

ENGLISH NEWS.

(By Telegraph to the News Room.)

The *Arabia* from Liverpool arrived at Halifax Saturday 4th, 79 through passengers.

TURKISH WAR.—Further accounts confirm Turkish success at battle of Selate. It appears the Russians were concentrating forces at Citale to attack Kalafat on 30th but on the 6th, 15, 600 Turks marched out of Kalafat and attacked and stormed Citale—renewed conflict with the Russians in the field on the 7th—renewed battle on the 8th ending in the evening with total discomfiture of the Russians, who confess to 1000 killed and 4000 wounded, including their generals Anness and Turnoit on the 9th. The Turks having remained over night on the field beyond Citale attacked the Russian reserve and drove them back upon Krajeva with loss of cannon and immense slaughter on both sides. On the 10th, the Turks having raised Russian fortifications, returned to Kalafat. The Turks were commanded by Selim Pacha, Zedlinsky, and Mahomed Pacha, one of whom, Mahomed Pacha, is reported killed. The above victories were officially announced to the Turkish, English, and French Ambassadors. Very little from Asia.

A letter from Freiburg 16th Dec. says Schymel had organized a Polish Rifle Regiment 1200 strong, he has plenty of provisions and ammunition, and is organizing an army in Daghestan. The Albanians are in alliance with him. The Hungarians and Poles who had been waiting at Constantinople for employment, were shipped Jan. 2nd for the Asiatic Army. Klapska declined an Asian command, but offers to serve in Europe. On the 5th two ships from the allied fleet were sent to the Russian governor of Sebastopol with the following:—“Conformably with orders of our Governments, the British Squadron, in concert with that of France, is on the point of appearing in the Black Sea, the object of this movement is to protect the Ottoman territory from all aggression or hostile act. We apprise you thereof with a view to prevent all collision tending to disturb amicable relations existing between our Governments, which we are desirous of preserving and which no doubt you are equally anxious to maintain, to this end we should feel happy to learn that you, animated by these intentions had deemed it expedient to give the requisite instructions to the Admiral commanding the Russian forces in the Black Sea, so as to obviate any occurrences calculated to endanger peace.

It was at first intended to send a portion of the fleet only into the Black Sea, but rumor said the whole of the Russian fleet had sailed from Sebastopol, consequently all the allied fleet entered. It was further rumored that the Russian ships were off Erzeroum, probably expecting to intercept Turkish convoy which was under protection of allies and carries 15000 men for Asia. Merchantmen at Constantinople report not having seen fleets, consequently are supposed to have sailed towards Batoum, it was surmised the Russian force had also gone around Sebastopol and coast of Crimea the Russians are erecting Batteries and extinguished all light houses.

NEGOTIATIONS.—Dec. 31st Porte made following modifications to note of the four powers 1st instead of evacuation of principalities as soon as possible, within 15 to 20 days after the acceptance by Russia, 2d the renewal of treaties to be with special reference to the integrity and independence of Turkey, the Port will ameliorate his administrative system, and spontaneously on receipt at Vienna, English, French, Austria, Russian representatives met and drew up protocol stating that Porte terms were good and satisfactory, they were immediately sent of by a courier to St. Petersburg where they would arrive 19th, Porte's demand is that the note shall be definitely accepted or rejected within forty days from January 2nd, and the Principalities are evacuated within twenty or thirty days of date of Czar's letter of acceptance; this demand is on the way to St. Petersburg.

On the 12th inst, the British and French Ministers at Petersburg also communicated to the Russian Minister of Foreign affairs, the entry of allies into Black Sea. Czar's reply not known when the *Arabia* sailed, but all

Europe anxiously waiting it, as indications had already transpired that he would at once withdraw his Ambassadors from France and England, and formally declare war; nothing else is look for.

LATEST.—Mail of Saturday morning brings nothing really later or reliable. Our Liverpool Correspondent made arrangements to have Telegraph from Vienna, of instant intelligence of the Czar's reply, to meet *Arabia*, as no dispatch came to hand, presumption is the reply but had not reached the capital.

BRITAIN.—Parliamentary preparations begin. Lord Aberdeen will read the Queen's speech to private meeting of government supporters, on the 30th inst, the speech being previously revised by Privy Council. Lord John Russell has sent a circular to the Members of the House of Commons, requesting full attendance at the opening of the House. Sir Robert Inglis has resigned his seat.

Mr. Roebuck contradicts that he intends to bring Prince Albert's alleged political intermeddling before Parliament. England is actively recruiting Artillery and Coast Defence Guard, 10,000 wanted; exertions using also to man the navy, and more ships fitting out but apparently no land forces; Government agrees to send two steamers under Capt. Ingfield to renew the Arctic search.

Decision given in Liverpool Dock Trustees, vs. Brown Sharpley & Co., for the steamer Baltic running down the Bell Buoy. April 16th, decided in favor of the Baltic, on the ground that the steamer was in charge of a licenced Liverpool pilot.

Greatest activity in French Navy yards. Operators ordered to work Sunday's, and every ship possible to be fitted for sea immediately. Levy made of all seamen between 20 and 40 years old, and all Newfoundland Fishermen drafted into fleets.

Stores for 40,000 soldiers are ready for shipment at Toulon.

SWITZERLAND.—Sessions of the Federal Council, also of the Council of States were opened at Berne on the 9th. In view of war prospects the Executive asks a grant to station a body of troops on the German frontier.

DENMARK.—Russia has made overtures to Denmark for the purchase of the Island of Bornholm.

PRUSSIA.—Prussia has completed a purchase from Oldenburg of Jahde Bay, as a Naval station, price, 400,000 Thalers.

AUSTRIA.—France is understood to regard as settled, that Austria shall preserve the strictest neutrality in event of war. France will enforce that neutrality. It is now said, that Austria will not contract a Loan, but devise other means.

ITALY.—Roman States suffering from great scarcity of food, especially at Faenza and Ravenna.

Naples, scarcity prevails. Firm of G. & G. Buon's failed; case of M. Carbone an American citizen, unsettled; American Minister taking it up warmly. Neapolitan Government endeavoring to patch it up by bribing Carbone to leave.

Caranac with Carol Spence arrived in the Bay of Naples on the 7th. Policy of Neapolitan Government in Turkish affairs will follow the lead of Austria.

GREECE.—Athens letter says, prohibition to export breadstuffs is extended to March 31st, and free import permitted till the same time. Some difficulty between Greeks and Turks in an Island of Samos. British Consul gone to settle it.

Liverpool Breadstuffs.—Market was languid till 17th, but then became more active. Wheat having met good speculation and moderate consumption, demand at 3d to 4d advance on wheat. Flour in good demand, 6d to 1s. advance. Indian Corn unchanged.

By Telegraph from Quebec To News Room Woodstock Feb. 11.

Boston 8th.—Last evening the Locomotive of the upper train on the Northern road exploded near Dunbury N. H. Killing Michaj Mitchel the Engineer.

New-York 7th.—A letter from Havannah Jan. 31st.—States that the Apprentice System is about to be carried out on an extensive scale.

Numerous vessels are here on their way to the Island, Negroes and others were preparing to depart from the Island. **NEW-YORK 8th 2 P. M.** The *Asia* sailed this afternoon for Liverpool with about 50 passengers.

BALTIMORE Feb. 8th the funds collected here for the rescue of the *San-Francisco*, were divided as follows to Captain Creighton, \$1,000, to Captain Lowe, \$599. The London Correspondents of the *Herald* of the 7th states that a despatch had been received on the afternoon of that day from Paris, Vienna and St. Petersburg affirming beyond question that Nicholas has promptly and violently rejected the mediation of the four Powers.

NEW-HAVEN.—8th, Michael Jening's, was convicted to-day, for the murder of Mrs. Esther Bradley, in New Haven, in July last. New York, February 8th, no signs of the *Pacific* now in her 15th day at sun down. H. E. Stevens, the Stage Manager of the Bowery Theatre, died this morning from injuries sustained a few days since while skylarking with a friend!

Toronto, 8th, 3 1-2 P. M. weather cloudy and rainy. Montreal 3 1 2 P. M. weather mild and snowing.

Quebec 9th. There was an avalanche of snow from the Cliff at Point Levi this morning which buried four children, three of them have been dug out, the last of whom was nearly exhausted; the fourth had not been found when our informant left Point Levi.

Woodstock, Feb. 9, 1854.

LATEST.

FROM NEW-YORK VIA QUEBEC.—Arrival of the Steam Ship *Pacific* 4 days later from Europe. New York Feb 9th *Pacific* has arrived. Flour advanced 6d to 1s, wheat 3d. Market. Philadelphia and Baltimore 44s to 45s Western Canal 43-6d to 44s. No authentic answer from the Czar, but the accounts from Vienna confidently state that Russia has contemptuously rejected the demand of the four powers. No more battles fought, but the Allied and Russian Fleets were both at sea with danger of collision.

The new Iron Steamer "*Taylor*" from Liverpool, for Australia, was lost in the Bay of Dublin with 300 lives.

Woodstock Feb. 9th 1854.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1854.

The *Freeman* of the 4th inst, in a long article reviews the conduct of Liberals at the last election, and of their Representatives since, and professes to understand thoroughly the motives which all were actuated by. We can only say a word or two at present on the merits of this article, and defer the remainder for another opportunity. He says, "The chief objects sought by those who supported Charles Connell in Carleton, were the elevation of Orangeism, and the exaltation of Mr. Connell himself." We would in reply to this, simply ask the *Freeman*, as he knows so much, if those who opposed Mr. Connell did so because they were opposed to Orangeism, and from a personal dislike to Mr. Connell? He says as much, but perhaps we do not exactly understand him. He is perfectly acquainted with the motives which induced the various members in the House to vote and act as they did—condemns, as usual, Messrs. Wilmot and Gray for going into the Government, and lauds Messrs. Ritchie, Simonds and Tilly, for resigning their seats in the House—imputes unworthy motives to Messrs. Wilmot, Gray and Connell, for accepting appointments under the present Government, and in the same paper excuses Messrs. Ritchie and Kerr for accepting appointments under the same Government. Oh, Consistency! But he says, "Mr. Ritchie's appointment is made solely in consideration of his eminent abilities and high standing at the Bar." "Tea-Pot." Our predictions made along time ago, are about to be verified. Messrs. Partelow and Ritchie have made up, and have clubbed together for the next campaign, and Mr. Ritchie has been bought with a silk gown. Who would have thought it, that this same Mr. Ritchie, who was a year or two ago taunted by Mr. Partelow with being "a

rank Tory," and who resigned because he could not upset the Partelow Government, should now be found this Partelow's friend and supporter, and all because of the high honor of seeing Q. C., attached to his name! Mr. Kerr too has received this distinction and has become a Partelow man, because "he has been a successful Lawyer." He it was who brought up the resolution in the famous "book-leaf" Drama last winter. Perhaps his appointment is for the important services then rendered, or perhaps it is to keep him quiet! How the *Freeman* must hate a "Turn-Coat" or "Traitor." But more of this anon.

PRINCE ALBERT AND POLITICS.—It will take something more than we have yet seen to make us believe that Prince Albert is the Traitor he is represented to be. We give him credit for too much good sense to jeopardize his standing with the English people and risk the loss of his princely income, to turn pimp and traitor to please any party. Even self interest, if nothing else would prevent him from tampering with the honor of England, as he must know that if he did, sooner or later his conduct would be exposed, and perhaps himself driven from the country. It is our firm conviction that if ever the traitor is discovered it will turn out to be another than Prince Albert. It is well known that there are men in the British Cabinet who own allegiance to a foreign power, and who would rather see England a Province of Austria or Rome than free and independent as she is, and who would lend their aid to bring her into subjection to these powers. They are in fact subjects of a Government Despotie in itself and ever willing to lend its aid and influence in support of Despotism. Is it not then but fair to suppose that such men as these would be more-likely to be the guilty party than the one we have heard accused? We think so and will not be surprised to learn that these men are in the pay of Austria as well as England. Time will perhaps tell.

If any one is curious enough to know why we get out only a half sheet this week, he can be gratified by taking a peep at our Office.—We are all in a muss just now, our new Press has arrived and we intend getting up in the world, that is to move our office up one story higher, and part of our type is up stairs and part down, some of the materials are in the garret and some out of doors, but we will get all right in a short time and then "stand from under."

Our contemporaries all complain of cold weather—we don't believe they know how cold it is here and we cannot tell them for our Thermometers are not long enough, but they will acknowledge it is cold enough when an icicle hangs at the spout of a tea kettle while the water is boiling on the inside, or when it freezes the legs off a saw horse?

Royal Gazette Extra, Fredericton, N. B., Feb. 9, 1854.

BY AUTHORITY.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, Fredericton

This being the day appointed by proclamation for the meeting of the Legislature, at 2 o'clock his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came in the usual state to the Council Chamber, and being seated on the throne commanded the attendance of the House of Assembly, who being come, His Excellency was pleased to open the session with the following

SPEECH.

"Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council."

"Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly."

It has pleased a gracious Providence to continue since we last met the prosperity of New Brunswick.

Our Agriculturalists have upon the whole no reason to complain. The price of our staple export has been maintained. The demand for our ships has augmented, and their reputation is increasing throughout the world. Our fisheries have been successful, and the protection afforded to them on behalf of Great Britain by Vice Admiral Sir George Seymour, and those under his command, will, I doubt not be duly acknowledged by you.

New Brunswick has been exempt from the visitation of those diseases which have pro-