

agent who sells, or exposes or keeps for sale or barter, any intoxicating liquor, £ for first offence, £ for a second or subsequent offence, with imprisonment for six months after the third conviction.

3. The clerk, agent or servant liable equally with the principal.

4. Any Justice, Reeve, Mayor, Police Magistrate or Recorder, or Commissioner for small Causes may hear the complaint.

5. Certiorari only on certain conditions.

6. If any three municipal electors make oath that they believe liquor to be in any carriage, or house, or boat; search warrant may be granted, and the liquor destroyed, with a penalty of £10.

7. If the owner is unknown, liquor to be advertised, and after some time destroyed, unless claimed.

8. Liquor may be searched for the booths and tents at fairs, owners fined £5, and the article destroyed.

9. Any money paid for liquor to be held to have been paid without consideration, and may be recovered.

10. Municipal Councils may grant license to manufacture for medicinal, chemical and mechanical purposes under bond of £250.

11. Persons receiving a license may sell to the agent of the municipality and no other.

12. The municipality may appoint an agent for the sale of liquor, who shall give a bond (clause 13) for £200 for the faithful performance of his duties.

14. No action for liquor unless sold under the provisions of the act.

15. Persons selling liquor to any one to be liable for all results, whether negligence, carelessness, inadvertence, or default of any kind, if the recipient become drunk from the liquor sold.

16. Any person may sue the vendor of liquor to a husband, wife, parent or child, guardian, ward, apprentice, or servant of plaintiff, and not necessary to aver special damages and the damage assessed shall not be less than one shilling besides special damages proved.

17. Upon trial, illegal allegation sufficient, and proof of legality on defendant. Intoxicated person may be taken into custody, kept until sober, and questioned as to where he got the liquor. If he refuses to answer, he may be imprisoned until he does answer.

18. Witnesses to appear and give evidence under a penalty of being sent to jail.

19. Magistrates, &c., to issue warrants, &c., under a penalty of £100 and losing his office."

WAR NEWS.

(By Royal Mail Steamship from England.)

BATTLE OF THE ALMA.

From the Christian News

We have now full details of this severe engagement that seems to have in a great measure decided the issue of the expedition to the Crimea.—Lord Raglan says—

The English and French moved out of their first encampment in the Crimea on the 19th, and bivouacked for the night on the left bank of the Bulganae, the former having previously supported the advance of a part of the Earl of Cardigan's brigade of Light Cavalry, which had the effect of inducing the enemy to move up a large body of Dragoons and Cossacks, with artillery. On this the first occasion of the English encountering the Russian force; it was impossible for any troops to exhibit more steadiness than did this portion of Her Majesty's Army.

On the morning of the 20th, ere daybreak, the whole of the British force was under arms. They were marshalled silently; no bugles or drums broke the stillness, but the hum of thousands of voices rose loudly from the ranks, and the watch-fires lighted up the lines of our camp, as though it were a great town. When dawn broke, it was discovered that the Russians had retired from the heights, but had left the camp-fires burning. The troops lay on their arms for about an hour, while the Generals were arranging the order of our advance.

After a march of an hour, a halt took place for fifty minutes, during which Lord Raglan, accompanied by a very large staff, Marshal St. Arnaud, Gens. Bosquet, Forey, and a number of French Officers rode along the front of the columns. The men spontaneously got up from the ground, rushed forward, and column after column rent the air with three thundering British cheers. It was a good omen. As the Marshal passed the 55th Regiment

he exclaimed, "English, I hope you will fight well to-day!" "Hope," exclaimed a voice from the ranks, "sure you know we will!"

The plan of the battle was formed so as to enable the French and Turkish division, in the first instance, to turn the Russian left and gain the plateau; as soon as this operation was accomplished, the British troops and the French Third Division were to attack the key of the position on the right of the enemy, while the French completed his defeat on the upper ground.

The burden and heat of the day fell to the share of our countrymen.

The British troops crossed a valley, forded a breast high river, and ascended a steep slope under a tremendous fire; one of their regiments lost nearly half its numbers before it came near the enemy, and yet they advanced with perfect coolness, and drove the well-posted troops of the Czar from their batteries at the point of the bayonet.—The Russians, it is believed, were convinced that their position was unassailable, and probably relied as much on the redoubts of the Alma as on the fortifications of Sebastopol. They confess to an expectation of being able to hold it for at least a fortnight, and their flight was as much the work of astonishment as terror. When they saw their heights invaded, and the shattered bands of their assailants leaping up with a cheer to their batteries they broke and fled. Yet to disparage the Russian troops would be to cheapen our own credit.—They seem to have fought well, and better than was to be expected from the failures of Citale and Silistria. They carried off their guns, and hardly a prisoner fell into the hands of the conquerors, although the incompleteness of the success must be chiefly ascribed to the want of cavalry.

At 5 o'clock the Russians were flying in every direction, ploughed up by the splendid fire of our guns, leaving on the field an immense number of dead, three guns, drums, and ammunition. The want of cavalry prevented our getting more prisoners or capturing a greater number of guns.

The Turks forming the reserve were not under fire. It is very difficult to ascertain the loss of the Russians.

A Polish deserter declares that the report abroad was that they had lost nearly 16,000 men—of course, a great exaggeration, but it shows the magnitude of the Russian mind. I believe that their loss must, however, exceed 6000—the slaughter was frightful.

Mensikoff's carriage and despatches were captured by the French—we have secured two guns and among the prisoners are two generals, one on board the Agamemnon—a pretty specimen of a Russian General!

It appears that not only has every soldier been withdrawn from Sebastopol, but even the marines and 1500 sailors were brought to the aid of the army at the Alma—and all the deserters declare that such was the state of Sebastopol and the panic after the defeat that the place might easily have been taken by our fleet.

All attention is so absorbed by the interest of events in the Crimea, that almost no news are to be had regarding other parts of the seat of war.—It appears, however, that Bessarabia will soon be the theatre of a serious conflict. It is stated on supposed good authority, that it is about to be attacked on three sides at once, and Russia is evidently preparing for such an assault.

As to Asia, we hear all but nothing. The little we do learn leads us to suppose that no decisive result will be effected there till the allied forces interfere. Georgia will then be very easily freed from the yoke of the Czar.

The Baltic fleet are finding the dreadful weather of that dangerous sea, more than a sufficient reason for refraining from attempting any further serious operations there. It will be well if they get safe home or into winter quarters, as the storms occurring at the commencement of winter will prove vastly more formidable than the Russian naval forces.

Austria seems to gain courage, now that Sebastopol is all but taken. She congratulates the allies on the victory of Alma, and attempts to pull up Prussia by notes of an unusually firm character. Poor Frederick seems getting into trouble.—His minister resigned the other day, and had to be coaxed to resume his office.

The war is evidently taking that turn now which will render compromise impossible.

The commercial world is still in a state of suspense.

Serious failures at Liverpool, tending to produce others equally serious, together with the transition stage of the war, keep funds and trade inanimate.

Wheat, too, maintains its price, though accounts of the harvest yield are increasingly favourable.

THE GREAT HOAX.

A London correspondent has the following:—
"There never has been, and there never will be a more complete victory achieved by any combined Hoax, than that of the 'fall of Sebastopol.'—Cæsar was eclipsed, or rather, each soldier of the allied armies became a Cæsar, exclaiming from the stormed heights of the ruined Russia stronghold—'Veni, Vidi, Vici.' The flags of England and France were floating from the towers purposely spared to receive those 'rainbows of freedom on Europe's sky.' Calais, Boulogne, and a great many other towns in France were resplendent with illumination, and resounding with *Te Deums*, at the very extraordinary triumph of Civilization versus Barbarism—and while the artilleryists of the 'Palais des Invalides' stood with burning matches over their cannons, that were to announce the official conformation of an undoubted fact. Napoleon III himself notified his 'army of the North,' of this 'triangular' victory."

Another correspondent says:

"All the world was taken in. Napoleon announced it to his army at Boulogne—the English and French papers contained leaders on the happy event—the Emperor of Austria congratulated the Emperor and Queen upon their success, but curiously did not mention Sebastopol—bonfires were lighted, and the cannon boomed. We soon obtained the despatch which originated all this joy and exaltation; and indeed it proved to proceed from a very suspicious source. A Tartar—that is to say, a Turkish postman—had arrived at Bucharest with despatches from Constantinople for Omar Pasha, which, as the General was absent, had to be sent to him unopened—therefore we don't know their contents. But the postman related that at his departure from Constantinople, the town was illuminated, and that orders were given to continue the illumination for ten days. He concluded, therefore that Sebastopol was taken, and gave such details as a Turkish or London postboy could give in a pothouse. He mentioned 18,000 Russians killed, but only 200 guns taken, though the forts contain above 500 guns. It followed as a matter of course that 22,000 Russians were taken prisoners, since it was known that the garrison amounted to about 40,000. The fleet was first taken—Prince Menshikoff was on the point of blowing himself up with the remainder, &c. &c."

But it remained rather curious that such an important event had not been communicated by Lord Radcliffe to the consul at Bucharest, and that no despatch had reached the French Government.—Still the news was too good not to be believed, and accordingly it was believed. Next day, it is true, despatch arrived from St. Petersburg, mentioning a despatch of Prince Menshikoff, of the 26th, which showed that the battle of the Alma, he was retreating towards Sympheropol. Still the papers believed that it was a misprint, and that the real date of the despatch was the 20th, rather than to give up the agreeable delusion of the fall of Sebastopol at the first onset. To-day however, has brought the English public to reason. The miraculous capture of a great fortress without a siege proves to have been a cruel hoax, that will make the papers more cautious in future."

English News.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER.

Reported for the Sentinel.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

Liverpool dates to the 19th,—absolutely no news from the "Seat of War," the despatches, such as they are, being altogether conflicting.

It is however authentic that up to the 9th nothing had been accomplished. The Allies now number 90,000 men in the Crimea. They occupy a strong position south of Sebastopol, and have all their siege apparatus landed.

Menshikoff continues to hold the field north of Sebastopol with 30,000 men expecting a reinforcement of 30,000 more.

Flour up 3s., Wheat 6d., Corn firm.

CONNECTICUT CLOCKS.

"The Connecticut Clock Makers," says the Express, "are just now filling large orders for China and Japan. That is the regular process of American civilization in foreign parts. Clocks first, then newspapers."

Speaking of Clocks reminds us of the magnifi-

cent display made at the late Fair by Shepherd & Co., Exchange St., who are agents for the Connecticut Clock Co. Some of the styles were exceedingly beautiful, and entirely new to us—especially those with China and enamelled iron frames, inlaid with mother of pearl. Many people are probably unaware of the extent to which this branch is carried on here.

Vast quantities of these clocks are sold in this market for shipment to the West Indies, and also to the Provinces, where they command high prices in spite of the constant influx. The question might well be asked by one acquainted with the quantity yearly manufactured, what becomes of all the clocks?—Portland, Maine, Advertiser.

J. W. Telford & Co., Woodstock, are Agents for the above mentioned Clocks.

A writer in the last Journal, over the signature of FAIR PLAY, attempts to make it appear that a communication in the Sentinel of last week, signed "AN OLD FRIEND," was written by us, and that its object was to injure the proprietor of the Journal. We would not have noticed such remarks were it not to assure our friend Melville publicly, as we have already done privately, that we have not the slightest wish to injure him; that we would not knowingly throw the least obstruction in his way, for we would rather "do him a good turn than a bad one." We assure him that we are neither the author nor the writer of that communication—that we do not believe the writer had the slightest reference to the Journal when he penned the article in question; neither do we think that any honest or candid minded person would deem the matter susceptible of the construction put upon it. We also assure our contemporary that we have not learned the dodge of retiring behind the mask of an anonymous signature to give utterance to sentiments that we should either be ashamed or afraid to express in our proper place as Editor.

We have neither time nor inclination to enter into a mere personal squabble, and to bandy epithets that would neither be agreeable nor edifying to the public. We know "Fair Play," and have known his feelings towards us for some time past. He also knows that our demeanour towards him, affords satisfactory proof that we neither fear his frown, nor court his smile.

We are pleased in having it in our power to announce that a valuable Copper Mine has been discovered in the neighborhood of the S. V. property. We were aware of this discovery some time ago, in fact we were present at the first blast that was made, but deemed it prudent to keep silent until it should be ascertained beyond a doubt that the discovery was of importance. Specimens of the Ore have been submitted to the examination of Professor Robb, of King's College, and the satisfactory report of that gentleman must be gratifying to the public at large, yielding as he says upwards of 34 per cent. This exceeds, we understand, the celebrated Copper Mines in Cornwall, England. The specimens assayed by the Professor were from the surface of the rock, and it is fair to assume that as the quarry is deepened the richness of the ore will increase. We congratulate Mr. Stevens, the enterprising proprietor of the mine on the prospect that is now before him. We believe that he has done more than any other man to develop the mineral resources of this Province and we hope that he will now receive an ample compensation for all his trouble.

Marriages.

On the 19th ultimo, by the Bride's father, Mr. Matthew Hutchinson, to Miss Elizabeth, third daughter of the Rev. Gideon Estabrooks, all of Wicklow.

On the 21st of October, at the Wesleyan Mission House in Woodstock, by the Rev. William Allen, Mr. Thomas E. Duffield, to Miss Elizabeth Jane Starratt, both of Simonds.

On the 2nd inst., by the Rev. W. Allen, Mr. Frederick L. Palmer, to Miss Mary Jane Payson, both of Wakefield.

At Eel River, on the 19th ult., by the Rev. John M. Hunter, Mr. James Baird, to Miss Prescilla Wright.

At Woodstock on the 22nd ult., by the same Mr. Robert Given, to Miss Margaret Walton.

By the same, at the same time, Mr. Robert Mercer, to Miss Esther Given.

Deaths.

At Jacksontown, on the 26th ult., after a short illness, HANNAH, wife of Mr. JESSE SNOW, in the 43rd year of her age, leaving a husband and eight children to lament their sad bereavement.—Deceased made a profession of religion twenty-six years ago, and her consistent walk during that period fully evinces the sincerity of her piety.—She died happy, rejoicing in the merits of her Redeemer.—Com.