

nacious and irresistible. We deplore the excesses of either party at Stockport; but we are satisfied that the issue of the day bears a healthy moral—to victors, victims, and vanquished.—*Church and State Gazette.*

#### LATER FROM INDIA.

The accounts from the seat of war in Burmah are very satisfactory. The health of the troops has not suffered, and everything is proceeding as well as could be expected. An attempt was made by the Burmese to retake Martaban, but they were repulsed with considerable loss.—The British loss was one man killed and twelve wounded. Pegu had been captured by a small force under the command of Captain Ormsby, of the 80th Regt. The inhabitants of the country were acquiring confidence in British rule, and there appears to be little doubt entertained but that a large portion of the dominions of the King of Ava will be annexed to the Indian Empire. The following interesting letter is from an officer with the force at Rangoon:—

"There is one universal feeling throughout the camp, that Governor-General cannot escape annexation. He is the victim of Circumstances. The facts are these: We storm and take Rangoon, and ere the white smoke of our musketry has curled away, the inhabitants who had deserted it, driven out by our shells, and by the burning of their homes, return to find shelter within the range of our guns. Within two months of this writing, 20,000 to 30,000 persons have flocked in and rebuilt the ruins of Rangoon! The River banks are lined with boats for four or five miles along, containing men, women and children who feel themselves most secure when in sight of a steamer! Some designing person spread the report that the English were going to leave the country; the poor creatures prepared at once to decamp or follow us out to sea if they could. The expedition that went to a village twenty miles off a month ago had their scaling ladders carried to the attack by volunteers from the very place against which the force was going. The steamers that went to Bassein saw the inhabitants on the banks waving their hands up the river, and signaling 'good speed' to the expedition against that place. The troops who have fought against us and have come in, laid down their arms and owned that they only fought while their families were in hostage for their bravery, and on their release came to join the English cause. The very last expedition against Pegu, which has not returned yet, was sent at the earnest entreaty of its inhabitants to save them from the cruelty of the Burman Government. The commander of the Proserpine, now threading her way up to Prome on a survey of the river, reports that he finds the villagers on the banks, even so far up, afford him every assistance. They are ready with supplies, and the inhabitants are stacking fuel for the steamers they are expecting to advance upon Prome with all our troops on board.

The head men of the villages and districts, 50 and 60 miles off Rangoon, have come in and begged for protection against their own Government. The cultivators entreat us to say the word, 'Will the English protect them if they sow their fields this season?' The Karen Christians are watching us with the greatest interest; they have prayed for the English to come and take their country and give them liberty—and is this an answer at last to their prayers? Curious enough, too, the very courtiers round the King have whispered now, in their cups, to ears now here, 'we shall be glad if the English take the country; we are sick of this tyranny, where life, fame, property, and families, are not worth five minutes' purchase.'

"The general opinion throughout India is that annexation, even were it not, as it is, most desirable in a political and commercial point of view, would, nevertheless, be unavoidable.—The only question is, how much of the country it would be necessary to annex to protect the inhabitants who have espoused our cause from the reprisals of the Burmese, and to incapacitate the King of Ava from putting us to the expense of another war.

Her Majesty has given her assent to the new Liquor Bill, passed by the Provincial Legislature last Session, to go into effect in June, next year.—*St. John Observer.*

#### ANOTHER STEAMBOAT CALAMITY!

The adage that "misfortunes never come single," was terribly verified by the appalling accident to the steamer Reindeer on Saturday. It came just as the thrill of horror, inspired by the burning of the Henry Clay and the sinking of the Atlantic had begun to subside in the public mind, as if to arouse it from lethargy, and enforce upon the authorities and proprietors of public conveyances by another awful lesson, the great importance of more comprehensive measures for the protection of human life, which seems to be now more lightly regarded in this country than in any other on the globe, both by travellers themselves and also by those to whom they commit their lives.

It appears that the Reindeer left New York at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, under command of Capt. Farnham, and upon starting from Bristol near Saugerties, one of her stopping places, some 40 miles this side of Albany, a pipe connecting the flues of the boiler exploded with terrific violence, breaking the wood work in the vicinity, and prostrating the smoke-pipe on the deck, and the steam rushed through the pantry into the dining room, dreadfully scalding or killing every one present, a large portion of the sufferers being waiters, engineers, &c. Some 28 persons are reported to have been killed and upwards of 30 badly scalded. The *N. Y. Courier* says:

When the explosion took place, men, women and children rushed towards the wharf and to the opposite side of the vessel, and it was some time before they could be quieted. The cries of the sufferers were distinctly heard at Red Point, a distance of three miles. Every effort was made by the inhabitants in the vicinity of the landing, and by the crew of the steamboat and the surviving passengers to alleviate the heart-rending sufferings of the persons scalded. Blankets, oil, wool, &c. were procured immediately, and the injured parties were all taken to the Welden House, and attended by the neighbors and what physicians could be procured. The house presented a terrible scene—almost every room in it contained some of the sufferers. Their cries could be heard throughout the village, and every countenance bore an expression of grief at the result of the casualty. Many of the surviving passengers left the steamboat immediately after the accident, and took the Hudson River Railroad cars to pursue their journey.

The latest accounts state 33 deaths to the present time, and others not expected to survive.—There were nearly 200 passengers on board the boat.

The Coroner of Saugerties summoned a jury and commenced taking evidence.

The jury returned a verdict that the deceased persons died from suffocation and scalding, by the accidental bursting of the return flues, and that the accident was not attributable to any carelessness of the officers. Some dissatisfaction was however expressed with the verdict, and another jury was summoned to-day to make a more thorough investigation.

The Reindeer was owned by Jas. Bishop & Co., and has been on the North River but two seasons. She was built by Thos. Collyer. The damage to the boat will not exceed, it is said, \$700.—*Newark Advertiser.*

THE STEAMBOAT REINDEER BURNED.—This ill fated vessel on board of which so many people recently lost their lives from the explosion of a defective flue, was entirely destroyed by fire, at Bristol, near Saugerties, before daylight on the morning of the 10th inst.

#### HORRIBLE MURDER.

On yesterday (Friday) morning, about eight o'clock, the body of a man was found at Fisher's wharf Lower Cove, between two rafts of logs, and it was at once seen that a foul and deliberate murder had been perpetrated. A wide gash made with an axe or other keen strong instrument extends from the back of the neck under the right jaw to the throat, severing arteries, muscles, tendons, &c., completely. The face is horribly mutilated, evidently for the purpose of preventing the identification of the deceased. One gash extends down the face and across the eye, another almost cut away the nose, and the chin, lips, forehead and cheeks are all hacked in a shocking manner; there is also the mark of a blow on the temple. There is no mark on the rest of the bo-

dy, nor are the hands even scratched. When found, he had on only a check shirt and brownish striped trousers. The trousers were loose and strange to say there was no blood on them. The feet were tied together by a rope. It is probable the man was murdered somewhere in the neighborhood, stripped of his clothes, and mutilated to prevent identification, and then conveyed to the place where he was found. The Coroner's jury sat all day, but no clue was obtained that seems to promise a discovery of the murderers, nor was it discovered who the man was. He was middle aged and had lost some of his teeth, and from these facts and the color of his hair, his want of whiskers, &c., some witnesses were of opinion that he was a man named Paddy Sullivan, a drover, who was known to have money always in his possession, and who has not been seen since Wednesday.

A relation of Sullivan's, a shoemaker, applied his size-stick to the foot of the deceased, and says the measure is precisely the same as that of Sullivan.

The deceased has a wart on his forehead, and a mole on his neck, which none of the parties seemed to recognise.—*St. John Freeman, Sept. 11th.*

The enquiry into the death of the unfortunate victim of the foul murder reported in our last number still continues with little result so far. Mystery, as impenetrable as ever, shrouds the whole affair. A man named Cusack says he gave the man Sullivan, who was thought to have been murdered, his breakfast on Thursday morning, and showed him the way to Shepody. It was reported that the deceased was a man named Smith, who latterly kept a shop near the Barrack Gate and was not seen since Thursday; but it is said that Smith is at Mangerville. The Police who examined all the houses and premises in the neighborhood, continue their search. They found some clothes in a well, and for a time it was thought a clue had been found that would lead to the discovery; but the clothes, on closer examination, were found to be too old and decayed to belong to the deceased. Rumours of all kinds are afloat and there is much excitement. The authorities are freely censured because more active and energetic measures have not been adopted, and it is felt that the character of the city is compromised. The body of the deceased, we understand, was buried yesterday, his head being kept for the purpose of being identified, if possible.—*ib.*

The Mayor and Police Magistrate, issued on Saturday, an advertisement, offering a reward of £50 to any person who may give such information as shall lead to the discovery and conviction of the perpetrators of this horrid murder, or a proportionate sum to any person who could identify the body of the deceased.—*Observer.*

THE LATE MURDER.—The verdict of the Coroner's Jury, after a long investigation of this horrid affair, was "Wilful murder of a person unknown, by some person or persons also unknown." Notwithstanding the large reward offered for the discovery and conviction of the perpetrator or perpetrators of the foul deed, viz.: £50 by the city authorities, and £100 by the Provincial Government,—no trace has yet been found of the guilty party or parties.—*ib.*

It is extraordinary with what avidity some of our republican neighbors seize upon every little question likely to affect Great Britain unfavorably, and how they magnify mole-hills into mountains, when they wish to make it appear that England is likely to meet with any adversity. A little while ago we published a paragraph from an American paper, which it stated it received from Australia, via California, to the effect, that Australia was prepared, at an early date, to throw off the British yoke, and declare herself an independent country. At the time, we cautioned our readers not to credit this rumour, coming to us as it did through a United States paper; and now the event shows we were correct in doing so. It seems the report originated in the fact, that there is a league formed in Australia to oppose the making of that country a depot for English convicts. The league sent a deputation to wait upon Earl Grey on the subject some time ago, who, however, refused to withdraw the convicts. When this decision reached the colony, one of the colonial

newspapers was very angry and talked about a "regular stand up fight between the colony and the mother country," meaning nothing more than a still more determined opposition to the measure on the part of the league, which does not represent by far the unanimous sentiment of the colonists. This however was the slight ground upon which the conclusion was formed that Australia was soon to become another model republic. There is no indication now of discontent at British rule in Australia. The people of that country seem to be perfectly satisfied with their present form of government, and they manifest no present desire to change it for any other.—*Toronto Colonist.*

The following synopsis from United States papers gives a view of the principal features of the new Postage Law, which is to go into operation in that country on the 30th inst. —Newspapers, periodicals, unsealed circulars, &c., weighing not over three ounces, to pay one cent each, to any part of the United States, or half that rate, where paid quarterly or yearly, in advance. Newspapers, &c., weighing not over one and a half ounces, half the above rates, where circulated within the state of publication. Newspapers' papers, and pamphlets, of not more than 16 pages, 8vo., in packages of not less than eight ounces, to one address, to be charged half a cent an ounce, though calculated by separate pieces, the postage may amount to more. Postage on all transient matter to be prepaid, or charged double. Books, bound or unbound, of not more than four pounds each, one cent per ounce, under three thousand miles, and two per cent over that distance. Fifty per cent to be added where not prepaid. Weekly newspapers free in the county of publication. Bills for newspapers, and receipts for payments of moneys thereof, may be enclosed in subscribers' papers. Exchanges between newspaper publishers free. Newspapers, &c., to be so enclosed that the character can be determined without removing the wrapper—to have nothing written or printed on the paper or wrapper beyond the direction, and to contain no enclosure other than the bills or receipts before mentioned.

THE FISHERIES.—It would seem by the news received by the *Arctic* that the *Morning Herald* has denied that the Government have yielded the bay fisheries to the Americans, so that our fellow colonists who held an indignation meeting at Halifax, the *True Witness* who publishes an indignant philippic, against the weakness of the "Protestant Ministry" of Great Britain, and the *Quebec Mercury* who speaks somewhat warmly about the sacrifice of Colonial interests have lost their labor. The arrangement is undoubtedly this, that England permits American fishermen to fish in the Bay of Fundy under the formal concession formerly made; they are to be strictly excluded from fishing within 3 miles of the shore, the fishing in other bays to be permitted during the present season, with notice to quit next season, unless the matter is previously arranged by negotiation, arbitration, reciprocity or otherwise. This seems to us to be the only sensible arrangement. To drive American fishermen out of the bays which they have used so long under what their government have induced them to believe their rights, without long notice would be a harsh measure, while the absolute surrender of the bays for reciprocal rights in American bays of no earthly value would be an abandonment of colonial rights, which could not be made with honor.—*Montreal Gazette.*

MEETING OF THE SYNOD.—We learn from the *Minimichi Gleaner* that the Synod of the Established Presbyterian Church, met on the 2nd inst. at Chatham, and adjourned on the 3rd inst.

"On motion, the Synod resolved to enjoin the different ministers within their boundaries that on the 4th Sabbath in October, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, they direct the attention of their congregations respectively, to the goodness of God, in crowning the year with his bounty, and so to improve the occasion as circumstances may require."

The Synod then appointed the next meeting to be held in Fredericton on the 3rd Thursday in August, 1853.—*St. John Times.*

The Irish ought to be considered cannibals. They frequently allude to the *broth of a boy.*