

Communications.

LOCAL MANUFACTURES.

Mr Editor,— I think you will agree with me that we have reached that point at which we can claim to be a Manufacturing community. In 1851, when the last census was taken, there were in the County 3 weaving and carding establishments. There were 227 hand looms, all of which produced 43,872 yards of cloth; there were 8 tanneries, 13 grist mills, and 14 country saw mills. During the same year there were manufactured 202,637 lbs. of butter, and 5,381 lbs. of maple sugar. In the articles of "boots, shoes, candles, wooden, including cabinet work and chairs, soap, fish, and hats," there was an estimated value of £20,577. In the year 1856, there was built a total tonnage of ships 8,336, of deals manufactured there were, say 43,700,000, not to speak of scantling, boards, laths, spars, and shingles, add to these the immense amount of stoves, mill machinery, &c., &c., manufactured at the Foundries, and the incalculable number of tin cases prepared for the various Fishing Establishments, and you have some idea of our manufacturing operations.

a low country, which produces wines; secondly—in the rear a table or somewhat elevated range, producing cereals; and thirdly—in rear of that, and high up the mountain slope, a region unfit for cultivation. In this last, watch-making is almost the universal business, and the numerous parties engaged in this craft have not only become rich, but they were the first on the ground to defend the liberties of the Canton when it was sought to lay it at the feet of Prussia. Hardware and Cutlery is another department in which we might engage. We ought to manufacture axes, adzes, chisels, hammers, gouges, shovels, spades, and even our knives and forks, with other articles that might here be named. The city of St. John has made very respectable progress in the manufacture of these and many other things in the hardware and cutlery department. Finer specimens I have never seen than some of the above named articles which were shown at the Frederickton Exhibition, and which were universally spoken of as highly creditable to the mechanics of St. John. Such is by no means beyond our reach, if attempts are wisely and vigorously made.

should be applied for their remedy, but are not prepared to say what those measures should be, but would strongly urge upon the Sessions the necessity of bringing the subject before the Government and Legislature, and strongly urge on them the propriety of adopting measures to cure the growing evil. The Grand Jury have had before them the subject of the Caspareaux Fishery, at the mouth of the Little South-West, and are of opinion that the protection of this Fishery is a matter of consequence to the inhabitants of this County. The Grand Jury find that the Overseers of the Fisheries of that Parish do not give that attention to their duty in protecting the Fisheries as its importance demand. The Grand Jury would therefore urge upon the Sessions the necessity of appointing an Overseer out of the District to watch and guard the Fishery in that locality, and to receive his pay out of the Funds of the County. The Grand Jury believe it to be necessary to have an Overseer on the spot the whole time of Fishing, and as it is quite impossible that the Warden can be on the spot the whole time, and the Overseers not doing their duty, we recommend the Sessions to adopt the course now suggested. The Grand Jury having heard a Bill read in Court, for the extending of the "Act, Chapter 94, of the Revised Statutes, to the County of Northumberland, for the Inspection of Flour and Meal."

them were Dr. Joseph E. Cox and his nephew, R. C. Taylor. The schr. Times, which left Norfolk 17th for New York, went ashore the same night at Lynhaven Beach. The Capt. and Cook were frozen to death. On Wednesday morning, Mrs Reinecher and her three children, living near Sollar's Point, Maryland, were found dead in the house. A man who lives in the neighbourhood, and for whose family Mrs R. had been in the habit of sewing, called at the house to get some work done, and found the bodies frozen, having evidently perished with the cold. Mr Reinecher left the city on Sunday morning last for his home, and has not since been seen or heard from. Holmes' Hole heard from.—A letter received in this city from Holmes' Hole, under date of Jan 25th, states that forty-five vessels are frozen in the ice at that place. Eight are ashore, but will probably be got off without damage. It is fortunate for the inhabitants that the vessels made a harbor at their village, as they furnished them with supplies of coal, flour and corn, which had begun to run low on account of the protracted ice embargo. There was no water to be seen from the Harbor at Holmes' Hole; the ice had drifted in some ten feet in thickness. The moderate weather of the past few days, if continued, will no doubt soon open direct communication with our Vineyard friends.—New Bedford Standard.

PROGRESS.

Chatham, February 11, 1857.

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT.

January Session, 1857. GRAND JURY ROOM, January Session, 1857.

The Grand Jury having under consideration the Petitions of John Wyse and Robert Wilson, respectively of Douglstown, relative to the Public Ferry at that place; recommend that the said Ferry be put up to public competition, subject to regulations of the Sessions as being the only correct and proper mode of disposing of public property. The Grand Jury find this has been recommended by former Grand Juries, and hope it may be attended to at the present sitting of the Court. The Grand Jury have received the List of Licenced Auctioneers, and beg to recommend that the Court proceed against all those who have not paid the Annual County rate. The Grand Jury beg to press upon the notice of the Court the opinion expressed by the Grand Jury of last year; that the appointment of a Shipping Master for the Port of Miramichi has not lessened the expense, nor facilitated the shipment of seamen in this Port; the Office having failed in these objects still remains a tax upon the mercantile community interested in Shipping. They are of opinion that this Office, so far as it relates to this Port, should be abolished. In reference to the Account of Alexander Davidson, Harbor-Master, for attendance in preventing Saw-dust, &c., from being thrown into the river: The Grand Jury consider it a part of the Harbor-Master's duty to prevent Saw-Dust, as well as all other refuse and material that would tend to the obstruction of the Navigation, from being thrown into the Harbor, and that the fees of his Office as Harbor-Master, are sufficient remuneration for the services done and therefore cannot recommend the account to be paid. The Grand Jury, referring to the Accounts of "Revisors of Votes," named in the presentment of yesterday, beg to recommend the following sums as remuneration to the several Revisors:

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT.

January Session, 1857. GRAND JURY ROOM, January Session, 1857.

The Grand Jury having under consideration the recommendation of previous Grand Juries, and would beg to express surprise that the windows and other matters mentioned have not been attended to, and hope the Court will in future see that the parties whose duty it is to attend to it, and particularly to the recommendations herein presented. The Grand Jury having taken into their consideration the Printing of the presentment of the last Grand Jury, published in the Gleaner newspaper, recommend that Mr Pierce be paid for the same the sum of Five Pounds. The Grand Jury having taken into consideration the necessity there exists for Market Houses in the Towns of Newcastle and Chatham, beg to recommend that the County be assessed in the sum of Two Hundred Pounds, that sum to be appropriated—One Hundred Pounds for a Market House in Newcastle, One Hundred Pounds for a Market House in Chatham. The Grand Jury have to request their respective Presentments, now handed into Court, be inserted in the Gleaner newspaper. George H. Russell, Foreman. Extracts from the Minutes. Edward Williston, Clerk of the Peace, } Northumberland. } Grand Jury Room, } January 17, 1857. }

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Modification of the Tariff of the United States.—We learn from Washington that the Committee of Ways and Means have finally agreed to report a tariff bill, which they think will meet the approbation of Congress and the country. The correspondent of the New York Herald says:— They propose to levy a duty of 10 per cent, advalorem on the following articles: Wool, sugar, hemp, lead, and salt. The other articles are to remain the same as under the former bill, except those under the 100 per cent. schedule, which are reduced to 50 per cent. Mr Campbell will report the bill to-morrow, and will endeavour to press it to a vote to ascertain the sense of the House. There are a vast number of amendments in the hands of members, that will be offered to this bill, which may produce considerable discussion. The Tribune correspondent, speaking of the proposed new tariff, says: All the present schedules of 5, 10, and 15 per cent. are added to the free list, with a few exceptions, and they are carried to 20 per cent. Dyestuffs are to be free, brandy is to be reduced from 100 to 60 per cent;

News of the Week.

UNITED STATES.

The Storm at the South—Intense cold—The Harbors frozen over.—New York, Jan. 30th.—Richmond and Norfolk papers give details of disasters of recent storms. At Norfolk snow commenced falling on Saturday evening and continued till Monday morning, accompanied nearly the whole time by a tremendous gale. Considerable damage was done in the city, and the harbour was frozen over so firmly that people passed in crowds over to Portsmouth. The cold was the most intense ever known in that region. There had been no communication by the roads with Petersburg, but telegraph despatches state that 19 persons had been frozen to death in that City since Saturday. Among