

then, do you walk solemnly along to church, as a baptised child should.

"Here! stop a bit! you may wear this coral bracelet of mine if you won't lose it. There! now you look most as pretty as your mother did, when she was your age. Don't toss your head so, Jane; people will call you vain; and you know I have always told you that it makes very little difference how a little girl looks, if she is only a little Christian. There, good bye, repeat your catechism going along; and, don't let the wind blow your hair out of curl."

Communications.

(To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.)

DEAR SIR,—It is with sincere regret that I observe such articles published as that which appeared in the *Head Quarters* of the 16th instant, signed '*Libertas*;' for while it exhibits all the venom of an enraged serpent, preparing to emit his poison to all within his reach, it also exhibits some fascinating colours, calculated to decoy the unwary bird who may chance to fall in its way. With most unreasonableness and unwarrantable inferences, the writer displays ability worthy of a better cause, now prostituted to an evil purpose.

He has evidently endeavoured to conceal his real motives in the labyrinth of perverted authorities and improbable conjectures, while it is very evident that he has been chiefly excited by the fear that the operation of the Prohibitory Law will prevent either himself or associates from indulging in the vice of intemperance—that bane of human life—that great source of human misery.

The reasons which *Libertas* assumes are chiefly comprised in mutilated authorities; although he adds the condition that every creature of God is good, if received with thanksgiving; but he neglects to add the reason assigned, that it is sanctified by prayer.

Now I will enquire if this is the case with the potatoes of *Libertas* that he so thankfully receives from the bar-keeper, until they deprive him occasionally of his reason, and threaten to disqualify him for the ordinary duties of life.

The grain and choice fruits are indeed good creatures of God, which should be received with thankfulness, but when fermented and distilled into alcoholic drinks they become like the abilities of *Libertas*, prostituted to a bad purpose, and in reality become creatures or agents of Satan.

Iron and steel may be justly considered a good creature of God, and highly useful and important to man, but when made into a bowie-knife or dagger for homicide, or self-destruction, we cannot receive it with thanksgiving, and dare not call it a good creature of God, but like alcohol we must consider it one of those evil devices of man, who seeks out many inventions, and yet has never found any more ruinous or destructive than intemperance.

What but a sense of the extreme necessity induced our fore fathers to establish Prohibitory Laws against the indiscriminate sale of intoxicating liquors, and for successive generations have those Laws annually, publicly read and enforced in every county, as well as frequently debated, altered and amended in every Province. The present Prohibitory Law has been well digested, duly considered, and finally approved of by a large majority of the inhabitants of this Province, and also a very respectable majority of our Legislature; and its advent is now hailed with gratitude by thousands.

And it also becomes the duty of every good subject,—every true philanthropist, to assist in enforcing the Law and encouraging a due observance of it.

I know not who *Libertas* is, but I have no doubt but he is too fond of wine for his own good. If I am mistaken in this conclusion, I hope he will have the candour to inform me in his next communication. And it is also with much regret that I have to remark in an editorial paragraph in the same paper, too much of the same principle of opposition to the Anti-Liquor Law displayed by *Veritas* in his communication.

I sincerely hope our young Editor will not be led away by the error of the wicked, to the injury of his paper and the public; and I would most kindly advise friend *Libertas* to take heed, lest this liberty which he presumes to advocate, should prove a stumbling block or an occasion to fall into his brother's way.

As to the stones told about the practical working of the Maine Law alluded to by the writer, they may be numerous, various and contradictory; but as to its practical working there I have seen it, and as a firm friend to my country hope also to see it working as well here.

That the Law will and may be evaded in certain cases is evident, and it is so much the worse and more dangerous for the person who evades it; but that it cannot be carried into effect as well as other Laws has yet to be proved. Shall we oppose all Laws because they may be evaded?—Is it not much more dignified and consistent to respect the laws and submit quietly to their operation, considering that while they are for the punishment of the evil-doers, they are also for the praise of those who do well? Is it not a reproach to our country that a paper called the '*Head Quarters*' should endeavour to bring the Laws of the Province into contempt?

I have been gratified in finding our present House of Assembly and Executive Government generally popular in the Province, but a certain disappointed clique are loud in their opposition to that which they are incapable of improving, and unable to destroy.

Better for those declaimers to wait until we see the working of the present Laws, and the favour with which they may be viewed at the next Election, which by the way is to be decided without reference to the abundance or strength of the Alcoholic liquors used.

I have dwelt longer on this subject than I at first intended and must request your patience, Mr. Editor, with my prolixity, for although being neither a tippler, nor a Son of Temperance, I feel fearless and independent, as every honest man has a right to be, and an ADVOCATE OF JUSTICE.

The following Speech of the Commander of the "CALATHUMPIANS," or "ODDS AND ENDS," addressed to his motley company at the close of the celebration of the 24th of May—the Anniversary of the Birth of our beloved Queen, has been handed in with a request that it might get publicity through the columns of the SENTINEL.

GENTLEMEN AND BROTHERS in costume:—

I hope it will not be considered out of place for me to address you briefly, on an occasion like this, which should fill the heart of every true and loyal British subject, with an enthusiastic admiration towards that Sovereign Lady whose birthday we are this evening celebrating.

GENTLEMEN AND BROTHERS in costume:—

To-day our 'QUEEN' has arrived at the 35th year of her age and 18th of her reign; and never has there been a Sovereign who has enjoyed the same lengthy period of tranquility and success, which have attended her administration. But now that crown which has been enjoying for the last half century uninterrupted peace, has been reluctantly compelled to wage war against the colossal, tyrannical and despotic North, I say reluctantly, because it has always been her motto to maintain if possible, that peace which is unquestionably requisite for the general prosperity of the whole commercial and civilized world.—But when we behold the despot of the North—the disturber of all Europe—descending with his colossal power to seize on an unoffending nation, then do we behold with what a heroic and determined will she puts on the armour, and goes forth to check the vile disturber of peace in his onward march of despoliation and tyranny; yes, that crown whose motto is, "Peace, Equal Rights, and Liberty to all mankind," the avowed enemy of wrong and advocate of right. Yes! I say when we hear of the enormous sacrifices she has made and continues to make, in order to vindicate the rights of an unoffending nation against the pilfering and tyrannical views of another, it should kindle within us a flame of enthusiasm which could only be satiated by the total subjugation of the tyrant: I ask is there in this hall to night, that man who if called on to-morrow to go and defend that crown from the grasp of the oppressor, who would not willingly give up the last drop of his heart's blood in its defence? I say there is not. No! And if there is such a being here let me tell him, that he is not worthy the name of a British subject; and such a man I consider would not possess the moral courage to defend his own property from the hands of the spoiler.

GENTLEMEN,—I shall briefly refer to the constancy of our glorious and illustrious ally France. Never has modern times witnessed a more sudden change than that which has taken place in regard to the relationship which has and does exist between the two greatest nations of the world, England and France.

A few short years and we beheld them on the verge of a war; and now, at this present moment, we behold them allied together in the most amicable friendship; and I sincerely hope that every day may serve to strengthen more that friendship which does now exist between them. And, Brothers, let our watch word be, '*England and France*,' now and forever one and inseparable.

In conclusion I beg leave to state that, the cause of our order appearing in such grotesque costume this evening is, that we have with feelings of regret, witnessed the decline of that loyalty which existed in the 17th and 18th centuries, and consequently we have been compelled to resort to those very illiterate ages, with the faint hope, if possible, to revive that real and genuine loyalty which did then exist; and our efforts have been crowned with as much success as the most sanguine could have anticipated.

CALATHUMPIANS.—This day has been as loyalty and as strictly celebrated in "*Woodstock*," and perhaps more so than in any other place of its magnitude in New Brunswick; and why should not every British subject feel proud in honoring the Birthday of our Gracious Queen. I say they should, and if each and every individual in this village had entered on the glorious work with the same enthusiasm that we have done, this day would have been one, not to be soon forgotten in Woodstock; but CALATHUMPIANS, we are the BOYS, and bound to be, and I advise you all collectively, when you take off your splendid costumes this evening, pack them up carefully, and put them in some secret place, where they will be beyond the touch of unworthy hands,—also with the view, that none of them shall "loose the ends."

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1855.

The following brief despatch is the latest intelligence we have received from England. It will be perceived that it has come by the way of New York; and it is somewhat singular that scarcely any of the despatches received through that source are confirmed. What object can be had in view by those who compile the intelligence in giving such a false colouring is what we cannot conceive, unless it be to affect the markets, or to show their sympathy for the despot of the north. Our columns will be found to contain interesting extracts from English papers furnished by the arrival of the America last week. The most authentic accounts contain assurances that affairs in the Crimea are as favourable as could be expected. It is true that the progress of the Allies is slow, but it is certain that they are gaining ground. Several of the most important outworks of Sebastopol have been destroyed. The Illustrated London News of the 12th May contains the following:—"The last news from the Crimea is highly encouraging, and the more so, because its entire exactitude is corroborated by a Russian despatch. The French have effected a lodgment in the Russian fortifications. In an ordinarily fortified town this would be the prelude before reduction of the place, but from the peculiar character of the Russian defences, it is here only a step in that direction. It is a step however, and a long one. We may feel assured that the next fortnight will bring us news of the greatest importance."

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Sentinel.

ARRIVAL OF THE 'PACIFIC'

New York, May 30th.

The *Pacific* arrived this morning. Dates from Sebastopol up to May 12th, when matters remained nearly unchanged. An expedition of 5000 allies had put to sea in Kameich, in the direction of Azof, but had returned without landing—no details known.

Omar Pasha's force has returned to Eupatoria—large reinforcements are expected by the Allies within ten days.

Canrobert has resigned, and is succeeded by Pelissier.

Consols closed at 89 5-8 to 3-4.

Breadstuffs quiet, at quotations per America.

Provisions active—Market firm.

NOVA SCOTIA.—A general election for members of the Assembly took place on the 22nd ult. It appears that the returns so far as received show that twenty-seven liberals and seventeen conservatives have been returned. There are eight constituencies to be heard from; and as it is not likely that these will all return conservatives, it is evident that the Government will still have a majority.—Several changes have been made. Mr. Howe has lost his seat for Cumberland. The Financial Secretary, Mr. Creelman, has been defeated in Colchester. Mr. Howe is not a member of the Government, having left it when he received the appointment of Chief Railway Commissioner. It is not likely he will be laid on the shelf, as his talents and influence are of importance to the liberal party.

The following is inserted for the guidance of Bye Road Commissioners:—

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

The attention of Bye Road Commissioners is hereby called to the following instructions, and to the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh Section of the Act 18 Victoria, Chapter 21, to which they are enjoined strictly to adhere, and on sending their accounts to the Auditor General, as required, they are to make reports to the Lieutenant Governor of the state of the roads; in which reports are to be noted any alterations that may have been made in them, and also the state and number of the Bridges on the Lines under their charge.

The several Commissioners appointed to expend the Road Grants of 1855 are hereby directed and required to send in their accounts to the Auditor General on or before the tenth day of October next, and are strictly enjoined to keep the expenditure within the amount of the sums granted; and in cases where they may consider that injury or inconvenience would result from delay in executing work which would require a further outlay, they are to report the circumstances to the Government, and are on no account to take upon themselves to expend more than the sums intrusted to them; and in case of any deviation from this rule, they will be surcharged with the amount so expended.

No payment is to be made to any person for Work or materials on Roads and Bridges except in Cash, or in Cheque *bona fide* payable at sight. No Order for Goods on Store or shop is to be tendered or given in payment for Work or Materials of any kind.

No Commissioner is allowed to set off Money due for Work or Materials on the public account, against any claim or debt due to himself or others, nor receive any allowance as per centage on Goods, Materials or Provisions furnished for the Public service, on any pretence whatever.

The fact of any violation of these Rules will be brought before His Excellency and the Council, in order that the unfitness of the person violating them may be specially recorded.

Extracts from the Act 18 Victoria, Chapter 21.

2. The said several and respective sums of money, and every part thereof, shall be expended under the direction of such Supervisors and Commissioners as the Governor in Council may be pleased to appoint, and shall be paid to the several and respective persons who shall actually work and labour in making, completing, and repairing the several Roads and Bridges, or in furnishing materials therefor, at the most reasonable rates that such labor and materials can be provided: And every Commissioner so to be appointed shall, as early in the season as may be, carefully examine the part of the road where any sums of money are to be expended, and shall lay out and mark off such allotment or allotments as may conveniently be contracted for, in order that the making or repairing of the same may be let by auction to the lowest bidder; and in all such cases, such Commissioners respectively are hereby required to put a sufficient number of notices, not less than ten days previous to such sale, in three or more of the public places in the neighborhood where the work is to be done, which notice shall specify and describe the work to be performed, and also the place, day, and hour, when and where the same will be let by auction as aforesaid: And it shall further be the duty of such Commissioners respectively, to attend personally at the time and place so appointed, and there to let out to the lowest bidder such allotment or allotments, and at the same time to enter into written contracts for the faithful performance of the work, in time and manner set forth in such contracts; and in cases where the work required to be performed cannot be conveniently let by auction, it shall be the duty of said Commissioners to agree with fit and proper persons to perform the same by day's labour, provided that in no case shall more than one quarter part of any Grant be so expended; and the said Commissioners shall severally keep an exact account of such moneys, and shall produce receipts in writing of the several and respective persons to whom any part of the said money shall be paid, as vouchers of such payments, and render an account thereof in duplicate, upon oath, (which oath any one of the Justices of the Peace in the several Counties is hereby authorised to administer) one copy of which, with vouchers, to be transmitted to the Secretary's Office on or before the fifteenth day of November next, to be laid before the General Assembly at the next Session, and the other copy to be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Peace in their respective Counties for public information.

3. The before mentioned sums of money shall be paid by the Treasurer out of the moneys in the