came upon a cluster of poor cottages, some with a chair or low board put across the open door to keep the scrambling children from the road, others shut up close while all the family were working in the fields. These were aften the commencement of a little village: and after an interval came a wheelwright's shed, or a blacksmith's forge; then a thriving farm, with sleepy cows lying about the yard, and horses peering over the low wall and scampering away when harnessed horses passed upon the road, as though in triumph at their freedom. There, were dull pigs, too, turning up the ground in search of dainty food, and grunting their monotonous grumblings as they prowled about, or crossed each other in their quest; plumb pidgeons skimming round the roof or strutting on the eaves; and ducks and geese, far more graceful in their conceits, waddling awkardly about the edges of the pond or sailing glibly on its surface. The farm yard passed, then came the little inn; the humbler beer-shop; and the village tradesman's; then the law, er's and the parsen's at whose dread names the beer-shop trembled; the church then peeped out modestly from a clump of trees; then there were a few more cettages; then the cage, and pound, and not unfrequently, on a bank by the way-side, a deep old well. Then came the trim hedged fields on either hand, and the open roads

They walked all day, and slept that night at a small cottage where beds were let to travel-lers. Next morning they were afoot again, and though juded at first, and very tired, re-covered before long and proceeded briskly

THE BRITISH JOURNALS.

From the London Morning Post. THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

In adverting to the foreign relations of the country, the speech from the throne is, as usual, brief and vague. With the exception of that passage which relates to the new quadruple elliance, it does not afford any inducement or oceasion for comment. Her Majesty says that she is engaged, in concert with Austria, Prussia, Russia, and the Porte in measures intended to effect the permanent pacification of the Levant, to maintain the integrity and independence of the Ottoman empire, and thereby afford additional security for the peace of Europe. The silent omission of France from the list of powers in concert with whom the measures to which her Majesty alludes, are to be undertaken, and the cautious forbearance from any allusion to the position or to the temper of that state, imply any thing rather than confidence that the intentions announced will be effected with success. It is difficult to imagine that the peace of Europe can acquire additional security from any measures which impose upon the Sovereign of Great Britain the necessity of omitting, in a speech to Parliament referring to a negociation in which France bas borne a principal share, any mention of The allusion in her Majesty's speech to the armament against China, could not be expected to convey any information upon that subject. It is exactly what might have been expected-a repetition merely of the language of Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons in vindication of the war, The session has been a barren one, and the speech from the Throne with which it concludes entirely corresponds with it.

From the London Times.

The Queen's speech on the prorogation of Parliament, has been expected with more than usual interest, and will be read with more than usual disappointment. The official mask hides as closely as ever, the deep anxieties of the time; and the official style sinks to so low a depth of platitude, that it can only be said by courtesy even to advert to the momentous subjects which fill the political world with doubt, and threaten the commercial world with perplexity and distress. 'The friendly disposition of foreign powers, and their anxious desire for the maintenance of peace, occur in strange contrast to the diffi-culties with Naples, which might have become hostilities but for the mediation of France-to the demand of reparation and reredress for violent injuries inflicted on British subjects by officers of the Emperor of China—and to the measures 'intended to effect the permanent pacification of the Levant' by the convention of the four powers with the Sultan. However convenient it may be for Ministers in England to proportion the vapid truisms of the royal language to the importance of the events they are intended to conceal, and however accustomed the British public may be to form its opinions from very different sources of information, yet, in the present state of our foreign relations, a more decided tone would have been more useful and becoming. The words pronounced by the Queen of England to her Parliament are heard so far-they are listened to by so many representatives, not only of the English people, but of foreign Sovereigns and nations—that they have great power abroad to heal a breach or to aggravate a misunderstanding. To neglect the former use

of them is to run the risk of their being mis applied to the latter purpose.

London Morning Post.

CONFERENCE AT WINDSOR, M. Guizot arrived at Windsor on Tuesday on a visit of two days to her Majesty. The Baron Bulow, Prussian minister, arrived on Wednesday, to take leave of the Queen previously to quitting England for a short time. Lord Palmerston did not leave the castle till Thursday. If change have brought about this diplomatic reunion, it is rather a singular accident that it should be about to take place at the moment when the King of the Belgians is also at Windsor. This Sovereign is reputed to be-with what truth we do not profess to know-a most influential negotiator; and, looking to the deep interest that he must have maintenance of tranquillity, political people have hopes that some conciliatory arrangement may result from the present conference. What measures may be adopted it is quite impossible, in the complicated state of our relations, even to surmise; but that pacific attempts will be made is the opinion in the best-informed circles. It is generally thought that these endeavours will originate with King Leopold, because in the event of a war his sovereignty must cease to exist the moment the belligerent forces shall commence their march. Neutrality would be out of the question; and the only choice left to his Belgian Majesty would be between his fatherin-law on the one side, and on the other his niece and all the great powers of Europe. In the first supposition the acquisition of the Rhine as a frontier would be more inviting to the French than the theory of Belgian independence, in the second, little of forbearance could be expected from the vanguard of the great European confederacy—the forces of the King of the Netherlands.

London Morning Chronicle. People now in a great measure cease to ask themselves, will there be war? It is now understood in this country, and not denied in France, that the object of the treaty of the Four Powers-the preservation of the Ottoman empire-is just and proper, and that the French nation have no cause for taking offence at the mode in which it is proposed to effect the object. The French were at liberty to join the other powers; they were fully cognizant of all that was in contemplation, but they refused to participate, and the treaty was entered into, but not without their knowledge. So long as the Four Powers honestly seek to give effect to the treaty, the French can have no ground for quarrelling with them. They seek nothing which calls for the opposition of France. No French interest is injured, and neither the security nor the honour of the nation is affected. War is a great calamity; but the balance of power of Europe has hitherto been preserved by the prevalence of a belief that the loss of national independence is a still greater calamity than war. And should even an ill-regulated ambition forget for a moment what is due to justice, we will not believe that the sence of Europe would not be found sufficiently efficacious in preventing a recurrence to a general war as the only means of remedying the evil.

From the Liverpool Standard, Sept. 4.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, The affairs of the East, in connexion with the quadruple treaty, are daily assuming a more grave and complicated character, and the question of war and peace is becoming one of greater interest every moment. We learn that Mehemit Ali has refused to submit to the terms proposed to him by the four powers and has declared that he will repel force by force, but that he will commit no act of aggression. The crisis has, therefore, arrived. The alternative upon which France has cal culated is now staring us in the face. Either the four powers must insist upon unconditional compleance with the terms which they have proposed to the Viceroy of Egypt, or they must give up their pretensions. Whatever may be the determination of the government of England, Prussia, and Austraa, there can be no doubt whatever as to the resolution to which Russia has arrived. She, at all events. will not yield one iota of the vantage ground which she has gained. She is proceeding with ber gigantic armaments without interruption. She does not sleep over her long-cherished designs upen Turkey and the East. France is also making warlike preparations on a scale of the greatest magnitude. The Viceroy of Egyptis by no means idle. It is said tha be has an army of 150,000 men in Syria. But what is England-the most deeply interested in the ultimate results of the present dispute
—what is England doing? Where are our armaments-our naval preparations-our materiel of war? What are our ministers doing? Lord Melbourne is lounging in the Queen's drawingroom-Lord Palmerston is, perhaps, employed in no better way than in adjusting his artificial curls and the rest of our precious ministers are giving themselves up to the festivities of a country life. We may well ask what is to become of England under such a ministry, and at a period when we are at

war with China, and threatned with war in North America, while we are embroiled with France and Fgypt?

SCHEDIASMA.

MIRAMICHI: TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 22, 1840.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL. The Courier with the Southern Mail arrived here on Sunday morning at 6 o'clock.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

By the Britannia, we received regular files of London papers to the 3rd, and Liverpool to the 4th instant.

Parliament was prorogued by the Queen in person on the 11th ult. The Speech on the occasion, as well as the remarks of several leading Journals on the same, will be found among our ex-

The harvest in Great Britain, was drawing to a close, and we have much satisfaction in seeing it stated, that the crops, generally, are expected to be abun-The intelligence from the manufacturing districts is more satisfactory than it has been for some months past.

The Foreign news, particularly that which relates to Eastern affairs, is important. Great military preparations are being made by Austria, Russia, Turkey, France, England, and the Pacha of Egypt, but whether the recent decision of the four great powers, to coerce the last named dignitary, will lead to a war, is still very problematical.

Our selections from the papers which

have thus come to hand, are very numerous, to which we refer our readers for

details.

INQUEST. An inquest was held at Nelson, before M. Cranney, Esq. Coroner, on the remains of the body of MARGARET RYAN, whose bones were discovered a few days ago. The deceased was living at Mr. James Forein's, as a servant, in 1837, where she remained only seven days. At the expiration of that time, she left for the purpose of coming on to Miramichi, but was never heard of until her remains were found. They were discovered by a boy, who was employed as a cook for a party of men working on the road, in a thicket of alders, at the Eske-

On examination of the bones, it appeared that stains of blood were observed on the forehead and ribs, and the large bone of the right arm was broken in several The Jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict-That the deceased came to her death by violence from blows inflicted on her head, arm, and ribs, by some person or persons un known.

PUBLIC MEETING .- BIBLE SOCIETY. YESTERDAY a number of the inhabitants of Miramichi, assembled in the large room in Blanchard's Hotel, to meet the Rev. James Thomson, who is well known as a zealous and successful agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, by his indefatigable labours in South America, Mexico, the West Indies, and the British North American Colonies, during the period of two and twenty years. After prayer, by the Rev. J. M'Curdy, he was by that gentleman introduced to the meeting. The importance of study-ing the Bible ourselves, and the duty of communicating it to others, were most ably pressed upon the consideration of the audience, while he evidently wished it to be borne in remembrance that our efforts to circulate the sacred volume will generally be in proportion to the value which we attach to it ourselves. The audience were deeply interested in following him in a brief narrative of his labours, and of the success which has attended them. When he told them that 600 negroes there, in a state of slavery in Antigua, in a body, forming themselves into a Bible Society, and of a large body of the aborigines of one County in Upper Canada, performing the same christian act, there was no one in the assembly who could have remained untouched. Rev. Gentleman has reserved, for another meeting, which will shortly be held, some interesting statements respecting South America, Mexico, and other por tions of country which he has traversed.

A resolution was passed, appointing a

committee consisting of the several clergymen of Miramichi, and an equal number of laymen, of all the different religious denominations, with the view to make arrangements for the formation of a Bible Society amongst the male population, upon as extensive a scale as possible. Their arrangements will be submitted to

a meeting to be held on the return of Mr T. from the Bay Chaleur, at an early day, when it is most earnestly hoped a society will be organised, and put into successful operation,

The meeting was addressed also by the Rev. Mr. Archibald, the Rev. Mr. Souter, and the Rev. Mr. M'Nutt.

Mr. Thomson warmly eulogized the efforts of the Miramichi Ladies' Bible Society, which has been now in successful operation for the period of 20 years, and most strongly urged the gentlemen to be influenced by such a noble example. -Communicated.

THE STEAMER BRITANNIA.
'This noble Steamer made her second ppearance in Halifax harbour, at 7 o'lock on the morning of Wednesday last, having performed her voyage in eleven days and fifteen hours. She had 85 passengers, among whom were His Excellen-Lord Viscount Falkland, the future Governor of Nova Scotia, Lady and Son. The Novascotian states that the mails by this vessel were contained in 69 bags.

The Britannia made her voyage from Halifax to Liverpool in the short space of

nine and a half days.

THIS gentleman, who has been very aptly styled "the great Magician," arrived here from Fredericton last week, and astonished and amused the inhabitants of Chatham on the evenings of Thursday and Friday, by his truly won-derful feats. The Signior is certainly a Great Deceiver, and his deceptions are so cleverly performed, that not with standing the eyes of the audience were placed upon him, intent and eager to discover the fraud, we have not heard of one of his numerous tricks being discovered.

His powers as a Ventriloquist, are of the first order. He maintained a very humorous dialogue with seven persons, in a most masterly manner, which elicited repeated bursts of applause. As a feat of dexterity, his "Dance of Six Dinner Plates" is truly wonderful. In fact, take him all in all, it is not likely we shall " look upon his like again. He performed last evening at Mitchell's large room, in Newcastle, and will appear again before the public at that place

this evening.

He was earnestly requested to give another performance at Chatham, on Saturday evening, but was deterred, from the disgraceful conduct of the rabble outside, who wantonly assaulted the doorkeepers, as well as the audience entering and retiring; broke the windows, and perpetrated various other outrages of a similar nature. Such proceedings are a burning disgrace to the Magistracy, as well as to the respectable portion of the community in which we live; and if something be not speedily done to check the growing nuisance, some event of a serious nature will sooper or latter occur. The rabble to have the upper band of the authorities, and publicly set them at defiance, as they do in Chatham, is a state of things which should not be tolerated for an hour; if it be, we may bid farewell to right of property, freedom of action, and many other blessings, which are the boast of British subjects.

Signior B. intends proceeding to-morrow, in the Cape Breton to Charlotte-town, and Pictou on his way to Cana-

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL. THE London papers state that the Go-vernor General has been elevated to the Peerage by the title of Baron Sydenham, in Kent, and Toronto, in Canada.

THE STEAMERS. The Great Western arrived at Bristol on the 31st August, in 131 days from New York. The British Queen arrived at ondon on the nd salled for New York on the 1st September.

MARRIED.

At Richibucto, on the 15th inst. by the Rev. James Hannay, Mr. Joseph Pine, of the Parish of Weldford, to Miss Mil-CAH JAMES, of the Parish of Richibucto.

PRESBYTERY OF MIRAMICHI -- A Pro re nata meeting of the Presbytery of Miramichi will be held in the Scotch Church at Bathurst, on Wednesday the 30th inst., for the purpose of inducting the Rev. George M'Donnell as Minister of that Church. The Rev. Mr. Archibald, of Chatham, is appointed to preach and preside on this interesting occasion. Public worship will commence at 11 o'clock.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

THE following paragraph, which is taken from the Haligonian of Friday last, is the only paragraph worth copying from t mail this m " It is cur Head Quarte place to New hear this; as rially to inju

6 September Caebec, 8 c 16th-sch 3 days-Gil 17-barq 49 days-J. 18th-bri days-A. F

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