

UNITED STATES.

More Indian Murders.—The Tallahassee Star of the 9th ult. furnishes the following account of the massacre of a whole family:

On Wednesday, the 7th ult., about two o'clock in the afternoon, a party of about forty Indians came upon the plantation of Capt. Robinson, near the Sandy Ford, on the Savannah River. Capt. Robinson's three sons and a third man were ploughing in the field. They were all simultaneously fired upon by Indians; three of the young men were shot dead, the other mortally wounded.

Capt. Robinson, who was at some distance from the young men, when he first saw the Indians and heard the report of their rifles, fled towards his house, when he approached it, he found another party of Indians already in the yard, he saw his wife and daughter break from the house and endeavour to escape. Mrs. R. was shot, and fell wounded; the daughter was pursued by an Indian who caught her by her hair as she fled, and cutting her throat with his knife, dragged her back to the house, and with her wounded mother she was thrust within doors and the house fired. The living and the dead were consumed together.

Capt. Robinson rallied the neighbours, who soon after visited the spot. One of the young men who was shot in the field, was found still alive, though he did not long survive.

Another Negro Burned.—We learn from the clerk of Highlander, that while wooding a short distance below the mouth of Red River, they were invited to stop a short time and see another negro burned. They were informed that the fellow who was prepared for the exhibition, was another of the gang recently mentioned as having committed enormities and died to the swamp—one of whom was burnt, as already published. The last fellow, it was ascertained, had killed a man and carried off two women, one of whom he had violated—and for this they had him well chained, and the faggots ready, with a view of giving him a fore-taste of his inevitable ultimate end.—[N. O. Bulletin]

Important Suit.—We learn from the New Orleans Picayune that the owners of the slaves on board the Creole, that escaped into Nassau, have commenced suit against one of the insurance companies in that city for the amount insured in that office.

The Georgia Gold Mines.—The Hon John C. Calhoun passed through Richmond, Va., a few days since, on his way to visit the newly discovered gold mine on his land in Georgia. Three weeks work on this mine by sixteen teams, produced 5100 lbs. of gold. On Saturday last, says the Richmond Enquirer, the richness of this mine becoming more and more certain, it was visited and examined by a number of gentlemen, and some of them having descended about fifty feet into the hill and examined the vein, dug out a quantity of the ore, and it being pulverized in a spice mortar, one panful of the same not exceeding five quarts, yielded two hundred and sixty penny-weights of gold. There are also taken out of the vein, another panful of the ore of the same size, which being pulverized, yielded the large amount of three hundred and forty penny-weights of gold—the two panfuls actually yielded six hundred penny-weights. The continued mining, and including the gold from the said two panfuls, collected in one day the amount of 1463 pwt.

The Boundary.—We find the following paragraph in the Philadelphia Evening Journal of Friday. We know not how much credit should be attached to it.—The latest Washington papers say not a word on the subject.

It is with no ordinary feelings of gratification, that we inform our readers, that a satisfactory arrangement of all our difficulties with Great Britain will be announced in a few days. The great and difficult question of the Northeastern Boundary, as it will be seen by the letter of our regular Washington correspondent, has been settled, and the Maine and Massachusetts Commissioners are about returning home. The other questions, which are of minor importance, have also been nearly all settled.

The information contained in the letter may be relied upon, as our correspondent has means of acquiring information on subjects of this kind which few others possess.

The paragraph in the letter alluded to is as follows:

"I have pleasure in stating, that in a few days, the entire and satisfactory conclusion of the negotiations between this Government and that of Great Britain, will be formally announced. The North Eastern Boundary Question, which was the most difficult point of adjustment, has been settled. The Commissioner of Maine and Massachusetts are entirely satisfied with the arrangement, and are about to return home. The Caroline affair, the Creole affair, the seizure and search of American vessels on the African coast, have all been settled. One or two matters of minor importance yet remain to be adjusted."

The correspondent of the Philadelphia Gazette, of the same date, says:

"It was said in the lobby of the House today that the Boundary Line had been agreed upon between the two Governments of the United States and Great Britain. The rumor wants confirmation, but the fact wants confirmation."

Better Times in New Orleans.—An arrangement recently entered into between the Banks at New Orleans is stated in a paper of that City of the 15th ult. to have had a most happy effect in strengthening confidence, and evoked a great improvement in the money market. A similar result, we have no doubt, would follow the adoption of a similar measure among the Banks of this Province: a trial is loudly called for.

Strange and Mysterious.—Sometime last summer, says the Buffalo Journal, we published a notice of the death of a young lady in this

city. The notice was handed in by her father, a gentleman whose many excellent qualities commended the story of all who knew him, and who appeared deeply afflicted at the loss he sustained. We have lately learned that the young lady's life was insured in London for \$10,000, and that the company have declined paying, on the ground that they have not been duly certified of the lady's death, and have written on here for evidence.

About the time of the alleged death one of our physicians was called in to prescribe for a young woman at the house of the gentleman alluded to. He did not think his patient dangerously sick, gave her some medicine and knows nothing more. The sexton did not see any corpse, and the officiating clergyman says that during the performance of the funeral services the coffin was closed. From our acquaintance with the father we cannot believe him guilty of practising any fraud in this matter, and in justice to him, we think the grave should be opened by the sexton, and an examination made by the physician and other discreet persons.

RHODE ISLAND.—The General Assembly adjourned yesterday to meet in this city, to day, at ten o'clock. A. M. The present alarming state of affairs forbade the rising of the Legislature, and it was desirable that it should be as near as possible to the scene of threatened danger.

Military Preparations.—The Militia of the First, Third, and Fourth Brigades, have been ordered to report themselves at headquarters immediately.—The Newport Artillery, arrived here last evening, in the steamboat Providence. They mustered three hundred and fifty men, with seven pieces. All the men except those who work the pieces, are provided with muskets, and many of them we noticed are armed with pistols also.

The Providence returned immediately to Newport, to bring up additional men. Several companies arrived here in the course of the night, manifested a promptness beyond all praise.

One company of sixty men arrived from Warwick, about twelve miles distant, before sunset.

Martial Law.—The General Assembly has authorized the Governor to declare martial law throughout the State, whenever, in his opinion, it shall become necessary.

The signal gun of the insurgents were fired at Holmes' Brewery last evening, and a number of men assembled there, and at Baker's Hollow. The Cadets and Light Infantry were ordered to the spot as soon as the information was received, but all was quiet when they arrived. It is supposed that 100 to 150 men left for Chipewah, and it is possible that other bodies may have gone the same direction.

The Effect of the new Canadian Tariff.—England is looking out for her Colonies. The new Tariff will greatly benefit the farmers of the provinces. It will secure the monopoly of the exporting trade to the Canadian wheat grower, as it substantially excludes American wheat, except for consumption in the Canada. For consumption there, American wheat may be sent in from the United States free of duty, while flour has to pay a duty of 44 cents per barrel. The effect of this will be, to induce the erection of additional mills (by American capital) in Canada, so as to grind American wheat there, for the Canada market. All the flour made from Canada wheat will of course be sent abroad. The oath necessary to be taken at the Custom House, will prevent imposition.

Rochester Dam.—The Treasurer of one of the Philadelphia Churches has "absquatulated" with \$5,000 belonging to his Church.

Veto of the Provisional Tariff Bill.—The Message from the President was read, which after referring to the bill, objected to its provisions because it did not suspend the operation of the Compromise Act of 1833, for a longer period than thirty days.

It expressed the opinion that the duties necessary to be raised for an economical administration of the Government, would exceed twenty per cent; that those duties would be a sufficient protection to our domestic manufactures; that the sixth section of the Distribution Act provided for its own cessation of operation; and that public faith and public duty demand a firm adherence to that law, which the temporary Act proposes permanently to vitiate, after, in violation of the Compromise Act of 1833 and the understanding of the members of the Extra Session, by which alone it becomes a law.

He also expressed the opinion, that if the Proceeds of the Public Lands were suffered to flow into the Treasury as anticipated by the Distribution Act itself, the resources and revenue of the country would be fully equal to the wants of the Government.

Mr. Holmes, of S. C., spoke of the message in the highest terms, and affirmed that it deserves the praise and universal thanksgiving of the American people. This act of John Tyler had endeared him to his country, and showed that he possessed both patriotism, decision and virtue which in retreating the bill, he had exerted for the salvation of his country.

Mr. Granger is on the floor, and calls on the majority not to yield an inch. [Abridged from the Journal of Com.]

Duel between Marshall and Webb.—By a slip from the New York Sun office we learn that a duel was fought on Saturday morning last, at sunrise, between James Watson Webb, editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer, and Thomas F. Marshall, member of Congress from Kentucky.—Ten paces were marked off, and the combatants took their station. At the first fire no damage was done; at the second fire Marshall's pistol took effect in Webb's calf, just below the knee, inflicting only a flesh wound. Marshall proposed a third shot, but Webb's surgeon and second declined. No reconciliation took place, and

the whole dispute of course remains open between the parties.

Robbery at Noonday.—A most daring robbery was yesterday committed upon Capt. Scudder, of the schooner Spry, (one of the Norwich line, of packets,) at Russia wharf, where he had called to pay a small wharfage bill. Not finding the wharfing in, and while waiting at the end of the wharf, he received a blow which rendered him senseless, when his pocket-book containing \$400, was stolen. This was at noon-day, in the city of Boston! Who can realize it! It is to be hoped the rascal may be taken, and no pains or expense should be spared in trying to do so. The captain is an honest, industrious man, who cannot bear the loss. Any information in relation to the pocket-book and money may be left with Hawes, Gray & Co., 20 India street.—[Boston Courier.]

Railroad Accident.—On Tuesday afternoon just as the merchandise train of cars of the Boston and Maine Railroad were returning from Boston, and when about two and a half miles this side of Exeter, they ran off the track, injuring Mr. Doyle, the engineer, though but slightly. We understand some account had placed what is called a "Yankee-turntable" upon a curve of the track so that it was not discovered in season to prevent the cars running off. Had it been a passenger train, much injury would probably have been done.—[Dover, N. H. Enquirer.]

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Courier, says:

It appears to be generally taken for granted that Mr. Webster will retire as soon as the negotiation with England is completed, and I am inclined to believe that such will be the case. On the dissolution of the Cabinet, last year, it was intimated that the peculiar posture of our foreign relations rendered it his duty to remain in his office. But he is so constantly assailed from all quarters, that I presume he finds his position uncomfortable. Whether he will go abroad, as some believe he will, I have no means of knowing. But it is the general opinion here that he will leave the State Department on the close of the negotiation.

New use for Molasses.—This article is now selling so low, that farmers have commenced feeding it very extensively to their cattle and horses, it being much cheaper than hay and grain at their present low prices. The glowing accounts given in favour of this new diet, are almost incredible. Try it.—[N. Y. Auer.]

Rumors of wars have ceased, we believe, for the present. Nearly all the R. I. troops have been dismissed to their homes. Gov. King has offered four thousand dollars reward in addition to the one thousand before offered for the arrest and delivery of Dorr within three months.

It is said that Dorr has been in N. York since his flight. Potter, his Adjutant General, has been arrested in Norwich, Conn.

Bold Escape.—A curious occurrence took place at Opelousas La on the 27th ult. In the District Court, Eugene Martel had been on trial all day for perjury. The jury were out and their verdict anxiously expected. Just after dark, and before the moon rose, the prisoner jumped from the box and made for the door. The Sheriff and his deputy were in close pursuit, when the former was pushed aside and the latter knocked down by a severe blow from a loaded cane. Two individuals, the brother of the prisoner and Beauspere Cachere, were arrested and found to be armed with pistols. They were committed to prison.—The prisoner had not yet been taken. The Sheriff offers one hundred dollars for his apprehension.

The N. Y. Express says that there never was a greater number of vessels in the quarantine than during the present month. Most of the European ships have been crowded with steerage passengers, and consequently they are detained at Staten Island. There appears however to be no sickness among the shipping. Passengers come in generally very healthy.

The Bangor Whig and Courier office was entered the other night and robbed of \$67. We hardly know which to blame most—the presumption of an editor in accumulating so much money, or the presumption of a thief in entering a printing office expecting to find it.

Crops in South Carolina.—The Georgetown (S. C.) Observer says: The Rice and Corn crops in the neighborhood look remarkably well—though the corn is quite irregular in size owing to the drought in April. We have had rain daily for the last ten days, and from the quantity of water on the earth, we may expect our bilious fevers early in July. Peaches, apples, pears and figs are already in market.

The Times in Philadelphia.—There are upwards of 2000 stores, dwelling houses, and other buildings to let, in the city of Philadelphia, according to an estimate in the North American. Allowing the average rent of the above buildings to be \$400 each per annum, the loss to the owners would be \$800,000. This great stagnation in business and decline in rents, it is said has fallen heavily on those who have made investments in real estate.

Boston, July 1. Flour.—The past week has been one of great dullness among the Flour dealers, and prices have been gradually declining. The transactions at the close consist of Genesee, good common brands, 6 1/2; fancy, including a parcel Ely, 6 1/2; 25; 300 bls. Haggart brand, 86 per bbl; Ohio, via Canal, 85 3/4 a 85 7/8; 300 do from New Orleans, par sour, 5 25; 10 days export, 1000 bls Baltimore and Fredericksburg, for exportation, 86 per bbl, 1 mos; 200 Howard street, 86, cash.

The Barbadoes Globe of the 6th June states—With regret we learn by an arrival yesterday from St. Lucia, that Asst. Surgeon Mackintosh, of the 331, and Staff Asst. Surgeon Greer and three boatmen were drowned while

going from Castries to Pigeon Island on the 25th ult.—[Times.]

Lieut. Col John Tyler, R. H. Deputy Quarter Master General to the forces at Barbados, died on the 1st.

CANADA.

Large bodies of Emigrants were daily arriving. They are represented as generally being a superior class of people to those who had arrived in former years.

Liberty of the Press in Canada, cannot be of the largest kind. We notice that the Editors of two different papers have been prosecuted for libel—the one paying the fine of £20, and the other damages to the amount of £10.

Sir Charles Bagot has given notice through Chief Secretary Murdoch, that those gentlemen who "were Members of the Executive Councils of Upper and Lower Canada, respectively, at the date of the Union of the two Provinces, should retain the titular distinction usually accorded to them, and should take precedence in the Province of Canada, according to the dates of their several appointments immediately after the Members of the Executive Council of the Province for the time being."

The number of Emigrants arrived at Quebec on the 4th of June was 11,195.

Mr. Hincks, Editor of the Toronto Examiner, has been appointed Inspector General of Accounts, with a seat in the Executive Council.

NOVA-SCOTIA.

Halifax, June 29.—The Right Rev. and Honourable the Lord Bishop of Nova-Scotia, consecrated the New Church of St. Stephen, at Chester, on the 4th inst. His Lordship was assisted in the performance of the service by the Rev J. C. Cochrane, the Rev. J. Stevenson, the Rev. A. Weinbeer, and the Rev. the Rector of the Parish. After the consecration, the Bishop administered the Rite of Confirmation to fifty-seven persons.—[Royal Gazette.]

The Barque Prince George, Captain Foster, was cleared at Halifax this week by Messrs. Charman & Co. for Canton. She is, says the Journal, the first vessel, we believe, that has sailed from any part of the British North America Colonies to China direct. Besides a valuable cargo, (coal, pork, &c.) we understand she carries with her upwards of £20,000 in specie.

Club Fete.—We understand that a successful operation for this disgusting freak of nature, has been lately performed at Antigonish, by Dr. Chas. Creed, formerly of this City, but now resident at Tatamagouche. This is another proof that there is sufficient Medical and Surgical talent in Nova-Scotia to render expensive trips to the neighbouring States unnecessary.—[Recorder.]

PROVINCIAL.

From the Fredericton Royal Gazette. [Published by Command.]
FREDERICTON, 30th JUNE, 1842.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose for Your Excellency's information, a Letter I have received from the Secretary of the Admiralty, and to inform you that the Lieutenant Kortright has reported, that the "Columbia" will probably be ready to proceed in the first week of July.

When she shall have arrived in the Province, I will do myself the honor to acquaint Your Excellency thereof, and will be ready to execute any wishes Your Excellency may express, in execution of the important trust confided to me, or for Her Majesty's service.

My present intention is, to make, in the first place, a reconnaissance of the entire coast of the Province, and to fix upon those points for accurate determination by Astronomical Observation, which shall be most appropriate for future Trigonometrical Survey, not merely for the coast and sea board, but of the interior of the Province, whenever that may be deemed expedient;—for this purpose, I think it advisable to put myself in personal communication with Captain Bayfield, and to obtain from him such observations as he may have made in the course of his Survey of the Saint Lawrence, as may be available for the projected service, and to connect the two Surveys, by embracing a sufficient number of his points in ours.

If Your Excellency should deem the opportunity favourable for taking a personal view of the sea limits of your Government, I shall have great pleasure in waiting on you, and will attend to any wishes you may please to communicate to your humble servant.

(Signed) W. F. W. OWEN,
Captain H. M. S. S. Columbia.
His Excellency Sir Wm. COLLEBROOK, &c. &c. &c.

Narrow Escape.—On Saturday last, as Capt. Fradsham, of Fredericton, was going through the Falls in his vessel, the Wave, it suddenly became calm and she was forced by the current against Blind Island. As the water fell her bows grounded on a sharp rock, where she remained until low water, when being nearly perpendicular, she slipped off with such violence as to tear off the stem and break part of the keel, and having on board 1700 bushels of salt and 400 bushels of potatoes she immediately sunk, and when the cargo washed out she rose again to the surface. Captain F. remained on board until the vessel sunk under him, and being drawn into a whirlpool came very near being drowned. He, however, with his brother and another man were picked up by the intrepid exertions of Mr. William Eagles, of Indian Town.

Capt. Fradsham is well known as an industrious careful man, having long sailed a vessel on this river: we regret to say that his loss will probably be between £200 and £300. Capt. F. owned three quarters, and Capt.

Chestnut, of Fredericton, one quarter. The Wave was 125 tons, old measurement.—[New-Brunswick.]

The Colonies.—The Bytown (Canada) Gazette is urging the necessity of having the Colonies represented in the Home Parliament. It says—"in that great Council, upon whose decisions the prosperity or ruin of these Colonies may hang, there is no accredited agent either to watch their interests or to furnish correct information of their wants in the proper quarter."

There can be no doubt that the Colonies have suffered severely from not having agents to act for them, both in and out of Parliament. In this respect the United States, and almost every other country is before the Colonies. Foreign nations can obtain, with comparatively little difficulty, advantages which would be thought too great for a Province. The capabilities of the British possessions in North America were unknown;—instead of the people of Great Britain being acquainted with their advantageous position for commerce—their many navigable rivers—their productive soil and climate—their capacious bays and harbors—the many valuable minerals buried beneath their surface—their lofty forests—and the lucrative fishing grounds adjacent to their shores—they considered them as barren, unproductive strip of improvement. But the floating wealth of England, and her floating population too, could here find profitable employment. While the Colonies are kept in a state of primitive wilderness, or their advances in improvement are slow, owing to the want of capital, the Parent Country also shares in the misfortune; her labouring population want work, and her capitalists want profitable investment for their treasure—send both to the Colonies and the most sanguine wishes will be verified—they are the main stays of the nation in times of peace, and in seasons of difficulty they will remain steadfast in their allegiance. What more convincing proof of this can be had than the position sustained by this Province during the war with the United States! Although young in years it acted a part that did honour to the Colony of so great a nation.

It is only within a few years that an agent for this Province has resided in London, and we are led to believe that his representations have done much to advance our interests. By pursuing this plan the Colonies will eventually receive at the hands of the Home Government that consideration which their importance deserves—and which will be as beneficial to the people of England as to their brethren in the Colonies.—[N. B. Reviewer.]

Military Movements.—The steamer Nova Scotia, which left here on Thursday last, for Windsor, with the Head Quarters of the 69th Regiment, on their way to Halifax, returned this morning, bringing a detachment of the 23rd Regiment, to be stationed in this garrison. The steamer was obliged to lay to, an anchor in the Bay all night, in consequence of the fog.

The Rev. ROBERT WILSON, late Pastor of Saint Andrew's Church in this city, went passenger in the Barque Sophia, which sailed on Thursday last for the Clyde. Previous to his departure, he was presented with an affectionate Address from his congregation, numerously and respectfully signed, to which he made a very feeling reply. These documents would have been published in this day's impression, but were received at too late an hour.—[Observer.]

A number of Emigrants in destitute circumstances, have been sent to Fredericton from St. John during the present summer, thus incurring an unnecessary expense, as there is no employment here for them, and no means by which they can be sent to parts of the country where they might obtain it.—This is not all; but several individuals have been sent up here, who were desirous of proceeding to Miramichi and Restigouche, where they have friends, who should have been passed on from St. John direct; and Thursday afternoon, a fresh party arrived, who are desirous of going to the latter place; but who are now a burden upon this community. We believe positive instructions have been sent to the Emigrant Agent, not to pursue this course, but without producing any effect.—[Sentinel.]

MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE IN THE HARBOR OF ST. JOHN.—It becomes our painful duty this morning, to record a most melancholy loss of life, which took place in our harbor Yesterday afternoon—no less than ten individuals met with a watery grave. The Ship Silchester, which arrived here from Cork on Thursday, with Passengers had been lying down at the Island; and it appears a number of the emigrants undertook, about 4 o'clock, Yesterday, to come up to town to join some of their friends. Accordingly they jumped into the ship's long-boat for that purpose. It was very foggy at the time; and when they had got up, about off the new custom House, they very unexpectedly fell in with the Ferry Boat, which was crossing over from Carleton at the time. The passengers became alarmed as they expected to be run down, and in their confusion upon the boat, when she immediately swamped and went down, leaving the passengers struggling in the water. We are informed by one of the steam-boat hands that it was an awful sight to witness the women and children struggling for life—their shrieks were truly heart rending. The steamer at once stopped her paddles to render assistance. Several boats put off from the shores on both sides of the harbour; and between them all succeeded in rescuing about eight of the unfortunate Emigrants from a watery grave. On account of the excitement and confusion, Yesterday, the exact number of lives lost, could not be fully ascertained, but from a rough estimate formed, it was supposed there were about eight or ten in all, drowned.

Death of an Old Militee.—A Squaw, of the Militee tribe of Indians, named Molly Sessil, died at the encampment, opposite In-

dian Town, a age of 107 years.

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