

For the road to William Monahan's, for what is called the Toussea road,	1 0 0
For the new line of road from Patchell's ferry passing Edwin Dibble's,	12 10 0
WOODSTOCK.	
JOHN MONTGOMERY.	
For Jacksontown Road, to be expended between taxed district & Parish line,	25 0 0
For road past Elisha Baker's, between taxed district, and Parish line,	5 0 0
For road passing E. A. Cunliffe's to Turney settlement,	4 0 0
For road between the Houlton and Beardsley roads, passing George Bull's and Albert Smith's,	5 0 0
For Beardsley road to Joseph Bedell's,	8 6 8
For Hodgden road within Parish line,	6 5 0
For road leading from Hogden road to Sherwood's, passing Tapley's,	2 0 0
For road on Parish line of Woodstock and Richmond, leading north from Wolhaupter's,	5 0 0
ALEXANDER GIBSON.	
For O'Donnell road to rear of Parish,	16 0 0
For road leading from O'Donnell road to Blackie's, to be expended within Parish line,	4 0 0
For portage road to Eel river,	14 0 0
For road to Lutrick's, passing Hetherington's,	1 10 0
For road passing Kearney's to Mowbray's,	4 0 0
For road passing Robinson's to Kearney's,	4 0 0
For south Springfield settlement road, passing Frederick's,	7 10 0
For ferry road at Armstrong's,	1 0 0
From the Royal Gazette.	
GEORGE GRASS.	
Towards a bridge over the Maduxnakik, at M'Lellan's,	100 0 0
WM. TOMPKINS.	
In full for balance due on bridge erected over Tompkins' Creek,	45 0 0
JOSEPH TOMPKINS.	
To balance due on bridge erected over Lovely creek,	45 0 0
JOHN GIBSON.	
To enable him to pay balance on bridge over Chicketchauk,	12 0 0
LEONARD PALMER.	
In full for erecting bridge over Presqu'ile,	20 0 0
JOHN BURT.	
Towards amount due him for erecting a bridge over Simonson creek,	50 0 0
Towards opening a road from Eben Grant's to Prosser's,	17 16 8
CHARLES SHEA.	
Towards continuing the opening of the road through South Newburg, connecting with the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company's lands and settlements,	30 0 0
JOHN BUBAR.	
To enable him to pay S. and S. Orser, Loyd, Shaw, and George Richardson, amount due them,	43 0 0
JOHN SHEA.	
Balance due for improving ferry landing and road to the highway,	7 10 0
Special Grants.	
GEORGE GRASS.	
Amount to build bridge over Maduxnakik, at M'Lellan's, (1855 and 1856),	200 0 0
CHARLES SHEA.	
Through the Newburg settlement, &c.	30 0 0
JOHN BURT.	
Towards opening road, E. Grant's to Burpee's,	17 16 8

tory of the world—with an army than which she has never had a more effective one, bronzed and burnished by the Crimean campaign, which terminated just when they had arrived at a state of preparedness for its continuance—and besides this, having upon the borders of the United States, Provinces, the inhabitants of which are loyal as loyalty itself, who love their Queen and father-land as they love their homes, and families, whose loyalty has stood firm through many severe trials, even when goaded by the mismanagement or autocratic procedure of the Representative of Royalty;—while, we repeat, this magnanimous conduct on the part of Great Britain seems to remove, for the present, any prospect of war between the two countries, the United States are unfortunately in a state bordering upon civil war, and the commotion and discord which are at present rife seem to threaten a dismemberment of the Republic: an event which, however it may be averted for a time, is, in the end, we fear, inevitable.

The North cannot long submit to the outrages upon decency, upon every right human and divine, which are perpetrated by the South. Insults the most gross, contumely, contempt, scorn—all have they submitted to; but now a point seems to have been reached beyond which human endurance cannot extend. Summer's blood cries for vengeance; and that cry has awakened a responsive feeling in the breasts of the whole population of the free States. Every blow which brutal violence inflicted upon him, makes liberty bleed, and calls for the awakening of retributive justice. We shall anxiously watch the progress and result of the present canvass and coming Presidential Election, as an event in which is involved the interests, to some extent, of all nations. All who love free institutions; all who would see those institutions encouraged and increased; all who would have the shackles fall from the limbs of the slave—must feel an interest deep and lasting in this event; and there are many reasons, so self-evident that we need not name them, why we in this Province should watch the progress of events with anxious solicitude.

To-day we give the Bye Road appropriations for this County so far as they have been received. We are advised by the Secretary Treasurer that the lists for Brighton and Kent have not yet been handed in.

We have been desired to intimate to Bye Road Commissioners that they must enter into Bonds before they can draw for the amounts entrusted to their expenditure: and to request that they will call upon the Secretary Treasurer, and execute such bonds at an early day.

The latter part of last week, and first of this, we have been favoured with most copious showers; the refreshing influence of which was much needed. It has done its work, and vegetation has sprung forward as with new life.

With the exception of grass, the accounts which reach us of the crops, from different parts of the County, are of the most gratifying character.

On Tuesday last we had a tremendous wind-storm, which did much damage—demolishing signs, flag-staffs, trees, &c.

We have received through B. O'Brien, Esq., King Street, Saint John, *Frank Leslie's New York Journal* for July. It is, as usual, filled with interesting matter, beautifully and extensively illustrated. For sale as above.

Mr. G. W. PITTS, proprietor of the "Frederick Book Store," has now open, in the office lately occupied by L. P. Fisher, Esq., a very choice assortment of books of miscellaneous character. One feature of the method adopted by Mr. P. (quite novel in this place,) in order to satisfy purchasers, is to give them not only the value of their money in books, but to throw in a present, taken by chance, from a large quantity of fancy articles, varying in value from ten cents to ten dollars.

To-day is, we believe, the last day he remains in town, and we would advise all who have a dollar to spare to call and invest it in a book.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Carleton Sentinel.

River de Loup, June 30th.

Our reporter was detained by head winds and rough weather.

The Ocean Mail Steamer North American passed here about 10, A. M.

Liverpool dates to 18th; London, 17th.

The American question is likely to be settled amicably. Dallas, the American Minister, will not be dismissed. Funds rose in consequence. Corn advanced 2s. on last week's prices. State of trade in manufacturing districts improved.

Liverpool, 19th June.—In the House of Lords,

on Monday evening, Earl of Clarendon stated, in reply to Earl Derby, that it was not the intention of the Government to advise Her Majesty to suspend diplomatic relations with the U. States. The announcement was received with loud cheers. The Earl of Derby expressed his satisfaction at the statement, but regarded the course taken by the Government as humiliating, and acknowledging that we had been in error. The Earl of Clarendon appealed to the House not to join the noble Earl in prejudicing the question. The subject then dropped.

Liverpool Markets, 17th.—A good business has been done during the week in wheat and flour. Both articles brought rather higher prices. Indian Corn advanced 1s. per quarter. Wheat—W. Canadian brought 10s a 11s; White, 10s a 11s 4d.; American Red, 10s 3d a 11s 9d.

St. John, July 2.

Canada from Liverpool soon after eleven o'clock A. M. Saturday, June 21st, arrived Halifax July 1, 9 P. M.

Baltic arrived off Liverpool 4 P. M. Wednesday, 18th. Indian from Quebec arrived 10 1/2 P. M. Thursday, 19th.

Himalaya arrived at Portsmouth from Halifax in 8 days, 3 1/2 hours,—shortest passage made. Hermann sailed from Southampton afternoon of 19th; Edinburgh sailed from Clyde 18th,—all conveying despatches for Associated Press.

BRITAIN.—Steamers which left 18th took intelligence of Crampton's arrival; also of declaration in Parliament that Dallas would remain, and that English Government would negotiate with him. Present advices add nothing to this information, except that apprehensions of war are passing away more rapidly than they arose.

Nomination of Mr. Buchanan has excited little attention, machinery of Presidential nomination not being generally understood in Great Britain. Leading presses, however, discuss the matter.

Baillie's motion in House of Commons, on American affairs, on which hopes of a defeat, and probable resignation of Palmerston, were founded, has been withdrawn. Rumor says that no minister will be sent to Washington; but this must be taken as rumor only.

The following is the latest: In Parliament, evening of Friday, 20th, Mr. Gladstone stated, that on Monday last, when Lord Palmerston announced that it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to continue diplomatic relations with American Minister, he did not give any explanation of motives which led to that course, nor did he advert to course of American Government in dismissal of Mr. Crampton. At that period there was reason to expect an immediate discussion on the question, and he therefore might have thought explanations at that period premature. He did not complain of this silence; but, the motion to which he referred having been withdrawn, and there being some uncertainty as to the time which an honorable gentleman opposite, who had given notice of his intention to introduce the question, was about to take (He referred to the terms in which the despatch in answer to Mr. Marcy would be produced), he therefore thought it important that the House should know as early as possible the nature of the reply which the Government intended to give to the despatch from Mr. Marcy, relative to the dismissal of Mr. Crampton from Washington; and perhaps, when they had that, would be the time to discuss the question. He therefore wished to know when Government would be prepared to lay their reply to Mr. Marcy on the table.

Lord Palmerston said his hon. friend had rightly understood the motive which had induced them to abstain on Monday from making any observations on the subject. These motives were equally strong on the present occasion. He would therefore reply to the question, that he had no doubt of being able to lay all the papers on the table, including Lord Clarendon's answer to Mr. Marcy, probably on an early day.

Sir J. Packington said hon. gentleman had acted quite right in asking Government for production of papers; and he was glad to hear that in course of a few days House would be in possession of answer returned to Mr. Marcy's despatch. It would, perhaps, be only fair towards Government to postpone any discussion on their conduct until despatch was produced; but he earnestly hoped that discussion would not be long delayed. He spoke in no party sense, and with no party object, when he said he regarded with feelings of anxiety—he might almost say of shame—the present state of our relations with America. For the present painful position of affairs he attached blame only, judging from public documents which were in the hands of hon. members, to what he conceived the serious misconduct and unwise policy of Her Majesty's Government, by which the Government of the U. States had been irritated, deceived, and of-

fended. Under the circumstances, he regretted that Mr. Baillie felt himself under the necessity of withdrawing motion; but he trusted that the intention of Mr. Moore, or some other independent member, would afford hon. members on Conservative side of House an opportunity of calling attention to the real merits of the question.

Sir G. Grey strongly deprecated the course adopted by the hon. baronet, in expressing so decided an opinion on question at present moment. He was glad, however, to find, not only from cheers on his own side of the House, but also from manifestations on side of hon. baronet, that his views did not meet with general concurrence.

Mr. Moore appealed to Lord Palmerston to appoint early day for discussion, but no answer was made. Subject dropped.

Sir E. Lyons is to be raised to peerage for services in Black Sea; being the only peerage manufactured from this war.

Queen gave grand ball evening of 17th; two thousand invitations. Mr. Dallas present.

Fountains of Sydenham Palace opened; they surpass Versailles.

Prince Napoleon is visiting English ports in yacht. Collections continue in England for sufferers by inundation in France.

The baneful Ribbon system is prevailing extensively in the N. W. Counties of Ireland, especially Donegal and Sligo. Owing to instructions from Government, the constabulary force are making great exertions to break up the confederation, and numerous arrests have taken place in Donegal.—One day last week, 21 persons were marched into Lifford by constabulary, and committed for trial at the assizes.

FRANCE.—Napoleon is taking steps to have the Empress appointed Regent for her son. Project of law on the subject has been sent to Senate, and debated with closed doors. Project proposes that on Emperor's demise, Empress shall reign, assisted by Council of Regency; whose names the Emperor will leave in sealed envelopes. Meanwhile government papers are writing up the project.

Latest from Paris, under date 21st, states that *Moniteur* contains decree, ordering general system of inspecting of army and commissariat stores by special staff appointed for that purpose; and *Moniteur* also gives project of Senators committee on the Regency. It states that the Emperor is to attain his majority at eighteen years of age. The Empress mother to be Regent, and guardian of her son, during his minority; but not to contract a second marriage while it continues. In case of Empress' death, Regency to pass to senior Princes of France, then to other Princes in order of hereditary succession, and failing that, to Council of Regency appointed by senate.

Two and a half millions of francs collected for sufferers for inundation.

BELGIUM.—Editor Brussels paper is fined and imprisoned for editorials said to be libellous of Duchess of Brabant, Italy.

Two or three changes have taken place in Sardinian Ministry; the chief being appointment of General Marmora to War Department.

Baron Weber, Austrian Under Secretary Foreign Affairs has gone to Rome—rumoured object being, if possible, to convince Cardinal Antonelli and his associates, of necessity of making reforms in administration.

Morning Post's correspondent writes from Vienna: "Marshall Radetzky had communicated from Lombardy with his government, stating that if certain symptoms of excitement continued in the Lombardo-Venetian Provinces, he should require an increase of 30,000 Austrian troops.

Council was summoned immediately on receipt of this despatch, at which Emperor presided. It was agreed that the increased force should be acceded if necessary."

The same writer says: "A note has been received from the French government, which is very haughty and independent."

On the 15th, King of Sardinia distributed English Crimean medals to his troops at Turin, with military ceremonies.

DENMARK.—The treaty of peace between Denmark and the United States expired 14th.

First American vessel that appeared in the Sound since that event was the *Sarah Bryant*, Capt. Jefferson, which arrived 17th, bound from Cronstadt to N. Y.—cargo, Russian produce. She paid the Sound dues, but under protest.

Russian Government is turning its attention to American territory. Imperial decree notified that, in order to assist development of Russian naval power in Pacific Ocean, Administrators of Fleets and Harbors therein be placed under independent control of Government of Eastern Siberia. Expedition is fitting out at Hamburg by Russian American Co. to sail next month for Russian America. Expedition is of the nature of a new Colony, numbering 500 persons, including artificers of all kinds.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1856.

As will be seen by reference to the telegraphic summary of the news by the steamer *North American*, the English Government seem determined to avoid, if possible, a rupture with the United States, and have decided not to dismiss Mr. Dallas, the American Minister at the Court of St. James.—This intelligence will doubtless be hailed with pleasure in the northern and eastern States, where strong confidence in the intimate commercial and social relations of the two countries, as a guarantee against any serious difficulties between them, seemed to be giving way to doubt and anxiety; and strong fears—and well grounded ones too—were being entertained, that the reckless policy of Franklin Pierce would inevitably plunge the two countries into the horrors of war. But while the magnanimity of the English Government—for we must consider that conduct most religiously magnanimous, when we remember the seemingly intentional insults which the American Government have offered and repeated to Britain; when we consider that England never was more amply prepared for any of the emergencies of war—with a fleet unmatchable, and without a parallel in the his-