

as her only way of preserving them. On taking leave, she embraced and kissed him, with tears, and sent by him her blessing to her son, Murray then turned to Lindsay and Lochleven and recommending them to treat their royal mistress with all gentleness, he left the castle.

What care was taken of her afterwards need not be told. The fascination she exercised over young Douglas, is a romance as well known as any popular tradition; but the following account of her escape from Lochleven, derived partly from MS. documents, will be found to differ slightly from the accepted versions of that picturesque enterprise.

Since her interview with Murray, the captive Queen had exerted all the powers of fascination which she so remarkably possessed to gain upon her keepers. The severe temper of the regent's mother, the lady of the castle, had yielded to their influence, and her son George Douglas, the younger brother of Lochleven, smitten by her beauty, and flattered by her caresses, enthusiastically devoted himself to her interest. It was even asserted that he had aspired to her hand, that his mother talked of a divorce from Bothwell, and that Mary, never insensible to admiration and solicitous to secure his services, did not check his hopes. However this may be, Douglas for some time had bent his whole mind to the enterprise, and on one occasion, a little before this, had nearly succeeded; but the Queen, who had assumed the dress of a laundress, was detected by the extraordinary whiteness of her hands, and carried back in the boat which she had entered, to her prison.

This discovery had nearly ruined all, for Douglas was dismissed from the castle, and Mary more strictly watched; but nothing could discourage her own enterprise, or the zeal of her servant. He communicated with Lord Seaton and the Hamiltons, he carried on a secret correspondence with the Queen; he secured the services of a page who waited on his mother, called Little Douglas, and by his assistance at length effected his purpose. On the evening of the 2d of May, this youth, in placing a plate before the castellan, contrived to drop his napkin over the key of the gate of the castle, and carried it off unperceived; he hastened to the Queen, and hurrying down to the outer gate, they threw themselves into the little boat which lay there for the service of the garrison. At that moment Lord Seaton and some of his friends were intently observing the castle from their concealment on a neighbouring hill; a party waited in the village below, while nearer still, a man lay watching on the brink of the lake. They could see a female figure with two attendants glide swiftly from the outer gate. It was Mary herself, who breathless with delight and anxiety, sprung into the boat, holding a little girl, one of her maidens, by the hand, while the page, by locking the gate behind them, prevented immediate pursuit. In a moment, her white veil with its broad red fringe (the concerted signal of success) was seen glancing in the sun, the sign was recognized and communicated, the little boat rowed by the page and the Queen herself, touched the shore, and Mary, springing out with the lightness of recovered freedom, was received first by George Douglas, and almost instantly afterward by Lord Seaton and his friends. Throwing herself on horseback, she rode at full speed to the Ferry, crossed the firth, and galloped to Niddry, having been met on the road by Lord Claud Hamilton with fifty horse. Here she took a few hours rest, wrote a hurried despatch to France, dispatched Hepburn of Riccarton to Dunbar, with the hope that the castle would be delivered to her, and commanded him afterwards to proceed to Denmark, and carry to his master Bothwell, the news of her deliverance. Then again taking horse, she galloped to Hamilton, where she deemed herself in safety.

The news of her escape flew rapidly through the kingdom, and was received with joy by a large portion of her nobility, who crowded round her with devoted offers of homage and support. The Earls of Argyle, Cassillis, Eglinton, and Rothes, the Lords Somerville, Yester, Livingston, Herries, Fleming, Ross, Borthwick, and many other barons of power and note crowded to Hamilton. Orders were sent by them to put their vassals and followers in instant motion, and Mary soon saw herself at the head of six thousand men.

SCHEDIASMA.

MIRAMICHI:
TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 6, 1840.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

The Courier with the Southern Mail arrived here on Friday night, at 10 o'clock.

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

Formation of an Auxiliary Bible Society at Bathurst, Bay Chaleur.

On Monday evening, the 28th September, previous arrangements having been made, a Public Meeting was held in the English Church, Bathurst, for the purpose of forming a Bible Society, Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

The meeting was called in consequence

of the visit of the Rev. James Thomson, the Agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society. This gentleman, it is well known, has, for a length of time past, been occupied in visiting the British North American Colonies, with a view to promote the great object of the Parent Institution. The Chair was occupied by the Rev. Mr. Sommerville, who, after having offered prayer, introduced Mr. Thomson to the meeting. The audience were then addressed by Mr. Thomson, who pressed upon them the solemn importance of the circulation and constant perusal of the word of God. Mr. Thomson also referred to the origin, rise, and progress of the British and Foreign Bible Society, which has now existed upwards of Thirty Six years, and distributed about Twenty Millions of copies of the Sacred Scriptures. These have been translated into not less than one hundred and fifty eight different languages. It is probable that previous to the formation of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and from the date of the Christian era, there were not published more copies of the inspired volume than the number above stated. At the commencement of the present century, the Bible had only been rendered into about seventy languages, and twenty or thirty of these had become obsolete. The society, besides printing the versions previously in existence, has obtained translations into one hundred and five additional languages, so that at this moment, the pure and unadulterated Record of the will of God is diffused abroad in no less than one hundred and fifty eight various languages. The "holy oracles" are thus, it is believed, within the reach of nine tenths of the human family, who may consequently read in their own language, the wonderful works and ways of God.

Suitable resolutions and a committee were moved, seconded, and unanimously agreed to, by the meeting. The Rev. George McDonnell, of the Scotch National Church, and the Rev. Mr. Allan of the Wesleyan Methodist Connection, also addressed the Meeting on the duty and privilege of being permitted to aid in this good cause. Previous to the dismissal, Mr. Thomson again addressed his hearers, narrating many interesting occurrences with which he has been connected, and which he has witnessed, during a period of twenty two years, in which he has been labouring to diffuse the word of life, in Buenos Ayres, Chili, Peru, Columbia, Mexico, the West Indies, and the British North American Colonies.

The meeting was then closed by singing the Doxology,
Praise God from whom all blessings flow,
Praise Him all creatures here below,
Praise Him above ye heavenly hosts,
Praise Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

Though the evening was very unfavorable, the number present from the town and neighbourhood, both male and female, was very considerable, and appeared both interested and gratified, by the proceedings of the meeting. A good many also came forward and enrolled their names as Members of the Society.

PRESEBYTERY OF MIRAMICHI.

This Reverend body met in St. Luke's Church, Bathurst, on Wednesday last, for the inducting of the Rev. George McDonnell, as Minister of that Church. There were present all the clerical members, (six in number) with the exception of the Rev. W. Steven, of Restigouche, who was unavoidably absent on professional duty. The Rev. Mr. Archibald of Chatham, preached and presided on the occasion, and much to the satisfaction of a large and respectable audience. His discourse was able and eloquent—his charge to Mr. McDonnell was solemn and impressive—his address to the people exceedingly appropriate, and the whole services of the day were well calculated, by the blessing of God, to make a deep and lasting impression on the minds of all present.

Bathurst, 2nd October, 1840.

LARGE MOOSE.

We are indebted to a correspondent at Bathurst for the following piece of intelligence.

A Noble Moose, of the male kind, was shot on the 24th ult., by Mr. Joseph Aché, of the Tattagouche Settlement, it was a fine full grown animal. Its length from the back part of the head to the rump, was nine feet. Its height from the ground, to the top of the shoulders seven feet and a half; and to the tops of the antlers, eleven feet; its weight, when skinned and dressed, was seven hundred pounds. It had been observed in the vicinity of the settlement for several days previous, and had been shot at by another of the settlers, but his gun having been charged with light shot, proved ineffectual, merely perforating the ears of the ani-

mal. It is supposed to be the same which made its appearance in the Middle River settlement about this time last year, when it killed an ox belonging to Mr. Peter Gooden, and shot at by him, as an old ball found in its neck, leads to the supposition that it had been wounded at that time. It proved to be in fine condition, and the good people of Bathurst have been feasting upon a luxury not enjoyed in this part of the country for several years past.

HORTICULTURAL.

A BLOOD BEET was taken from the Garden of Thomas C. Allan, Esq. at Newcastle, one day last week, which weighed, divested of its top, Eight lbs. and measured in circumference Twenty One Inches.

ERRATUM.—In the report of the Public Meeting published in our last No. for 'Parish of Blissfield,' read Parish of Blackville.

COUNTY OF KENT.

THE Saw Mill belonging to Mr. Nathaniel Pine, situate on the Ardoine river, Richibucto, was—there is too much reason to believe—meliciously burnt by lawless incendiaries, on the night of the 11th ult., together with a large and valuable assortment of Saws and Tools. To mark the public detestation of so atrocious a crime, and to enable him to repair his loss, a subscription paper is going the rounds at that place.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CALEDONIA.

THE Mail this morning puts us in possession of the pleasing intelligence, that another of Mr. Cunard's Atlantic Steamers, the CALEDONIA, had arrived at Halifax, in the short passage of Eleven days and a quarter.

By this arrival, we have obtained our regular files of London and Liverpool papers to the 18th September. We have delayed the publication of our Journal a few hours, to enable us to make copious extracts from the papers which have thus come to hand.

THE ACADIA made her passage from Halifax to Liverpool, in Ten days.

THE Great Western left Bristol for New York on the afternoon of the 12th September. She had not reached New York at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 26th.

Lord Brougham was reported as being in very bad health.

It is stated in the United Service Journal, that the Marquis of Clanricarde was to succeed Lord Auckland as Governor General of India.

Prince Albert has been sworn in as one of her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Counsellors.

A French journal states, that it is rumoured in Paris, that negotiations were in progress for an alliance offensive and defensive between France and the United States.

A Letter appears in one of the London papers, dated Bombay, July 10, which states, that there was a report in that place, that the British had destroyed Canton.

London Shipping Gazette, Sept. 16.

Algiers.—The *Toulonais* of the 11th inst. brings intelligence from Algiers of the 6th.

A number of arrests took place at Algiers during the night of the 4th; a police agent, a butcher, two tavern keepers of Elbear and Couba—all four Europeans. A rich Moor from Algiers and his two sons were thrown into prison under the charge of having supplied the enemy with a large quantity of gunpowder and flints. A letter from Ain Turko, in the province of Constantine, states that the squadron of cavalry in garrison there had suffered a severe loss. Captain Marion, its commander, perceiving two of his men at a distance assailed by a number of Kabyles, sallied out at the head of his squadron to their relief, but on reaching the place, he was enveloped by a multitude of Arabs, through whom he was obliged to open a passage, leaving 37 of his men on the field.

Hanover, Sept. 8.—We hear that the provincial estates of East Friesland have drawn up a protest against the new constitution, and have sent it to his Majesty's cabinet.

London Morning Post Sept. 17.

Intelligence reached us at a late hour last night that the blockade commenced at Alexandria on the 1st instant by Admiral Stopford. Several of the Pacha's vessels had been sequestered by the British naval authorities.

The Viceroy's fleet, (Egyptian and Turkish) was drawn up in order of battle in the roads of Alexandria.

Letters from Malta of the 4th state that at Constantinople no belief was entertained that there would be war. It was rumored in the Turkish capital that the Khosrew Pacha, the ex-Grand Vizier, has been bowstrung by order of the Sultan.

On the 26th Admiral Hugon joined, and took the command of the French fleet.

The *Moniteur* of Sunday contains an official announcement of the resolution of Government to fortify Paris. The following is the plan of fortification which has been resolved upon:—

'There shall be raised a bastioned wall, terraced and faced with masonry, 30 feet in height, with glacis and counterscarp in earth.

'Exterior works easemated, closed at the gorge, regularly constructed with counterscarp in masonry and covered way.

'St. Denis shall be fortified; Charenton shall have permanent works constructed for the purpose of ensuring the possession of the two rivers.

'The works shall commence by the exterior forts of Nogent, Rosny, Noisy, Rommerville, Mount Valerin, Ivry, St. Denis, and the construction of the other works will continue on all these points.

'A camp of 30,000 men will be distributed in different stations, according as the works require it.

'The Minister of Public Works shall unite himself with the Minister of War for the direction and forwarding of these works.

'The Ponts et Chaussées shall open a strategic road from the centre of Pantin to the Maine.'

Orders have been received at Grenoble, Verdun, Montmedy, Metz, Longwy, Thionville, Dunkirk, and Calais, to put those fortresses into an immediate state of defence.—Gallignant's Messenger.

London Shipping Gazette, Sept. 18.

IRELAND. Dublin, Sept. 16.—Rumours affecting the highest law office in the gift of the crown of Ireland have assumed a tangible shape to-day, and it is now confidently said that Lord Plunket retires from the Lord Chancellorship, his place to be filled by the present Solicitor-General, Mr. Moore. It is true that of all the men of the party to which he now belongs (for he was a Conservative until of late) he is the fittest, from legal knowledge and habits of business, to fill this distinguished post.

Affairs of Bosnia.—The *Zara Gazette* has advices from the frontiers of Bosnia, stating that the vizier having summoned the principal inhabitants of Serajevo to Trawnick, instead of obeying, they raised the people en masse, and, having sent off a courier to Constantinople, drove the commandant to take shelter at Trawnick, and then marched against the city with a force amounting to 20,000 men. The vizier assembled his troops to meet the insurgents, but his force was only 4,000 strong. A battle between the two armies is said to have taken place at Vites on August 16, which lasted four hours, and ended in the insurgents being beaten and forced to retreat to Serajhvo, pursued by the vizier, who encamped round the town. The inhabitants sent a deputation to him, imploring him not to make an assault, which he promised on condition that the chiefs of the revolt should be delivered up, but they had already made their escape. It is added that the vizier lost 300 Arnauts in killed, and had a great many wounded. The rebels had 600 killed and 100 made prisoners.

The President steam ship, which left New York on the 1st instant, arrived at Liverpool yesterday, having occupied sixteen days and a half in the passage from port to port.

London, Sept. 18.—With the exception of the Northern Counties, the harvest may now be considered as nearly brought to a conclusion in England; and even in Yorkshire, a large proportion of the crops is already saved. On the whole, the weather has been favourable from the commencement of the harvest up to the present time; and where farmers have allowed the grain to become thoroughly ripe, the quality will prove very good—but in many cases the Wheat has been carried too early, and we have heard of numerous instances where it has been necessary to re-stack, owing to the hurried manner in which it was first put together; taking the entire produce of the kingdom, however, we think that both in point of yield and quality the crop of this grain is likely to turn out better than was generally expected could have proved the case, considering the wet seed time.