

They make a formal and solemn offer to class A, declaring on every occasion their earnest desire that it should be accepted, and proclaiming their belief, not only that it affords the only hope of ever finishing the Road, but that unless it be accepted, the English stockholders must lose all they invested. At last, when hope had almost died out of every bosom, and despair seemed to pervade the whole place, the long delayed acceptance is sent in—where lo! like children who refuse to give up the plaything they have broken to have it mended—the Board decline to accept the boon they themselves have craved, and like a child with his toy, cling to the idle power they cannot use, rather than transfer it into those hands in whose grasp alone it can be made of service.

Such a state of things cannot, however, be allowed to last. If the Board will not ratify its own proposition, it will be incumbent on Mr. Byrne to procure a Meeting of the Stockholders; and we believe if this should be done, that not a single voice would be raised in opposition to any arrangement he may wish to carry out.

It is alleged, as an excuse for refusing to confirm the terms he is willing to agree to, that he wants all the land—that he intends to ask this, that or the other from Government; and that he gives no guarantee for the prosecution of the work. To all this we might simply answer—"why then did you make the offer?" but we will go further and say—who has a better right to the land than those who build the Road? What claim have we in the Province who do not advance anything (the £4,000 is hardly worth mentioning) towards the great work to obtain a single acre of that which was given expressly to assist in its completion, and as an inducement to foreign capitalists to invest their money? What right have we to interfere or enquire into any negotiation which Class A may open with Government? what does it signify to us? If they are willing to take our responsibilities and liabilities—instead of complaints that may thwart, they should receive our best wishes for success with all our interest and support. As to there being no guarantee given what better or stronger security could we have than the fact that there is already £80,000 of class A money spread through the rock cuttings and earthworks extending 30 miles from our very doors and which money must remain useless, and unproductive unless more is put to it, and the line is finished. Argument is unnecessary, for common sense points out both what must be advantageous for all parties, as well as what is the plain and bounden duty of this section of the Company to do—[Standard.]

## The Carleton Sentinel.

SAURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1855.

The intelligence from the Seat of War is not of particular moment, as will be seen from the following Despatches by Telegraph. No general engagement had taken place, but sorties by the garrison of Sebastopol were almost of nightly occurrence, and which invariably resulted in the discomfiture of the Russians.

## English News.

BY TELEGRAPH.

From St. John.

REPORTED FOR THE SENTINEL.

The Baltic arrived with dates to the 30th Dec. The Sarah Sands had put into Cork for repairs and would sail thence for Portland.

News unimportant.

Louis Napoleon made a warlike speech to the French Chambers, which slightly depressed the French and English funds.

Sebastopol holds out, there has been frequent sorties in which the Russian claim advantage.

The Allies are reinforced by 18,000 men.

Foreign Enlistment Bill becomes Law.

Parliament adjourned.

No Quotable change in the Markets.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

(By the Quebec and Fredericton Telegraph Line.)

The Africa arrived out on the 24th. The Arabia sailed from Marseilles on the 21st Dec, with 1,640 French troops for the Crimea.

There is no news of importance from the Crimea.

A high diplomatic conference was to be held at the residence of the British Minister in Vienna on the 28th December, between the ambassadors of England, France, Austria, Prussia, and Russia. Prince Gortschakoff was to take part in the discussion. The conference was to be of a private character.

A Vienna despatch of the 26th says, that Gortschakoff presented a note which he has received from St. Petersburg for Count Boul. It is believed to be unsatisfactory, but it is not the final reply of Russia.

In regard to the Russian mission to London, of which high expectation had been formed, it was

surmised that M. Usedatt, was merely the bearer of an autograph letter to the Queen, and that his instructions are merely to watch on the spot the course of events. Nothing certain, however, was known.

The affairs before Sebastopol were unchanged up to the 20th December. The Russians claim to be doing considerable damage to the approaches of the Allies; nevertheless the French third parallel was mounted with cannon. The reinforcements of the Allies due to the 18th December reached 18,000.

An official despatch in the Paris Moniteur from Balaklava, says that the situation of the Allies is excellent. General Liprandi with 40,000 men, was manœuvring in the vicinity of Balaklava.

Menschikoff was sick, and General Ostensacken was in command.

In the meantime, 5,000 Turks had landed at Eupatoria.

The destination of Omer Pasha's army was kept a profound secret. It was thought they would invest the North side of Sebastopol.

The Railway expedition from England was already on the way in seven steamers and two sailing ships, with all the material for constructing a Railway from Balaklava to Sebastopol. The wretched state of the country had put almost a stop to all operations.

The communication between Perekop and Simpheropol was completely interrupted, and a week had transpired since a courier had arrived at Odessa from Sebastopol.

At the last accounts, the weather had improved with heavy frost, and both armies were renewing their activity.

Admiral Hamelin, writing on the 12th, says, that for the last four days the place has kept up a tolerably brisk fire. The enemy have made vigorous sorties against our lines, and those of the English. As soon as they reached the parapet, they were received by a well directed volley of musketry, and repulsed.

An obstinate struggle at the point of the bayonet, a skirmish occurred near Inkerman, on the 15th.

On the 17th, Omer Pasha left Schumla for Constantinople. His proposed future movement was not known.

The Turkish troops began to arrive from Varna on the 18th.

Twenty-two ships have been equipped and are now ready for sea.

It is probable that the Russian garrison have mined the places in Sebastopol which they pretend to have left.

We have further particulars as to the naval sortie at Sebastopol. Two Russian steamers, towing six guns boats, went out of the harbour on the 6th Dec. After firing at the French, they were compelled to retire.

The passage left between the sunken ships is only wide enough for one vessel to pass at a time. The Allied fleet has moved outside the double bay Chersonesus.

POLAND.—Orders had been received at Warsaw to complete the additional works of the citadel within two first weeks of January.

THE BALTIC.—France and England have notified the Swedish Government that all intercourse between Finland and the Russian harbour in the White Sea is to be stopped.

Osten Sacken is removed from the 3d to the 4th corps, vice Dannenberg, who is disgraced.

The chief engineer officer who conducts the defence of Sebastopol is General Destrim, a Frenchman.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 20th.—It is confidently asserted that a resolution has been adopted to storm Sebastopol as soon as the Turkish reinforcements come up. The French, it is said, are to storm, while the British and Turks attack Menschikoff.

There is a report that Omar Pasha has written to the Sultan, making it a condition of his accepting the command that he shall have two votes in the council of war, in order to prevent his being out voted by Lord Raglan and General Canrobert.

VIENNA, Dec. 28th.—A despatch from Warsaw states that the Russian naval artillerymen were taken out of the Baltic fleet, and had arrived at Sebastopol, and that to their presence is due the precision of the fire from Sebastopol, as well as the sound boldness of the fleet.

The result of the meeting of the representatives at Vienna had not transpired.

The event of the week is Napoleon's speech to the French Chambers. It is warlike in tone, and makes no mention of a prospect of peace. The speech was immediately followed by a vote of a loan of 5,000,000 francs.

The British Parliament is not in session. The Royal assent has been given to the Foreign Enlistment Bill, but the measure continues as unpopular as ever.

The Money Market was unchanged. Consols steady at 91 1/4 to 91 3/8. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £108,000 sterling.

The Arctic exploring ship Enterprise, Captain Collinson, has arrived at Hong Kong, on her way to England.

## Latest Intelligence.

BY TELEGRAPH.

From St. John.

REPORTED FOR THE SENTINEL.

## ARRIVAL OF THE "CANADA."

The Canada from Liverpool 11 a m 6th arrived at Halifax on Wednesday January 17th at 2 p m. Union arrived at Southampton.

Negotiations respecting conference at Vienna. Following transpired on the afternoon of December 28—Austrian French and English Plenipotentiaries met in apartments of latter. They there drew up and signed a kind of protocol or rather a minute of the exact and precise interpretation which their Governments unanimously attach to the four points Austrian ministry then carried this document up stairs to the apartment where Prince Gortschakoff was waiting with Counts Arnim and Manteuffel as representatives of Prussia, in their presence the Austrian Plenipotentiary communicated to Gortschakoff these propositions of the allied powers, and asked him to state whether he was prepared to accept them without modification or reserve. Gortschakoff replied that his instructions did not go so far, his orders were only to negotiate respecting the four points, but he would send off a courier and hoped to receive further instructions within three days. One informant says the terms proposed to Gortschakoff were neither hard nor humiliating. There was no mention of the raising of Sebastopol nor of a reduction of Russian fleet in Black Sea. Gortschakoff requested fourteen days delay to obtain instructions from St. Petersburg which were granted, consequently it will be a fortnight ere anything be decided.

Hostilities will continue in meantime—it is said that Russian interpretation differs but little from allies, thereby affording a chance, although slight for peace.

PRUSSIAN OVERTURNS.—Private correspondence says that Prussian note of December 16th sent to London and Paris says that Prussia has examined the Treaty made by Elys in three separate conferences of 16th, Prussia sees with satisfaction that the protocols of Vienna four powers are respected therein, and Prussia, although she did not take part in the exchange of notes on 14th gave in her moral support, consequently Prussia is still in diplomatic concert with the Allied Powers, has even engaged, under certain eventualities to military co-operation. Prussia is therefore disposed to join new stipulations of a pacific tendency. Prussia adheres to general scope of treaty of December 20, and is willing to concede analogous arrangement but an exact and precise interpretation of the meaning of the guarantees will be the pivot on which all Prussia's diplomatic measures will turn.

ITALIAN TREATY.—It is generally stated that a Treaty is actually signed between France and Austria, France guaranteeing Austria's position of Italian Provinces, but the London Times disbelieves the existence of such Treaty.

GERMAN RELATIONS.—Austria has called on Prussia to place her army on a war footing—Prussian semi-official journals say that Prussia will not assent.

STEER.—False Alarm.—Morning 12th.—Russians said to be gathering and threatening the British right flank at Inkerman.

December 16th.—Severe fighting in night sortie but was repulsed by French.

Dec. 19.—Nothing important—General Adams has died of his wounds.

Dec. 21st.—Official from Canrobert, at 2 A. M., Russians having made a sortie on 3rd parallel of British who vigorously repulsed them, made demonstration upon the centre and left of the French works, but were received by a heavy fire, when the Russians withdrew pursued by the French bayonet, and with considerable loss.

French and British co-operating kindly. French works now extend to the bottom of Quarantine Bay—the Enemy warmly disputes every inch, yet the works advance steadily.—The Officers of Sebastopol garrison are to have each month's service reckoned as a year.

The Czar's sons, Michael and Nicholas, were to return to the Crimea. The Army suffered from the wet not cold.

Dec. 25th.—General Canrobert writes, we shall soon be able to take the offensive—we made good our losses more promptly and more solid than the enemy can. We are full of confidence.—The Allies on the 25th had 250 guns on a Battery ready to open.

Dec. 26th.—Menschikoff telegraphs that between the 20th and 26th December nothing remarkable had occurred excepting two sorties on the 21st, in one of which 11 officers and 33 soldiers were taken prisoners and considerable loss of life. Admiral Lyons and Bruat have at present command of the fleet.—Lord Cardigan has left for England.—General de Lacy Evans has resigned in disgust. Siege works have advanced so far that direct communication was prevented between the Garrison of Sebastopol and Russian forces near Balaklava.

Correspondent of the Presse believes that nothing serious can be attempted against Sebastopol before January 15th.

ASIA.—Trebisond letter of the 5th.—Important News.—Russian army encamped at the Bayazid had advance to Toprak.

KALEH.—Consternation prevailed at Trepsigond where a garrison was strong but badly organized.

Mecklee Pasha is named commander-in chief of the Turkish army in Asia.

BALTIC.—Important changes are making among higher officers of Russian army. General Dedry is appointed Commandant of Finland. General consultation of military authorities of Baltic provinces is summoned to St. Petersburg.

BRITAIN.—Board Trade returns for the month ending December 5th shews decrease of exports of nearly two millions sterling. Morewoods & Rodgers, Iron Merchants London have failed in one hundred and eighty thousand pounds sterling. Assets large. London Times has caused excitement by advocating in the boldest terms the immediate removal of Lord Raglan from command for incompetency. Times also vigorously writing down the ministry and indicates the Marquis of Dalhousie, the present Governor of India as a man capable of holding the position of minister of War. Queen writes autograph letter sympathising with wounded.

Bathelmey, a French refugee sentenced to death in London for murder.

FRANCE.—Subscriptions to new loan were opened January 2d—good business done. Immense demands for space in the Crystal Palace and new gallery ordered to the Funding Napoleon and the Empress notify they will not accept any presents from French exhibitors.

SPAIN.—Spanish Government said to look very coldly on English proposals to enlist Spaniards for war.

SWITZERLAND.—British charge addressed official demand to Federal Council for permission to enlist Swiss. Council is said to have replied by formal refusal stating that Switzerland would maintain absolute neutrality in this great war—this is doubtful.

AUSTRIA.—Eight Austrian Batteries 8 guns each, are to be served with gun cotton.

PRUSSIA.—Prussia issues notice calling attention to law forbidding Prussians to enlist into foreign service.

RUSSIA.—Imperial manifesto issued December 26th calling on the nation to make every sacrifice for war.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS.—Western Canal flour 41s to 43s—Philadelphia and Baltimore 45s—Ohio nominally 46s to 47—Canada 42s 6d to 43s 6d. Money unchanged, exchange on Paris having fallen. All gold is immediately exported.

French loan taken in England to large amount. Consols declined 1 per cent, but recovered and closed at 90 3/4—57 3/8.

FREIGHTS.—Liverpool to United States still continue downwards.

WILL SEBASTOPOL BE TAKEN THIS WINTER?—

The London Morning Advertiser, quoted in the Courier des Etats Unis, says that it has learned from a source by which it has never been deceived that the allied governments have resolved to make great efforts to take Sebastopol before the end of December—that is to say, before the time fixed for Russia to accept the bases for negotiation agreed to in the treaty of the 2d of December.—This accomplished will be followed in effect by a forced armistice, and the fate of Sebastopol would necessarily have great weight in the negotiations. It adds that a great battle will be fought with the forces of Prince Menschikoff outside, and if the attempt of the allies be successful, they will proceed immediately to the assault of the town.