Communications.

LOCAL MANUFACTURES.

Mr Editor,-

DEAR SIR,-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 Prussia. weaving and carding establishments. There 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 insuperable difficulty. Capital has been found to catallish Economics to great expensive Saw.

should immediately set about multiplying many fold their stock of Sheep. They are easy wintered, and in summer, by their droppings, greatly enrich the soil. Their flesh in the Market is highly remunerative; but it is their wool we particularly desiderate at present. What is there to prevent this County manufacturing five-sixths of the woollen garments re quired by the inhabitants? and thus keep in the dountry the amount of money that must go completely away to remunerate the British or Foreign Manufacturer ; and also receive to ourselves more durable and suitable apparel than that which we import. Let farmers remember that, on patriotic principles, and on principles too which will first be felt by themselves in a bountiful return, there are obligations resting on them with regard to this branch of manufac-

Next in importance, but perhaps not second, as regards facilities, I would name wooden manufactures - such as Pails, Chairs, Bedsteads, Household Furniture generally, and many kinds of Farming Implements We have the wood for these purposes growing in abundance almost at our doors. Why may not we as reading the work of the second of ly as the Yankees, erect machinery by which we shall be able to saw, turn, plane, joint, and we shall be able to saw, turn, plane, joint, and otherwise expedite the workmanship, so that we may compete with them or any other manufacturers in these departments? Wages are no higher here than in the States; we have as good water power as the Americans have; steam can be generated here as easily as anything the states. where else; our native youth are as ingenious and as capable of mechanical labor as those of any other country. Seeing then we have the raw material at hand, and all other advantages on an equality with other countries, why should we continue yearly to import such immense quantities of all these articles? Let us see what the consumer would save if these articles were manufactured here instead of being imported. If we can manufacture as cheaply as others, the consumer clearly would save all that the merchant has to pay over and above the first cost of the articles. viz Agents commissions, Harbor Dues, Packages, Freight, Insuran- well as all other refuse and material that ces, and a high Provincial Duty, &c .- These would tend to the obstruction of the Navigato 100 per cent on the original cost at the Ma- that the fees of his Office as Harbor-Master, nufacturer's shop. In other words—so long as are sufficient remuneration for the services don we continue as we are, in regard to such arti- and therefore cannot recommend the account cles of necessity, consumers are paying nearly to be paid. double what they would have to do were they manufactured amongst ourselves. But this is not all -the labor in driving the machinery, and in all the processes through which these articles have to pass before they are completed, is just g, much that goes towards the wealth and prosp rity of the country where they are manufac-t ried—this also we lose. Then again, as one branch of business gives rise to and benefits others, we are losers in this respect. Manufactures have enriched Great Britain, the United States, and other countries; and wherever we

a low country, which produces wines; secondly—in the rear a tableau 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—gion unfit for cultivation. In this last, watch—them, the propriety of adopting measures to 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 Lynhauter and Legislature, and strongly urge on laven Beach. The Capt. and Cock were trogion 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 consistent of the conton. when it was sought to lay it at the feet of

Hardware and Cutlery is another department in which we might engage. We ought to manu-factureour axes, adzes, chisels hammers, goudges, shovels, spades, and even our knives and forks, were 227 hand looms, all of which produced factureour axes, adzes, chisels, hammers, goudges, 43,872 yards of cloth; there were 8 tanneries, 13 grist mills, and 14 country saw mills.—

During the same year there were manufactured

The city of St. John has made very respectable 202,637 bs. of butter, and 5.381 bs. of maple progress in the manufacture of these and many sugar. In the articles of "boots, shoes, canother things in the hardware and cutlery depart 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 shown at the Fredericton Exhibition, and which was built a total tonnage of ships 8,336, of were universally spoken of as highly creditable deals manufactured there were, say 43,700,000, to the mechanics of St. John. Such is by no not to speak of scantling, boards, laths, spars, means beyond our reach, if attempts are wisely and shingles, add to these the immense amount and vigorously made.

manufacturing operations.

But, Sir, though these figures appear large, our manufacturing operations are only in their infancy. Every year for a few years past, has been giving us one or two mammoth steam mills; and an enterprising gentleman from a neighbouring county, attracted by our progress, and with an eye to our resources and excellent harbour, is about to transfer a part of his business to this quarter. This is but an earnest of what is to follow. You will soon find marties from St. John and elsewhere, coming to establish Foundries, to erect expensive Saw-Mills, to carry on the Salmon Fisheries, to Build Ships, to organize Telegraph, Gas, and Fishing Companies; and what need prevent the outflow of capital for the establishment of Factories, for which the writer is earnestly pleading? Is it the want of men of requisite skill to hold back? If it be once known that the pecuniary means are ready, skillful and well qualified mechanics will not be long wanting, not only the same of the control o parties from St. John and elsewhere, coming over to avail themselves of the advantages which our county presents.

The ways and the sold may be advantage of the advantages which our countries whenever sufficient inducement other countries whenever sufficient inducement. our county presents.

I have taken my pen, but, Mr Editor, not so much with a view of describing, in brief, what we have done, and what. in the established departments, will doubtless yet be done; as to indicate other branches, on which, without delay, we should enter. First, our Farmers lay, we should enter. First, our Farmers are layer about multiplying year or two, and obtain insight into those particular departments which they are assured will be encouraged, and then return to bless our land, instead of depriving us for ever of their

Mr Editor, never cease agitating these matters till you see them accomplished realities. Yours truly,

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 Douglastown, 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 the public than the only correct and proper made of discovered and dis being the only correct and proper mode of dis-posing 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 scamen 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 Otfice, 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 the Merchants profits, will make some 75 tion, from being thrown into the Harbor, and

The Graud Jury, referring to the Accounts of "Revisors of Votes," named in the presentment of yesterday, beg to recommend the following sums as remuncration to the several Revisors:

For the Parish of Chatham, For the Parish of Newcastle, Each of the other Parishes in the

County, The Grand Jury have had under their consideration the subject of Seamen running away from Ships in this Port, and the annoyance and expense thereby occasioned to the Mashave facilities for introducing them, we should ters and owners of vessels; as also the subject that region.

them the propriety of adopting measures to zen to death. cure the growing evil.

The Grand Jury have had before them the

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 seer 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 alopt the course now sugges-

Believing that the same will be attended with more expense and trouble than any benefit that will likely arise therefrom therefore recommend that the said Bill do not pass into a Law, for the County of Northumberland, and that this presentment be attached to the said Bill, and sent along therewith by the Sessions to the Legislature.

The Grand Jury have had under consideration the Bill read before them in Court, in reference to fees of Harbor Master being collected in future by the Deputy Treasurer, beg to present that they disapprove of the said Bill, and to recommend that it do not become a Law, and that this presentment be attached to said Bill.

The Grand Jury present the very inefficient and filthy state of the Pig Pound in the Town of Chatham, situate on the property of James

Danford. In its present condition, it is, in the opinion of this Grand Jury, a public nuisance, and beg to recommend that the Court take steps to have it removed, and to have a new

steps to have it removed, and to have a new one built upon public property.

The Grand Jury have examined the County Gaol, and beg to Report that great credit is due to the Gaoler, for the clean and comfortable manner in which it is kept. We find there is a deficiency of Beds and Bedding, and recommend that two Matrasses and sufficient covering the furnished, that a store and nine be provided. be furnished, that a stove and pipe be provided for the front room, and that a new floor be laid in the same. We beg particularly to call the attention of the Court to the very insecure the attention of the Court to the very insecure state of the Cells, particularly the one in which Kenneth Bigger is confined, as they have cause to believe he is making every effort to es-cape. The destitute condition of Peter Tumney, a prisoner, calls for the immediate attention of the Court, and we recemmend that he be provided with some warm clothing. We would call the attention of the Gaol Com-

mittee to the recommendation of previous Grand Juries, and would beg to express sur-prise 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

ration 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 sam to be appropriated—One Hundred Pounds for a Market House in Newcastle, One Hundred Pounds for a Market House in Chat-

The Grand Jury have to request their respective Presentments, now handed into Court, be inserted in the Gleaner newspaper.

George H. Russell, Eoreman. Extracts from the Minutes. EDWARD WILLISTON, Clerk of the Peace, Northumberland.

Grand Jury Room, January 17, 1857.

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 Satur-

day evening and continued till Manday moching, accompanied nearly the whole time by a tremendous gale. Considerable damage was done in the city, and the harbour was frozen done in the city, and the harbour was frozen the hands of members, that will be offered to this bill, which may produce considerable distributions. day evening and continued till Monday morn-

The cold was the most intense ever known in

its pursuit; first—lining the shore of the Lake portance of the subject, and that measures death in that City since Saturday. Among brandy is to be reduced from 100 to 50 per cent;

On Wednesday morning, Mrs Reinecher and The Grand Jury have had before them the subject of the Gaspareaux 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 left the city, on Sanday morning, Mrs Reinecher and her three children, living near Sollar's Point, surplied and her three children, living near Sollar's Point, where the house and 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 entirely perished with the cold. Mr Reinecher left the city on Sanday 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 In this city from Holnes' Hole, under date of Jan 25th, states that forty-live vessels are frozen in the ice at that place. Eight are ashore, but will probably be got off withour 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 rewater to be seen from the Harbor at Holmes Hole; the ice had drifted in some ten teet in The Grand Jury having heard a Bill read in Hole; the ice had drifted in some ten teet in thickness.

The moderate weather of the past few days, if continued, will no doubt soon open direct communication with our Vineyard friends.—

communication with our Vineyard friends.—
New Bedford Standard.

Detention of Shipping.—There is a large fleet of idward bound vessels, now at anchor in the roads, detained there on account of the ice in the harbor. Some of them have been below for several days and the fleet is constantly increasing by fresh arrivals from sea.—
There is millions of property in this fleet, and in case of a heavy easterly gale, there would be great danger of shipwreck and loss of much valuable property. It is understood that underwriters will take such measures to day as will ensure the safety of al. the shipping.—Boston Journal. Journal.

A six weeks Railroad Blockade. - The Galena Branch of the Illinois Central has for six weeks been closely blockaded. This has resulted in very great inconvenience and loss Most of the engines of the road are disabled at points far distant from the machine shops, and no freight has passed over the track in all this time. The Chicago press says, many were relying upon the road for the reception of merchandise and the shipment of produce. Many others were relying upon it for keeping them well supplied with coal from the La Salle Mines.

New York, Jan. 29.—The British steamship New York, Captain Craig, from Glasgow, Jan. 1st arrived in port last night. She is the unknown steamer seen in distress off Nantucket and supposed to be ashore.

She has experienced beavy motors.

She has experienced heavy westerly gales' the entire passage, and was obliged to put into Nantucket on the evening of the 21st inst. for Nantucket on the evening of the 21st inst. for coal, which it was found most difficult to obtain, it having to be carried eight miles through a deep snow and beated off to the ship in her small boats, and she being most of the time surrounded by large quantities of field ice.—She left the 27th for this port.

The Ruft from the Lost Lyonnais.—Capt. Sparrow of the bark Cambridge, arrived at Boston, reports that Capt. Scabury of the schr. Commerce, at Pernambuco, had spoken barque

Commerce, at Pernambuco, had spoken barque Essex, Ray, from Boston for Rio Janeiro. 25 days out, lat. 25 north, lon. 34 west. Captain Ray when three days from Boston had taken from a raft two seamen belonging to the French steamer Le Lyonnais. The seamen picked up reported "The steamer as having been run into and sunk by a vessel when three days from New York; sixty were drowned, the rest took to the boats; there were other vessels in sight,

the bosts were probably picked up."

Losses on the Lakes. - D. P. Dobbin, the Secretary of the Lake Association of underwriters, is preparing the usual detailed statement of the losses upon the lakes for the season.— Enough is known to lead to the helief that the losses upon the lakes for the season just closing amount to over four million dollars. In 1848 the losses were \$404,830; in 1849 \$341,250; in 1850 \$544,440; in 1851 \$730,515; in 1852 \$991,015; in 1853 \$854,350; in 1854 £2,187, 825; and in 1855 \$2,707,839.—Detroit Free Press.

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 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, su-

gar, hemp, lead, and salt.

The other articles are to remain the same as under the former bill, evcept those under the 100 per cent. schedule, which are reduced to 50

Mr Campbell will report the bill to-morrow

The Tribune correspondent, speaking of the lo e no time in employing such strong agencies of Crimps interfering with sailors, and as to in a nation's greatness. Neufchatel, in Switzer—the remedies that should be applied in the preland, is divided into three parts, and each has mises. The Jury are fully sensible of the imches state that 19 persons had been frozen to carried to 20 per cent. Dyestuffs are to be free.