

## MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

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creek, where hundreds of people were congregated. At one time, during the hottest of the firing, the poor Burmese boatmen were observed hanging on by the side of their boats, all but their heads under water. Soon they rushed up the bank, wading through the mud and flying before the shot which fell like hail around them. A line of persons on the margin of the creek was noticed through a glass, busily engaged carrying off in scores the dead and dying.

Having fired a number of times the *Hermes* passed on her way, towing the Burmese vessel. A village close to where the "Duches" lay fired one cannon and several muskets at the steamer as she passed, but this was soon checked. Having the king's ship in charge the *Hermes* was a marked object on both sides of the river. When they got near the lower stockade, which is about two miles distant from the upper one, a fire was opened at long range, but did no harm to either vessel. Both the *Hermes* and the king's vessel which was partly manned by hands from the frigate, kept up a steady fire for some time on this fortification, and then pushed down the stream to the mouth of the Bassein creek. Here they found the "Serpent," and after anchoring the "Ya-thee-nah-yai-moon" near the brig, the steamer returned to take the flag ship in tow. They did not leave, however, till all firing from both the stockades had ceased. The pinnace and launch of the "Fox," which at one time were very much exposed, captured two or three deserted war-boats, and having pitched overboard all the weapons they could find in them, fired on them to destroy and sink them. Thus ended the melancholy *Battle of the Stockades*.

On the side of the English not a single man was killed or wounded. A round shot struck a jolly-boat hanging at the stern of the *Fox* and knocked a piece out of her bow. Another hit the counter of the frigate. Some musket balls hit her in different spots; she sustained no further damage. A few musket balls, it is said reached the two steamers, but did no injury to either of them.

Among the poor Burmans, however, the slaughter, we have heard, was terrible. Three hundred were destroyed, and who can portray the miseries of the wounded and the dying, the destitution of their widows and orphans? But I will not dwell upon this: it is more easily conjectured than described. After the battle a deputation with a flag of truce waited upon the commodore, bearing a petition from the foreigners in prison at Rangoon, in which it was stated that the viceroy was willing to accede to any terms in order to make peace. But it was too late. A report of the whole affair had been made to the supreme government of India, with whom the matter now rested.

## MAULMAIN KAREN MISSION.

JOURNAL OF MR. HARRIS.

## A Dying Saint and a Christian Mourner.

Dec. 5, 1851.—Went with my family to Toonaw, a Christian village on the Attaran river, where we spent two Sabbaths. This church numbers above one hundred, being composed mostly of Christians who have fled from Burmah Proper to this province. The members of the church in general appeared very well. While there we saw the blessing of the gospel on a dying Karen, an aged woman who had been a disciple nearly fifteen years. She desired to depart and to be with Christ. Two days after, I saw her about sunrise; she could talk a little. "This morning," she said, "I saw the Lord Jesus Christ. He came near to me and then went away up into heaven, accompanied by a great number of disciples, and I am going soon."—In a little time her speech failed. At noon I saw her again. Her spirit was departing and soon it was gone. Does Christ indeed reveal himself to his dying children as he did to his martyr Stephen? Whether he does or not, how blessed is it to die in the Lord!

By the side of the deceased sat a daughter, a disciple of Jesus, with all that Christian composure which we see in America. What is it that causes her, once a heathen, to give up without a "wail" her fond mother? Has she no heart? Yes, she has a daughter's and a mother's heart. She has herself buried four children, but she has learned to trust in Him who hath said, "Call upon me in the day of trouble, I will deliver thee."

15.—Returned to Maulmain, and on the 19th, after giving the parting hand to brother

Stilson and other friends about to return to America, I set out on a tour to Lamaing.

## EUROPEAN NEWS.

Seven Days later from Europe.

The steamship *Canada* arrived at Halifax on Tuesday morning, with Liverpool dates to the 26th of June, and 83 passengers. The *C.* exchanged signals with the steamship *Asia* on the 26th, about five hours sail from Liverpool.

The Cotton market was steady at former rates.

The Corn market was moderately active, but without any material change in prices. In Manchester the manufacturers were fully employed.

Freights at Liverpool were well maintained for goods, but emigrants were scarce.

**TIMBER MARKET.**—St. John Pine; sales of 183-8 inch average 18 1-4d; 18 1-2 in. 18 1-4d. A lot of 14 inch at 13d. a 15 1-4d. per foot. Birch, 16 inch at auction 17 1/2d per foot. New Brunswick Fir Planks and Boards, cargo, sold at £9 5s. per standard, another £8 17s 6d and £9 10s. averaging £9 3s. per standard; another a shade higher. Lathwood sold with cargo at £4 and a part at £5 per fathom.

Parliamentary proceedings have been of secondary interest.

In answer to a question, Mr. Hamilton, for the Government stated that negotiations between England and France and the United States for the reduction of Atlantic postage, were still pending; no answer having been given by the United States.

Lord Derby has announced that a Treasury order is about to be issued prohibiting the mixture of Chicory with Coffee, but permitting the sale of Chicory separately.

Mr. Scoresby, the Veteran Arctic Navigator, expresses his decided conviction that the wrecks seen in the ice off New Foundland were not the remains of the missing discovery ships.

In a few days the screw schooner *Isabel*, Capt. Inglefield, will sail on another search for Sir John Franklin throughout Jones' and Smiths' Sounds, and afterwards along the Western shores of Baffins Bay.

On Monday afternoon the new Cunard steamship *Arabia* was launched from R. Steele & Son's building yard at Greenock. She is 2402 tons burthen, with Engines of the side lever class, 850 horse power, but working up to 1000.

The failure of Dixon, Walne & Co., a Liverpool House in the Baltic trade, is announced—liabilities about £20,000.

The Tories of Edinburgh are bringing forward T. C. Bruce, a younger brother of Lord Elgin, as their Parliamentary Candidate.

Nothing definite yet respecting the dissolution.

Said Pacha of Egypt has arrived in London, and had an interview with the Queen.

The University of Oxford has presented a splendid Gold Salver to the American Bishops now on a visit in England.

We learn from F. N. Gisborne, Esq., Projector of the Newfoundland Telegraph, that the enterprise meets with the best encouragement from English capitalists, and that Newall & Co., have contracted to lay the wires from Newfoundland to P. E. Island.

**FRANCE.**—The event of the week is a farther exhibition of restiveness on the part of the Corps Legislatif against the dictation of the President. On Tuesday the Assembly had the budget under discussion and refused their assent to some of the terms.

Louis Napoleon, who was watching the proceedings from a private box, thereupon sent a note to the President, stating that the Assembly were overstepping their powers in refusing assent to amendments sanctioned by the Council of State. The Meeting broke up in confusion, but next day re-assembled and again took up the discussion of the budget, acting so far independently as to throw overboard the grant of 1,745,000 francs for dotation of the Senators. The difficulty caused a temporary fall in the funds.

Changarnier, Bedau, LaMoricier and Leflo, in consequence of their refusal to take the oath, are cashiered, but allowed to retain their half pay.

Two hundred and fifty more political prisoners have arrived at Havre for shipment to the Colonies. The first detachment arrived at Cayenne on 10th May.

The Emperor of Brazil having invited 60 of the sisters of charity to minister in the Brazilian Hospitals, a number of the sisterhood are about to embark for Rio.

**ITALY.**—The Piedmontese Chamber of Deputies have decided upon modifying certain articles of the Customs tariff. Letters from Rome say that the Pope has agreed to commute the sentence against the Englishman Murray, to hard labour at the galleys.

**SPAIN.**—According to a Barcelona paper, the French exiles in Spain are ordered to remove.

**INDIA.**—Additional forces will be sent from Bombay, Bengal and Madras to the seat of war. An extensive organization of the Thugs has been discovered in the Punjab; 500 have been arrested, and 120 now in prison have confessed their murders. The Nizam is said to have consented to cede part of his dominions to the British in payment of his debt.

A Hat which formerly belonged to the Emperor Napoleon, and which he wore during the Russian Campaign, was sold on Saturday last at Chateau Thierry for the sum of 4,000f. (160l.) The hat belonged to a person of the name of Evrard, who had been one of the Emperor's valets de chambre. Evrard lately died, and on his property being sold for the benefit of his family, the hat was put up to auction, and the widow, rather than part with the relic, gave the price just mentioned.

The Bishop of Jerusalem has arrived in England, and is sojourning with the Chevalier Bunsen.

Jenny Lind, since her return to England, has had several engagements pressed upon her, but declines them all.

Mr. Mayall, of London, has succeeded in producing daguerreotype portraits and pictures of a life size.

## MEAGHER'S OWN ACCOUNT OF HIS ESCAPE FROM NEW SOUTH WALES.

Thomas Francis Meagher communicates the following account of his escape from imprisonment in Van Diemen's Land:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

"Glen Cove, Saturday, June 5, 1852.

"Dear Sir—In consequence of some mis-statements regarding my escape, which I have just seen in two or three European papers, and which appear to have been copied from an Australian paper, I think it right to set the true facts before the American public, to whom alone I now hold myself responsible.

"The remarkable kindness I have experienced from the press and the public generally ever since my arrival in this noble country, and the anxiety I feel to have it understood that I am not deficient in the honorable spirit which qualifies a stranger to become its citizen, compel me to break the silence which no act or word on the part of my enemies could ever disturb.

"The facts are these.

"In the month of April, 1851, I was called upon to renew my parole. I did so in writing, and in the following words:—

"I hereby pledge my word of honor not to leave the colony so long as I hold a ticket of leave."

"I handed this pledge to the police magistrate in the open court. Any one can see it who desires to refer to it.

"Towards the end of December, the same year, I came to the determination of attempting my escape. Accordingly, on the 3d of January last, I sent the following letter to the police magistrate of the district in which I resided:—

"Lake Sorell, District of Campbelltown, Saturday, January 3, 1852.

"Sir—Circumstances of a recent occurrence urge upon me the necessity of resigning my ticket of leave, and consequently withdrawing my parole.

"I write this letter, therefore, respectfully to apprise you that, after twelve o'clock tomorrow, noon, I shall no longer consider myself bound by the obligation which that parole imposes.

"In the mean time, however, should you conceive it your duty to take me into custody, I shall, as a matter of course, regard myself as wholly absolved from the restraint which my word of honor to your Government at present inflicts.

"I have the honor to be, sir, with sincere respect, your obedient servant.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

"To the Police Magistrate of the District of Campbelltown."

"The police magistrate received this letter at eleven o'clock the same morning. I remained in my cottage, at Lake Sorell, until seven o'clock that evening. A few minutes after that hour, four of my friends arrived on

horseback, and communicated to me the intelligence that the police were coming to arrest me. I went out with them into the bush, and remained there, about three hundred yards from the cottage, until my servant brought the news that the police had arrived and were sitting in the kitchen.

"We remounted our horses immediately, and rode down to the cottage. One hundred yards from it my friends drew up. I rode on until I came close to the stable, which was within pistol shot of the kitchen-door. I drew up there, and desired the servant to go in and tell the police that I was waiting for them. He did so. Two or three minutes elapsed, then the police appeared.

"The moment they appeared, I rose in my stirrups, called out to them I was the prisoner they came to arrest, and defied them to do so. This challenge was echoed by my friends with three loud and hearty cheers, in the midst of which I struck spurs to my horse, and dashed into the wood in the direction of the coast. Accompanied by my generous and courageous-hearted friends, I reached the sea-shore on Monday afternoon, at a point where a boat was in readiness to receive me. I jumped from my horse, got into the boat, put off to sea, and beat about there for a few days until the ship came up, which, thank God, bore me, at last, to a free and hospitable land.

"In plain words, these are the plain facts of the case. As I have written them here, they were written by one of my friends, at the house where we changed horses on our way to the coast. The manuscript containing them was forwarded next morning, Tuesday, to the editor of the leading journal of the colony, and bore the names of my friends, written by their own hands, its attestation of its truth.

"The gentleman to whom it was sent was instructed not to publish the names that were attached to it. He was, however, at the same time, requested to insert the document itself in the next number of his paper, and was left at full and perfect liberty to show the signatures to any person who might wish to be satisfied upon the subject, and would pledge his honor not to abuse the confidence reposed in him by involving the parties concerned in any legal difficulties.

"The men who vouched with their signatures for the truth of the statement then made, and now repeated, are men of considerable property and highly creditable position in the colony, and no one there would be rash enough to speak a single word derogatory of their honour.

"I have the honor to be your faithful and grateful servant.

"THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER."

**ORIGIN OF NEWSPAPERS.**—Mankind are indebted to Queen Elizabeth and Lord Burchleigh for the first printed newspaper, which was entitled the *British Mercurie*. The earliest number is still in the British Museum Library, and bears the date of July 23, 1588. In the reign of Anne there was but one daily paper, the *Daily Courant*. The first provincial journal in England was the *Orange Postman*, started in 1706, at the price of one penny. The earliest Scottish newspaper appeared under the auspices of Cromwell, in 1652.

**DEATH OF HON. HENRY CLAY.**—The telegraph bring us the intelligence of the death of the HON. HENRY CLAY, which took place at his lodgings in Washington at half past 11 o'clock on Tuesday last. This event from the severity of a disease of the lungs, under which he has been long suffering, has been almost daily expected, for some weeks past. As soon as the rumour of the event reached the Capitol, the two Houses of Congress adjourned.

Mr. Clay has spent more than forty years of his life in the public service, during nearly the whole of which he has acted a prominent part. His public conduct has been influenced by enlarged national views, and he has enjoyed beyond the fortune of most men, a high degree of general popularity and the devoted attachment of great numbers of friends in all parts of the country. This fact attests to the eminence of his social qualities, the general benevolence of his character, and his firm integrity.

He began his national career in the Senate of the United States in 1806. But he acquired his greatest popularity as Speaker of the House of Representatives, to which body he was elected in 1811, and five times re-elected. He was at each election chosen the presiding officer of the House, and he discharged the duties of the Chair with great ability, dignity and success. This period of service was twice interrupted; viz: in January, 1814, by his acceptance of an appointment as one of the Commissioners to negotiate the treaty of peace with Great Britain, and by his declining an election in 1821. In 1823 he was again elected, and he was a member of the House at the date of the