

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1843.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—The British mail by the Caledonia steamer was received here on Monday last, being nine days after its receipt in Halifax. We perceive but little of moment in the papers thus obtained. We have made a few extracts.

STEAMER ST. GEORGE.—It gives us much satisfaction to be enabled to state, that the Directors of the P. E. Island Steam Navigation Company, have come to the decision to continue the weekly trips of the St. George to Miramichi.

OUR ELECTION.—In our last Saturday's edition, we gave a brief account of the serious riot which took place at Newcastle on the first day of the election; and strongly urged the propriety of the Government adopting some vigorous measures to put a period to the frightful state of anarchy and confusion which unfortunately reigns in this devoted County; and what has since transpired, bears us out in these remarks.

Never, perhaps in any British Colony, have things been allowed to come to such a pass as they are at present in Miramichi. We are without law—the channels of justice are stagnant and corrupt—and it would seem, that the people are determined to throw all obstacles in the way of the present authorities, until a change is effected. Almost all intercourse is cut off between Newcastle and Douglastown, and Chatham, from fear of assault from the partizans of the contending parties, who seek to revenge themselves by laying violent hands on such as have the temerity to cross the river.

We have frequently been asked of late, how are affairs to be remedied? What is best to be done to restore quiet, and strengthen the arm of authority? We have seriously pondered over these questions, and have come to the conclusion, that the only effectual remedy is a Division of the County. Ever since we resided here, which is seventeen years, there has been a hostile feeling existing between the inhabitants residing on the Newcastle and Chatham sides of the river; and though at times there was a cessation of envious and jealous feelings, and affairs were allowed to pass on smoothly and harmoniously—an election—a seeking for a Lock-up-House in Chatham—or some other cause—was sufficient to kindle up the old embers of discord, and to set the county in a blaze. So high has party feeling reigned for some time past, that it has been difficult for individuals filling office, to discharge their duty faithfully, as such an attempt was sure to bring them sooner or later, into collision with one party or the other, and too frequently with both. That something must be done to restore order, and to smooth down present asperities, there is not we believe, a dissenting voice in the county. We have given our opinion as regards the remedy, and shall be glad to hear any suggestions on this all-important subject.

Parties residing at a distance, will very naturally look to us for a detailed account of affairs in this, (as one of the papers has styled us) "disturbed district," but were they residing here, they would at once see the impossibility, as well as the impropriety of our attempting so to do. We have not, and could not attend the poll each day; and such is the excited state of parties who were actually engaged in the affair, that they could not, or would not see things as they transpired, except through one medium—all we do is right—all that the other side do is wrong. We were at the opening of the poll on the first day, and observed very attentively what was passing—but the tales we have heard of the acts and sayings of different parties have been so magnified and so distorted, that we made up our minds, that all reports must be received with much allowance; and that to give a fair and impartial statement of things as they actually occurred, was impossible; and therefore concluded to enter into no particulars, as the whole matter, it appears, is to be brought before a competent tribunal for adjustment.

The poll was brought to a close at Newcastle yesterday afternoon. Mr Williston sent the High Sheriff in the morning a Protest, and did not appear at the hustings. This document, at his request, we publish below.

State of the Poll at the North West:	
Street	631
Williston	501
Do. at M'Leggan's—South West:	
Street	691
Williston	526
Do. at Doak's—do.	
Street	731
Williston	545
Do. at Newcastle—at its close.	
Street	758
Williston	545

Majority 213  
At the close of the poll, salutes were fired at Douglastown and Newcastle; and in the evening, both these towns were illuminated.

The following is a copy of Mr Williston's Protest:—

CHATHAM, 27th July, 1843.

Sir.—I shall not appear at the Hustings at Newcastle, this day, for the following reasons: First—from the repeated insults I have received during the election, from Mr. Street's supporters and friends, and from the repeated threats that have been made against my person, I consider my life would be in danger, if I appeared at the hustings this day, without an

armed force, to protect my person, and I cannot think of allowing a body of men to come together, by which their lives would be sacrificed, in the event of their coming into collision.

Secondly—from the introduction of an armed force at the hustings, by Mr. Street and his friends, which has intimidated my voters, and prevented them coming to the poll, to vote for me as they intended.

Thirdly—from my friends and supporters being driven from the poll by a force collected and brought to the hustings by Mr. Street, and his friends and supporters.

Fourthly—from the illegal, unconstitutional, and improper introduction of an armed force at the poll during the election.

For these reasons, and the illegality of your proceedings, I hereby protest against the election, and shall take all lawful and constitutional measures to assert my rights, and the rights and privileges of the independent electors of this county.

I remain, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
J. T. WILLISTON

To John M. Johnson, Esq.,  
High Sheriff of Northumberland. }

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An Inquest was held at Newcastle on Friday last, the 21st instant, by James Wright, Esquire, Coroner, on view of the body of JAMES RYAN, Tavern Keeper, of that town.—It appeared by the evidence that deceased had met his death from a mortal bruise on the head, by the blow or blows of a stick, or some other blunt weapon, inflicted by some person or persons unknown, near the hustings, on Monday last, the 17th instant. The Jury returned a verdict in conformity with the evidence.

PRESENTMENT.—We have been requested by the Jury on the Inquest recently held at Newcastle, on the body of Mr. James Ryan, to publish the following Presentment:

"The Jury cannot retire from this Inquest without expressing their deep regret at the deplorable consequences which have resulted from the conduct of the Executive Government of this Province, in withholding the aid of a small detachment of Her Majesty's troops, to assist the civil authorities in preserving the peace of this county in its present excited state, although the same has of late been repeatedly and urgently solicited of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by the Justices, supported by a representation from the Grand Jury at the present General Sessions; the Jury being convinced that, had a small body of troops been stationed at Newcastle on Monday last, the frightful occurrences of that day would not have taken place, and the life of the much respected and valuable member of society, the cause of whose death the Jury have been called upon to investigate, would thereby have been saved to his numerous and helpless family, and to this community."

- William Loch, Foreman.
- James Fish,
- William Masson,
- William Gremley,
- John Brander,
- Roderick M Kenzie,
- Winckworth Allan,
- Moses M. Sargent,
- William N. Venning,
- Richard Quigley,
- Daniel M'Gruer,
- William Wright,
- Patrick Watt,
- Robert Gremley,
- Patrick Morrissey,
- James Murray,
- John Sievwright,
- John Joudrey,
- Daniel Witherall,
- John D. M'Cube.

To the Freeholders of the County of Northumberland.

Gentlemen,  
I embrace this first opportunity to let you know of my having determined not to venture to Newcastle this day, being the last day of the Election, considering, from the information I have received, that personal violence on my person would be the result, and the lives of those who might meet me to give me their suffrages would be in imminent danger. Under these circumstances, one of two things had to be done, either to venture my life with such Electors as could be prevailed on to encounter the danger, or to take an armed force for the purpose of protecting our lives, which in my opinion would have resulted in bloodshed; a course I could not think of adopting, as contrary to my avowed determination, from the fact, that on the first day I only took five persons with me, and I have traversed the county in the same unassuming manner, amidst the greatest abuse and threats; not so much from those who traversed the county under arms to deter me from asserting my rights, and preventing voters from coming to exercise their constitutional rights, as from those who call themselves Gentlemen, but who I would term anything else. Is it possible that in the Nineteenth century, and in a British colony, that it should be found necessary for my opponent and his friends, to import for the purpose of the present Election—300 guns, the same number of what have been termed Life Preservers, and the like number of ligurivitic batons; and that it should be found necessary to employ from 450 to 500 men to travel around the county to the different polling places. I cannot come to any other conclusion than that my opponent, Mr. Street, well knew that he could not, in a constitutional way, command the suffrages of the People, and that both he and his friends, had premeditated this mode of deterring me and

my friends, from exercising our elective privileges, and which must have been distasteful to the Freeholders in the several districts; but it had its effect, for at least one third of the votes intended for me, were forced either to remain at home or vote against me; and had the Election been conducted fairly, I would have had 150 of a majority—notwithstanding the foul canvass made against me, and the immense amount of Bribery and other unlawful means resorted to, to accomplish what Mr Street well knew could not be done in any other way.

Gentlemen, you who have been frightened into the interest of my opponent, I feel for you, and can freely forgive you.

Gentlemen, I hope the course I have adopted of declining to go to the poll this day, will be justified by you, for believe me, I had such direct information, as left no ground to doubt of what was intended by Mr Street and his friends—I therefore came to the conclusion not to risk the consequence to myself and to such friends as might venture with me. This morning I had 110 Freeholders ready to vote, within the bounds of Chatham, but they considered it very unsafe, and therefore declined going to Newcastle; however, I have taken the precaution to protest, which will bring the subject fairly before the Legislature, where I am sure such conduct will not be allowed to prevent Freeholders going to the Poll by force of arms. But should that be justified, we all will of course be prepared to use the same means at any future Election.

Gentlemen, I have to thank you for your kindness in supporting me as you have at the different polling places, at the imminent danger of your lives, and to witness in many cases torrents of abuse, for no other reason than for giving your votes in accordance with your wishes, and I am justified in saying, with the wishes of three fourths of the county, were they in a position to follow the dictates of their own minds.

Gentlemen, I take leave of you for the present, and hope when we meet again in political strife, it may be under circumstances different from the present contest; that all may be left to confer their suffrages on the person of their choice, and not be forced to support the person that very many so utterly detest.

I have the honor to be,  
Gentlemen, your very  
Obedient, Humble Servant,  
JOHN T. WILLISTON.  
Chatham, July 27, 1843.

At the request of Mr Williston, we publish the following correspondence which took place between him and Mr Street:—

Chatham, 19th July, 1843.

J. A. Street, Esq.  
Sir,—In accordance with my promise yesterday, I now have to propose that neither party take any but a few particular friends with the exception of voters, to Bay du Vin, where I am sure you will receive respect.

Should you go in this way, this I am willing to guarantee, as I shall be amongst my friends, where you may not apprehend any danger, nor those particular friends who you may take with you.

I should think it most advisable that the same arrangements be entered into for Friday, in Chatham, for it is dreadful to contemplate the danger of allowing a number of men to come to Chatham on that day. I was told yesterday that your friends intended coming to Chatham with fire-arms. I hope for humanity's sake, you will prevent such an occurrence. This I was told by one of the special constables in confidence, and I am sure you will see the impropriety of allowing it. If your friends should come in numbers, and you should decline making the arrangements, for the sake of both sides prevent the bringing of fire-arms.

Mr Pierce goes to make the arrangement, and should it be entered into, depend upon it, you shall be perfectly safe.

I shall be glad to hear from you per return of Mr Pierce. I have had conversation enough to satisfy me that you will be respected, and your voters protected.

I am your obedient servant,  
JOHN T. WILLISTON.

NEWCASTLE, July 19th, 1843.

John T. Williston, Esquire,

Sir,—Your letter of this morning I have this moment received, viz: 2 o'clock, P. M., although you stated yesterday that you would do so by eight o'clock this morning. As I told you I could give no answer without first consulting with my friends, and not receiving any intimation from you till this moment, I naturally concluded that you did not intend doing so, and consequently my friends have made the necessary arrangements for taking persons down to preserve peace and protect the constitutional rights of the Freeholders, and it is now quite out of my power to interfere with such arrangements, especially as I do not consider your guarantee the slightest protection, and so I told you yesterday, (and you offer no other), and my reason is this, that you openly on Monday declared the band of ruffians who then made the attack upon us, was not under your control, and that you had not the power of restraining them; you also stated that you did not know of their intention. Now you were or you were not privy to the intention of this mob. If you were, you stand as their leader, and in such case certainly cannot suppose I would trust to your guarantee for a moment. If you were not, I should be equally unsafe. The only guarantee for peace and safety we can now rely upon, would be the apprehension and commitment to prison of Mark Cody, Luke Pike, John M'Mahon, Cornelius M'Garty, John Hea, Malachi Dwyer, William Rafter, ——— Conway, William Whaler, and all the other leaders and ringleaders of the rioters on Monday, with a written

assurance and positive undertaking from all the Magistrates in Chatham, that the peace shall not be broken, and that they will attend the Poll at the head of a hundred Special Constables, to be appointed by a Special Session, regularly called by the Clerk, to preserve peace and the free exercise of the Elective Franchise, at Bay du Vin to-morrow, and in Chatham on Friday.

If such an arrangement can be effected, I shall advise my friends not to attend at Bay du Vin or Chatham with any thing like force. Our object is peace and fair play, and any step we take is merely to preserve peace and protect ourselves from either open or treacherous attacks, and nothing else, as you, and all who have observed our proceedings, must be satisfied of. I have only further to add, that in whatever force my supporters may attend, you may rest assured no aggressions will be made by any one, but if we are attacked, you may also rest assured it will be returned with interest. Our sincere wish and earnest desire is to preserve peace and good order, and but for the outrageous attack upon us, on Monday, I should probably have attended the Poll at Bay du Vin and elsewhere with merely a few friends.

Recollect also, Mr. Williston, how I was treated by your friends last winter in Bay du Vin. Can you ask me, under existing circumstances, to trust to their generosity for protection? Peace and fair play is our motto.

Your obedient servant,  
J. A. STREET.

COUNTY SAINT JOHN.—The papers state that a new Commission of the Peace for the City and County of St. John, has been issued. The following is a list of the Justices appointed.

- John Ward, William Scovil, James Peters, Ralph M. Jarvis, Honourable Charles Simonds, Ghardus C. Carman, Zalmon Wheeler, John Jordan, George Anderson, James Moran, Hon. Hugh Johnson, Henry Gilbert, Robert W. Crookshank, Senior, Noah Disbrow, Robert Payne, Archibald Menzies, George Brown, Benjamin L. Peters, Chas. Ward, Hon. John Robertson, William H. Street, John Gillis, James Brown, Daniel Ansley, John Kerr, James Kirk, John Pollock, William Leavitt, George A. Lochart, William Olive, Samuel Strange, James Gallagher, Jacob Allan, John Wishart, Robert Kettle, Isaac L. Bedell, Leveret H. Deveber, William Hammoud, and George Moffitt, Esquires.

DUELS.—The Halifax Royal Gazette, which has been very much improved in its appearance, and Editorial management, makes the following sensible remarks on the recent duel which has taken place in England:—

"One of those affairs of honour, so called, which have happily become less frequent of late years, occurred recently near London, and terminated in the death of one of the parties. It strongly illustrates the absurdity and wickedness, and misery of such lawless appeals. The principals in this affair were officers in the British service; they were married to two sisters; one had recently returned from China, and had received honours for his conduct there; the other, while on a visit at his brother-in-law's house, reiterated some offensive remarks respecting management of family property; the offended party ordered the offender's carriage, which was equivalent to telling him to leave his house; he departed, accordingly, highly exasperated, and a hostile measure soon followed; they met next morning, one shot only was fired, the challenged fell and expired after some hours of languishment and pain. This belongs to the class of occurrences which is called "giving satisfaction." Satisfaction to whom? The party who intimated that he did not desire in his own residence, the presence of another whose language was offensive, is challenged and shot. The survivor evades the officers of justice by becoming a fugitive,—one lady is a widow, made so by the hand of her sister's husband,—and that sister has to choose between sympathy with the fugitive and with the bereaved."

THE HAIR.—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 in the possession of 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 flowing curls, and, by the transcendent lustre it imparts, renders the head dress truly enchanting! It preserves the colour in the heated atmosphere of the ball room, and neutralizes the effects of a damp atmosphere, of violent exercise. See Advertisement.

The Presbytery of St. John will meet in this city on Wednesday the 6th of September. Interim the Reverend Andrew Halkett will be taken on trial for ordination to the pastoral charge of St. Andrew's Church. The ordination itself, it is expected, will occur on Thursday the 7th, when the Reverend John M. Brooke, of St. Paul's Church, Fredericton, will preach and preside agreeably to the form usual on such occasions.

The Reverend Mr. Halkett came passenger in the steamer Columbia, and arrived in town on Thursday from Halifax.—St. John paper.