily becoming colder on various pretexts.

The British Ambassador has ordered Mr. Gardiner, British Consul at Jassy, to retire from the Principality.

The Russian Government orders that all Foreign merchant ships going to Ottoman Ports in Black Sea shall be searched, and all carrying stores or munitions of war shall be seized, although sailing under a neutral flag. Turkey on the contrary has extended the term of 45 days, ere Russian merchantmen shall be declared prizes. Turkey has forbidden the export of Grain, but contracts will be permitted to be completed.

The Cabinet Council met on the 23rd. Lord Lansdowne not present. It has transpired that Sir George Grey pleaded ill health as his reason for declining the office of Home Secretary. Among others rumor offers it to Sir James Graham. Sir Charles Wood, and Lord Palmure said that Lord Palmerston was invited to resume the office, the reason being that Lord Clarendon would resign if Palmerston were excluded from the Cabinet. The people seem anxious that Aberdeen should give up and that Parliament be summoned. It is said that the Government has not introduced the promised measures of Parliamentary reform. D'Israeli is understood to have prepared a plan which he will bring forward if he gets a chance. The Liberal papers complain that Prince Albert is making himself too busy with the affairs of the Army. Some attribute Palmerston's resignation to a Cavil in that quarter, and complain also that Albert interferes in politics.

There has been severe weather and numerous shipwrecks on the West Irish coast.

FRANCE.—Reports from Britain that France was insincere in its alliance in Turkish affairs has caused much indignation in French Cabinet, and it was even taken into consideration whether an explicit denial should not be made. The Emperor expresses himself in favor of action, and declares emphatically that the course of France in the matter shall be the path of honor. Prince Napoleon has been appointed President of the Committee of the Paris Exhibition of 1855.

Mr. Soule has fought a duel with the Marquis Targot, the French Minister. Lord Howden was Targot's second. Another duel was fought between young Soule and the Duke of Alba, all about sarcasm on Madame Soule's style of costume. Nobody hurt.

The Piedmontese Legislative Session opened on the 19th. The king's speech congratulated the Country on its prosperity.

DENMARK.—A line of defence is to be thrown up around Copenhagen seaward, as in 1848 in fear of hostile operations in the Baltic in the Spring.

RUSSIA.—St. Petersburg advices to 13th inst. The people are kept in a state of continual excitement by thanksgivings for victories by land and sea. *Te Deum* sung in all the churches for the victories of Akhalzik and Sinopie. The Czar permits part of the force on Baltic furlough till March, the ice rendering operations impossible there till spring.

LATEST.—The Times' correspondent states that the *Moniteur* (Paris paper) will soon contain a note to the effect that the entry of the fleets into the Black Sea was not with a hostile intention but to maintain the Armistice, which it is hoped will be effected between Russia and Turkey. The Morning Chronicle's Paris correspondent writes that France and England are now taking the most efficient measures to coerce Russia. The instructions given to the Admirals are to stop all Russian ships found cruising in the Black Sea, and force them to return to Sebastopol, which port they will not be allowed to leave until the conclusion of a treaty of peace. The Press of Thursday says

the combined fleets had not entered the Black Sea on the 12th inst.

The statement that the French envoy at Constantinople objected to the English Admiral's desire to intercept the Russian fleet on its return from Sinopie causes much discussion in Paris. Clarendon has assured the French Ambassador in London that the charges were made without authority, and that the Government regretted their publication.

At Vienna a variety of rumors were current of an engagement on the Danube, but nothing authentic has transpired.

FRANCE.—About half the quantity of grain which had arrived to compete the deficiency caused by the failure of the harvest, has been got in. The scarcity will be more severely felt about the end of February or beginning of March.

## Communications.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel:

SIR.—A time of enlightenment is arising among the inhabitants of New Brunswick, and a spirit of enquiry has gone forth, with respect to the acts of our Government and political matters in general, and although this time has not been prophesied by any individual, yet it has been darkly seen through a veil by our rulers, and has led to the remark that "the people are quite well enough educated already." This remark was actually made by one of our rulers, and means that if the people are allowed a good and wholesome system of education, they will become enlightened, and will discover the wrongs and grievances which are laid upon their shoulders through the means of dishonest legislation.

I stated above that a time of enlightenment was coming, but, sir, this will never be through an educational source such as we have at present—for the system is corrupt in the extreme—but by a visitation from the hand of Providence to the minds of the people, to show them wherein they are wronged and how they are to obtain their rights. The great lever used in this instance, and which must not be overlooked, is the Press. For a number of years there was no such thing seen as Journals or Debates of the House, and many would now keep things in the dark (such as cutting the book leaves) if they could—darkness would suit such people better than light—they would keep secret the events that are passing in the House of Assembly, to say nothing of what is going on within the walls of (what some people call) the Public Buildings, but the time has arrived when the veil is to be raised, and the people are to look into the most inmost recesses of the Government and the Public Offices, and when they will discover where the difficulties are and who originate them.

I spoke of Public Buildings. Let me ask where are those buildings? In the city of Fredericton the Head Quarters of the Province? What is a Public Building? It is a building erected and supported at the expense of the public! What is the expense of these Public Buildings to the people? I cannot tell! nor can anybody else that I know of—it appears to be a crime to make the inquiry. In the Session of 1853 Mr. Connell asked, for the information of the House and the public generally, what the expense of Government House had been from the time of its erection until now.—The Hon. Mr. Hazen accused him of having some sinister end in view, and other Hon. members said as it was some thirty years since Government House had been erected, it would be next to impossible to give the required information, and it would be an unnecessary expense to employ clerks to search the Journals of the House. Now let me ask any honest man which would give the most satisfaction to the people, to grant £10 or £15 to clerks to gain this information, or to give £50 or £60 of the people's money for extra sleigh hire?

I said I could not tell what the expenses of these Public Buildings were, but I can mention a few items that are swallowed up about Government House. His Excellency, in the first place, receives £3,500 per annum. The Government House Commissioner receives £200 per annum for his services, which servi-