

tapping the water with their slim feet, and bounding off, as if it were a sheet of polished steel, and they made of India Rubber, and you have the picture just as it glows before me.

The breeze came at length and soon raved itself into a storm—

From the far west the stormy blue clouds come, Red, arrowy lightnings flashing in their van, Turning the sun upon his noon throne wan, Cresting with fiery manes the billow's foam;

Painting with crimson flush, heaven's azure dome,

Sudden each sail is furled, and to the helm, Our brave bark bounds athwart the angry waves,

Crushing to spray the strong revolted slaves, Risen in might our refuge to overwhelm;

Now all on board are ready to disarm The winds, and wrestle with the unchained storm.

Now the black mass hangs mast-high overhead;

The winds, which late had nearly rent each shroud, Sleep 'mid the dark folds of the thunder-cloud, Where sits enthroned, amid the lightnings red,

The Spirit of the Cape, to darkness wed, Summoning the crew, in accents sternly loud To bow before him, as all they have bow'd

Whom fate beyond the Cape of Storms hath led; Now the big rain is lashing Ocean's bed;

Each rope is gleaming like a line of fire; The stormy spirits of the Ocean dead

Seem to rejoice amid the thunder's ire, As proudly sailing through the storm clouds dark,

For skies benighted bounds our gallant bark.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1856.

TERMS.—New Subscribers Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, per annum, in all cases in advance. Old Subscribers 12s. 6d. in advance, or 17s. 6d. at the end of the year. We prefer the advance price, and as it effects a large saving, we hope soon to see all our subscribers avail themselves of it. To Clubs of five and upwards, to one address, Ten Shillings a year in advance.

CENTRAL BANK AGENCY, CHATHAM.

Discount days TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, Hours for business from 10 to 3 o'clock. Notes for Discount to be lodged at the Bank before 3 o'clock, on the day immediately preceding the discount day.

SAVINGS' BANK.

Deposited 1st September, £515 11 7
Withdrawn 2nd September, 641 19 2

This paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge, at Holloway's Pills and Ointment Establishment, 244 Strand, London, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

New Moon 28th. 11h26m P.M.—HIGH WATER.

28 Su 19th Sun. of Trin.	5h33	5h47
29 M. S. Michael.—Michaelmas Day	6 1	6 15
30 Tu	6 29	6 41
1 W OCTOBER.	6 54	7 6
2 Th 1st Asmby in N. Scotia 1758	7 21	7 34
3 F.	7 53	8 10
4 S.	8 28	8 45

The above Tides having been calculated with regard to the moon's horizontal parallax and angular distance from the sun, will be found to be correct, due allowance being made at times for high winds and freshets. For Richibucto, subtract, 2h30m—Bathurst, 2h45m—Dalhousie, 2h50m from the above.

"In medio virtus latet," is a maxim which holds particularly true in Politics. In our last, we slightly glanced at the latitudinarianism of Radicalism on the one hand, and feebly sketched the exclusiveness of Toryism on the other; the two remaining classes into which parties are divided, viz:—Liberals and Conservatives, remain for consideration. These two are so closely allied, and adopt some principles so nearly similar, that we cannot do better than give our ideas of what a Patriot and Citizen should be, and leave the character to be claimed by either of the two last mentioned classes, as it should seem to come up to their respective ideas.

In the first place, we would notice as a prominent characteristic of a true Patriot, that he, valuing liberty of conscience in matters of religion, and freedom of opinion in politics, himself, is desirous of conceding the same natural rights to his neighbours and fellow-citizens; such an one does not withdraw his custom from, or deprive of his patronage the poor mechanic who may happen to think and vote differently to himself, spurning the idea of coercion himself in these matters, he respects the liberty of his fellows, though inferior in station to himself; and does not think his possessing a little more of this world's goods or wealth, entitles him to lord it over the consciences and opinions of others. The freedom he enjoys as a British subject, he wishes to be equally enjoyed by all

who dwell where the British flag is unfurled. He honors the laws, and pays a proper, but not a servile respect to those in authority, and considers that talents and character should be the only qualifications to fill Public situations; and therefore uses all justifiable means in his power to have such public offices and situations filled by men of integrity and ability. He considers that the man, who by his talents, industry, and good conduct, has raised himself in the ranks of society, however humble may have been his origin, is more entitled to respect than the haughty, purse-proud aristocrat, whose only claim to grade, is the wealth, for which, perhaps, he never did, and very likely would scorn to labor for; and who prides himself in having some empty title appended to his name.

It is pleasing, to hear on the Sabbath morn, the "church going bells" as their sounds issue from the various Christian fanes, and it is beautiful to see one citizen wending his way with his children to his chapel, another with his family going to his church, a third setting his household the example and proceeding with them to the kirk, while a fourth bends his steps with his domestic circle towards the meeting house. All these can worship their God according to the dictates of their consciences; under our blessed Constitution, every man can sit under his own vine, and under his own fig tree, none daring to make him afraid. It is a cheering thing to consider, that on the morrow these men can meet as citizens and neighbours, and only remember their religious differences in as far as they can best exemplify their belief, and adorn the Christian profession by setting the example of uprightness in dealing, courtesy in behaviour, and unanimity in carrying out matters for the public good. Such men may call themselves and be called by others, Liberals or Conservatives; but we call them MEN *par excellence*, as worthy of the name, and true patriots; and we rejoice we can number many such men among us, and are glad that their number is rapidly on the increase; and when such men, entertaining such principles, shall be in the majority in this Province, then by their influence we may expect to see our Executive and Legislature better constituted, and Public offices more efficiently filled.

SCHOOLS.

AGAIN and again have we adverted to the wants of our community with respect to Schools.—That such a town as Chatham should be without one single Public School House for the education of females is a disgrace, which the inhabitants ought at once to wipe away. This is a question of vital importance to all parents. Do they not know that when a number of children are assembled and kept together in a small and confined room for a number of hours that their health is affected; that when they inhale the same air over and over again it engenders disease, which in some instances causes death—do they not know all this? Then why will they continue to remain inactive when it but rests with themselves to remove the evil. Let them call a Public Meeting and exert but half the perseverance they do at election times, and the object will be accomplished.—Surely they do not expect that it is the place of the School Mistresses to provide a School House out of the small pittance they receive from government, if they do they are in the wrong; and we are sure every well-thinking mind in the community will agree with us when we say that the School Mistresses have as much right to be protected, and School Houses provided for them as the School Masters—more so—because they are women and look up to man for protection.

EUROPE.

AFFAIRS in the Old World are evidently in a ticklish position. At the present moment, the entire liberties of Continental Europe are prostrate beneath the feet of military Despots, King Bomba's answer to France and England has been received, he haughtily repudiates all foreign interference in the affairs of his Kingdom (although it was foreign interference that placed his family on the Throne of the two Sicilies); he asks what would Lord Palmerston say if he proposed the adoption of more liberal measures towards Ireland, or more humane conduct to the Indian subjects of Queen Victoria. Such are the questions proposed by the ignorance and the insolence of the Neapolitan tyrant—he claims the right to look after his own honor and that of his people, and winds up by declaring he will only yield to superior force. With France, King Bomba with equal cunning and audacity pushes the argument still further—after having taken such energetic measures at home to put down revolution, he says, "France surely cannot seek to create it in Italy." It is suspected he pursues his present course of illegal despotism and brutal tyranny in the confidence that Austria is prepared to afford him the assistance of her armies, if his subjects, worn out with long suffering, are driven to revolt.

There is evidently considerable coolness existing between France and England in regard to Spanish affairs, and notes by no means complimentary are said to have passed between the two governments. The Alliance is evidently growing weaker and weaker. The recent developments of Louis Napoleon's cruelties to the

political prisoners at Cayenne, and his supposed instigation of the late Spanish *coup d'etat*, has aroused the ire of the British people, and the comments of a portion of the English press are particularly vindictive and bitter. France and Russia are beslaving each other with compliments. The attitude assumed by Lord Palmerston with regard to the alleged infraction, (by Russia) of the treaty of Paris, contrasts most favorably with that of Louis Napoleon, consequently the feeling between England and Russia is not of the warmest kind. The Coronation of the Emperor Alexander has exceeded in splendor all former Coronations.

In the present state of affairs, the British Government do not intend making any important reductions in the army or navy. Taken all together, the Political horizon looks squally, with small hopes for the friends of liberty, England being the only power they can look for sympathy or aid.

NAUTICAL LOGIC.—The following rather original dialogue (we are informed) recently took place between two sailors, in a house not a mile from our Office:—

1st Sailor.—(Reading the cruelty of Louis Napoleon, King Bomba, and Francis Joseph, to their subjects) I say Jack, the devil will get them fellows.

2nd Sailor.—Do you think he will, Bill.

1st Sailor.—(Indignantly) In course; or what's the use in having a devil.

2nd Sailor.—Sure enough; I forgot that.

BIGGER'S BOASTINGS.—It is said that this scoundrel boasts of having soundly thrashed the Sheriff of Gloucester in his attempts to catch him. This is far from being true, as the Sheriff was unable to get sight of him, although he was at considerable pains and expense to catch him when he was reported to have been wandering about that County. Too much sympathy was shown the fellow by those of his own kidney.

At a special Session, held by our Magistrates at Newcastle, during the past week, to take into consideration what course should be adopted with respect to Bigger; they unanimously concluded to petition the Governor for an extra Session. And by their orders the Clerk drew up a strong petition to the Governor, to allow a Judge to come on and try him under a Special Commission.

* To-morrow, (Sunday) morning, at 11 o'clock, divine service will be duly celebrated in St. Andrew's Church, at Newcastle, and after the sermon a collection will be made, towards providing a bier and pall, for the decent burial of the dead.

As there will be no prayers in St. Paul's church on that day, the Missionary and his little flock in Newcastle have a good hope that their fellow-churchmen in Chatham will then "come over and help" them in getting these necessary fittings—"Crums" will be most thankfully received, as they have no desire to take "the bread," which of right belongs to others.

Our correspondent at Dalhousie informs us that Mr John Latourne, the person scalded at Messrs. A. & J. Ritchie's mill, died on the 21st inst.

Hon. Francis McPhelim, P. M. G. of the Province, passed through Chatham on his way North, on Wednesday morning last.

We understand that Messrs. Harley & Burchell's new ship Algiers, from Liverpool, lies at the mouth of our harbor with small-pox on board.

We are requested to state that the Rev S. J. Rand, from Nova Scotia, Missionary to the Indians, will deliver a Lecture, (D. V.) on the language, customs and claims of the Micmacs, in the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, Chatham, on Monday evening, the 29th inst., at 7 past 7 o'clock.

A collection will be taken at the close, on behalf of the Mic-Mac Mission.

BOWSER'S HOTEL.

ARRIVALS DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Alexander Rankin, St. John; J. K. Crosskill, Nova Scotia; T. H. Carman, Bathurst; Post-Master-General, Buctouche; Wm. Taylor, Esq., Shippegan; Wm. Lozier, Pokemouche; Wm. McGrigor, Dalhousie; Capt. E. Pollet, St. Maloy, France.

MARRIAGES.

On the 18th inst., by the Revd. B. Scott, Mr EDWARD R. WHITNEY, of Northesk, to MARGERY JANE, eldest daughter of Mr Peter Harris, of Blissfield.

At Burnt Church, on the 23rd inst., by the Revd. John McCurdy, Mr JOHN FRASER, to JANE, daughter of J. W. Hurley, Esq., of Tabusintac.

DEATHS.

On Sunday Morning last, JAMES HENRY, son of Hon. John M. Johnson, aged 4 weeks.

The Great Boat Race.—New York against St. John.—St. John Victorious.—A Telegraph Despatch received at the News Room late on Saturday evening, gives the result of this exciting contest in favor of the St. John Boat, which beat its adversary by one minute and five seconds.—St. John Courier.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF CHATHAM—MIRAMICHI.

ENTERED.—Sept. 20—brig Magadin, Pallet St. Pierre, Mackie, Marshall & Co; schr New Messenger, Siteman, P. E. Island, master.

22—Sea Star, Webb, Bosion, general cargo, W. J. Burton and others.

23—schr Jane, Coudy, Labrador, fish, master.

24—schr Brave, Bas Kirk, Pictou, coals, W. Muirhead.

CLEARED.—Sept. 22—bark C. S. Fletcher, Ellis, Penrith Roads, birch timber and deals, D. & J. Ritchie.

23—schr St. Valier, Douglade, Shippegan, general cargo, J. R. Nicholson.

24—schr New Messenger, Siteman, Halifax, lumber, W. J. Berton.

PORT OF NEWCASTLE—MIRAMICHI.

ENTERED.—Sept. 23, schr Elizabeth, Campbell, P. E. I.

CLEARED.—Sept. 20, bark Troubadour, Collins, Belfast, deals, Gilnour, Rankin & Co.

22—bark Lilius, Cotterel, Bristol, deals, Robinson Crocker.

23—ship Richmond, Gockin, Penarth Roads, deals, J. H. & J. Harding.

24—brig Messenger, Bouchie, Boston, all-wives, Gilnour, Rankin & Co.

26—bark Katharine, Crocker Belfast, timber and deals, Robinson Crocker.

PORT OF DALHOUSIE.

ENTERED.—Sept. 22—schr Henry, Atkins, Caraquet, A. C. Desbrisay; schr Eglantine, Morey, Boston, do do.

PLOUGHING MATCH AND CATTLE SHOW

OF THE Northumberland Agricultural SOCIETY, FOR 1856.

The Ploughing Match and Cattle Show of the Northumberland Agricultural Society will take place near the Town of Newcastle, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of OCTOBER next.

PLOUGHING MATCH.

The Ploughing Match of the present year will consist of two classes of Ploughmen.

Class No. 1, to be open to all who are Members of the Society. 1 Prize of £3 0 0.

Class No. 2, to be open to all, except such as have taken the first prize two years.

6 Prizes.—viz:—1st Prize	£1 5 0
2nd "	1 2 6
3rd "	1 0 0
4th "	0 17 6
5th "	0 15 0
6th "	0 12 6

RULES FOR THE REGULATION OF THE PLOUGHING MATCH.

1st.—Teams must be on the ground by nine and ready to commence work by 10 o'clock, A. M.

2nd.—No person shall be eligible to compete for a prize who has not been a Member of the Society at least one month previous to the day of competition.

3rd.—Three Judges will be appointed by the Board, and their names will be announced by the Secretary on the morning of the Ploughing Match.

4th.—The Society will provide for the Ferryage of all Horses that have been actually engaged in the competition of the day.

6.—That no person shall be allowed to assist the ploughmen, or in any way interfere with, or accompany them, after the Ridges have been staked off, and the first furrow or round completed.

CATTLE SHOW.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1st.—No person will be deemed eligible to compete for any prize, who has not been a member of the Society at least one month previously to the day of competition.

2nd.—All Cattle and Horses must be on the ground and ready to be entered for competition by 11 o'clock, A. M.; after 12 o'clock none will be admitted.

3rd.—To render any animal admissible for competition, it will be necessary that its owner shall have been a member of the Society as above; that the exhibitor be prepared to prove that he is the owner of the animal, and its breed and age.

4th.—Three Judges will be appointed on the morning of the Show, and their names will be announced by the Secretary.

5th.—The decision of any two of the three judges shall be final. But except in the case of bulls and swine, the judges shall not withhold any premium or prize, on the ground that the animal exhibited was not worthy of it.

6th.—The Ferryage of Cattle and Horses entered for competition, having crossed the River will be provided for by the Society.

PREMIUMS FOR CATTLE AND HORSES.

Best Bull, 3 years old,	£1 10 0
Second do, do,	1 0 0
Best Bull, 2 years old,	1 5 0
Second do, do,	0 15 0
Best Heifer, 2 years old,	1 0 0
Second do, do,	0 15 0
Best Heifer, 1 year old,	0 15 0
Second do, do,	0 10 0
Best Ram, 2 years old,	0 15 0
Second do, do,	0 10 0
Best Ram, 1 year old,	0 10 0
Second do, do,	0 7 6
Best Ewe, 2 years,	0 10 0
Second do, do,	0 7 6
Best Ewe, 1 year old,	0 10 0
Second do, do,	0 7 6
Best Boar, 1 year old,	1 5 0
Second do, do,	1 0 0
Best Sow, 1 year old,	0 15 0
Second do, do,	0 12 6
Best Colt or Filly, 3 years old,	1 10 0
Second do, do,	1 0 0
Best Colt or Filly, 2 years old,	1 0 0
Second do, do,	0 15 0

By Order of the Board.

JAMES CAIE, Secretary,
Chatham, 11th August, 1856