

(To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.)

DEAR SIR,—When error and opposition to the truth assumes an arrogance and importance that is not only unbecoming but dangerous, it is the duty of every good subject to rise in that strength which the laws of God and man afford, to assist in opposing that error. But I have to regret that too many at the present time are bold in opposition—assuming certain opinions which are not founded on facts, and are likely, so far as they may lead to action, to have a pernicious tendency. And when error guides or influences the Editors of our weekly newspapers the danger is increased.

I have not time to notice all the errors of this nature recently published, but they are so numerous and evident that it should be sufficient to call the attention of the public to their evil tendency and inconsistency.

The *New Brunswick* assumes that the appointment of a late member of the Executive to a lucrative office is a tacit acknowledgment of error in our Legislature, in passing their vote of want of confidence in the Executive, and therefore argues that a dissolution of the Assembly, and a new Election should be the consequence; but as such wild chimeras are not likely to be adopted, and therefore not very dangerous I will turn your attention to another more prominent evil, which every good subject has great cause to regret and reason to blush for its existence,—that is the Petition, said to be unanimously signed, begging Her Majesty to withhold Her assent to the Prohibitory Liquor Law.

We as British subjects, claim and esteem the Magna Charta, and in the exercise of its provisions, elect our Representatives for four years to attend to our various interests; and in less than half a year we petition the Crown to frustrate their designs, to arrest their proceedings, and as an absolute Monarch to rule us, as we are either ignorant of our own interest or have become our own enemy.

Oh! my Countrymen—tell it not in America—and never let it arrive in Downing Street, lest it should cause our country to blush, our neighbors to ridicule, and Old England to be astonished.

The frequent expression of a determination to resist and oppose the Laws, when it shall come into operation, is also much to be regretted; as it can only tend to evil and induce some who are unwise, and some who are wavering to fall into error and danger.

That the Law will in many cases be evaded is very propable, and that it will also in many more be enforced is equally certain, and it is now a special and important duty devolving on every good subject—every lover of his country—and more especially upon every lover of his bottle to assist, both by precept and example, in enforcing the Law.

I lately heard a man exclaim "ah! I shall be driven into rebellion—to be deprived of my liberty to drink when I please—compel me to drink cold water—I have been a good subject—but I shall be a rebel."

I looked on his bloated visage and did not doubt his predictions. I recognized in him a man who had been very liberally dealt with by the public and the Government. One who had indulged in luxury because he had received a large salary, and the effects of his folly appeared to have seriously affected his constitution. Poor man, thought I, you show that you have rebelled against a good constitution of body to such an extent, that your rebellion against the Constitution of your country must be futile and of short duration.

Many presume to say that the so called Maine Law has never been enforced in Maine. But I have had ocular demonstration of its operation there, and seen its salutary effects. That liquor is still used there I do not doubt, but its disgusting effects are not exhibited.

That which is used in the secret cellars is not so dangerous; and when a certain debased class have had their secret debauch and have sunk into their native earth, we hope the evil will altogether cease.

It in Maine a man is made drunk in a secret den, he must be kept there until he becomes sober, or he will expose the offender to the penalty of the Law; but formerly he used to stagger heedlessly through the street, fall from the wharf, and either fall into the hands of the Coroner, or Overseers of Poor.

People may differ in their political opinions, but when a Law has been enacted and published, it is very disgraceful in any to attempt to bring it into dispute without a fair trial of its operation.

When we have had a proof of its effects, it may be either continued, repealed, or amended if necessary. Our Legislature has been influenced,

encouraged and supported in their proceedings by the application and petition of many thousands; and it is very desirable that the same encouragement and support should be continued in carrying the law into effect.

The paltry pecuniary considerations of Revenue or gain by Licences should never be urged in time of public danger; nor private taste or convenience opposed to public interest. The right to prohibit is fully recognized by the old licence law, of which none could avail themselves of the benefit, but those who were able to purchase the licence. The prohibition was to prevent, or curtail a dangerous traffic, and should extend equally to rich and poor.

The necessity for the law, and the dangerous consequences of intemperance are too manifest to need any further comment. The propriety of enforcing the Law is also too plain to admit of contradiction. It is therefore the duty of every friend and well wisher of his country, to endeavor to prepare the public mind for the operation of the Law when it is to come into effect, and to endeavor by every reasonable and available means to prevent the introduction of intoxicating liquors into our country; and it is more particularly the duty of the press—that powerful expositor of the public interest, and wish to be diligent in guarding against all those popular errors and preparing the public for the reception of

TRUTH.

Mr. McLAUCHLAN.—Please insert the following list of Officers of Union Temperance Watchmen Club, located at Brighton, for quarter commencing 1st April, 1855.

John Donnelly, S. O.; Robert Rideout, J. O.; Stephen J. Rideout, R. S.; Moses Rideout, C. S.; John Stevens, C.; Hiram Tompkins, C.; William Campbell, M.; Thomas B. Stickney, A. M.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1855.

INTERESTING NEWS.

The brief and rather gloomy despatch which we gave last week, as furnished by the arrival of the Baltic at New York, is not sustained, as will be perceived by the following telegraphic summary which is copied from the *Bangor Courier*.

The intelligence received from Halifax by the America on Thursday last, which will be found below, confirms the correctness of that previously received by the way of Bangor. The siege was progressing, and the advance of the Allies although slow, was steady. The correspondence from the camp at Sebastopol speaks confidently of ultimate success, unless the Russians in the field should be strong enough to compel the Allies to raise the siege. This is not very likely, as the French reserve of 80,000 men near Constantinople was expected to be sent to Balaklava. These with other re-inforcements, said to be arriving daily, will naturally tend to remove any anxiety on that score.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE.

The siege of Sebastopol was progressing and the Allies were apparently gaining ground.

The bombardment had slackened, but not entirely ceased, in order not to exhaust their ammunition.

Lord Raglan admits the fire of the Allies had not produced the results looked for.

The list of casualties to the Allies was not heavy.

The general impression in England appeared to be that the siege would be abandoned for the present, and that while Kameisch and Balaklava are left to the defence of a few forts, the main portion of the allied troops would try to penetrate into the interior and cut off the supplies from Sebastopol, and then completely invest the town. Numerous reinforcements were constantly reaching the Allies.

The French reserve of 80,000 men, near Constantinople, was expected to be sent to Balaklava.

The Russian official accounts are to the 24th of April, and represent the damage sustained as of little account, and rapidly repairing.

The loss sustained by the garrison from the 11th to the 15th of April, is set down at 7 subalterns and 436 men killed; and 6 superior and 334 subaltern officers and 1,899 men were wounded.

The English captured the first Russian pit on the night of the 15th, after a desperate encounter in which Col. Graham Egerton, the field officer in command, was killed.

On the 20th an attack on the 2nd Russian rifle pit was made, and it was almost immediately abandoned.

According to the statements of two Polish deserters, there are 100,000 Russian troops in the vicinity of Sebastopol, 60,000 of whom have arrived at Sebastopol.

The forts on the north side of the harbour of Sebastopol had taken part in the cannonade, carrying their shot clear over the town into the lines of the Allies.

During the first week of the bombardment, the English alone, fired about 2,200 tons of shot, and 500 tons of powder, so that the total consumption of the week amounted to, probably, 6,000 tons shot and 1,500 tons powder.

The telegraph between London and the Crimea was perfect, except a small portion across the Danube.

Despatches reached the British government in a few hours, but were not generally communicated to the public, although nightly, questions were asked in Parliament, as to the news. The Ministers declared that they should exercise due discretion in the publication of the news.

The Vienna negotiations are at an end.

Lord John Russell had appeared in his seat in Parliament.

Drouyn d'Huys had returned to Paris.

Lord John Russell stated the substance of the negotiations, and intimated that the protocols would be submitted to Parliament.

The following are the latest despatches from the seat of war:—

A sharp engagement took place on the night of May 1st, in front of the left attack. The whole of the Russian pits were taken; also, eight mortars and 200 prisoners. The whole affair was brilliant for the allies.

PARIS, May 4th.—It is reported to-day that on the 2nd the besiegers took possession of some very important Russian works of counter approach.

After a fearless engagement on the 3d the Russians attempted to retake the position, but it remains in the hands of the Allies.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 2d.—Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has returned to Constantinople.

Mehemet Ali is recalled from exile.

Canrobert speaks to his troops of immediate operations.

Orders had been received to repair the transports before Sebastopol.

May 4th.—On Wednesday night the French, under Pelissier, attacked the advance works of the Quarantine bastion, and carried them at the point of the bayonet, taking 12 mortars from the Russians, and establishing themselves in the conquered position.

The following night the Russians made a sortie to regain the bastions, and after a sanguinary encounter, were driven back.

The English fleet had left Kiel, and the French fleet were about to sail from Cherbourg.

The King of Prussia was ill of fever.

RUSSIA.—The insurrection of the Uraline Russians, had extended to three other governments.—Landed proprietors had been executed at St. Petersburg.

Every article of consumption was at famine prices.

A few cases of cholera had occurred at Muslask.

Erezoum was being fortified.

It is said the mission of M. M. Murray and Bovree, to the Persian government, is a failure.

There was a movement of troops on the Persian frontiers.

Dajazid is reported to be in the hands of the Russians.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The loan bill of £16,000,000 was read a third time, and passed on the night of the 1st by the Commons, and was ordered to be committed to the Lords.

The monthly returns of the Board of Trade are published. Owing to the going into a new regulation, they show a falling off of about £1,000,000. Metals have experienced a decline, owing to the small demand for railway works in the United States.

Sir John Burgoyne was before the Roebuck committee, and gave some important evidence in relation to the conduct of the war in the Crimea.

The Budget has virtually passed both Houses with but little opposition and little modification.

Throughout the country a strong feeling against the Ministry is manifest, by indignation meetings in relation to the conduct of the war. A meeting of the inhabitants of London will be held, at which an administrative reform association is proposed to be organized. Similar meetings, prompted by leading men are to be held in Liverpool and other towns.

The Bank of England has reduced its minimum of discount from 4½ to 4 per cent. Money continues quite easy.

FRANCE.

The Emperor of France had a narrow escape from assassination on the 28th ult. as he was on his way to join the Empress in their usual evening ride in the Champ d'Elysee. The Emperor was accompanied by his household officers, and when near the Barriere, he was approached by a well dressed man, with an action intimating a desire to present a petition. He had advanced to within five or six paces of the Emperor, who did not observe him, when he was discovered by a policeman, who thought it was his intention to present some document to the Emperor, and advanced quietly to inform him that such an act was strictly forbidden. As the policeman was proceeding towards the man, a cab was driven rapidly between them, and in the interval the stranger drew a double-barreled pistol and aimed point blank at the Emperor, and discharged both barrels. One of the balls grazed the Emperor's head. He was immediately seized by the policeman, but not before he had drawn another pistol to shoot.

The would-be assassin is an Italian, named Pianosi. He was in London while the Emperor was making his visit, and would have made the attempt there, had he not been prevented by the great concourse of people.

The Emperor proceeded with his ride, and visited the opera with the Empress in the evening, where he was greeted by an immense outburst of loyalty and enthusiasm.

The Emperor has decided not to receive any formal addresses of congratulation, though an exception has been made in regard to the British residents in Paris, who held a meeting on the 2d, which was largely attended, and an address adopted.—The Corporation of London has also taken similar action in relation to the event.

Pianosi is in close confinement, and in a terrible state of excitement, from the effects of rage and fear. He will be tried at the Assises of the Seine about the middle of May.

The Fusionist and Orleanist papers publish the official accounts of the attempt at assassination, without a word of comment.

LATEST.

[By Telegraph for the Sentinel from St. John.]

The *America* arrived at Halifax on the morning of the 24th. Drouyn d' Huys had resigned from unwillingness to protract the war. Count Wellesnti is appointed French Minister of Foreign Affairs. The assassin Pianosi had been condemned to death. Emigrant ship *John*, from Plymouth to Quebec with passengers, was wrecked with considerable loss of life.

English papers admit that hopes of peace have fled, that no assistance can be expected from Austria, and that France and England must fight it out. The *London Times* says that it is impossible to peruse the official documents of the Vienna Conference without seeing that Russia was never in earnest in her pretended desire for peace.

The correspondence from the camp before Sebastopol, April 27th, explains the difficulties of the siege, but states confidently that the Allies' advances are winning the ground bit by bit, and that they have every hope of ultimate success, provided the Russians in the field are unable to force the Allies to raise the siege.

Canrobert writes, April 28th, to the Emperor, that the English army has recovered its health and efficiency, and is on cordial terms with the French.

Sebastopol, 10th.—Russians made a sortie with a large body of troops, but were driven back immediately. A second and similar attempt shared the same fate. The loss of the enemy was serious.

(Signed)

RAGLAN.

General Marmora had arrived with 4000 Sardinian troops.

BALTIC.—English fleet is working up the Baltic towards Gothland as the ice permits. Three ships left England on the 10th to blockade the White Sea.

Symptoms increase that the Austrian and Prussian Cabinets are attempting to effect a general accord among the German States.

Palmerston in the Commons evaded saying whether the Conferences are or are not entirely broken off, but said accredited Representatives of all the Powers, including Russia, continue to reside in Vienna.

A Russian note, informed of a circular addressed to the German States, says the Czar, relying on the continuance of the policy hitherto pursued by them, will adhere to the solution given at the Conference to the two first points of the guarantee. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* remarks that, as long as no revolutionary elements are brought into action, Austria will leave Russia to get out of her difficulties as she best can; but if France or England should resolve to form a corps