

## The Carleton Sentinel.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1854.

The Subscriber having become the Proprietor of the CARLETON SENTINEL, most respectfully solicits a continuance of that patronage which it has so deservedly received under the able and judicious management of its late Editor.

The SENTINEL will keep pace with the progress and improvements of the day. While it will be a faithful Chronicler of passing events, every available means will be put in requisition to make it as interesting as possible, and to enrich its columns with the latest improvements in the Scientific world, as well as in every department of useful literature.

From the widely extended circulation of the SENTINEL, Merchants and others will find it a valuable medium of Advertising.

Orders in that line will receive prompt attention.  
JAMES McLAUCHLAN.

The commencement of a new paper, or a change in the management of one already in existence, frequently elicits the enquiry. What are its politics? We have no objections to state our views in the frankest manner, and the course we intend pursuing. We are aware of the old but trite saying that "promises are often broken;" but conscious of the rectitude of our intentions, we only ask to be judged by the consistency of our conduct.

The Sentinel will be conducted on strictly liberal principles—firmly advocating the rights of the people, and fearlessly and faithfully exposing abuse in its varied forms.

British connection will be sacredly cherished.

A union of the British North American Colonies, or a consolidation of their interests, commercially and otherwise, shall receive due attention.

Believing that the people are the legitimate source of power, Responsible Government—not that semblance of a system that has been foisted upon this Province, but such a system as will include the initiation of money grants by the ministry of the day, and their proper responsibility to the people—will ever find an advocacy in the columns of the Sentinel.

A revision of our Election Laws—to include an extension of suffrage—the vote by ballot—a Registration of votes—the shortening of the duration of Parliaments—will command and receive our best attention.

Municipal institutions, or as they have been properly termed, local government for local purposes shall receive our warmest support.

Education, Agriculture and Commerce, forming as we believe, the only true bases of a nation's wealth and prosperity will occupy a prominent place in our columns.

Temperance the all-absorbing question of the day, will receive that attention which its great importance demands.

The columns of the Sentinel will ever be open to a fair and moderate discussion of all questions in which the public may be interested. While every facility will be afforded for investigating the motives that may have influenced the adoption of measures that have proved prejudicial to the public interests, private character will be respected, as nothing calculated to wantonly wound the feelings of any will be admitted on its pages. Measures, not men, will be the object of our advocacy or opposition.

WELCOME BACK, OUR OLD ARM CHAIR!—What changes have taken place since last we met?—What a train of ideas float across the mind when we look back to 1848. Then we parted with the expectation of never meeting again; but such is the mutability of this state of existence that here we are again associated, ready as ever to contend for the rights of the people—ready to do battle against misrule and oppression. Change appears to be the order of the day. Glance for a moment to the old world. Surely there we behold signs of progress. Kingdoms have been convulsed—Governments overthrown—Thrones vacated—Dynasties destroyed—and all the jarring elements of discord and strife have been let loose, and have rioted in scenes that have rent asunder the bonds that cemented nations bound together by common ties and common interest. Every passing scene but proves that this world is in a state of transition, and that political, as well as religious liberty will ultimately and universally prevail.

Every sign of the times marks progress, and shows that we are rapidly hastening on to some great re-constitution of society. In fact "Action" appears to be the general motto of the age, and not a mere motto either, but a principle whose influence is constantly seen and felt. It is written in deep lines on individual faces, and is living and working in the heart of the mass, keeping it

in constant agitation. There is no such thing as stagnation. It does not always operate to advantage, but operate it will. It laughs at difficulties and defies opposition. It acts as a sort of universal steam power—a power which every man seems to carry within himself. It prompts to individual and combined effort—pushes on a man, or moves the mass—rolls on an individual to fortune and whisks him away before he can grasp it—accomplishes a revolution to day, and defeats its influence to-morrow. It awakens a universal competition in every field of business—leads out the strong and the weak to the same chase for wealth—creates a fierce struggle for power and precedence, and produces such a rush on the great highway of life, that if a man is not upon his feet, running with the swift, and struggling with the strong, he will be sure to be trodden down and left to take care of himself the best way he can.

This principle appears to be decidedly predominant. Boys are born now-a-days with determination written on every feature; they are too spirited to be restrained by their mothers; at three, know more than their fathers; at five, criticise the parson's sermon; at six, are ripe for great deeds—

"Ere they yet begin  
To feel the peeping dawn upon their chin,"

And by the time they doff their roundabouts, and appear before the world in long skirted dignity, the principle of action has grown so strong within them that they can scarcely manage themselves.

But this prevailing spirit of the age, though it has its faults attending, is not in itself a fault. It may sometimes from the heat which it generates, fire its own machine, but it will not often. It may sometimes prompt to wild schemes and fruitless speculations, but it will often strike out a light, which the world will be safer for following. There is in it a sure prophesy of discovery, improvement and progress, and we are daily witnessing its fulfilment. Through the operation of this spirit the physical resources of the world are in a course of rapid development, and the moral and intellectual world has received a new impulse. Old systems and theories, that have been considered true because they were old, are fearlessly examined by it, and made to undergo a scrutiny that truth alone can bear; and grey-bearded error, though long worshipped as truth, no longer able to conceal himself in his borrowed divinity, is skinking from its keen glance. We admit that error is full as likely to be engendered in such an age as the present, but it is not as likely to become rooted and permanent as in colder times when enquiry is less active. It will scarcely fail to germinate, but it will be more likely to wither in the keen blaze of truth.

We did intend showing that the Government of New Brunswick has not kept pace with the spirit of the age, but has invariably resisted that progress which is perceptible in every free and enlightened country on the face of the globe. Our limits prevent us at present. The subject will not, however, be forgotten.

"OUR QUEEN AND CONSTITUTION."—This sentence we find at the head of our paper. We shall not remove it. It is the motto, we believe, under which the Sentinel commenced its career, and under which it has obtained an extensive patronage.—"THE QUEEN!" God bless her! Long may she reign over a loyal and happy people; and we venture to affirm that in no part of the British empire, will her Majesty find a more affectionate and devotedly attached people than in New Brunswick. Our Constitution we revere as one of Heaven's best gifts. It is the palladium of British liberty. It has made England the "land of the free," where the victims of tyranny and despotism may find an asylum, and the shackles of slavery are rent in twain. We should deem ourselves recreant to our country's weal, and to the faith of our fathers, if we hesitated to acknowledge our fealty to our beloved Sovereign, and to the principles which she is bound to uphold and protect throughout her extensive dominions. And while we advocate our own views, we trust we shall do it in such a manner, as not to be offensive to those who differ with us in sentiment.

Glancing over our present subscription list we miss several of our old staunch friends that stood by us during the days of the "Woodstock Telegraph." To such we would say, we are not now "as we used to was." We are off the fence,—ready and willing to contend for your rights; and we ask—most respectfully ask for a renewal of your confidence and support. No friends like old and tried ones, is an old but true saying, and we trust that we shall have it fully verified in our own experience through the turmoils and difficulties of our present vocation. Come on then: rally round the Sentinel; encourage us by your cheering smile, and we shall show that this Province is not a

whit behind her sister Colonies, in natural resources and intelligence, and that Carleton is a "leelle" the smartest County in New Brunswick.

As it is desirable that there should be a uniformity in the Returns which the Law requires to be made by the Commissioners of Highways and Collectors of Rates for the several Parishes in this County, and knowing that those Officers are frequently put to much inconvenience from the difficulty in procuring proper forms, we deem it advisable to insert the following, trusting that they may assist those officers in the performance of an important duty, and lessen the labours of the Municipal Council when investigating the different Parochial accounts.

## RETURNS FOR COMMISSIONERS.

The undersigned Commissioners (or Commissioner) of the Parish of \_\_\_\_\_ (or District of the Parish of \_\_\_\_\_, as the case may be,) in the County of Carleton, do hereby certify that all the persons liable to work within the said Parish (or District) have either worked, paid the commutation or fines, or been prosecuted for the same as the law directs, with the exception of the person or persons excused.

[Then follows an account of the receipts and expenditures, showing the balance of money (if any) in hand, thus:—]

Statement of moneys expended, } Specifying the  
Statement of moneys received, } items.

Names of persons prosecuted,

From whom fines not received.

List of persons excused.

Causes of such excuses.

(DATED HERE) 1854 A. B.  
Commissioner

## RETURNS FOR COLLECTORS.

The Municipality of Carleton,  
To \_\_\_\_\_, Collector of Rates for the Parish of Dr.

To amount paid Overseers of Poor per vouchers attached £

" " Commercial Bank, (if any) £

per vouchers, - - - - -

" " Sec'y Treas. (if any) per Do. —

" " Advertising List of Non-residents per Do. —

" List of Defaulters placed in the hands of

Esqr, for collection per do. - - -

" List of Non-residents as attached, - - -

(Any other items paid by proper authority may be inserted here.)

Total amount of Debits - - - £

Cr

By Amount of Assessment List placed in

my hands for collection, for year 185 } £

Balance in the hands of Collector (or due

the Parish—as the case may be.) - - - £

(Dated here) C. D.

Collector of Rates.

Extract from the Consolidated Laws in reference to Municipal Authorities.

"The Council elect and sworn shall, within twenty days after their return, assemble at the Court House, and choose from among themselves a Chairman, who shall be designated the "Warden of the County of \_\_\_\_\_," (adding the name of the County,) who shall hold office for one year, or until his successor be elected and sworn, unless he be continued Councillor and be re-elected; should a vacancy occur in the office of Warden, the Council, at its first meeting thereafter shall elect a Warden, but during his temporary absence they may choose a Chairman from the members present."

In consequence of the above a meeting of the Council will be held at the Court House, on Friday the 13th of October inst, at 4 o'clock A. M.

FIRE.—We regret to have to state that a neat and commodious Meeting House, lately erected by the Free Christian Baptists on the third tier of lots in Jackson town, was destroyed by fire on the 1st inst. The House was certainly very creditable to the enterprise of the people in that locality.—We passed the place a few weeks ago, and could but admire the taste displayed in its finish, as well as the site selected for its erection: The building cost £204, on which there was no insurance. The fire is supposed to have originated from the use of matches or by a spark from a tobacco pipe.

We have to notice another destruction of property by fire. The dwelling house of Mr. Jonathan Shaw, Wakefield was burned on the 30th ultimo. The fire is supposed to have originated from a spark falling on the roof. The wind being very strong at the time rendered all the efforts of the family and neighbours of, no avail in saving the house; and it was only by persevering effort that the Barn was saved from destruction. Loss supposed to be between 4 and £500. No Insurance.

Farmers and others ought to turn their attention

to the combustible materials of their dwellings, and insure at once. A small sum spent in this way will enable them to re-build, should they be visited by a casualty of this sort, and thus prevent a total loss.

The Liverpool and London Fire Assurance Company is perfectly safe. It is an English Company with a capital of £2,000,000 Sterling. The profits of last year amounted to upwards of £70,000.—Edward Allison and Adam Jack Esqrs, St. John, are Agents for New Brunswick. We act as sub-Agent for Woodstock, and will be happy to attend to any orders for Insurance.

Circumstances over which we had no control prevented our publication on Saturday. Entering upon the duties of a new office necessarily required some alteration therein. We are not certain that we shall be able to issue the Sentinel on next Saturday. We shall do the best we can, and hope that our readers will make due allowance. Any omission that may be discovered we hope will be overlooked. A short time and we shall have our arrangements completed.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—No. 1 of the "Chronicles of Woodstock," has been received and will receive due attention.

New Publication.—We are indebted to Mr. Newman, of the Firm of J. W. Telford & Co., of this place, for a copy of a neatly printed volume, entitled "The Ladies Complete Guide to Crochet, Fancy Knitting, and Needlework," by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens. The work is tastefully got up. It contains six large handsomely executed plates, embracing upwards of fifty different patterns,—sufficient to make the learner perfectly acquainted with every variety of figure in these useful and highly necessary accomplishments. The work contains ample directions, communicated in a style that is pleasing and easily understood. The price is only 3s. 9d., hardly sufficient, we should think, to compensate for the plates.

We have no doubt that the store of J. W. Telford & Co., will undergo a regular siege next week, and such will be the eagerness of our Ladies to secure a copy of this valuable work, that those gentlemen will be under the necessity of ordering a fresh supply.

We are indebted to Mr. Bynon, of the "Advocate" Office for a copy of a neatly got up "CHRONOLOGICAL CHART OF THE HISTORY OF NEW BRUNSWICK, from the discovery of America in 1492 to the year 1854." A great deal of research and perseverance are evidently displayed in condensing so much information in so small a compass, and we hope the Publisher may be amply compensated for his labour and expense. Our limits prevent a more extended notice.

The following is a list of the Councillors elected on the 25th ultimo, with the votes given for each Candidate. The two having the greatest number of votes, of course, were the parties elected:

Woodstock—Henry E. Dibblee 126, Robert Hay 120, William Lindsay 92.

Richmond—William Grey 90, Oliver Hemphill 76, William Forest 42, Charles McDougal 33.

Wakefield—Amos Gallop 117, John Estey 97, L. R. Harding 90, Richard Clarke 39.

Simonds—J. S. Carvell 112, George W. Wheeler 107, Stephen G. Burpee, 94.

Wicklow—George Weade 98, Robert Kerr 89, Edward Barrett 69, James A. Estabrooks 66.

Kent—Murphy Giberson 79, Christopher Craig 56, Lewis Bloodworth 53.

Brighton—Samuel Dickenson 128, Charles M. Loyd 105.

Northampton—George Clouse 36, Eli Sharp 34, Frederick Phillips 31, Peter Gallagher 27, Wm. Hay 21.

The above is in accordance with the returns made to the Secretary Treasurer. The Candidates for Simonds were returned under a protest made by Mr. Burpee.

The Quebec Chronicle says, "We understand that Lord Eglon is now in possession of his Commission as Governor General of India."

The Honourable John Henry Thomas Manners Sutton, Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, arrived at Fredericton on Friday last.

The general Assembly of this Province is summoned to meet at Fredericton for the despatch of business. The Reciprocity Treaty will no doubt be under discussion. We trust that our Legislature will carefully consider the merits and demerits of this important question, before they come to a final decision.

It is reported, and seems to be delected, that Admiral Sir Charles Nauiar may shortly be expected, on his return from the Baltic. His arrival would of course imply that operations in that quarter are at an end for the year, and that our fleet will soon be on its way to England for the winter. We must needs express a hope that the rumour in question may not be true, for such a resolution would, we think, be unnecessary, ill timed, and calculated both to damage the cause of the Allies and serve that of the Russians.—Times