

the North side of the Bactouche River, up the River. 15l for the Bridge over Black River, at the Chapel. 30l for the Road on the South side of the Bactouche River, from Coate's Mill down. 10l for the Road on the North side of the Little Bactouche River, from Ward's Brook up to the Mills. 20l for the Road on the South side of Little Bactouche River to Smelt Brook, and to complete the Bridge over the same. 15l for the Road to the Thibedeaux Settlement. 20l for the Shore Road from Cocagne to Bactouche. 10l for the Road from the Sarat Settlement to the Post Road. 20l for the Road and Bridges on the North side of the Cocagne River from the upper line of Joseph Guagan's Lot. 30l for the Road and Bridges on the South side of Cocagne River. 10l for the Road from Cocagne River to the county line, near Guagan's. 20l for the Road from the Post Road, by the Cove at Robicheaux's round the Cape. 10l for the Road through the Cocagne Cape, from Robicheaux's to the Gulf Shore.

RESTIGOUCHE BYE ROADS.

50l for Road from James Christopher's to the Flat Lands. 100l for the Road from the Flat Lands to Isaac Mann's. 100l for the Road from Mrs Keddel's to Grog Island Brook. 100l for the Road from Grog Island Brook to the Settlement at the mouth of the Upsalquitch. 30l for the Road to the Sugar Loaf Mountain Settlement. 80l for the Road to the Colebrooke Settlement. 50l from Eel River Settlement to the Great Road near Dalhousie. 30l for the Road on the South side of Eel River Gully. 30l for the Road from the Great Road leading to the Mountain Brook Settlement, on the line between Craigh's and Lavolette. 20l for the Road to the Glenburnie Mill Settlement. 30l for the Road to the Mardock Settlement. 50l for the Road from McPherson's old place to the landing at the Bay Shore, as adopted by Supervisor Crocker. 25l for the Road from Nash's Creek to the Settlement in rear. 30l for the Road to the Doyle Settlement. 20l for the Road leading from the Great Road to Little Belle Dune Point, as laid off by Supervisor Crocker. 50l for the Road from Dalhousie to the Crocker Line, and towards the approach to Rock Island 30l for the Road leading from Dalhousie to Bell Vue Settlement.

United States.

Rochester Evening Post, April 1.

The Caroline Outrage again!

Last evening, a warrant was granted by Justice Buchan of this city, for the apprehension of John S. Hogan, Esq., charged with having been one of the destroyers of the Caroline, and of the party who killed Amos Durfee and others.

Mr. Hogan, whose motions are said to be carefully watched, both here and in Canada, was speedily arrested, just as he was starting for the country in a carriage—he having arrived in the Gore a few hours before from Toronto. He was carried before Police Justice Warner, and committed to jail for further examination till 4 o'clock this afternoon. He behaved with spirit at the Police Office—asked no favours—required no friends—but placed his trust and confidence 'in the power of his country—the wooden walls of Old England—adding 'my country can protect me.'

The complainant was General Theller, and not W. L. Mackenzie, as has been wrongly stated.

Daily Advertiser, April 2.

John Sheridan Hogan.—This person, arrested in this city on Thursday evening, was brought up for examination yesterday afternoon before Justice Warner—charged with having assisted in the murder of Amos Durfee at Schlosser, in 1837. E. B. Wheeler, and Ariel Wentworth, Esqs. for the people, and J. W. Gilbert and Graham H. Capin, Esqrs., for the accused.

The prosecution having signified a readiness to proceed, the counsel for prisoner raised objections. First, to the jurisdiction of the Court. Second, that the crime charged was not sufficiently set forth in the warrant. And third, that the warrant was issued by one justice and made returnable to another. The arguments on these points occupied the Court till dark, when the prisoner was remanded till this morning at 9 o'clock, when the Court will decide on the exceptions taken by the prisoner's counsel. The

court room was crowded to excess during the session.

Great Meeting of Merchants in Philadelphia.—The Merchants and others of the city of Philadelphia, interested in trade and commerce, held a meeting in the Merchants' Exchange on the 29th March. The meeting was called to order by Mr. John B. Myers, who nominated Henry C. Corbit, President. Eight Vice-Presidents were also appointed. Peter McCall, Esq. addressed the meeting in a sensible and spirited manner. He disclaimed all party feeling on his own part, and on that of the gentlemen who signed the call for the meeting—spoke of the distressed condition of the country—the callousness and partizanship exhibited in Congress—the prospect of war and the necessity of making preparations for defence, and urging upon the national legislature prompt and energetic action. He was loudly and unanimously applauded, and after finishing his remarks, offered a series of resolutions, similar in character to those which were adopted at the New York meeting. After the adoption of the resolutions, the meeting adjourned on motion.

New York Herald Extra.

Eight days later from Texas.—By the arrival of the steamer Neptune at New Orleans, we have received the Galveston Gazette and Advertiser to the 21st ult. eight days later than before received.

The greatest spirit and enthusiasm prevailed throughout the Texan Republic.

Austin had not been taken, and the Mexicans had plundered and evacuated San Antonio.

The Texas troops were in pursuit of the Mexicans, and it was confidently expected that the latter would be completely routed.

It appears that the Mexican advancing army was much smaller than reported. It gives the Texans a better chance to retaliate.

The brig of war Wharton, had been provisioned, and would be ready to go to sea by Wednesday, the 23rd ult.

The war steamer Zivala, provisioned and equipped for harbour and cost defence was ready to go to the east end of the Island on the 21st.

Two batteries were nearly completed, and flying artillery sufficient for the defence and protection of the Island had been mounted, and were ready for service.

The general enthusiasm of the community was so great that it extended even to the fair sex, and several of the ladies of Galveston were industriously engaged in moulding bullets and making cartridges for the use of the army.

There had been contributed by the citizens of Galveston, about twelve thousand dollars in provisions, munitions of war, and money.

The steamer Lafitte, and two other vessels, armed and equipped, have proceeded down the coast.

It is worthy of remark, that the large amounts contributed in Galveston were entirely voluntary—all has been a spontaneous free will offered on the altar of patriotism.

If this is a specimen of the spirit of liberality which pervades the whole republic, the Mexicans have good cause to quake with fear at the prospect of a combat with such a people.

From the New York Herald.

Very Important from Washington.—We have received intelligence from Washington of such a curious character that we hardly know what opinion to form of its authenticity, or to conjecture what may be the issue of the present session of Congress.

We learn that ever since the beginning of the present session of Congress, it has been the secret policy of the majority, acting under a private committee or club, to transact no business—to delay all legislation—to leave the Treasury empty—and thus to 'stop the supplies' indirectly, in order to compel President Tyler to resign the Executive chair, and to retire to Virginia in disgust. By this result, it is expected that the power of the Executive would then, for the remainder of the term, fall into the hands of the Speaker of the House, or the President of the Senate, by whom the government would be administered entirely on the principles of the ultra Whigs.

At the beginning of the session, a secret club consisting of certain members of Congress, was organized, whose duty it was to manage this project, and to carry it out as far as it was possible. This plan is to do nothing—pass no laws at all—provide no means to meet the public expenditures. This is to be effected, not by direct opposition, but by delay, confusion, stratagem, and various other arts of able politicians. In this singular project, both ultra whigs and ultra locofocos have joined: each party having their own purposes in view. A short time ago Mr Senator Mangum, in a speech, expressed a wish to adjourn and go home; a wish which was probably prompted by the same course of policy which has been ascribed to the conspirators.

Again, in this intrigue many of the speculators and stockjobbers of the large cities unite. Hence the establishment of clubs to sustain the conduct of Congress—to destroy the reputation of the President, and to throw the whole government into a state of disgrace, bankruptcy and ruin. In furtherance of the general plan of operations, the recent meeting at National Hall was broken up, and all public meetings of citizens to sustain the Executive will meet a similar fate.

The origin and purpose of this conspiracy, in forcing John Tyler to resign, is to procure from the present Congress the following measures:

1st. An old fashioned United States Bank of \$50,000,000 capital.

2d. Issue of United States Stocks to take the place of the repudiated state stock, \$200,000,000.

3d. A high tariff system, so as to allow the land distribution to take effect.

The only obstacles to these measures is John Tyler, and it is calculated that the great stockjobbing interests of England and the United States, would make a sum of \$1,000,000 or more, if he could be induced, persuaded, or forced, to resign before the present, alias hardcider Congress, have closed the time for which he was elected.

Canadian Conspiracy to burn Buffalo, New York.—A rumor was prevalent in Rochester on Sunday evening, says the democrat, which caused no little excitement, but which as we can trace it to no authentic source, we believe untrue. It is said that the Eagle Block with several other buildings in Buffalo, have been fired by incendiaries and destroyed; and that three persons in British uniform have been arrested and committed to prison. An organized conspiracy by the Canadians, to destroy the city has also, it is reported, been discovered.

Washington, April 4.—The Commissioners appointed by the U. States to make a survey of the Maine Boun-

dary line have been directed to remain until they shall have an opportunity to make all necessary explanations to Lord Ashburton, the British special minister.

From the Boston Nation, April 9.

The Case of Hogan—No Decision yet.—Last night's western mail brought us the Rochester Evening Post of Saturday. The case of Hogan was yet undergoing examination at the Court House—Justice Warner presiding. The counsel for the prisoner (Graham H. Chapin and Jasper W. Gilbert) contest the ground inch by inch. The objections to the validity of the warrant were overruled. During last evening and this forenoon, the Court House was crowded to excess.

From the course of the examination it is probable that the case (going over the old M'Leod track) will occupy part of next week.

An extra from the same paper adds: The efforts of Hogan's counsel Graham (H. Chapin and Jasper W. Gilbert) to get him clear by questioning the validity of the warrant, proved fruitless: And the examination is now going on to the fullest extent, to determine whether Hogan shall be held for trial at the next Court.

The witnesses examined are W. P. Smith and S. C. Hawley of Rochester, to prove the outrage on the Caroline; and Dr. Mackenzie of Lockport, to identify the prisoner as the Hogan who was a law student with Sir Alexander M'Nab, and who is reported as, and has personally declared himself to be, one of those who was on the attack on the Caroline.

Hogan's own account of his operations, publicly made in Canada, were given in the Rochester Evening Post. It is a curious article.

We learn that a special messenger was despatched to apprise Sir Charles Bagot, the Canadian governor of the arrest of Hogan. The examination will be resumed on Monday morning.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun. Annapolis, April 3.

Arrival of Lord Ashburton.

Messrs Editors—The British frigate Warspite, of 74 guns, commanded by sir John Hay, arrived off this port last evening, about 7 o'clock, having on board, Lord Ashburton, whose arrival in this country, for the purpose of endeavouring to adjust the many difficulties existing between the two governments, has been so long and anxiously expected.

The passage of the Warspite has been tedious from port to port, comprising 52 days; the run from the Capes to the present anchorage was made in 12 hours, very good sailing. The Warspite has anchored about the same spot which the ship Delaware occupied for some time during the past summer. A gentleman who with several others, sailed around the Warspite this morning, informs me that any American to have viewed both vessels, would have no cause of regret as to the specimen of architecture exhibited by our national vessel; it should be borne in mind, however that the Warspite has just got into port; without doubt she will present a more favourable appearance within a short time.

Those of our citizens who have conversed with the few officers who have landed, are much pleased with the cordiality which appears to characterize them. A salute was fired by the frigate which will in a few minutes be responded to; Capt. McC. Karney, of the Annapolis Artillerists; having ordered out his command this afternoon for the purpose of reciprocating