

groupe men together wdefe they can work with the strength of many, and the will of one man. First, he must learn to think. Every piece of machinery must first run through somebody's head, before it can run in anybody's mill. The man thinks the railroad, before it runs.

(To be Continued.)

Communications.

THE VAPOUR BATH.

On limpid water, thou shalt be my theme,  
In frozen crystals, or in vapoury steam;  
Thy varied beauties far surpass the gleams  
That from the diamond usher forth in streams,  
As the great Sun its rays upon it pour  
Spreading its beauty which it has in store.  
Where'er our eyes o'er hills or valleys stray  
We see thy beauties in clouds, or brooks, or spray;  
From the wild cascade to the placid stream,  
From glacial ice to high pressed scalding steam,  
The crystal snow in purity we see,  
Carpeting the earth beneath the silvered tree,  
Whose branching beauty glitters in the sun,  
Claiming the gaze its loveliness has won.  
Oh! who could look at morn, at eve, or noon,  
On purling brooks, and hear their bubbling tone,  
As o'er its pebbly bed in gurgling tone,  
Forming its music in silence and alone;  
And as the trout beneath its bosom plays,  
The musing angler meditative strays;  
Oh, who could look and feel his spirit dead,  
Feel no emotions as he onward tread;  
See the green leaves on hanging branches droop,  
Laving their tops as gracefully they stoop,  
Sipping moist nourishment from the trembling stream,  
Whose curling water plays with every beam  
Of Sol's bright majesty. Now this brook  
Has grown  
By countless others that mingle into one,  
Forming a river whose waters heave along,  
Beneath the boat, the barge, and sailor's song,  
Now the great ocean swallows its rolling tides,  
Drinking its waters like Time its children hides.  
Yonder we see the lofty iceberg float,  
The waters kiss it in dancing foaming sport,  
Its lofty pinnacle high unto clouds extends,  
While base down deep with ocean's foam contends.  
Now o'er the waves, hark, what a rushing noise,  
Each wave reflects, and with each foam it toys,  
Plays with the spray and joins the solar beam  
It is the high music of powerful pent up steam,  
Rumbling and dashing, thundering o'er the waves,  
A darkened mass whose sides the billow laves,  
On! on! it drives, and steam its mass propels,  
Wild! wild! its music wide o'er the ocean swells.  
Oh, steam, thou'st turned the heads of all this age,  
In aqueous vapour who does not engage?  
Steam Boats and Mills, steam Baths and steam propellers,  
Form of this age the vast and mighty pillars.  
Oh Health! thou idol, beggars and kings to thee  
Become thy worshippers and equally try to flee,  
And being seek their ills to drive away,  
In aqueous vapours, which round their bodies play:  
Delightful remedy!—so mild, so soft and calm,  
Clearing the system's ills with magic charm,  
Chasing disease whose inroads have destroyed  
The bloom of health, and with the vitals toyed.  
See the swelled joints stiff with Rheumatic pain,  
And indigestion with all its sickly train,  
Headaches and shiverings with chilly Influenza,  
You sneeze so much you're nearly in a phrenzy;  
With husky Coughs and Colds, and bad Catarrh,  
Engage with man and make perpetual war.  
How soon they conquer, and soon he prostrate lies—  
Beneath their weapons, and owns their power and dies,  
Unless he seeks the pleasantness of steam  
To cure those ills and his lost power redeem,  
From grasping death whose mantle is the grave.  
Oh seek in steam, ye who would like to save  
Your shattered bodies and your gouty bones,  
Seek in its vapour ease for all your groans.

LACONICUM.

To the Editor of the Gleaner.  
Sir—I observe in your last paper, that A. Goodfellow has appeared as the champion and defender of the late Act of the Sessions; and no doubt the public will be gratified with the logical and masterly manner in which he has put forth his vindication. He sets out with an Essay on Education, and proves by the whole tenor of his remarks, the gratification he feels in knowing that there is one person in the Lower District able to defend the rights of himself and his friends from unjust tyranny—this your correspondent gravely calls talent "applied to the worst of purposes." If your correspondent had never exerted talent in a worse cause than in asserting the rights and privileges of the people against arbitrary power, proud might be

his position at this day in possessing their confidence and support. It is the publication of the simple truth—an ungarished statement of facts, that has given your correspondent so much offence. He feels that through his agency the mischief has occurred, and because he cannot deny the facts, he brings in a lot of collateral matter which does not affect the question. I do not undertake to follow him through all his deviations and windings, but will briefly notice some of them.

Does he ask why the people hailed the passing of the Parish Act as a boon? It was because some of the Magistrates instead of acting with the people, are forward on all occasions to oppose them, and disregard their wishes. What can better exemplify the necessity of such an act than the late supposed catch of the Sessions? It is not necessary to dispute that the Parish of Newcastle has been divided into Districts for 30 years, only A. Goodfellow should remember the time he was appointed Commissioner for the Upper, as well as the Lower District. The people of the Upper District did not approve of the appointment, and raised an objection on the ground that there were persons fully capable in their own District, to one of whom the appointment should have been given. At that time A. Goodfellow contended that the Parish had never been divided into Districts. But, be this as it may—surely the people of the Parish may, if they please, divide the Parish into Districts for the convenience of appointing their Officers, instead of requiring all to attend at one place. It is sufficient to say that the division is recognized by the whole Parish, and under this arrangement, have the Parish Officers been appointed for the last three years.

Your correspondent asks why the people of the different districts unite in making these appointments? It is to prevent any difficulty at the general meeting as stated above—a difficulty which A. Goodfellow endeavored to make on one occasion when he was outvoted 2 to 58.

Let us now examine A. Goodfellow's statement in regard to the Assessments—in 1852 the following Assessments were made:  
A. Goodfellow on property £500 £1 11 6  
On income 0 15 0

£2 6 6  
A. Russell senr. on property £800 2 9 6  
Rate Payer on property £500 1 11 6  
Jas. Russell senr. on property £450 1 9 6

This is sufficient for my purpose, and but ill accords with your Correspondent's statement, namely, 'I have been higher assessed than any other individual in the District for many years past, and in 1851 nearly as much as Rate Payer and his friends.' As to the notice of the different meetings, the objection of your correspondent on this ground, is a mere subterfuge, it has been made by no one else, and comes with an ill grace from your correspondent, who shews that he was quite aware of the meetings, and that on one occasion at least, he received a written and particular notice. But did the people generally attend—at the last meeting there were thirty one rate payers present from the upper or Miramichi part of the District, and as regards the number from Bartibogue, we will take the statement of A. Goodfellow, 'that young and old, lame &c., were in attendance, and apparently had been mustered for some great contest, if I was to judge from the number and age of many of them,' this at least shews that there was a general notice, and that the Rate Payers felt an interest in meeting together.

The preliminary meeting in 1851, spoken of by your correspondent, as convened by James Hay, Senr, was convened by A. Goodfellow, himself, and under his own hand writing, which was read by Rate Payer, and the statement made by James Hay, Senr, in reference to this meeting was that A. Goodfellow said that he would have a meeting of his own. Well he had this meeting at which 4 or 5 attended—and some of these would not sign the paper of appointments prepared by A. Goodfellow; and now he would insinuate that the failure of it was owing to the falsehood and cunning of Rate Payer. He makes this statement, however, cautiously, by saying it is only as he was informed. But whether A. Goodfellow connived with A. Goodfellow to make this statement, to enable your correspondent to put it in print, we are not informed. A paper was carried round, but not by Rate Payer, to some who were not at the meeting which ran thus,—"The undersigned, though not present at the meeting, approve of the appointments, &c." A. Goodfellow also took a paper which ran in substance—"We being present at a meeting, approve of the appointments as prepared by A. Goodfellow." When in fact the persons requested to sign were not present. Where lies the falsehood and cunning?

A. Goodfellow says truly, that he attended the general meeting at Newcastle, and was not allowed to be heard, because as he would have us believe—the whole Parish was combined against him. Well if he will have it so, let it be believed, and we have a fair test of his popularity. The opposition A. Goodfellow received, was not from your correspondent, his aids and abettors, nor from minors and others who had no right there, but from respectable Rate Payers; and if the truth must be told, A. Goodfellow himself was the only person present who had no business there, he being a defaulter for his rates—this objection was made at the meeting, and it was only by courtesy that he was suffered to speak at all.

A. Goodfellow does not say there was anything wrong in Rate Payer's account exhibited at the meeting in 1852, only the spelling

was so very shocking. That the public may judge of this severe censure, I beg the favor of you, Mr Editor, to publish the identical account with all its defects.

The undersigned, Commissioner of the lower district of the Parish of New Castle doth hereby certify that all the persons liable to work within the said district have either worked paid their commutation or fines or been prosecuted for the same as the law directs with the exception of the persons excused.

Statement of money expended—

Contract to James Lynch	No 1	£3 10 0
Do Isaac McLoud	2	5 0
John Travis	3	1 6 0
Dennis McMachan	4	1 15 0
Do Do	5	1 0 0
Edward McMachan	6	3 0 0
Michael Conel	7	12 0
Do Do	8	1 0 0
John Agan	9	3 8 0
Robert Innis	10	19 10
James Lynch	11	1 12 0
Michael Conel	12	18 6
Martin Loins	13	10 0
Balance on hand paid to County treasurer		1 0 11
		£20 15 3

Cr.

Statement of money received

Amount received from Alexr Russell late Commisour per order session	4	8 10 6
Donald McDonald 7s 6d Ranald McDonald 6s 3d		13 9
James Harris 5s Robert Innes 3s 9d John Stronach 1s 3d		10 0
John Innes 5s James Innes 5s Alexr Innes 5s		15 0
George Innes 5s James Grant 5s William Polard 5s		15 0
Alexander Goodfellow 6s 3d David Goodfellow 6s 3d		12 6
James Goodfellow 2s 6d John Milne 7s 6d William Logie 10s		1 0 0
John Gordin 7s 6d William Gordin 7s 6d Robert Wall 5s		1 0 0
James Hay senr. 7d John Hay 6s 3d James Hay Junr 6s 3d		13 1 6
Peter Hay 5s James Russell sinr 2s 6d Martin Loins 5s		12 6
John Russell 5s Francis Russell 5s David McCurdy 6s 3d Alexander McDermion 5s		11 3
John Norman 7s 6d William Hay 5s Timothy Carey 5s		17 6
George Stuart 5s James McIntosh 5s James McGines 5s		15 0
William Carey 2s 6d Michael Maloney 5s		7 6
Jeremiah Hagerdy 5s Thomas Brinnin 5s		10 0
Alexr Stuart 5s John Stuart 2s 6d Peter Menderson 5s		12 6
David Sevoy 5s Peter Nolin 5s James McCarty 5s		15 0
James Lynch 5s Robert Travis 2s 6d Peter Wallis 5s		12 6
Stephen Dinaher 5s John Manderson 5s John Dowed 5s		15 0
John Creighton 5s John McMachan 5s Patrick O'Rook 5s		15 0
James Nugent 5s James Barry 6s 3d Thomas Barry 3s 9d		15 0
Patrick Neligan 5s James Look 5s Alexr Russell senr 10s		1 0 0
Alex Russell 6s 3d Andrew McLoud 5s John Travas 5s		16 3
		£20 15 3

No persons prosecuted.  
List of persons excused By order of Justices Goodfellow & McDonald  
John Stronach all but one day  
James Stronach

Newcastle 14th December 1852  
William Russell Commissioner Lower District  
[The Printer has followed the manuscript as near as he could, in spelling and in form.]

This is the same account that was declared by the meeting to be most satisfactory, and to which there was not one dissenting voice. It was also stated that in former years they knew not what became of their money. But however imperfect this account may be, I should not be afraid to compare it with the original manuscript of A. Goodfellow, even as regards the spelling, and I dare him to publish the identical manuscript as to the spelling. I will only add that the Grand Jury of the County, took the following notice of a copy of this same account: Newcastle, Lower District, Wm. Russell, Commissioner, his return is most satisfactory.

I may inform your Correspondent that the writer of Rate Payer, is not P. M. Newcastle, nor yet Mis J. H. Chatham, and if A. Goodfellow had received the assistance of that lady on the present, as on former occasions, his strictures about spelling, would probably not have been made, or a mistake of a year in a Case trial before him.

As regards the mode of Ballot stated by A. Goodfellow, it must be evident, that one man would not request another to ballot for him, unless he had confidence in that other, and A. Goodfellow seems to be greatly offended that only one person requested him to Ballot for him.

Now then as to these dreadful bottles—this mountain of a mole hill. How true it is that a drowning man will catch at a straw—and an unscrupulous person anxious to carry a point, what specious pretenses and insinuations will they put forth. But since A. Goodfellow, (failing all other expedients to justify himself) has thought proper to bring this trivial matter before the public, let the whole truth be told. The meeting in

question, was held at a tavern (the usual place,) and previous to the meeting, a pint of gin and a pint of brandy was called for, (and more than this were not called for.) It is also true notwithstanding the numbers present, these bottles were removed with part of their contents in them. But let us have both sides of the picture. A Goodfellow had also a meeting at the same place, at which four, at most five were present, and on that occasion half a pint of gin and half a pint of rum were called for. I do not say that any great crime was committed, but surely the latter quantity would be more likely to intoxicate five persons; than the former would sixty persons. Let not those who live in glass houses throw stones. If I were to attempt to beggar description with any scene of the kind, I should not chuse the evening in question. I saw nothing on that occasion that would beggar description, or beggar any one. If Mr Goodfellow will call on Rate Payer, he will impart to him some information that would suit that description. I was in my own house before 12 o'clock, and more than this for the present I desire not to say. A RATE PAYER.  
Lower District, 2nd March, 1853.

TO OBSERVER.

JAMES A. PIERCE, Esq.  
Sir—Looking over your Gleaner of the 14th instant, I saw an article over the signature of Observer, I believe that it is the third, and had the last been as harmless as the two first, I should not have troubled you, but as the one now more immediately under consideration is likely to mislead those who may not have the means whereby to judge of the correctness of his statements, I shall point out such mistakes, I think, as will satisfy your readers, of the whole of his articles. He has appealed to the Province Act, I shall do the same, and to the Journals of the House of Assembly, which is of course the best authority that can be produced in such cases—and I would most respectfully call the attention of the public to the authority I shall produce, that they may judge for themselves, for such unblushing falsehoods I never have seen sent forth to the world. He pretends to inform the public, but I think it will be found that he has endeavoured to mislead. If you see a felony committed you would say stop thief: if wilful falsehood is circulated, you would naturally say, stop liar.

Now for a refutation of his assertions. He says, 'just take up the Acts of the Province, and see the nice string of well paid officials, out of the people's money, about and in the Government: I shall give a few of them.' To the Chaplain of the Council in General Assembly, the sum of twenty five pounds. To the Chaplain of the House of Assembly, twenty-five pounds. The Chaplains of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly only get twenty pounds each. See Acts of Assembly, cap. 12, page 14, for 1851. Your correspondent says that 'the Sargeant at Arms in the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, get 20s per day during the session.' I say they only get 15s per diem during the session. See same authority and same page. He says 'the Door Keepers attending the Legislative Council and Assembly get the sum of 12s 6d per day each, during the session.' I say they only get 10s each, per diem. See same authority and same page. He says 'the Messengers attending the Council and Assembly get the sum of 10s each per day, during the session.' I say they only get 7s 6d per diem. See same authority same page. He says 'the Provincial Treasurer gets £500. I say he gets only £500. See same authority, page 25. He says 'the Solicitor General gets £600.' I say he only gets £230 15 4. See Journals of the House of Assembly, 1852, page 51, Casual Revenue account. He says 'the Auditor General and Receiver General get £600. I say they only get £346 3 0. See same authority and page.

Now, I have neither time or inclination to follow this writer through all his misstatements, I think that if any one will take the trouble to look at the authority I have given, they at least will expect of him to produce sufficient proof to support his assertions, otherwise I should hope he will try and keep his own office pure, before he attempts to impeach every body who holds office.

Your correspondent is more to be pitied than otherwise, because it is very seldom you find any one willing without some show of truth, but I fear he has forgot; that there is any such thing as truth. I fear his mind is disordered. He is well known. He, it would appear, is a friend to the Judges, and no enemy to the Postmasters: dislikes Vote by Ballot: would have a public man do the duty for the honor of the thing, except the Judges and the Postmasters, who are worked to death, and no one to help them.

You will perceive that I have taken no notice of any of his charges but these that can be proved wilfully wrong by the best proof.

I am yours, truly,  
A READER.  
Chatham, February 17, 1853.

QUESTIONS FOR SOLUTION.

Seven persons purchased a Grindstone of 60 inches diameter, but disagreeing about the part each was to use of it, they agreed to have it made into seven small ones of equal size as large as it would make. What was the diameter of each? Solution required.

What two numbers must I take,  
Whose sum and product 75 will make,  
That the difference of their squares as ma be seen

To equal three hundred and fifteen.  
Solution required. T.