

SCHEDIASMA.

MIRAMICHI:
MONDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 1, 1842.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

THE Courier with the Southern mail, arrived on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

WE have made numerous extracts of a miscellaneous character, from our British Journals, obtained by the last steamer.

Northumberland Roads and Chatham Horses.—No better proof of the excellency of our Roads could be adduced, than the following fact. A gentleman started from Chatham on Tuesday afternoon with a horse and gig for Richibucto; (the horse had been working all day,) he reached M'Beath's, 7 miles, in 40 minutes, Dickens's, 10 miles, in 61 minutes, Kouchibouguac, 12 miles, in 1 hour and 17 minutes. Baited there 49 minutes, and then performed the remainder of the distance to Richibucto, 12 miles, in 1 hour and 28 minutes; making the time employed in travelling, 4 hours and 26 minutes, or 9 miles an hour. The same horse, which is the property of Mr Hea, returned the next day in nearly the same time.

Proceedings of the Session.—We understand the Clerk of the Peace received a Circular from the Lieutenant Governor, on Friday week, requesting him to call a Special Sessions of the Peace, for the purpose of acquainting His Excellency with the condition of the inhabitants of this county, whether distress prevailed, and if so, to what extent; and to know if the Justices had any funds to appropriate towards alleviating such distress; and to communicate to His Excellency the best way, in their opinion, the people could be relieved.

The General Sessions being assembled, it was deemed a proper time to take into consideration the communication of the Lieutenant Governor. It was Resolved, that the Sessions deeply regretted that distress to a very considerable extent did exist, and that they had no funds at their disposal, and if they had, they did not possess the power to disburse it in the way suggested in the circular. The best mode, in their opinion, to relieve the present distress, would be for the Government to issue the Bye Road Grants, which would enable the labouring poor to relieve the wants of their families, and the country people to pay their taxes.

Last version of the Boundary Settlement.—The annexed paragraph is taken from the Boston Mercantile Journal:

Washington, July 21, 1841.

"Our negotiations with Great Britain are nearly brought to a close.—The ultimatum of Lord Ashburton was yesterday accepted by the Commissioners from Massachusetts, and to day, no doubt, by those of Maine. The terms are entirely different from any that have been published in the newspapers, but are founded upon an exchange of Territory. Great Britain pays no money. The affair, before you receive this letter, will no doubt be settled entirely to the satisfaction of all concerned. As well as I can learn, the award of the King of the Netherlands is the basis upon which the affair is to be arranged. The details, however, are altered. Mr. Webster will have added one more jewel to the crown of his statesmanship, by the successful termination of this vexed question."

Colonial Farmer.—This admirable Agricultural Journal, published by Mr Nugent, in Halifax, is now issued once a fortnight, instead of monthly,

as formerly. It is Edited by Mr Titus Smith, a practical farmer, of much experience, and considerable natural and acquired ability. Each number contains a quantity of useful matter, both original and selected.

WORTHY OF NOTICE.

In every civilized country throughout the world the human hair is always found to be a subject of peculiar attention. Of the numerous compounds professing to promote or reproduce the hair, few have survived—even in name. whilst ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, with a reputation already unparalleled, is still on the increase in public estimation; which fact, together with innumerable testimonials (for perusal at the proprietors) is sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous as to its sovereign virtues so repeatedly shown, in restoring, preserving, and beautifying the human hair.

In Dressing the Hair, nothing can equal the effects of ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, on either Natural or Artificial Hair, rendering it so admirably soft, that it will lie in any direction: it produces beautiful floating curls, and by the transcendent lustre it imparts, renders the head dress truly enchanting. It preserves the coiffure in the heated atmosphere of the ball room, and neutralizes the effects of a damp atmosphere, or violent exercise.

See Advertisement.

MARRIED.

At New Richmond, Baie de Chaleur, on the 18th ult., by the Rev. John M. Brook, Mr Andrew Fairservice, late of Lesmahagow, Scotland, to Jeanie, daughter of Mr Jonathan Woodman.

DIED.

At Chatham, on the morning of Tuesday last, 26th inst., Mr Patrick Henderson, in the 76th year of his age. He was born at Spa side, Scotland, and emigrated to this country in the year 1775, and has ever since resided in Chatham. He was the last of the first body of settlers who took up a permanent abode on the Miramichi.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF MIRAMICHI.

ARRIVED, on Thursday—schs New Messenger, Siteman, Halifax, 7 days.

Saturday—ship Importer, McPherson, New York, 20 days—Joseph Russell; schs De fiance, Currie, Halifax, 9 days.

Sunday—schs Elizabeth, McKay, P E Island; Margaret, Brandage, do; Mary Ann, do; Hypolite, Magdalen Islands
A Brig, passed up last evening:

The Barque Elizabeth, Coulter, master, from New York, bound to Shediac, was cast away at the Magdalen Islands, about the 6th ultimo—Captain, crew, and part of the materials, arrived here in a Scab yesterday Halifax, July 26, and—Schs Hector, Fraser, Miramichi, 4 days; Etzabeth, Harding, do, 6 days.

THIS DAY'S MAIL.

The Stage arrived this afternoon at three o'clock, and to our surprise brought the second English July mail.

The steamer Columbia arrived at Halifax on the morning of Saturday, having accomplished the passage across the Atlantic in the short space of ten and a half days. Our papers are from London to the 18th, and Liverpool to the 19th of July.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Orleans, heir to the French throne, was killed on the 13th, near Paris. He was riding in his carriage, when the horses took fright. He jumped from the vehicle, and in doing so, received some severe contusions on the temple and wrist. A cerebral congestion was occasioned by the shock, and was succeeded by a suffusion on the brain. Bleeding was resorted to immediately, but he did not recover his consciousness.

The new tariff or Custom House Bill, has received the Royal assent.

All accounts represent the prospects of the farmers in England and Scotland as very flattering; in Ireland the crops had suffered from heavy rains.

John Bean, the person charged with the recent attempt on the life of the Queen, after undergoing an examination before the Privy Council had been committed to Newgate, on default of bail, to take his trial on a charge of misdemeanour.

Intelligence from China states, that

Sir Henry Pottinger had returned to Hong Kong from Macao, and intends to join the expedition which was to proceed on Pekin.

In the Dockyards of England they were busily employed building first class war Steamers. The Goliath, was launched from Chatham yard, on the 25th. She is to mount 68 32 pounders, long guns, and 12 6 inch guns; the length of her gun deck is 190 feet: her extreme breadth 56 feet, and burden in tons 2,559.

Orders have been received for immediately laying down the keel in Woolwich of another steamer, which is reported will be the largest in the world; her engines are to be of the immense power of 800 horses.

The Dublin papers mention the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Dickenson, Lord Bishop of Meath.

Some rioting had taken place in Dumfries; a story, without any foundation having been bruited abroad that the meal dealers had entered into a combination to raise the price of that article.

Intelligence from Bradford, Manchester, Leeds, and other manufacturing districts, is of a much more cheering description than has been obtained for some months passed. The price of timber and deals in the markets of Liverpool and London had not improved in the least.

Some rioting had occurred at the Staffordshire Potteries, and at Newcastle under Lyne.

The Courier de Lyon announces a serious disturbance to have broken out at Mantua, between the Jews and the Christians: the Austrian government had to interfere by force; but the people tore up the pavement and attacked the soldiers with stones, who fired on the multitude, killing fifty persons and wounding many. The disturbance continuing, troops were ordered from Verona and Milan.

Some disturbance had also taken place at Prague; the military were called out, and with much difficulty quiet was re-established.

From the European, July 19.

ALGIERS.—The French government has received the following telegraphic despatch from Algiers, June 30:—The column of Medeah has a second time destroyed the fortifications of fort Boghaz. All the surrounding tribes have submitted. It returns with one cannon and some deserters from the regulars of Berkani. Our troops return because there are no more enemies in the field. All the heads of the tribe Beni Moussa made their submission yesterday in Algiers. The east seems disposed to do likewise. Trade is getting up again.

THE EAST.—Accounts from Beyrout of the 10th ult. state that affairs were again threatening to assume a serious appearance in Syria, and an apprehension was entertained that a general rising would shortly take place in the mountains. On the 8th, Emir Abdallah, with his two sons, sought refuge on board an English frigate, sooner than subscribe to a declaration contrary to his conscience. On the 9th the Seraskier Mustapha and Izzet Pasha waited in person on Colonel Rose to demand the surrender of the Emir. The colonel having returned a formal refusal to this application, a warm discussion ensued, and the Pasha said he would carry him off by force. The colonel replied to them with a sneer, pointing at the frigate, "He is there, take him if you can." On the morning of the 10th, 12 Sheiks, all related to the family of Sabab, likewise retired on board the same frigate—having been informed that they would be arrested in the course of the day.

Several others who did not avail themselves of the caution were actually apprehended. The Turks had arranged a plot for seizing by a coup de main the catholic patriarch of Lebanon.

SPAIN.—The country round Malaga is infested with numerous bands of robbers, who make prisoners of the rich inhabitants and then ransom them.

The Madrid papers of the 7th, complain of the insecurity of the highways, which are infested with brigands in every direction. The Valencia stage coach was stopped by twenty mounted

knights of the road, who pillaged the passengers, and took away the horses of the vehicle.

PORTUGAL.—We have accounts from Lisbon to the 4th instant. The commercial and slave trade treaties between Great Britain and Portugal were signed on the 3d.

The last ten or twelve days have been unusually barren of news, whether political or commercial, local or general. The foreign arrivals have been few, and the intelligence brought by them meagre and uninteresting. We seize upon the opportunity thereby afforded to us of presenting our readers with a complete and corrected transcript of the new British Tariff, which received the royal assent by commission on Saturday last, and is now in full and active operation. There have been several debates of considerable length in both houses of the British Parliament on the state of the country, the corn and poor laws, but they have led to no good result, and only checked the disposition to venture upon extensive trading transactions. It is supposed that a prorogation will take place about the 12 or 15th of August, but the exact time cannot yet be stated.

Sir Robert Peel has brought a Bill into the House of Commons for the better security of the royal person, and it was unanimously read a first and second time on the same night. The bill divests such offences as those lately perpetrated of the dignities which accompanies treason, and treats the culprits more in their truer characters, as rogues and vagabonds. It provides for the due punishment of those offences against the royal person which amount to persecution and annoyance, without being positively dangerous—such as pointing fire arms at the Sovereign, discharging them, or explosive or destructive materials, near the person of the Sovereign, or throwing any substance at the Sovereign. These offences are to be punished as larcenies; but power is given to the judges to direct that the convicts be liable to personal chastisement.

The statement of the Revenue shows an increase on the whole year of £665,175; and a decrease on the quarter of £26,427, arising from a falling off in the Customs, larger than the increase on the other branches of revenue. The stagnation of business occasioned by the delay in passing the Tariff Bill, fully accounts for this deficiency.

Since the Customs' Duties Act was printed, a typographical error has been discovered in the Timber Duties schedule, 1842 being printed for 1843. A corrective bill is therefore to be introduced, and the Ministry intend to avail themselves of it to remove the duty imposed by the tariff upon cement stone, which, although unnoticed whilst the former bill was in progress, is found to be calculated to inflict extensive injury upon a numerous class of the industrial population.

The death of the Duke of Orleans has excited much apprehension. No immediately bad results are anticipated, but the long minority which must follow before his son can be of age, and the Government of a Regency, are looked forward to with anxiety, as calculated to unsettle confidence in the permanence of the existing system of Europe.

The review of the produce market for the week just past is highly satisfactory. A good demand has sprung up, and it may be noted chiefly for the staple articles of consumption, without much speculation. Although this was naturally expected would be the case, in consequence of the long suspension during the agitation of the Tariff question, yet the business has far exceeded in extent what had been anticipated. Several descriptions of produce, which hitherto had been loaded with prohibitory duties, have not only found purchasers, who had for years stood aloof, but have actually been cleared for consumption, for the purpose of being used in the manufactures, &c. which the heavy duty before rendered impossible.

Boundary.—The very latest news respecting the Boundary.—The St. John Courier of Saturday says:—"We have seen a gentleman who left St. Andrews yesterday, and who states that before leaving, a letter was received by Colonel Wyer of that place, from General Brewer, of Robinstown, stating that an express had just arrived there with the information that all the subjects of negotiation between the British and American governments had been amicably settled, and that Lord Ashburton had left Washington for England."