

impression that the Assessment when collected, would be paid over as directed by the Warrant, but the Assessors in their wisdom thought proper to make a different order (no tyranny or oppression in that; oh, no!) in consequence of which I had to pay £9 10, the amount of the contract, and wait until the January Term following, before an order could be obtained to receive it from the County Treasurer, with whom it had been improperly placed. In consequence of this ill-treatment from the Assessors, I refused to pay my Assessment, but on its being decided at the meeting that I was a defaulter the amount of my Assessment was then paid over in the presence, and with the full knowledge of Rate Payer, so much for my having no right to be there. But Sir, I was a Magistrate, the only one present, that was enough — they pay no Rates—have no interest or stake in the country—and have no right to think or act in any way that is at variance with the wishes and desires of Rate Payer, and such other aspirants, and upstarts, seeking place and power, that they may ride rough shod over every one else. Does Rate Payer wish you to say that the Account embodied in his long letter is correctly spelled. The Road Act has assisted him in the heading, and he will very gravely tell you that there is no rule for spelling names, I shall only notice one at present, how does James Luke spell his name, surely not Look. You say the Printer has followed the manuscript as near as he could in spelling and in form, what was the difficulty—but who knows that the manuscript was the one exhibited at the meeting; his assertion is not proof for he says 'this is the Account that was declared by the meeting to be most satisfactory.' There was no such declaration made at the meeting in the hearing of the Chairman, as I stood close to him and must have heard it also. What was satisfactory—there was no vouchers to authenticate the charges—what consummate impudence—What does Rate Payer mean about the original manuscript of A. Goodfellow, if he means a copy of what was sent to your Office, it can be seen at any time by either him or his Scribe on calling at my House. Having already admitted and corrected my error as to the writer of Rate Payer, I have only to say that I never employed any Lady to write for me, but if I had, I should have satisfied her for doing so. Would Scribe take the hint and remember a certain Widow Lady in Fredericton who would be glad to hear from him. Oh no, one man would not require another to ballot for him unless he had confidence in that other, how often has confidence reposed been betrayed, and why not in this case, but Rate Payer is immaculate, why I would ask, persist in adopting and following a system that is open to deception—there must be an object.

Again about the bottles. Really Mr Editor I cannot understand what the writer means. I think he must have been finishing what he says was left from the meeting, two large bottles of spirits, he says a quart, but I know better, before the meeting was organised was nothing, perhaps not, in the estimation of the writer, but when it was added to what was drank in the back Room, the state of things were changed. How nicely he tries to back out by telling you that I had a meeting at which 'four and most five attended,' and that half a pint of Gin and half a pint of Rum were called in. If he means the meeting in 1851, at which I attended, I admit, that something to drink was called in after the business of the meeting was got through with, but not before, and then I presumed more for the purpose of leaving something for the trouble we had given, than for the sake of drinking, and had that been done at the last meeting, I should not have noticed it; it was the calling in the second bottle, that drew my attention to it. But sir, while I admit one part of the statement the other part is as usual, totally at variance with truth. Instead of their only being four or five at most, there were double that number at least, and Rate Payer knows it.

I omitted to notice, before, a very grave charge namely 'a mistake of a year in a case tried before him' &c., on one occasion I committed the blunder of substituting one figure for another in the hurry of copying a paper, say for the sake of comparison, instead of putting down 1852 I happened to put down 1853; but what had that to do with writing and spelling, or with the authorship of Rate Payer's letter; he must be hard pressed.—But sir, I have frequently paid a person to correct and copy for me, and would be glad to do so now, but this won't afford paying for.

In my former letter, I told you that after taking a peep behind the scene, I left, I meant the back room, and again I am at issue with Rate Payer; what I there saw, and which was continued until five A. M. next morning, was not only calculated to beggar description, but to beggar those engaged in it, if persisted in for any length of time. I shall not attempt to describe—having already told you that it would be an excellent subject for a temperance lecture.

I neither know nor care when Rate Payer was in his own house. He stopped as long as he had any object to serve, that being accomplished, no doubt left.

He winds up the whole, by saying 'if A. Goodfellow will call on Rate Payer, he will impart to him some information &c.' I shall always be glad to have useful information imparted to me by any respectable person, capable of doing so, but to call upon a man who appears under a borrowed garb, and who also appears so regardless of truth, would be what I must decline for the present. If however, Rate Payer will put his charges against me in a concise form, and affix his proper

name to them, I will then meet them, if not I must decline noticing any further communications from him, for I am not less tired than I am sure your numerous readers must be of what in reality amounts to nothing, but the gratification of personal spleen.

He has told you a great deal about my not being popular. If I am not so, it gives me no uneasiness, and I wish Rate Payer much happiness in his self importance and 'mushroom' popularity, and in conclusion, would like to know how he stands with those from whom he takes toll.

Hoping that I may not have occasion to trouble you again for some time.

I am Sir, yours truly,
A. GOODFELLOW.
Newcastle, 13th March, 1853.

Mr Pierce,

Sir, Your correspondents 'R. T.' and 'A Young Gaffer'—who gave through your last number Solutions of T's question of the preceding one on the Grindstone—appears to have fallen into the same error, inasmuch as the areas of seven Grindstones, whose common diameter is 22 7/8 inches, fully equal that of a Grindstone whose diameter is 60 inches. Now, as 'T.' required to have the seven Grindstones—which were to be equal and of the largest possible size—manufactured out of the large one, it is obvious that some waste is unavoidable. If I calculate correctly, the required diameter is 20 inches.

Yours, &c., TYRO.
Napan, March 16, 1853.

Mr Editor,

The answers of 'R. T.' and 'A Young Gaffer' won't do. Their answers to the first question is wrong; and though the numbers 3 and 18 will suit the conditions of the second, that is not sufficient. If they refer to the questions they will perceive that the Solutions are required, and not the mere answers.

Chatham, March 15.

QUESTION.—I was travelling at the rate of one yard per second, I overtook a sled with a piece of long timber on it. I passed the sled in 60 seconds, and back again in 12 seconds. I demand the length of timber and the velocity of the sled. Solution required.

FRIDAY'S MAIL.

NOVA SCOTIA.

PARLIAMENTARY.—Yesterday afternoon the House did not open until four o'clock.

The Hon. the Attorney General, as Chairman of the Special Committee on Railway, reported a Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Johnston, to prevent misconception in the future, would refer to two provisions of his Bill, to the perfecting of which—

1st. Regulated the apportionment of the number of Directors.

2nd. Fixed the time within which the Company was to be formed in accordance with the stipulations of the Bill.

The Hon. Provincial Secretary said that by the Canada Act the Directors were apportioned thus—2 and 9; the Act before the House adopted the ratio 6 and 6.

The Hon. Mr. Henry remarked that with regard to the time to be specified for completing the organization of the Company, the term of four months had been originally understood as satisfactory.

The Hon. Mr. Johnston was understood to say that there had been neither understanding nor stipulation. The 'regulating clauses' were open to a Committee of the whole House for final disposal.

Mr. Annand would be glad to know whether the Bill in question contained a clause stipulating that should a Company not be organised within time to be specified, the Government Bills on the Table were to go into operation.

The Hon. Provincial Secretary made some remarks not distinctly audible in the gallery.

The Hon. Mr. Johnston said that for the information of the Hon member for the County of Halifax, he would state, the subject referred to by him had not been under the consideration of committee at all. He had no particular object in view in saying so much—it was merely to prevent misapprehension.

Hon. Mr. Henry understood the Hon. member for Annapolis to have, in direct terms assented to the condition expressed in the question put by the Hon. Member for the County of Halifax.

Mr. Johnson explained.

Mr. Marshall did not care who voted for the 'Alternative Bills'—he could not, without breach of honor, and he would not.

The fact is this—Mr. Johnson in course of the long and tedious debate previously to the bringing down of the minute of Council, which led to the nomination of the Special Committee which has just reported, made use of words in substance as follows:—'The Government has had two years in which to perfect their scheme, and so far, they have failed.—Give us six months to try ours, and then, if we fail, take the Government Bills.' Of course this meant

give us a trial, pass our Bills, and, if we can do nothing, then, in the session of 1854 take up the Government Bills and pass them if you can.]

Mr. Hall thought the discussion premature—however, he should vote for the alternative Bills.

Mr. B. Smith was understood to concur in the opinion, that if the company proposed, failed to go into operation within the period to be assigned, the provision should be made for the alternative Bills.

The Bill was ordered to be printed.

ROAD VOTES.—The House went into Committee of Supply and passed £25,000 for Roads and Bridges; and £7,000 for the Great Roads.

Several gentlemen hoped the peculiar clause of their counties would be taken into consideration.

Hon. J. W. Johnston suggested that no Great Road money would be required in Cumberland this year, as the Great Trunk Railroad was in contemplation.

Hon. P. Secretary.—Perhaps we can compromise the matter. Our Bill passed by the casting vote of the Speaker. Now, perhaps we can make this arrangement—you vote for my Railroad, and I'll vote for your Elective Council Bill.—Halifax Sun.

IMPORTANT FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The barque Corsair at Providence, from Mozambique, brings dates from Cape Town to the 4th January. The Cape Town Mail of the 4th, contains an account of a severe fight, in which 6,000 Basutos, armed-horsemen, were routed by about 100 British troops. The Chief Morhesh had agreed to deliver 10,000 head of cattle and 1000 horses as a fine for the depredations which had been committed on the Colonists. He however failed to comply with his engagement, and the Governor advanced into his territory to seize the cattle. The Basutos defended their property, and although the British at one time captured 30,000 head, they were compelled, to abandon all but about 6,000 head of cattle. Basutos, however, were completely overthrown, and the next day the chief sued for peace. The conflict lasted from morning until 8 o'clock in the evening.

The British loss was 38 killed and 15 wounded, whilst the loss on the other side was much greater.

FRIDAY'S MAIL.

This mail which was due on Saturday at noon, did not reach here until three o'clock this morning. The Head Quarters contains the Report of the Committee of both branches of the Legislature on Fisheries and Reciprocal Free Trade, which was presented to the House on Wednesday. The Editor speaks in praise of its tone and spirit, but we have not had time to peruse it. We shall make room for it in our next publication.

We give a few extracts from the Head Quarters.

We obtained by this mail the following letter from our correspondent:

FREDERICTON, March 17.

Dear Sir,

The Bill to legalise the Parish Officers elect for Newcastle, has passed the House and gone up the Council. Mr. Williston stated the grounds on which the Sessions refused to confirm the Bill, but did not oppose the Bill. I think, however, that it was injudicious that any trouble was taken to justify the Sessions, as this and a letter written by Alex. Goodfellow, Esq., to George L. Hatheway, M. P. P., which he read caused a debate and upon explanations given by Kerr and Johnson there was a strong feeling evinced in no way complimentary to their worship, and Mr. Goodfellow had better have allowed this matter to be put right without showing that he has been mainly instrumental in creating the difficulty.

The Bill to amend the act for the creation of a Lock-up-House was committed. Johnson moved amendments, or rather additional sections providing that before the Sessions could proceed to order the assessment, a meeting of the persons liable to be assessed should be called, and the vote of a majority obtained in favor of it. This was supported by a Petition from many of the Freeholders; Kerr and Williston concurred, the Sessions passed. Johnson then moved a section providing that the vote should be taken by ballot, but though several members stated that they approved of this mode in principle, on this as on former occasions they opposed its application. Kerr, Williston, and Johnson voted for, and the Attorney General against, and it was lost in the house. The Bill with amendments passed and has gone to the Council. A Bill to incorporate the Church Society was committed yesterday, a lively and lengthy debate arose on a Section providing that the Constitution and Bye Laws might be altered into the mode provided for by the Constitution. Objection was taken by Gray that as the Constitution provided that no alteration should be made without the sanction of the Bishop the act should provide that at any time after 1855, a majority might amend without the sanction, and he moved an amendment to this effect, it was replied that as that Constitution had been made by the Society, and as they had asked this charter, we should not interfere with them; particularly as the Society did not

contain all the members of the Church, but those only who subscribed, and as a bequest had been made by the Chief Justice to that Society as organized it should not be altered in any manner—but that prescribed. The amendment was lost, I think 24 to 6 and the bill passed, Williston voting for the amendment, and the Attorney General and Johnson against it.

To-day a bill was committed by the Attorney General (not as a member of the Government) to compel the County Municipalities to pay the Clerks of the Peace and the Sheriffs' Salaries, not less than — He moved to report progress. Johnson moved in amendment, a postponement for three months, but upon its being stated that the Attorney General wished to examine the bill, progress was reported, and a select committee appointed, who met and prepared a report, that the bill is unnecessary. A bill will be introduced to amend the Municipal Law, by providing that the vote to accept or refuse it, be taken in the different parishes instead of the shire town. This is required. The Carleton Municipality is said to work well, and I have been promised some copies of their proceedings, which are being published, and I will send one when received. I fear the provincial accounts will not turn out very satisfactory—the Government have issued warrants for sums not appropriated by the Legislature, and one for painting headlands in the Bay of Fundy, when the grant was twice refused by the house last winter. The Provincial Secretary has promised a financial statement of Provincial affairs, and upon the application of Johnson, a statement of the condition of the Provincial Savings Bank. I doubt if there are two men in the Province who know what are our liabilities or assets, and it is quite impossible for a committee to make any satisfactory report on the accounts, from the manner in which they are laid before the house. You may hear from me again on this subject. FIDES.

John C. Allen, Esq., was again re-elected, on Monday last, by a unanimous vote, to the Mayoralty of the City of Fredericton, for the ensuing year.

We are bound to acknowledge the House is not getting on with its work so rapidly as it promised at the start. More 'Progress' is reported than 'made'. Now, marking time ain't marching.

Another of the fathers of the community has been taken from us by death, in the person of Wm. B. Phair, Esq. Mr. Phair was long and favorably known as the former Post Master of this City, and was always esteemed as a vigilant, correct, and courtly public officer.—Head Quarters.

AUCTIONS.

Extensive Sale of Dry Goods,

At the "GLASGOW HOUSE," Commercial Building, Chatham, Miramichi.

Will be sold by Public Auction, without reserve, on MONDAY, 21st March instant, the Remainder of MR RYAN'S

STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF
Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vestings, Drills, Orleans, Coburgs, Luster, and Lama Cloths, Delaines, Printed Calicoes, Long and square Shawls in Wool, Light and Dark printed Cashmere, Indiana, Buzell, &c. Muslins, Laces, Netts, Collars, Habit Shirts, Chemisettes, black Crapes, Lace, Veils, Stockings, Gloves, Ribbons, Flowers, &c.

Ready Made Clothing.

Cloth, Tweed, Plush and Glazed Caps, Scotch Bonnets, Ladies' Felt and Colored Straw Bonnets, Corded Skirts, Silk and span Pocket and Neck Handkerchiefs, plain and fancy Albert and Opera Ties; Braces, Boots and Shoes, Umbrellas, Flannels, White Cottons, Scotch, Hollands, Linens, Casbahs, Silesias, Glazed Linings, Striped Shirts, Apron Checks, Buttons, Thread, small Wares &c. &c.

As the above GOODS are all of late importation from Britain and elsewhere, parties in the trade and others will find it their interest to attend, as the sale will be positive, and great bargains may be expected.

TERMS—Sums not exceeding £10, Cash over £10, and upwards a credit of 3 months by approved Joint Notes.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, noon, and to continue each day until the whole is disposed of.

W. A. LETSON, Auctioneer.
Chatham, Miramichi, March 11, 1853.

To be sold at Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the Fifteenth day of APRIL next, at twelve o'clock, noon, at the Store of Messrs. GERRARD, BANKER & Co., Douglastown, in the County of Northumberland, for payment of the Debts of the late JOHN SKID, late of the Parish of Glenelg, in the said County. Farmer, deceased, in consequence of a deficiency of the personal estate of the deceased, for that purpose, pursuant to a License obtained from the Surrogate Court of the said County. All that

Piece or Parcel of Land,

situate on the south side of the Napan River, in the said Parish of Glenelg, known as the upper part of lot number sixteen, granted to Philip Bimmer, extending in front twenty four rods, being the land on which the said John Skid resided at the time of his death.
RICHARD HURCONSON, Administrator.
Newcastle, 10th March, 1853.