

## Communication.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

BY ABLE PEBT.  
No. 2.

**IMMIGRATION.**—Can any one inform an inquisitive man, where are those ship loads of valuable Immigrants, that the ingenious, clever, and spotless "Moses," was to have attracted to our shores this season,—to make our wilderness blossom like a rose,—or was the whole affair a sham, got up by the inimitable "Moses" and the "Dasher" Government to gull the public, and hasten the dissolution of a plethoric public chest—*nous verrous*.

**DISEASE.**—Which of the various nostrums that are daily extolled by the public press as sovereign remedies for all evils, would you recommend to allay that virulent disease which at present prevails throughout the Province to an alarming extent, particularly among the "profani vulgi," it is termed "officio-mania," or "mania-a-officio."

July 12, 1857.

## Editor's Department.

## MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1857.

**TERMS.**—New Subscribers Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, per annum, in all cases in advance. Old Subscribers 12s. 6d. in advance, or 15s. 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.

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.

## 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 August 3, 1857, £714 12 9  
Withdrawn, including interest, August 4, £210 7 2

## WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Moon First Qr. 27th 10 43m P.M. HIGH WATER.		
23 S.	11th Sunday after Trinity	8h 2 8 18
24 M.	St. Bartholomew	8 25 8 49
25 T.		9 5 9 26
26 W.	Prince Albert's birth day	9 35 9 52
27 Th.		10 9 10 28
28 F.	Hugo Grotius died 1845	10 49 11 2
29 S.		11 44

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, 2 30m—Bathurst, 2 45m—Dallhouse, 2 50m from the above.

## PIC-NIC OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND SABBATH SCHOOL.

THE Pic-Nic of the children of St. Paul's Sabbath School, under the auspices of the Rector and Members of the Church, came off on Tuesday last—the day was remarkably fine. At an early hour groups of men, women, and children were seen wending their way towards Mr Bell's Steamer, the Wm. M. Kelly, which was gaily decorated for the occasion. After receiving on board a numerous and goodly company, the gallant boat sped on her way, amidst the huzzas of those on shore, which were duly acknowledged by all on board. The Chatham Amateur Band attended in their usual kind and obliging manner, and contributed in no small degree to enliven the scene.

After calling at Douglastown and Newcastle, and receiving at each place those persons who were desirous of participating in the pleasures of the day, the Steamer continued her course towards Beaubairs' Island, and by one o'clock was safely moored at her place of destination. Here, owing to the kindness of Mr Harley, preparations had been made to receive the company. Tables were arranged, swings prepared for the amusement of the children, and every care taken to ensure the comfort and convenience of all. After safely landing all on board, the task of landing boxes, trunks, baskets, and barrels (containing what was requisite and necessary for the body) commenced. Here again the Committee were indebted to Mr Harley, who placed carts, horses, and men at their disposal, thus enabling them to transport their provender to the scene of action.

After the Table was spread it presented an appearance that would have made the mouth of an Epicure water. It was a beautiful display indeed, and the eyes of many a little one danced, in contemplating the tempting feast. After the children were all seated, and a blessing invoked by the Rector, the word was given to—fire away—and the battle commenced. Ham, Tongue, Roast-beef, Sandwiches, Pies, Tarts, Puddings, Cake, and other good things, too numerous to mention, rapidly disappeared, washed down by copious draughts of Syrup, and other Temperance beverages.

After the children had been feasted to their hearts' content, and pronounced "well filled," an impressive and appropriate Address (which was listened to by all with marked attention) was delivered by the Rector, in which he dwelt upon the beneficial results produced by Sabbath Schools, and the genial influence of social gatherings, after which he pronounced a blessing, and the children dispersed, to engage in play, and ramble over the Island, while the older portion of the company took their places at the Table. Every one within sight and hearing having been duly regaled, the company broke into groups, some roaming over the Island admiring the scenery, and visiting the Wigwams of the Aborigines, others strolling along the shore catching the invigorating breeze, while others, who delighted in the "Poetry of Motion," joined in the mazy dance—

"No sleep till morn', when youth and pleasure meet—  
"To chase the glowing hours with flying feet."

Others again were listening to the Band, as its melodious strains

"Arose with a voluptuous swell,  
"Soft eyes looked love to eyes that spake again—  
"And all went merry as a marriage bell."

At length the note of recall having been sounded, a general retreat took place, and by five o'clock all were safely deposited on board the Steamer, whose shrill whistle gave the signal for departure. After giving three cheers for the hospitable inhabitants of Beaubairs' Island, the gallant Boat steamed on her way, duly acknowledging the salutes from vessels in port, and the cheers of those on shore, and arrived safely in Chatham at seven o'clock. Nothing occurred to mar in the slightest degree the general harmony, every one seemed pleased with the excursion, which may be pronounced one of the happiest of the season.

Too much credit cannot be given to the Committee, especially the Ladies, to whose indefatigable exertions the children were mainly indebted for the pleasures of the day. The Rev. Mr Bacon, Rector of the Parish, and Mr Smith, Teacher of the Madras School, assisted by the gentlemen of the Committee, done all in their power to second the efforts of the ladies. To the members of the Band the thanks of the Committee are especially due; also to Mr Bell for his assistance during the day.

The pleasing and orderly conduct of the children, some 80 or 90 in number, reflected the greatest credit on their Parents as well as the Pastor and Teachers of the Sabbath School.

We are happy to learn that the School is increasing in usefulness, and although this is the first, we trust it will not be their last Pic-Nic—the proceedings of which affords us real pleasure to chronicle—and which, we feel confident, will be (by God's blessing) productive of the most beneficial results.

We have alluded to the Address of the Rector to the children and teachers, we give below a synopsis of it.

My Dear Young Friends—

It is with peculiar satisfaction I meet you here to-day. Those who are best acquainted with human nature admit, that no season of life is so well adapted to the reception of religious truths as youth; your conscience is tender; the affections warm and lively; there is a pliancy, a susceptibility, a softness, an ingenuousness in the young mind, that we in vain look for at any subsequent period of life. Would you implant in the heart an affection which will strike its roots deep and wide, and stand all the storms of life as immovable as the gnarled oak, it is in the young heart you must deposit the seed, it is then ready to receive, with meekness, the engrafted word, which is able to save their souls; moreover, the good Shepherd of the sheep feels an especial love and tender care for the lambs of his flock—he gathers them in his arms and carries them in his bosom; and the Saviour of the world declares—"I love them that love me, and they that seek me early," they especially "shall find me," and as youth is the most

favourable period for the reception of Divine truth; so, perhaps, among the numerous Institutions established for benevolent purposes, none seem to promise greater success than Sunday Schools. What an importance does a school of religious instruction assume! here are motives imparted which find a response in the hearts of Saints and Angels; spiritual desires are here communicated; the lips formed to sound the Creator's praises; the young knees to bend in suppliant adoration; the young bosom made to glow with the love of Christ. What a glorious thing to see a child making conscience of every duty, to witness his young hopes taking flight—Heavenward.—If there be anything in this fallen world on which the eye of Heaven can rest with complacency—a green spot in our wilderness—it is a place where such a process is carried on. If there be a spot where one would fly in weariness of heart and in waste of spirits from the dense and defiling atmosphere of the world, to catch a healthier tone of feeling, to recall to the heart some of the dearest recollections of childhood, it is to a Seminary of this kind. There, like young Timothy, they are taught to know God's Holy Word. There they acquire those external graces and virtues, which follow them through life, shield them from the snares and temptations of an evil world, console them under misfortune, and conduct them to Heaven. For the instruction of the rising generation, the wise man has left us abundant encouragement—"Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." And here I speak not merely of the good resulting from the silent lessons of a holy example, which we know are always powerful, but of the benefits which, in a direct way, they are made the instruments of communicating. They may be sent forth as little missionaries, or pioneers, to break up the way. It is the little domestic circle that is the sphere of their young labours in the cause of Heaven. Do you think the child, whose heart is touched with a Saviour's love, will keep his emotions stifled within, or that the tongue will not utter the memory of his goodness? No—his young voice will be lifted up for his master, and his voice may gain an ear that is deaf to every other. Yes—the parent, weary with the cares and toils of the day, may unbend his mind in conversation with his child. He may consent to hear him read the Bible as a proof of his proficiency, he may be arrested by the same, and a word may drop which shall be brought home with power to his soul, never leave him till it brings him in penitence and faith to the foot of the Cross. It may be argued that the instances are few in which any real practical results of this kind follow from their instructions—the simple answer to this objection is—the duty is ours, the blessing is the Lord's. But my friends, we mistake if we imagine that our efforts are attended with little success. It is not because the seed sown does not spring up instantly that it is lost. It may seem to be trodden under foot, or scattered to the winds, and yet it may be vegetating all the while.

I now address myself more particularly to the Sunday School Teachers:—The wayward boy, on whom you found it impossible to make a lasting impression, whom you mourn over, and for whom you in consequence become more importunate in your prayers, it may be when the buoyancy of his youthful spirits is tamed, when the disappointments and sorrows of mankind have led him to reflect soberly, that the lessons imbibed in youth will be remembered and felt by him in their power. It is an aphorism in the religious world, that the child of many prayers is seldom lost. We have all heard of Judah's recreant Monarch, Manasseh, how after years of rebellion and guilt, and idolatry, the lessons of the good King Hezekiah, his Father, came back to his heart, "and he humbled himself greatly before the Lord God of his fathers." And how many a backslider is there, who, when he has stood like the Prodigal, wretched and famished, feeding on the dregs, the miserable husks of enjoyments which have lost their relish, has felt the long buried thoughts revive once more, the golden hours of childhood to revert with overwhelming force, and open up within his care-worn heart the fountains that seemed to have been sealed for ever, and then he has given vent to his feelings in aspirations such as these:—"Oh, for the halcyon days of childhood, the hours of sweet enjoyment, I then knew when all around and all within was peace. Oh, for those hours, when I sat at the feet of a pious instructor, and heard the gentle admonition, the tender invitation, the encouraging promise, the holy precept, all of which I then disregarded, but the wisdom and the comfort of which hours of secret anguish have taught me to experience in my soul."

In the above few general remarks, I have endeavoured to impress upon your minds the paramount importance of instructing young persons in the ways of Godliness, and pointed out some of the motives and encouragements we have to prosecute it. In reference to our own School in particular, I can truly say there is no Institution connected with my parochial duties that lays nearer to my heart. It has experienced numerous vicissitudes since its commencement. It has had a host of difficulties with which to contend, and has not attained that eminence which I once fondly anticipated, nevertheless it has advanced silently, slowly, yet successfully. We are now (thank God) in an efficient state as will be evident to those who have favoured us with their presence here this day, and it is my earnest prayer that the Great Head of the Church will continue to bless our little work and la-

bour of love, bless his unworthy Servant, bless the Parents, the Teachers, and the dear children, and crown our united efforts to promote this good cause with abundant success.

We return our thanks to the Rector for his kind invitation.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

It is to be regretted that the late Boat Race should cause any ill-feeling between the inhabitants of the cities of Halifax and St. John. There has been much of an unpleasant nature said by the Editors in both Provinces. We give in another page an account of the second Race, which terminated in favor of the St. John boatmen.

The Halifax papers report that intelligence had been received by the last Steamer from Britain, that the Mines and Mineral Question had been satisfactorily arranged. No particulars are given.

We give a detailed account of the fearful explosion of the Powder Magazine, at Halifax.—A correspondent writing to us from that city by Wednesday's mail, says:—

"We have had a terrific explosion here; it is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, and the authorities have offered a reward of £1,000 for the apprehension of the guilty party. It shook the whole city: Persons in the country heard the explosion and came immediately to town to know what was the matter. I can assure you it created a great excitement, and there was quite a stir in our streets. Some thought it was produced by the comet. It is a great mercy it did not explode the military magazine, which was very near, as it was full of powder and shells; if it had, the whole city would have been shattered to pieces."

## BEND AND SHEDIAC RAILWAY.

WE learn by our late exchanges, that the Railway which connects Moncton with Shediac, a distance of seventeen miles, is at length completed, and on the 8th instant, the locomotive passed over the whole line. We trust speedily to hear that the road is open for traffic, an object which has been long desired in this quarter and too long delayed in its consummation.—Next season we live in hopes, will enable us to see a Steamer connecting Canada and the Counties on the Gulf shores, with the road.

This is an object which the St. John members in the Legislature should diligently strive to accomplish, for it is impossible for them to calculate what the inhabitants of that city have lost by not having direct communication with them.

Open up a passage, and in the space of a few years an extensive trade will be carried on between that city and the Northern Counties as well as the extensive district of Gaspé. The Counties of Gloucester and Restigouche will largely contribute in supplying their market with beef, mutton, butter, oats, barley, and various other products, the fruits of the soil, and the labour of the husbandman. If any person doubts our prediction, let him pay those fine, thriving Counties a visit, examine their soil, witness the industry of their farmers, their fine breeds of cattle, sheep, hogs, &c., the luxuriance of their crops, the quantity of land under cultivation, and the great natural resources they possess, and we feel satisfied all doubts on his mind will speedily be removed.

Besides these important advantages, they possess in their splendid rivers and magnificent Bay, a mine of wealth—their unrivalled FISHERIES, which owing to the want of capital, the sufficiency of population, practical knowledge, and a remunerating market, have not been carried on with spirit or advantage. A change for the better has been gradually going on, more particularly since the passing of the Reciprocity Act, and as good prices can now be relied on for all kinds of fish, this important branch of trade is steadily progressing, bringing wealth and prosperity to the inhabitants.

The Westmorland Times of August 20, received by yesterday's mail, contains the following paragraphs relating to Railway matters.—We are pleased to see that our Westmorland neighbours celebrated the opening of the line in an appropriate manner.

"This day (Wednesday) being a general holiday and also the opening of the Railway to Shediac, we have issued our paper a little in advance of the usual time. It would be impossible to give an account of the Demonstration without delaying the paper beyond Thurs-