

United States News.

Ausful Tragedy in Roxbury.—Murder and Suicide.—One of the saddest and most melancholy tragedies we have of late recorded, occurred in Roxbury on Saturday evening last. The circumstances are as follows.—About half-past 11 o'clock on Saturday forenoon, a middling aged man called at the residence of Dr. A. J. Cummings, Church Place, leading from Ruggles street, and desired to obtain professional advice. After consulting with Dr. C. for some time, he asked if he might be permitted to dry his feet, which he was freely allowed to do. He went into the kitchen, where he sat till near dinner time. He was provided with a dinner at the invitation of Dr. Cummings, sitting at the table with his family. He remained in the house most of the afternoon, and partook of a supper. About half-past 7 seven o'clock he went up into the sitting room, where he took a chair, and remained for a time in an apparently thoughtful and melancholy mood. He did not appear inclined to converse, but in a short conversation told Mrs. C. that he had been subject to fits, and often had the most agonizing pains in his head. At this time Dr. C. had gone out upon a professional visit. Their child, a sweet little girl of about four years old, was playing with a young lady, a friend of the family, on the opposite side of the room. Suddenly the man sprang up most frantically, and exclaimed, "It's no use, she must go," and at the same time drawing a razor from his pocket, seized the child by the hair, dashed her over his knee, and as if impelled by an infernal power, cut her throat from ear to ear, severing at a single blow the windpipe, and most of the larger blood vessels of the neck. The mother immediately tore her gasping and bleeding child from his strong grasp, receiving at the same time several gashes on her own person. From this act the murderer turned to Mrs. C., and several times most ferociously aimed the razor at her throat. He however only succeeded in cutting her body in several places. Getting possession of the now quite dead child, the mother, with almost superhuman effort, effected her exit from the house with the bleeding victim in her arms, marking the passage with its young blood. The murderer with up-raised hand followed the mother into the court, brandishing the fatal instrument of death and destruction, and threatening with terrible vengeance the lives of all he should meet. The neighbours, aroused by the frightful screams of the wife for help, came out in large numbers, while the murderer, seeing his infernal plan would be frustrated, deliberately drew the razor across his own throat, and dropping on the spot, died in less than five minutes.

While the murderer was surrounded by the neighbours in order to secure him, Dr. Cummings arrived, and passing his own bleeding child without recognizing her, assisted in taking the man into his own house. The scene which followed is said to have been intensely painful. The child, with its head nearly severed from its body, blood-stained and pale in its early and melancholy death; the murderer, with his heart beating its last throes, the warm blood oozing from his throat; the mother, hacked and cut, filled with the most poignant agony, the father, almost struck dumb with grief; the neighbors horror-stricken and almost palsied with fear and sorrow—all combined to render the scene affecting beyond description. None who witnessed can ever forget it.

On examination of the murderer's pockets, a testament was found in which was written the name of Ephraim E. Daggett, Hope, Me. The general impression is that the man was laboring under insanity. On no other ground can we account for so inhuman an act.

The affair is creating an intense excitement in Roxbury.—*Boston papers.*

The Legislature of Maine at its last session appropriated \$20,000 for the Reform School to be established near Portland.

They have also passed a law prohibiting the sale of alcoholic liquors in that State.

The Erie Railroad on Thursday brought to New York 79,000 baskets of strawberries.

The New York Evening Post announces the failure of C. B. LeBaron & Co. of Pine street, to the amount of \$300,000.

EUROPEAN AND NORTH AM. RAILWAY.

Portland, June 12.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the European and North American Railway, held at Portland this day. Present John A. Poor, E. L. Hamlin, Anson G. Chandler, of Maine; R. Jardine, George Botsford, of New Brunswick; and R. B. Dickey, of Nova Scotia. Among other matters acted upon, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the European and North American Railway have examined with great satisfaction, the very able Report of A. C. Morton, Esq. upon the European and North American Railway, submitted to the Government of Maine. That all our previous hopes and expectations as to the feasibility of the undertaking are fully confirmed thereby; the practicability and the paying qualities of the line from the city of Bangor in Maine, to the Atlantic shore of Nova Scotia are therein thoroughly established; and that we commend this Report and the enterprise itself to the people of the country through which it is to pass, and to all who favor the plan for shortening the transit between Europe and America.

Resolved, That as the Legislature of the State of Maine, and of the Province of New Brunswick, have granted concurrent charters

incorporating the European and North American Railway from the city of Bangor to the line of Nova Scotia, and the Province of New Brunswick has granted Facility Bills in aid of the same, the unanimous opinion of this committee is, that books of subscription to the Stock be forthwith opened, and the companies organized in Maine and New Brunswick, and the work of construction actively commenced, on completion of the required subscriptions, not doubting that the Province of Nova Scotia will in some measure, most agreeable to itself, complete its proportion of the work, as soon as the other parts of the line are finished, so as to form a continuous line of Railway from the cities of Boston and New York to the Atlantic shore of Nova Scotia.

Resolved, That the decision of the Portland Convention as to the practicability and advantages of the European and North American Railway, has been abundantly confirmed by the expressed opinion of various Public Boards and the Press generally, in Europe and America; that this decision has been most signally enforced by the action of the British Ministry in favor of the Halifax and Quebec Line, through the agency of which it is proposed to build that portion of the European and North American Railway which is situated in Nova Scotia, and while we express no opinion as to the feasibility of Earl Grey's scheme, as stated by Mr. Howe, it is not claiming too much for the friends of our scheme to say, that it is to their exertions, and to the superior claim which the European and North American Railway has upon the attention of the commercial world, that the action of the British Government is to be traced, and we confidently assert, that if the Halifax and Quebec Line presents advantages to the business of this continent to justify its construction on any terms, the European and North American Railway presents such infinitely higher claims to public favor, as to justify us in expecting its early completion.

JOHN A. POOR, Chairman.
R. B. DICKEY, Secretary.

Colonial News.

New Brunswick:

Fatal Accident.—On Friday last Mr John McBurney, a respectable Carpenter of this city, while employed in raising the Frame of Mr. Spahn's new buildings, fell backwards in endeavoring to escape a falling piece of timber, and injured himself so much, that notwithstanding the immediate aid of a skillful physician, he died on Monday evening. The deceased was an unmarried man.

Fredericton Cathedral.—The spire of this fine building is now in course of erection by the contractors, Messrs. Lawrence and Mitchell; when the Spire is finished, the outside work of the Cathedral will be completed, and will remain as a monument of the untiring zeal and perseverance of the first Bishop of Fredericton.—*Head Quarters, June 18.*

Novascotia.

Success to the Fisheries.—During the past week a number of vessels received their necessary supplies, and proceeded to the Eastward for prosecuting the Fisheries. Nearly the whole of these craft had their bottoms painted green; we looked with regret upon every exception to this necessary preliminary to ensure success. As previously noticed, the fisheries are this season to be entered into with a zest and vigour characteristic of no previous year. A number of beautiful schooners have been built at the different outposts east and west of Halifax. Two or three of these have visited this port, and it affords us pleasure to witness the very great improvements that have been made in this particular. One of these a craft of 58 tons, built for Messrs. B. Wier & Co. by Mr. Muir, of Shelburne, approaches nearer to that standard of excellence—an American Fisherman—than any thing yet accomplished in this Province. But we must go further: we must outstrip our Yankee friends in the race of progression.

It was only the other day that an American fishing craft came into this port for supplies, which was coppered to the bends, and quite equal in appearance to a gentleman's yacht. It is therefore not at all surprising that, with their fine fast vessels and superior outfit, the Yankees should be unsuccessful fishermen. Besides this they have incalculable advantages over us in this most important branch of industry, from the duty imposed upon our staple export, and the tonnage bounty granted to vessels engaged in the fisheries. It is very like fighting up hill to contend with both the French and Americans in this particular. The British Government would find it very much to the advantage of the empire to grant a national bounty to the fisheries, and thus effectually neutralise the temporary advantages our rivals at present enjoy. But in the meantime it is the duty as well as the interest of our own fishermen, and those interested to press forward in the path of progression, and with renewed energy to compensate as far as practicable, for the several disadvantages, under which they pursue their honorable and profitable calling.

From Newfoundland.—By the arrival of the mail packet brig Halifax, we have received our usual files of St. John's papers. From captain Meagher we learn that the seal fishery has been more than an average catch, and superior to that of last year.—*Halifax Nova Scotia.*

THIS DAY'S MAIL.

LATKE FROM ENGLAND.—The Niagara arrived at New York before eight o'clock on the morning of the 20th inst., with Liverpool dates to the 7th inst. She brought 65 passengers.

The political news is not important. The Ministry are very unpopular, but a crisis will be averted this year.

France.—The speech of Louis Napoleon at Dijons was very violent against the chambers, and a part of it was suppressed. The Assembly was very indignant. Paris was greatly excited.

Portugal.—Another rebellion has broken out in Portugal in favor of the Queen, and against Saldanha.

Cape of Good Hope.—The Kaffirs are reported to be gaining fresh strength. Sir Harry Smith is calling for levies of troops—the force at his command being totally inadequate to the emergency.

The deep interest expressed by Earl Grey in Parliament on the subject of Railways in British North America, and his earnest desire to see the Halifax and Quebec line commenced during his stay at the head of the Colonial Office, is attracting considerable attention, and will be the means, if carried into effect, of inducing numbers of the wealthy classes, to emigrate to the Colonies.

The repairs of the Atlantic are in a good state of forwardness, and it is expected that she will resume her place in the Collins line about the first of July.

Richard Labor Shiel, British Minister at Florence, died suddenly on the 26th May. The death of the Earl of Shaftesbury is also announced.

The Government of Spain was in great fear of an insurrection at Madrid, and great military precautions had been taken. The Spanish democrats had issued a long programme of future operations.

CALIFORNIA.—Late accounts state that a terrible fire had occurred in San Francisco, laying in ashes property to the amount of from twelve to sixteen millions dollars.

The fire also spread to the shipping, burning a large number of their vessels which were lying at their wharves.

It was first discovered on Clay street, and ran through about one dozen blocks, quickly spreading to other parts of the city, the greater part of which is a heap of ruins. The buildings on Hunter, George, Main, Centre and Eldorado streets are reduced to mere shells.

Every newspaper office in the city, except the Alta California, was destroyed.

The utmost consternation prevailed during the fire, and thousands were turned out of house and home, having lost their all.

A great fire had also occurred at Stockton, the loss from which was estimated at over a million dollars.

The news from the mines continues to be of a cheering character.

SECOND EDITION.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 24.

YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

POST OFFICE.—The Royal Gazette of Wednesday last, contains the Proclamation of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, stating that the new Postage Act will go into operation on Monday, the 6th July. The St. John Courier reports that arrangements have been mutually concluded between the several Colonies and the United States, to take immediate effect, for a most advantageous and convenient interchange of mail communication throughout the whole Continent.

We understand that the Rev. John Macbean, formerly of Miramichi, has been appointed to the charge of the Presbyterian congregation at Melbourne, Australia.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—We are enabled to state on the authority of private letters from Washington, that the British Minister some time since proposed to the American Government to enter into arrangements, by treaty, for a reciprocal free trade, in certain specified articles, between the United States, and the British North American Colonies. The proposal was very favorably received by the American Cabinet; but it was found that the contemplated treaty would interfere with the privileges of Congress, as regards the imposition and remission of duties, which is undoubtedly a Legislative freedom. The Cabinet have therefore declined proceeding with the proposed treaty, not only on that ground, but also, because the question had already been before Congress, and having been discussed to a certain extent, was only postponed until the next session, from want of time to enter upon its details.

We learn that the whole subject is viewed much more favorably than heretofore, by eminent statesmen, and the people of the United States generally; and that in fact, there is now such a growing feeling in its favor, as to induce the belief, that a very satisfactory arrangement will be effected at no very distant day.

It is now intimated, that if the British Minister will submit a definite proposal to the American Government, not only with respect to the various articles which shall be respectively received and interchanged by and between the United States and these Colonies free of duty, but also as regards the navigation of the St. Lawrence and the Saint

John, the Fisheries, and some other minor points on which each party requires concessions, the whole matter will be brought before Congress early in the next Session, with a view to its speedy and final settlement.

English Emigration to America.—We learn that information has been received by an official gentleman of this city, of the intention of a large body of Englishmen to emigrate to this Province the present season, if the arrangements for the construction of the Halifax and Quebec Railway are completed in sufficient time. So soon as it is ascertained that the work is positively to go on, in all probability ten thousand persons of English birth, will embark for this colony, one half of whom will land at the ports in the Gulf, with the view of seeking favorable locations along the line of the Railway. We understand that all these intending emigrants are possessed of means, the humblest among them will bring five hundred pounds sterling, while many will bring five thousand pounds or even more. They will be accompanied by persons of capital, who propose to establish on the railway line, mills, factories and workshops, not only for the construction of the necessary locomotives, carriages and tracks for passengers and freight traffic on the railway, but for other manufacturing purposes. These will be followed next spring by a body of able and intelligent farmers, who will form settlements and regularly colonise the vast and fertile country now lying valueless in the North-eastern portion of this Province.

It will be a brilliant day for New Brunswick when such emigrants, possessing education, skill, and ample means—imbued also with true British feeling and heartfelt devotion to the honor and glory of old England—shall arrive, and cast their lot among us.

We hope to be able very shortly to give a more full detail of the proposed emigration, which we doubt not will create the most lively interest throughout New Brunswick.—*New Brunswicker.*

Another Fresh Supply

OF
Manchester and London GoodsHas been opened at the
GLASGOW HOUSE,

Which will be sold at a small profit for Cash

This last supply of beautiful SUMMER GOODS consists of—printed Lams and Cashmere Handkerchiefs; plain, black and drab Indiana Squares, also embroidered corners, filled and plain centres, Lams, Cashmere, Delaine, and Cashmere De Cosse square and long SHAWLS, of the newest designs and patterns; drab and brown Stays.

Fancy Ties; Brussels and Ducapee plain and check neck Handkerchiefs; geats, China, Pongee, Span and India silk pocket do; printed Muslins, from 7^d. per yard upwards; Muslin Delaines, all prices and patterns; Stockings, Gloves, babies' frock bodies and caps; sewed collars, habit shirts, chemisettes, mourning collars, &c.; ladies' lawn, cambric, sewed corners and veined hemmed Pocket Handkerchiefs, at all prices; black and white corded skirts, gingham Handkerchiefs, together with an endless variety of Nets; patent spot, fancy, polka blonds; black and white Laces, Edgings, Quillings; Insertions, &c.

Women's Dunstable, Lutton, Milan and imperial Tuscany and colored Bonnets; cap and bonnet Ribbons. These, in addition to my former Stock, will be disposed of at so low a figure as to defy competition.

M. RYAN.

Chatham, May 26, 1851.

N. B. Positively no second price.

Fashionable
IMPORTATION!

The Subscriber respectfully announces that he has received by recent arrivals from Britain, his SPRING SUPPLY of

BRITISH GOODS,

selected by his brother-in-law, Mr WILLIAM JOHNSTON, at the cheapest markets; and consisting of the Choicest and most Fashionable Patterns.

These, together with a General Assortment of

West India Produce,

GROCERIES, &c. &c.

He offers for sale, at his Store, Post Office Chatham, Cheap for Cash, or such articles or Orders as he may esteem equal to Cash.

The Subscriber begs to solicit the favor of an early visit, from his former customers, and his friends generally.

JAMES CAIR.

Chatham, May 24, 1851.

Notice!

All persons having just demands against the Estate of ALEXANDER KEY, late of Chatham, Surgeon, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within three months, at the Office of GEORGE KERR, Esquire; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to Mr CHARLES L. HAWBOLT, who is duly authorized to give discharges for the same.

ALEX. RANKIN, } Executors.
ALEX. DAVIDSON, }
Miramichi, 2nd June, 1851.