

in our own Council Chamber, when measures were inaugurated for a participation in this national festival. We have given elsewhere a copious report of the proceedings, and to those we beg to call the attention of our readers.

Communications.

COUNTY NORTHUMBERLAND.

Mr. Editor,

I confess I feel proud of my name, and delighted at my success, when I witness the beautiful specimens of naval architecture, which have been launched this year, from the different yards on our river. Five or six have already glided into their native element, and three or four others are yet intended to follow. It seems as if each builder, foreman, and even workman, desired to attain the foremost rank for the particular vessel in the erection of which they are engaged, all vying with each other in commendable emulation, to gain the victory in this profitable and laudable contest. If the Captains and Crews of some of those noble vessels, are actuated by the same desire to excel, and to test the sailing qualities of their respective ships, we shall anxiously await the account of the arrival of the ships *Athleta* and *Ocean Bride*, they having glided majestically on the same day, side by side, down our noble river. I can assure you, Mr. Editor, poor Juniper felt proud when he looked upon those vessels, in the construction of which he held so conspicuous a place, as they glided past his home cot, as he stood surrounded by a grove of young Junipers, all gay, blooming and healthy.

There are two other vessels which were launched on the same day, now preparing to cross the Atlantic, whose passages will also be looked upon with much interest—particularly, as they will be the first which have yet put to sea from the respective firms which erected them. They are creditable in the extreme, to all concerned, both for beauty, strength and workmanship, having been built under the inspection of Lloyd's Agent for New Brunswick. On the stocks in Johnson & Mackie's yard, I observe a beautiful little ship, which from appearance, must soon be launched, and a singularly drafted looking craft in R. J.'s yard, just in frame. The last named vessel appears to be a kind of clipper, or cutter, if you will—a regular water knife, in Juniper's opinion. Do they intend to sail her against the Cunard line of steamers? I must ask her owner the next time, I see him, for though he knows me not under my assumed name, I know him very well. I shall also visit the other yards during the summer beginning at Muirhead & Co., where I understand their steam is short, owing to want of boilers. Juniper's opinion, if worth anything, is not to stick at straws, but to put the thing through with despatch and energy, and he has found from 20 years experience in different yards in the Province, this to be the most profitable way.

In Newcastle there is one yard, which I shall also visit, and only wish there were more "of the same stuff," on that side of the River. A couple of miles below Newcastle, there is an excellent yard belonging to the estate of the late W. Abram's, Esq., falling into decay, to the disgrace of the enterprising young men of the country. Douglastown, with its slow and easy pace, stands within a mile of it, and every man in that sage town allows that place to remain unoccupied—Wharves, Stores, Dwellings and Lofts, all ready for immediate occupation. Come Douglastown, give Juniper a chance of praising your enterprise in shipbuilding, and let the country next summer see a noble vessel glide down the river like those of Beaubair's Island, Newcastle, &c. Emulate Mitchell in your desire to raise the spirit and name of your town. Club together—form a company—and surely friends will follow.

Our country being amply provided with material for shipbuilding, it should be the desire of those who wish to promote its prosperity, to encourage by every means within their power, the building of vessels amongst us, and thereby draw the capital of the country into its legitimate channel. Such a business, while it enriches those engaged in it, benefits the country much, by affording employment to Mechanics and Labourers, during the whole year, and also give young men and boys an opportunity of acquiring a trade which will last as long as commerce exists in the world.

I remain, yours truly,

JUNIPER.

Miramichi, 20th July, 1854.

Mr. Pierce.

Sir,—Your remarks and comments on the Inquest held by me, and published in the Gleaner of the 22nd, being calculated and manifestly intended to injure me in the eyes of the public, I have to request you as a matter of right and justice, to give place to the following in the columns of your paper. You state "that much dissatisfaction was manifested by travellers &c., in consequence of the

body being allowed to remain the whole of the day in the water," this with a view of throwing the blame on the shoulders of the coroner who held the Inquest. Now Sir, if your fault-finders and yourself had made a little enquiry (but in this case you did not require any), you and they would have learned that the body was found about eight o'clock in the morning, when messengers were despatched across the ferry, and down the country after a certain Coroner, when those very persons and some of them, the fault-finders, knew that a Coroner was within a few rods of them, had the body remained for three days and three nights in the water after it was found, until the said Coroner had time to return and hold the Inquest, the public would never have heard a word of complaint from either Mr. Pierce, or from those persons from whom he states he had them. It was by mere accident I heard, nearly at dinner time, that the body of a man was picked up at the ferry slip, I proceeded at once to the place, summoned a jury, and held the Inquest, and then directed the overseers of the poor to bury the body, which was done with all possible despatch, as it was buried in the evening. The Jury were of opinion, as all sensible people would be, that the water was the best place to leave it till the coffin could be prepared. Had the information been given to me when the body was found, it would have been buried before half of the day passed over, but that did not suit certain persons who took all possible pains to keep such information from me.

The hostility of Mr. Pierce I care nothing about, but I will not allow him or any other person to misrepresent me without putting myself right with the public. I have had reasons on many occasions, since the appearance of your paper, to find fault with your ungenerous remarks. A placard that was printed on the eve of the late election, was a disgrace to the office from whence it emanated, no other printer in the three Provinces would receive, or countenance such baldry, calculated to inflame the minds of the people at that critical period, the author of which may bless his stars, that he escaped with whole bones, and to some of his enemies, and not to his friends if he has any, is he indebted for saving his bacon. This was a foul conspiracy got up at the time, fulminated from a certain place, printed in your office, to be read at the polling stations, precious document, a foul stain on all that had to do with it. Was it a decent or respectable man that handed you that despicable document? No sir! but a certain odd fellow, a

This is the person you aided and abetted by what you called the liberty of the press, against a respectable man, whatever your opinion may be to the contrary. You got no credit for printing that vile document, and some of your warmest friends cry shame at you for having sent it abroad.

I trust this explanation will be satisfactory to the public, and notwithstanding the low and mean art resorted to—to injure me, that I done all that could be done under the circumstances: reserving the right of reply to any remarks that you may think proper to make to this communication.

I remain sir, your obedient servant,

M. CRANNEY.

Chatham, July 27, 1854.

P. S. Your statement, that the sailor was lost when the ship was going to sea, is not correct, nor justified by the report of the Inquest. It stated, that he is supposed to be the sailor that was lost from the American ship, that loaded off Douglastown.

FORBES & Co.

Having completed their Spring Importations, for the Season consisting of:—Fine and Fancy Goods, Silks, Cottons, Woollens, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Hardware, Woodenware, Earthenware, Glassware, Leather Manufactures, Groceries, &c., &c., all of which have been personally selected, solicit a call from all persons wishing to get good Bargains, as they feel confident they can furnish Goods as cheap if not cheaper than any other House, on account of their purchases having been made upon the most liberal terms.

Chatham, June 7, 1854

TEETH. TEETH.

J. PLIMPTON, Dentist of Charlottetown, respectfully announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Chatham and its vicinity, that he has taken Rooms at Bowser's Hotel, for a few days only, where he can be consulted upon all diseases of the Teeth, as his practice embraces Plugging, Inserting, Cleaning and Extracting.

Chatham, 22nd July, 1854.

FLOUR, PORK, &c.

Just landed from Schooner *Abellie*, from Quebec, 100 Barrels FLOUR, 10 do PORK, POT BARLEY, 1 Cask HAMS.

For Sale by the Subscribers.

Newcastle, June 17, 1854.

W. MASSON & Co.

600 bbls. No. 1 S. F. Flour, Also, a Quantity of Scantling.

For Sale by

Chatham, 27th June, 1854.

H. CUNARD.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1854.

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.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent is the only authorized Agent for this paper, in the Cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His Offices are:—

BOSTON,—Scollay's Building.

NEW YORK.—Tribune Building.

PHILADELPHIA,—N. W. Cor. Third & Chestnut Streets.

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENTS.

July Term, 1854.

Northumberland County.

The Grand Jury of the County, having reference to the judge's charge to them, have had the subject of the Preservation of the Navigation of the Rivers and Harbours of Miramichi, under their serious consideration; and also in connection therewith, of the Rules, and Regulations made by the General Sessions for that purpose, in pursuance of the authority vested in them, as appear in the printed "Rules and Regulations for the County of Northumberland," Pages 90 and 91.

This subject has for a length of time occupied the public mind, at least the minds of such members of the community, as have felt and continue to feel, an interest in the prosperity of the Port of Miramichi and of the Fisheries of the Main River and its Tributaries; and they consider the powers vested in the General Sessions of the County, quite sufficient to meet any difficulty which the cases under consideration may present. They also consider the Rules and Regulations already referred to, so far as they go, quite ample for the necessary purposes, but at the same time, cannot comprehend the motives which could possibly have influenced the General Sessions in introducing the exceptions which they have done in the first Regulation, in which they have exempted eight saw mills from the penalties which they attach to the other nine, there having been, when the General Sessions, made those Rules and Regulations, from the head of the tide downwards, on the main river and tributaries in operation, and in progress of erection only seventeen mills, and the Grand Jury cannot divest themselves of the conviction, that no exception whatever, should have been made within the limits named; but that all the mills should have been placed upon an equal footing; nor do they believe that a single exception could have been made without prejudice to the Fisheries, the Navigation of the particular River, the Navigation of the Port, or all; and for these reasons, and upon the broad basis of consulting the public good and not the pecuniary interest of any individual or individuals, do the Grand Jury respectfully, at the same time strongly and unequivocally, remonstrate with the General Sessions against the continuance of these invidious and mischievous exceptions, and request that such exceptions, be so soon as possible, say during the present Session, removed from the Rules and Regulations, and the parties interested as owners of such mills, notified by circular of the discontinuance of the exceptions in their favour.

The Grand Jury further express an anxious hope, that no action, which may, or can be taken, and which must emanate only from parties immediately interested and their adherents, with the Legislature of the Country, or the General Sessions will have the effect of enabling the parties concerned, legally, to dispose of the refuse from their saw mills, as they have been in the habit of doing, to the serious injury of the Navigation of the Main River and its Tributaries, and eventually to their comparative destruction, as well as of the Fisheries of every description, prosecuted within the Port.

The Grand Jury further suggest that the General Session appoint some person whose business it shall be, to watch the conduct of millowners and operators in this matter, to see that the Rules and Regulations in existence for the time being, be faithfully complied with.

The Grand Jury would further yet bring under the notice of the Session, the practice of throwing the carcasses of dead animals, such as horses, cattle, sheep, swine and dogs, into the main river and its tributaries, and also the offal of Fish, the whole of which is decidedly prejudicial to the Fisheries, and inconvenient in other respects, and the Grand Jury submit that this practice is of sufficient importance to claim public attention, and to require the action of the Session for its prevention.

JOHN HEA, FOREMAN.

July Term, 1854.

Northumberland County,

The Grand Jury report that they have examined the County Gaol, and were astonished at the state in which they found the lower flat of it,

being the portion assigned to Criminals. They found incarcerated four individuals in two cells, in one cell there were two stretchers, one only of which was fit for a human being to lie upon, the other in a dilapidated state, and not fit to be used for the purpose intended; in this cell they found a quantity of sweepings collected in a corner, which had the appearance of being accumulating for some length of time—a great deal of old, matted filth on the floor of the water closet and no means of removing it within the cell, such as a dust shovel, nor was there a broom, wash bowl, towel, nor water bucket, nor drinking cup. In the other cell, in which there were two of the prisoners, they had no stretcher nor any thing to lie upon except the floor of the cell, which was in a filthy state; there was also in this cell, a quantity of filth collected, no means of removing it, no broom, dust shovel, wash bowl, towel, water bucket, nor drinking cup.

In a third cell they found three stretchers, being a portion of seven stretchers furnished for the use of the Gaol, some years back; these stretchers evidently, were disgracefully neglected for want of necessary repairs, the remaining two of the seven, reported by the Gaoler, in a similar state and not fit for use—and upon the whole, that portion of the lower flat of the Gaol, devoted to the use of criminals, in such a state as made the Grand Jury shudder! being utterly unfit for the temporary confinement of human beings, even for a very short time.

The upper flat of the building, being that assigned to Debtors, they found in good order, but without a bed-place, such as a stretcher or bedstead, nor did they see any bedclothes, and are informed by the Gaoler, that there are only three pairs of blankets for the use of the Gaol, nor is there a bucket or vessel of any kind, to furnish the prisoners with drink. They found the roof of the "lean to" or shed, in which the cooking stove is kept, in such a state as to be incapable of turning or keeping water out, and recommend that the shingling of the shed be immediately removed and that the shed be newly shingled by a good workman, or otherwise put in such a state as to answer its purpose.

They also recommend for the sake of humanity, and the credit of the County, that the dilapidated stretchers be immediately repaired by a suitable person, any canvas which may be required for the bottoms, to be nothing lighter than No. 1.

The Grand Jury further urge upon the Sessions, the absolute necessity of having all the criminal cells, while occupied from time to time scrubbed at least at intervals of a fortnight, and that the other wants enumerated be forthwith supplied, such as water buckets, drinking cups, brooms, dust shovels, wash bowls, and also a reasonable supply of soap, and a towel or rubber to each cell.

The Grand Jury have been informed by the Court, that a Committee of the Sessions is in existence, called the "Gaol Committee," and regret to report, as their conviction, that such Committee have not performed their duty in such a manner as to reflect any credit upon them, but the contrary. And the Grand Jury do express a hope, that this representation may have the effect of stimulating any Committee intrusted with the important charge which is committed to them in this respect, to the faithful and humane discharge of their duty.

JOHN HEA, FOREMAN.

COUNTY GLOUCESTER.

ON the 25th instant, Lieutenant Knocker, R. N., commander of the armed Cutter "Alice Rodgers," seized in the Bay Chaleur, and brought into Bathurst, the American schooner "Ellen," of Salisbury, of about 72 tons, for an infringement of the Fishery Laws. The vessel was delivered into the custody of the Deputy Treasurer, to await further proceedings.

On the 12th July, two superior built vessels were launched into the Harbour of Bathurst. One a full rigged ship, 606 tons, N. M., from the ship yard of Messrs. J. & C. Mehan. The other a barque, from Messrs Ferguson, Rankin & Co., Establishment, measuring about 390 tons, N. M.

CANADA.

As our subscribers will be anxious to hear of the progress of the Cholera in Canada, we annex a few extracts from our exchanges:—

"HEALTH OF THE CITY.—Silently and in a certain sense almost imperceptibly, the insidious disease is working its way into the hovels and the houses of our City. We wish to avoid being alarmists, but it becomes a duty to enforce both on the Executive and the Municipal authorities, the necessity of taking prompt and efficient measures to resist the not unforeseen attack of the formidable epidemic, which from time to time, will continue to visit the shores of our river.

"It signifies little whether we ascertain that this fell visitant is imported in the crowded ships of immigrants from the Mother-land, or in the less well regulated vessels which of late have brought so many thousands to swell the population of our Province from Norway and Germany; or whether the plague is generated in