

Communications.

Mr Editor,

I have now again to be troubled with another letter to you from Joseph Outram, Jun. If he, instead of writing such nonsense, would detail some of his hundred experiments, I should receive an addition to my information as to his scientific knowledge, and be more induced to believe he would wish to court inquiry; but not doing so, I have to arrive at the belief that he ought to serve another apprenticeship.

My "vicious reply" was occasioned by an uncalled-for attack from him; an attack both ungentlemanly and unscientific upon a subject that is now decided.

If he had answered my first communication as a chemist ought to have done, I should have felt a desire to have kept up a correspondence that perhaps would have been profitable to us both; but as it has happened otherwise that expectation has been silenced, and I should repeat that all the viciousness that accompanied the last production will not be lessened by being troubled with such flimsy statements as his last. I would remark that the best remedy for *proud flesh* is a little lunar caustic.

Some of the most celebrated men of science in America have pronounced the article in question Coal, and not Asphaltum; and if Mr Outram, Jun., had been to Hopewell during the trial he would have seen specimens of coal that would remove the impression he entertained that coal is "not electrical." I have seen an extensive collection of specimens brought by those gentlemen, among which there were excellent manifestations of electricity, and as for its fusibility and solubility, I have detailed that in my first communication, which I was happy to see confirmed by the statements of Professors Silliman, Jackson, Hays, and others of well known celebrity.

I would advise Mr Outram, as a friend to himself, to keep cool and quiet, use an antiphlogistic regimen, and pursue, as fast as possible his philosophical investigations, and as he continues his inquiries to have an humbleness of opinion, and less of that self-confidence that seems to carry him away with *igneus fatuus* fatality. I would suggest also that it would be necessary to get some little idea of logic, and a perusal of Blair's Rhetoric would also increase the capabilities of his mind in putting upon paper those experimental details which his increasing knowledge may furnish him with.

Hoping I shall not be troubled with such an effusion as the last, I bid him farewell.

W. FORBES.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1852.

NORTH WEST BRIDGE.

We this day publish a Requisition from a number of the inhabitants of this County, addressed to the High Sheriff, to call a meeting to take into consideration the great advantages that would result to the inhabitants generally, from the erection of a bridge across the North West branch of the Miramichi River, and the best mode to be adopted to accomplish the undertaking; and we are rejoiced to find that the High Sheriff has so promptly responded to the call, and appointed a time for the meeting when so many persons from all parts of County will be attending the Supreme Court. The completion of this work has been a favorite object with us, and we have, on a former occasion, recommended it to the favorable consideration of the community, as connecting both branches of the river with the principal settlements, and of affording the means of easy, safe and commodious transit.

As we have a very superior ferry boat, propelled by steam, from Chatham to the opposite side, the North West River at present, presents the only obstacle of one continuous line of communication between the city of Halifax on the Atlantic, and the seat of Government of this Province, and between the seat of Government and the Restigouche to the north, except the big river at Bathurst, on the latter line, which we trust, through the enterprise of the inhabitants of the latter place, will also be bridged. We look upon the completion of this bridge not merely as a local affair, but one the satisfactory conclusion of which, would be of paramount importance to the conveyance of mails, and the comfort and convenience of travellers; and the adjoining counties are also interested in its immediate construction. In a local point of

view there can be but one opinion as to its utility; and we say, without fear of contradiction, that every settler in the county is deeply interested in the prosecution of the work, more particularly in the great saving of time, labor and expense attending the prosecution of their lawful callings, in bringing their produce, &c., to market.

We understand that David Crocker, Esq., Supervisor of great roads, has taken a deep interest in the matter, and has prepared a plan, specifications and estimates to be submitted to the meeting. The practicability of the undertaking is beyond all doubt; the utility is self-evident, and Mr Crocker is determined that the enterprise shall not fail from want of information. The plans &c. will be placed before the meeting, and we feel sanguine that it will not end in talk, but that the enterprise will be taken hold of in right good earnest, and the result must be in favor of the work. We have understood that the estimated expense will be £3000; and so sanguine is Mr Crocker as to its strength and safety on the plan he proposes, that he would give ample security to that effect.

It is contemplated to erect the bridge by a company, and make a strong application to the Legislature for a grant in aid of the project. We would rather see the Government undertake the erection of the bridge as a great Provincial work, as it undoubtedly would be, and if that could not be accomplished there cannot be a doubt but that the Legislature would assist, by appropriating a large grant for the purpose. Nay, it would be their duty to do so; the public interest loudly calls for the work, and if a company can be formed to build it, and keep it up, and thereby relieve the public chest, it would be the bounden duty of the Legislature, by a handsome grant, to encourage and further the enterprise, and thereby relieve the Province from the responsibility. No difference of opinion can exist among ourselves on the subject, and our neighbors in Kent, Gloucester and Restigouche are interested to a great extent in the successful prosecution of the work, and should lend their aid and assistance in carrying it out.

We are very sanguine that should the work be undertaken by a company, and the Legislature encourage the enterprise with assistance, that the speculation would be attended with profit.

These questions will all be discussed at the meeting; we therefore trust the people will be alive to their own interests, and unanimously assist in carrying forward this great public enterprise.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Royal Mail Steamer America, arrived at Halifax on the evening of Tuesday last, and we obtained on Friday our files of British papers to the 21st August. Under the proper head will be found copious selections.

It appears that the fishery dispute with the Americans has been satisfactorily arranged—that is, our neighbors have again succeeded in inducing our Government to concede to them an important privilege without giving any equivalent in return.—But we should not be surprised at this, as it is in keeping with every arrangement they have made with that country, when the interests of the Colonies only were at issue.

Willmer & Smith's European Times, a paper which at all times warmly espouses everything in which the Americans are interested—thus alludes to the subject.

"Our readers will be glad to learn, on the authority of the evening organ of the Government, that the fisheries' dispute with the American Union has been brought to an amicable termination. At this every one must rejoice; but the British colonists, for whose especial benefit this rupture with the United States was sought, and on whose account we sent armed vessels to the scene of the trespass, will be surprised to learn that the affair has been settled by our surrender of rights, the legality of which was not disputed by either of the contracting parties, and the infraction of which formed the ground of our interference. Certainly, this is a very ridiculous affair, the only gratifying feature of which is that a question has been set for ever at rest which ought not to have been mooted. It is not the concession which our Government has made to the Americans which is annoying, but the ridiculous figure which we cut in the eyes of the world, and more especially in the eyes of the Americans, by ending in conceding what we commenced in bluster to maintain. This is very humiliating to the national character, and very degrading to the executive power; but as we have been placed in this position by our present precious Ministry, we must submit to it with what grace we can command.

The negotiation, it seems, which has thus amicably terminated, has been conducted in London, and the future historian of the Derby Ministry will not fail to dwell on the circular letter which Sir John Pakington recently addressed to the governors of the American colonies, setting forth their rights, followed in a few weeks after by the capitulation which we are now assured has taken place. Con-

ducted as this negotiation has been under the eyes of the First Minister of the Crown, it would be difficult to find any parallel to it in modern diplomacy, marked as it has been throughout by such thorough bungling. If public opinion in this country is not positively extinct,—and if the least sense of decency or spirit is to be found in the new Parliament, this absurd fisheries' business will form the first reckoning to which this Ministry will be called. If we had let matters remain as they stood, we should have acted prudently, but the first move we take upsets the position behind we had entrenched ourselves, and makes our vapouring as harmless as the smoke emitted from the chimneys of the steamers which we sent to the waters of North America to protect the privileges of our fishermen. But it is some comfort to know that for the future all disputes about bays and headlands will be avoided, and that three miles from the shore are the limits sacred to the British colonists. Simplicity is always a virtue, and the persons who now rule the destinies of England are evidently adepts in it.

The following is the concluding paragraph of a long article in the London Times on the same subject:

"At the same time, it cannot be denied that both the circular of Sir John Pakington and the more particular note of Mr Crampton were so expressed as to put all provisions of the treaty on the same footing, and to make it appear as probable that the bays would be closed, or that the coast fisheries would be protected. It seems plain, on the very face of the transaction, that Lord Derby's Government must have acted with considerable lack either of sincerity or judgement; for, if their original and genuine intentions had not only suggested the withdrawal of no concession, but had even included, as is now declared, an adjustment on terms favourable to the States, such resolutions need clearly not have been so executed as to summon up the apparition of an American squadron of war. We are informed, upon the authority of ministerial organs, that the whole question has now been virtually settled by liberal negotiation; and so easy and desirable was such a result, that we can scarcely discredit the report; but the intelligence of Monday announces that American cruisers are actually on their way to the fishing grounds, and no limit can be put to the danger of a policy which brings the ships of two such nations as Great Britain and the States into menacing, if not hostile presence.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The papers report that Ker B. Hamilton Esq., has been appointed Governor of this Island.

A late paper gives the following report that letters have been received from Mr Gisborne, which conveys the gratifying intelligence that he has been entirely successful in all his undertakings, and that he would leave for New York about the 14th inst. The Cape Tormentine Submarine Cable and 110 miles of land wire had been shipped direct to Charlottetown, on the 3d instant, and 120 miles wire and 5000 insulators, were to be shipped to Harbor Grace about the 12th instant.

The United States war steamer Mississippi was passed by the Albatross off this port on Tuesday week.

TRADE OF THE ST. JOHN.—The Courier furnishes the following statistics of the trade of this port:

The total value in sterling of the imports into the Port of St. John during the quarter ending the 5th July last, amounted to £332,587. Of this amount £199,590 was the value of goods from the United Kingdom, and £93,687 from the United States. The importations of dry goods from Great Britain amounted to £105,819 sterling; cordage and rope, £10,775; hardware, £19,178. The quantity of tea imported from England during that period was 132,285 lbs.; brandy and gin, 33,924 gallons; coals, 3,418 tons; wine, 4524 gallons. The following articles were imported from the United States during the quarter:—beef and pork, 637 barrels; coffee, 34,116 lbs.; coals, 14,93 tons; corn, 47,784 bushels; wheat flour, 22,278 barrels; rum and alcohol, 25,253 gallons; tea, 151,383 lbs.; wheat, 33,697 bushels. The total value of imports into this Port for the half year ending 5th July last, amounted to £381,119 sterling. The total amount of exports during the quarter ending 5th July last, was £138,654 sterling. The quantity of deals exported to Great Britain was 34,263,000 feet, and timber 19,563 tons.

The number of vessels arrived at this port during the half year, ending the 5th July last was 666, 139,904 tons; for the corresponding period in the previous year, 623 vessels, 140,274 tons. This shows very little change in the amount of tonnage.

CANADA.—We copy the following spirited remarks from a speech made by Mr Hincks in the Assembly, in answer to one made by Sir A. McNab. They refer to the Clergy Reserves:

That hon. member had long been known as the spirited champion of the interests of the church, and yet he had declared that the present distribution of the Reserves under the imperial act, was most improper, and such as he and a large portion of the members of that church could not tolerate. The hon. member was for the voluntary principle in all large

towns, and would give the reserves to the rural districts. But he (the Inspector General) would ask the hon. and learned member, whether in order to carry out his wishes it would not be necessary to repeal the imperial act. At present a society in London distributes these Reserves, and there was not much chance of its changing the distribution to please the hon. and learned member. The Right Reverend Prelate, the Bishop of Toronto, was certainly not of the same opinion with the hon. member, or he could easily induce the Society in London to carry any reform of the kind indicated into effect. It was clear then, that the act must be repealed; and moreover it would soon be found that even Her Majesty's present government admitted that the present law would have to be altered. Let this then be admitted, and he (the Inspector General) would appeal to any hon. member in this House, with a spark of Canadian feeling in his breast, and would ask whether there was one of them who would consent that this measure affecting our local interests should be legislated on by the Imperial Parliament. He would appeal to the independent conservative members, to the hon. and learned member for Welland, the hon. member for Peterborough, and the hon. member for Middlesex, and would ask them whether they as Canadians were prepared to sell their birthright for a mess of pottage.—Let them not, in the vain hope that a settlement more agreeable to their wishes might be effected through the instrumentality of the Imperial Parliament, consent, to sacrifice the constitutional rights of their fellow countrymen. He (the Inspector General) could have no doubt that the House would act on this important question with unanimity, and he would warn hon. gentlemen, and if they should take the side against their country, and consent to sacrifice her rights, they would probably find that they had made a sacrifice in vain. If notwithstanding their vote, the question should be placed at the disposal of the Canadian people (Sir Allan McNab, they would be sold. Yes, be thanked the hon. and gallant knight, for the hint, they would indeed be sold.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—In another column will be found an advertisement, headed as above, calling the attention of the public to Mr WILLARD'S CHURN. We have already expressed our sentiments on this admirable machine, and have much satisfaction in appending that of Mr Goodfellow, who is well qualified to give an opinion:—

NEWCASTLE, 30th Aug, 1852.

Dear Sir,—Mrs Goodfellow has used the No. 3 size of Willard's Butter Machine, manufactured by you, constantly, since I purchased it from you in May last, and find that it makes the Butter in very much less time, and with less labor than any other churn we have ever tried. It separates the butter from the milk so that not a particle of butter remains, consequently a larger quantity of butter is obtained from the same quantity of milk. The butter is thoroughly washed, and may be salted by the Churn without being touched by the hand, (a great object in warm weather) and is much cleaner and in better order than can be made after the old fashion, and the whole operation may be performed, in the best carpeted parlor, without leaving the least speck or stain, and the machine itself is easily cleaned and kept in order. I consider it decidedly the best churn I have ever seen, and have no hesitation in recommending it to the public. You are at liberty to make any use of this letter you may see fit.

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. GOODFELLOW.

Mr Oliver Willard, Newcastle.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE MIRAMICHI NEWS ROOM.

The following extracts are taken from a Telegraphic Despatch received at the Reading Room:

Money Market.—Consols have fluctuated but slightly the past week, 98 3/8 being the lowest and 98 5/8 the highest for money, and on Friday closed for accounts at 99 2/8 to 99 1/2, the bullion in the bank of England amounted to £21,601,000.

The Duke of Hamilton has recently expired at the age of 85 years, he was the Premier Pier of Scotland and is succeeded in his title by his son the Marquis of Douglas.

The screw frigate Termagant 28 guns now being fitted out at Portsmouth it is said will join Admiral Seymour's squadron.

More Gold has arrived from Australia; the sum now amounts to about £2,000,000 within the past twelve months.

SATURDAY'S MAIL.

From the Head Quarters of Wednesday received by this Mail, we make the following selections:

Our own Executive Council were in session yesterday, and have got through with their 'house cleaning' to meet and welcome Sir Edmund Head. We are not of course possessed of any information as to the doings or intentions of the Cabinet, and must patiently await the decorous developments of the Gazette. Our only item of news from the Government is that they punished some Champagne last night for the mess of the 72d, and it is reported the 'responsibility' was not found unpleasant.

St. John has beaten the New Yorkers in the boat race by 'backing out.'