

Missionary Intelligence.

Progress and Prospects at Rangoon.

Mr. Kincaid, under the date of June 21, presents a rapid sketch of the state of things at Rangoon for two months preceding. It will be seen that a beginning has been made in the labours of the mission.

After the great battle of the 14th and the entire overthrow of the viceroy's power, I was thronged day and night by all classes of people. Burman and Karen disciples began to come in, and refugees to return from their hiding places in the surrounding country. All had suffered; all were reduced to extreme poverty; all had relatives, friends and neighbours still held by small bodies of armed men in great distress and peril. Men and women, they said, were shot for attempting to return to the city; little children were tied to the necks of horses and buffaloes, which were let to run till they were torn in pieces;—the most brutal barbarities daily committed to keep the people from repairing to Rangoon. I was beset daily by scores to intercede for them with Com. Lambert and Gen. Godwin, to save them from ruthless banditti. Com. L. has never been appealed to in vain. He has sent small steamers and armed boats up the river and creeks and liberated thousands. * * * Our Karen Christians from twenty different districts—twenty, thirty, and even fifty in a day—came continually with tales of sorrow. By the end of April fifty families had taken refuge under my roof—a large Burman monastery.

Before the end of May Mr. Vinton came and relieved me greatly. Gen. Godwin permitted us to take any unoccupied buildings in the new town or fort, and without delay we selected some in a retired situation, and began putting them in order. Mr. Vinton took the entire Karen department and superintended the workmen most of the time, leaving me at least two thirds of my time in the old town, two miles off. The rainy season was at hand, and we must have chapels, school-rooms and dwelling houses. We now have them all and our work is going on. Near the great pagoda, Mr. Vinton has a house, a Karen chapel and school-rooms, with 160 now in the school. Near by, I have a dwelling-house and an English chapel. Two miles off, in the old town, is my Burman chapel, and Dr. Dawson will occupy the rest of the monastery. My plan is to go to the Burman chapel at eight in the morning and return at four in the afternoon, thus dividing my time, during the rains, between Burman and English.

I went to Maulmain in May, to procure the means for keeping house, as we lost everything in January, and nothing could be obtained in Rangoon.—The facts I have related will account for my writing so little the last two months. You will have heard of the fall of Bassein and Pegu and that two armed steamers are on the Irrawadi, near Prome. No army, however, is to advance on Prome till the cold season. The Governor General, Lord Dalhousie, hopes the court of Ava will accede to terms he has proposed and so save the necessity of annexation. But he is greatly mistaken, if the court of Ava will ask for peace.

We have been highly favoured in getting all the buildings we need, and the expense of putting them in repair will be more than covered by the value of the materials when we are ready to use them in putting up permanent buildings for the mission. Some 40,000 inhabitants have returned, and small temporary houses have gone up over the entire surface of the old city, extending up the river nearly to Kernen-ding, and that village is nearly twice as large as before the war. All the neighboring villages are crowded with families that have fled from bands of robbers. Karens are coming and going, and Mr. Vinton is overwhelmed with labor. The Burman department is one of great interest now, and with the divine blessing, good will be done. The waves of anarchy are rolling with great violence over all parts of this unhappy country, with the single exception of the small districts around Rangoon and Bassein, where the shield of British protection is extended. There is nothing which Lord Dalhousie so much dreads as annexation; but it is my opinion that he will be compelled to it. Millions will then be emancipated from a decaying despotism, and one of the finest races in India will begin the march of improvements, till the great valley of the Irrawadi shall be filled with an intelligent and Christian population.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

The Steamer *Canada* with Liverpool dates to the 30th ult., and 84 passengers, arrived at Halifax at 1 o'clock yesterday morning.

ENGLAND.—Mr. D'Israeli has sent a circular to the members of Parliament, supposed to be friendly to the Government, begging them to be present when Parliament opens. He adds that the House will immediately proceed to elect a Speaker, and to take up business of the highest importance.

In the Lords, the Marquis of Bath and the Earl of Donoughmore are appointed to move and second the Address. Nothing has transpired as to the proposed course of Government.

The position of affairs between the United States and Cuba is viewed with ill-disguised jealousy by the English Press of all shades.—The *Times* has a leading article on the subject, in which it defends the conduct of the Captain General of Cuba—talks of the rashness of Democracy—and predicts that Spain will ruin American Commerce by letters of Marque, and France will side with Spain. The article concludes, however this may be, the firm and collective resolution of the Maritime powers of Europe to oppose the aggressive policy of the United States, when it extends even beyond the North American Continent to Cuba, and to the Sandwich Islands, is the safeguard of peace which might otherwise be sacrificed to the outcry of indignant meeting, &c.

All the other papers hold forth in the same strain.

President Robers of Liberia has satisfactorily completed with the British government all the negotiations which constituted the object of his visit, he sails Saturday, 30th, for Liberia, in the British war-steamer *Dee*.

The daughter of General Rosas was married to a Spaniard at Southampton on Saturday. Southampton is selected as the Government Emigration port.

A severe gale in the Channel on Wednesday, 27th, caused several shipwrecks and the loss of several lives.

There has been several arrivals from Australia, but no later dates.

FRANCE.—Prolonged Cabinet Councils are daily held at St. Cloud, doubtless on the subject of the Empire.

Recruiting is already going on among the Cavalry for the Imperial Guards; and is confidently given out that the civil list of the Emperor will be fixed by the Senate at Thirty Millions of francs.

It is generally believed that the Senate will propose in general terms the empire hereditary in Louis Napoleon, with power, failing issue, to name a successor.

It is now understood that the confirmation of the empire, will be submitted to the popular vote.

The repudiation of the Turkish loan, and the recall of the Turkish minister, from Paris, had created great excitement among moneyed men. Government however had made no intimation on the subject, and the panic was subsiding.

The Minister of Marine has notified the Havre Chamber of Commerce, that Rice imported in French vessels, into the French West India Islands, will be admitted free of duty.

INDIA.—The over-land express is in with dates from Bombay, Oct. 1, Calcutta, Sep. 27, Rangoon, Sept. 10.

General Godwin had ordered an immediate advance upon Prome.

The Burmese had burned the city, and retired to a stockade ten miles distant, and beyond the reach of the steamer's guns.

The Burmese were in force about 7,000, but had no artillery.

Famine prevailed in Upper Ava, the British having intercepted on the rivers over 20,000 tons of rice.

The Indian Journals are unanimous in demanding the immediate annexation of Burma.

TURKEY.—The divan had been in the greatest perplexity to raise funds to repay the instalments on the repudiated loan. The Sultan had sent his plate to be coined, but the minister of Finance managed to scrape sufficient funds to dispense with the sacrifice, and nearly the required amount has been sent to London and Paris.

The mail steamer *Africa* arrived at New York on Thursday, with English dates to 23d ult., and 103 passengers.

A letter is published from Joseph Hume, M. P., the chief of the liberal party, deprecating any movement in favor of the ballot per se.

In Manchester a Free Trade banquet will be held on the 2nd Nov., at which upwards of fifty members of Parliament will be present.

Parliament is to assemble on the 4th of Novem-

ber. It is understood to be the intention of the opposition to test the strength and intentions of the government by a direct vote on the subject of Free Trade, before Christmas.

It is stated that the government have no intention of reviving the active powers of the Church Convocation.

A London, Liverpool, and North American Screw Steamship Company is announced, with a capital of £600,000. A charter has been applied for and will probably be secured.

A fatal duel occurred at Windsor last Friday, in which Captain Courmet, of the French navy was killed.

The British Southern whale fishery had broken up their establishment at Auckland Islands, and will abandon the colonization of that group.

Gen. Mendibram, Peruvian Minister of Finance, had arrived in England on a special mission.

The Earl of Derby was inaugurated Chancellor of the University of Oxford, vacated by the death of the late Duke of Wellington.

Preparations for the funeral of the late Duke of Wellington go on apace, partly under the superintendence of Mr. Cubitt, the engineer, who is charged with the duty of fitting up St. Paul's to accommodate the largest number of spectators that can be arranged.

Madaui de Terenezzy, one of the patriotic Hungarian ladies, and well known in Austria, Germany, and Hungary, as an attractive singer, intends making an artistic tour in America, and will give her first concert in Boston.

A letter has been received by the Admiralty from Capt. Inglefield, commanding Lady Franklin's steamer *Isabel*, in which he states that he put into Goodhaven, Disco, coast of Greenland, to repair slight damages suffered from a gale off Cape Farewell. He proposed (Aug. 12) in a day or two to sail direct for Smith's Sound.

The squadron under Sir Edward Belcher had passed Goodhaven June 12th, having left it on the 10th, but finding Wingatt passage closed, returned southward to take the open bay.

No ships have been seen returning southward from Melville Bay. It is presumed they were successful in making an early north passage.

The British minister at Rio Janeiro has been instructed to inquire into the ill treatment of English boys serving in the Brazilian navy.

On Wednesday last Mr. Comard and deputation had an interview with Sir John Pakington, C. S. Secretary, on the subject of the Halifax Railway.

The London Times says it is reported that the Ministry have resolved to advise the Queen to permit the Houses of Convocation of the Church, to sit for the despatch of business and the discussion of such matters as may come before them—a permission which has not been hitherto granted for a period of a hundred and forty-five years. The Times considers it a very dangerous measure, it being a concession to the wishes and efforts of the high church party, to which the great mass of the protestant feelings and principles of the nation are opposed.

State of Trade in Ireland.—Business seems to be greatly improving. The duties on articles consumed in the quarter ending 10th October, are nearly £6000 in excess of the same period last year. The Irish Bank returns are also equally indicative of increasing prosperity. The increase of circulation is to the enormous extent of £367,000, as compared with the same period of last year.

Spain.—The Military Gazette states that Gen. Olloqui has been ordered to Cuba to assume the command of the Department of the Centre, and the political and military government of Puerto Principe.—Independently of reinforcements about to sail for Cuba from Santander, others were to be embarked from different parts of the kingdom for the same destination.

Naples.—From letters received it is believed that none of the sentences of death passed upon political prisoners of '48, will be carried into effect.

Greece.—The British fleet under Admiral Dundas, anchored at Salamis 3d inst. Admiral and suite proceeded to Athens on the 5th. It is believed that the cause of his visit is relative to the succession to the throne of Greece.

On the 20th ult., a fire in Smyrna destroyed 600 houses, inhabited by the poorer classes.

The Constantinople Monitor contains a decree, announcing that the Sultan has adopted the title of "His Serene Majesty the Emperor of the Turks."

The small pox is raging fearfully at Corfu.

Among the articles of Nova Scotia produce received at this port during the three months ending the 10th Oct. last, were, butter, 26,415 lbs.; cheese, 245 cwt.; eggs, 14,340 dozens; potatoes, 10,460 bushels; plums and cherries, 1,096 bushels; apples and pears, 3,236 barrels; sheep, 5,183; oxen, cows, and heifers, 621.

Hon. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, has been appointed Secretary of State for the United States, vice Daniel Webster, deceased. The appointment gives general satisfaction.

CANADIAN BOUNDARY.—An official notice appears in the last *Royal Gazette*, announcing that Major Robinson, R. E., Joseph Bouchette, Esq., of Canada, and the Hon. Amos Edwin Botsford of this Province, have been appointed Commissioners by Her Majesty's Government, for running and marking the boundary line between this Province and Canada, under the authority of an Act of Parliament in that behalf.—*New Brunswick*.

Weymouth, N. S., Tuesday, Nov. 2.—The new Steam Mill owned by Mr. Edward Rice, was

burnt to the ground on Sunday night, about 11 o'clock. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

IRISH BUTTER.—An extensive grocer in this city received by the Pacific an invoice of the very first quality of Irish rose butter, costing in Cork 80s. the hundred, and 84s. in Liverpool. Large orders, we learn, have gone out since then, and the prospect now is that Ireland will, during the current winter, make us some return for the relief so opportunely sent her in the days of her distress in 1847.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.—Admiral Moresby, in his Flag-ship, the *Portland*, lately visited Pitcairn's Island, and took so much interest in the welfare of the Islanders, that he determined on sending their pastor, Mr. Nobbs, the only European resident of the 180 persons composing the population, to England, to receive ordination from the Bishop of London. Mr. Nobbs married Sarah Christian, grand daughter of Fletcher Christian, acting Lieutenant of the "Bounty," by whom he had eight sons and two daughters.

Mr. Nobbs had reached New York on his way to England, and the owners of the American steamers in which he travelled would not receive any passage money from him, on the plea, that he had conferred so many services on American Whalers which had visited Victoria Island, that they were happy to be serviceable to so humane and excellent a man.

From a work published last year by a Mr. Walter Bradie, who resided on the island for some time, we take the following remarks in regard to the interesting natives of this land:

"I am now going to make what may be considered a strong assertion, which is, that there never was, and perhaps never will be, another community who can boast of so high a tone of morality, or more firmly rooted religious feelings, than our worthy and true friends, the Pitcairn Islanders. To have witnessed such a state of things is a blessing, that few men and fewer women have ever been privileged to enjoy upon God's earth."—This is high praise but we believe it to be merited, as we have received confirmation of the virtuous conduct of the Islanders from many persons who have visited the Island.

Dreadful Accident Last Night—Nine Lives Lost.—As the Steam Ferry boat was crossing over from Carleton, last evening, at half-past six o'clock, she came in contact with a row-boat filled with labourers, who had been engaged in loading the ship *Zenobia*, lying out in the stream, and were returning to their homes after their day's work. The boat was immediately capsized, and melancholy to add only nine persons out of the number that were in her were saved. Some accounts say that there were 21 in the boat—others that there were but 18. There were six bodies recovered.—[Morning News.

LETTERS RECEIVED.—Mr. J. Starkey, with remittance; Sylvanus Miner, do.; Mr. B. Churchill, do.; Lewis Keith, do.

MOURNING.

The end of all things is death; business cannot bear up above the current of its black waters. Youth and beauty cannot exempt us from its rigorous exactions; wisdom cannot free us from its heavy claims; wealth can purchase no exemption from its demand; usefulness will not be regarded by its destroying ravages. But to enable survivors to express their sympathy, and to appear in proper habits of Mourning, James Garrett & Co. have made a great reduction in the prices of dress suited for this melancholy occasion; providing for the survivors the appropriate indications of respect for the memory of the departed at a cheap rate.

A Respectable Suit of Mourning—viz: Coat, Vest, and Pantaloon; for £2 10s. 0d. Boys' Suits equally low.

CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER.

THE World is astonished at the wonderful cures performed by the CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER prepared by CURTIS & PERKINS. Its equal has never been known for removing pain in all cases; for the cure of spinal complaints, cramp in the limbs and stomach, rheumatism in all its forms, bilious colic, burns, sore throat, and gravel, is decidedly the best remedy in the world. For particulars see circulars in the hands of Agents, for gratuitous circulation.

N. B.—Be sure and call for CURTIS & PERKINS' Cramp and Pain Killer. All others bearing this name are base imitations. Price 25, 37½ cts. per bottle according to size.

For sale by Agents in New Brunswick & Nova Scotia.

A CARD.

MRS. WINSLOW TO THE LADIES.

Mrs. Winslow an old and experienced nurse and Female Physician, would call the attention of the Ladies to her Soothing Syrup for Children teething. It will immediately relieve them from pain, allay all spasmodic action, soften the gums, reduce inflammation, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it Mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your children.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

We have sold very large quantities of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup during the past six years, several thousand bottles, and the last year. We believe it the best medicine in the world for Children teething or for the cure of Dysentery and Diarrhea in Children whether it arises from teething or any other cause. It gives universal satisfaction—never heard a complaint from any one using it—never sold a medicine so universally successful in relieving pain and effecting cures—relief is ABSOLUTELY SURE.

CURTIS & PERKINS,

Druggists, Bangor, Me.

For sale by Agents in most of the towns in New Brunswick & Nova Scotia.