

Mr. Erskine—Will you give the goodness to the solution to "Euler's" Algebraical query in the next number of your widely diffused journal. It is as follows, viz:
By the last equation, $x^2 + 2x = 444$, and by the last, $x^2 + 2x = 444$, divided by $x - 2$, the quotient is $x + 2$, and the remainder is 444, therefore, $x + 2 = 444$, this cleared of x , $2 = 444 - x$, and by dividing 444 by 2 , we find $x = 222$, and by substituting in the other equation, $x^2 + 2x = 444$, we find $x = 222$, and by comparing x with y , we find $y = 222$, and by substituting in the other equation, $x^2 + 2x = 444$, we find $x = 222$, and by comparing x with y , we find $y = 222$, which are the values of the numbers required.

A typographical error, x should be z . Speaking of errors, Mr. Editor, for the information of your subscribers, and the public in general, I have to state the following:
The first question in Mr. Ostrander's Arithmetic is erroneously solved; yet he is no mean number on the subject. It is the best Yankee work I've seen on the science; but his demonstration of this sum is wrong, his method is wrong, and therefore the answer is wrong.
Now, what Mr. Euler is pleased to look into it, and give through the medium of your literary paper, to both master and scholar, the true answer, and the right method of doing it. The question reads thus:
I drop a ball from Jackson's bridge, its height above the stream to tell, a pendulum, two feet in length, made six vibrations while it fell. Can you tell in numbers fairly show, how high this lofty bridge must be? And the stream that glides below? I am your humble servt. Mr. Editor, and the servant of the public, ALMASCANTHAR, Township of Kingston, Dec. 1, 1843.

From the Montreal Gazette.
Oratation has been called to the numerous casualties which have, within a short period, occurred to the craft engaged in our inland navigation between Kingston and Montreal. It appears to me that these accidents have been attended with the loss of human life, and the injury of the public, probably with the view of not injuring the character of the St. Lawrence route from the Great Lakes to the Ocean; but we can see good that can be reaped from such a calamity, while the evils that attend it are many and evident. The fact is, we are below par in the quantity of our inland navigation, damaged, or lost, between the upper country and this port, or rather between the St. Lawrence and Montreal, is alarmingly large; and instead of concealing the facts we ought to look them boldly in the face and seek a remedy. When we consider how much the prosperity of our country depends on our inland trade, it is remarkable that little pains have been taken in placing it under proper regulations. The cargoes of some of the barges are often in Montreal from Upper Canada are often equal in value to those of two or three inland-linerships leaving Quebec; yet nothing can be more certain than that many of the craft presented for inspection are in a state of the most worthless decay, and the consequence is the national expense, are wholly unnecessary. It is well known that in the course of the present month much inconvenience and loss have been sustained by our merchants, from having their ships in port waiting for produce to be landed, and for the cargo to be shipped, by the insufficient means of transport now in our inland waters; and the consequence is, in prices, freights, and insurance have been most serious. These matters can no longer be passed over in silence; the important interests involved in our inland trade demand that it should not be left to the mercy of the elements, and that the Government should take steps to call the attention of the Legislature to the facts connected with it. The present inefficient state of many of the barges, their tackle, and crews, and the manner of loading them; the system of towing and piloting; the prevailing custom of overloading the barges; all these have become more common since the discovery of the new Cedars channel;—these and many similar matters offer a field for Parliamentary investigation, and legislation based on it, which is absolutely necessary, should no longer be delayed. With this remark, we have the annexed list of casualties, on a portion of the St. Lawrence, within little more than one month, to tell their own tale:—

- Nov. 6.—Barge Disette No. 2, cargo 2829 bushels wheat, 20 bbls flour, 31 tierces pork, and 20 bbls ashes, wrecked at the Split Rock. Property partly saved; the rest an entire loss.
- Nov 5.—Barge Triton, cargo 557 bbls flour, 1567 bushels wheat, 66 bbls ashes, and 50 kegs butter, ran aground at Caughnawaga; unloaded and towed off; but ran aground again, and was lighted and got off, with loss of rudder.
- Nov. 14.—Disette No. 1, cargo 1859 bushels wheat, 69 bbls ashes, and 31 tierces beef, grounded in the Gallops and lighted off, and wrecked in the new Cedars channel. The boat and the greatest portion of the cargo entirely lost.
- Nov. 16.—Barge Clyde, cargo 1050 bbls flour, ran aground. Cargo unloaded and reshipped without loss.
- The PERPETUAL MOTION.—Upwards of thirty years ago, there lived in King street, Glasgow, two or three doors below the market, a very eccentric character, of the name of Richard Witherston. Richard had a very considerable share of humor—his eccentricities were the frequent offerings to the shrines of Bacchus. One fine afternoon in summer, he appeared in his breeches and waistcoat, wanting his shoes, jumping, and looking at the ground, and in a loud voice, he exclaimed, "I found it! my bread's baked! my bread's baked!" The people of the market immediately gathered about Richard, crying—"What's this Richey's what has he found?" "I've discovered the perpetual motion, ye'll ne'er see Richey Witherston scum the shafts of the angry god, a barrow, a ye're days again! Twenty thousand pound! twenty thousand pound! My bread's baked! I'm goun up to Lunon the morn."
- "Aye, Richey, that's fortunate; we wd like to see it!" "O, woe! I wd ye may see it, an' hear't too," said Richey; "it's our gods' wife's long-ye-gaen sax week, nicht an' day, an' it'll ne'er stop morn."
- CURE FOR A FOUNDERED HORSE.—As soon as you find your horse is foundered, bleed him in the neck, proportion to the greatness of the foundering. In extreme cases you may bleed him as long as he can stand up; then draw his head up, as common in drenching, and with a spoon put far back on his tongue strong salt until you get him to swallow one pint; be careful not to let him drink too much; then anoint around the edges of his hoofs with spirits of turpentine, and rub it well in an hour.
- A founder pervades every part of the system of a horse; the phlegm arrests it from the blood; the salt arrests it from the stomach and bowels; and the spirits of turpentine arrest it from the feet and limbs.
- Once, in a travel of 700 miles, foundered my horse three times, and I do not think that my journey was retarded more than one day by the misfortune, having in all the cases observed and practised the above prescriptions. I have known a foundered horse turned in at night on green feed; in morning he would be well, having been purged by the green feed.
- All founders must be attended to immediately. (South Western Farmer.)

The Queen has been pleased to order a canon of the Great Seal, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Lichfield to elect a Bishop of the same being void by the death of Dr. James Rowland, late Bishop thereof; and her Majesty has also been pleased to recommend to the said Dean and Chapter, John Loudale, Clerk, Bishop of Divinity, to be by them elected Bishop of the said see.

ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS DE NEMOURS.—On the 10th of Nov., the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, landed at Woolwich, and proceeded to Windsor Castle. Her Majesty received her royal and illustrious guests in the most warm and friendly manner, affectionately kissing Her Royal Highness, and proceeding with her hand-in-hand to the grand drawing-room, accompanied by the Duke de Nemours and the Prince Consort, and followed by the Royal attendants.

INDIA.
The Overland India mail brings intelligence from Bombay, to the 2nd inst. All the interest is now concentrated in a new harbor, for while there is no later news from China, and India is in general comparatively tranquil, there is a revolution in the Punjab. At Lahore, on the 19th September, the Maharajah Shere Singh was slain, and his son Purab Singh, and all the members of his family, were put to death. The murder of Shere Singh, his minister; and a child had been placed upon the throne. It may be remembered that our old ally, Runjeet Singh, died in June, 1839, and was succeeded by his son, Kurruck. On the death of Kurruck, his son, Nihal Singh, succeeded; but he was killed at his father's funeral. The throne was usurped by Shere Singh, who claimed to be a son of Runjeet; but he was generally considered illegitimate, as his mother gave birth to him during so protracted an absence of Runjeet, that his paternity was more than doubtful. Shere Singh was addicted to intemperance, and recent years, after a quarrel with his minister, Dhyant Singh, he somewhat humbled himself, in seeking reconciliation, and endured the further humiliation of a lecture on his habitual vice; which he promised to reform. Latterly, Dhyant had been observed to be very discontented; and it is supposed that he was jealous of the favour shown to Nihal Singh, an European officer in the Maharajah's service.

The murder took place in the approved fashion of Asiatics: Ajeet Singh shot Shere Singh through the head, the ball having entered his right temple.

General Ventura and his party attacked the murderer; but being opposed by a powerful body of troops were defeated. Ajeet Singh cut up the Maharajah's body, placed his head on a spear, and on entering the town met Prince Purab Singh's sardars, who immediately attacked, and the Prince killed. The place was taken, and Dulleep Singh, the only remaining son of Runjeet Singh, a lad ten years old, proclaimed to the throne. The treasury was thrown open, and the troops paid up their arrears of pay; every child and all of Shere Singh's and Prince Purab Singh's wives were then brought out and murdered; among the rest one of Shere Singh's sons, only born the previous evening. Ventura escaped.

Six hundred men were slaughtered on both sides.

The population of the territory subject to Maharajah is estimated at 4,000,000; its revenue, £2,000,000 or £2,500,000 sterling, with £40,000,000 accumulated in the treasury. The new outbreak of course excited the greatest interest in India, and the "annexation" of the territory is already discussed.

At Gwalior and in the Bandelouk, matters were comparatively quiet; though there was much uneasiness and incertitude.

Scinde also was tranquil; the periodical innovations having prevented all military movements, and the cooler weather materially benefited the health of the troops. Shere Mahomed, the most refractory of the Amerees, was supposed to be in the hills near Candahar; the Murrees not having espoused his cause so readily as he hoped.

From Cabul the reports grow more conflicting than ever. One is, that Dost Mohammed had opened a friendly correspondence with the British Government; another that he had threatened the King of Bokhara with an expedition to recover Turkestan to the kingdom of Cabul; a third, that he contemplated a movement to recover Peshawar, while the Punjab was in confusion; and it is said that the Ghilziees and other tribes disputed his authority near home. Sujter Jung, the son of Shah Sujah, had escaped from prison at Candahar.

EXTENSIVE SYSTEM OF ROBBERY.
From the Bombay Times.
For many years past the strongest suspicion has existed that the enormous amount of depositions committed on the transfer of goods from the shipping to the shore, could only be accounted for by some deep laid and widely organized scheme of plunder; and from time to time rumors were that such an organization did actually exist, to an extent scarcely to be imagined. Some three years since, a foreigner, a German we believe, when on his death bed, confessed with deep remorse that he for some time had been a partner in a confederacy, but his deposition was too confused and indistinct to lead to any practical beneficial result.

About the beginning of March last, two natives waited upon Mr. Howell, superintendent of Bunders, describing themselves as part of a gang who had been carrying on a system of regular plunder against the shipping for two years previous. They complained of ill treatment, and offered to give information as to the partners of their guilt. Having been taken before Mr. Speers, C. S., their depositions were written down, and a search warrant immediately granted to examine certain premises where large quantities of stolen goods were said to be contained. Either through double dealing, or by mistake, the police officers missed the right place; a small store only was ransacked, and a considerable amount of miscellaneous plunder got possession of.

It was detained at the custom house for a month, waiting claimants, and was then confiscated and sold. The authorities were now on the look out, and every precaution was taken to procure detection. When the universal vendity and corruption of the native police officers are considered, and it is remembered that there is an extent of harbor of nearly three miles, with above a hundred large British merchant ships, besides native craft, constantly landing and unloading at an anchorage nearly half a mile from shore, it is not wonderful that for a time inquiries proved futile. About the middle of July a man called at the office of a native newspaper, and offered to give a full account of the whole matter. He was referred to the police magistrates, and the result was that means were taken for seizing the leaders of the gang, with their books and papers, which was on the evening of the 21st July carried into effect.

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I never met a Pennsylvanian at a London dinner without feeling a disposition to seize and divide him; to bait his braver to one sufferer of handkerchiefs, and to shove him out of the window with his silver watch, Broadway rings, and the London Guide, which he always carries in his pocket. How such a man can act himself down at an English table without feeling that he owes two or three pounds to every man in company I am at a loss to conceive; he has no more right to eat with honest men than a parrot has to eat with clean men. If he has a particle of honor in his composition, he should shut himself up, and say, "I cannot mingle with you—I belong to a degraded people—I must hide myself—I am a plunderer from Pennsylvania."

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AMERICAN DEBT.
The new war and the people can never forgive us for having preceded them 300 years in civilization. They are prepared to enter into the most bloody wars with England, not on account of Oregon, or boundaries, or right of search, but because our clothes and carriages are better made, and because Bond-street beats Broadway. We do not enter into any arguments with him upon it; he did not, and never meant to say that the people of Great Britain would wish to force upon the people here an interpretation of Responsible Government different from that of the Member for Rimouski; if they chose to adopt that interpretation. Upon this point, he (Mr. Wakefield) would say, in his firm opinion, that should the people here be disposed to have a President they would have a liberty to do so, for the people of Great Britain were thoroughly disgusted with the continual struggle which had to be maintained here between the mother country and her offspring, with the enormous outlay and anxiety attending it. (Hear, hear.) If such was to be the Canadian view of the attributes of a Sovereign, the people of Great Britain would say, "Let us sever the ties of friendship,"—for they will consent that the Royal authority shall exist in this colony in as degraded a state as the Member for Rimouski wished it. He (Mr. Wakefield) felt convinced that when the Member for Rimouski made the stipulation he did, he believed that his Excellency would answer, "No, I cannot, will not consent to it. And this would be the view entertained of it in Great Britain." (Hear, hear, yes, no.) The Member for Rimouski was a party man, and he (Mr. Wakefield) had supported him as such and had strained a point to do it. Were it not intended to go forth that his Excellency had desired to stop legislation, he (Mr. W.) was sure the present moment would not have been chosen to resign, but that it would have been chosen for some weeks. He felt sure that his Excellency did not give an answer to the proposed address, as he would consider it unconstitutional. In deciding in this way, his Excellency would not be at issue with the Reformers of Upper Canada, but merely with certain individuals. Should the address be carried, an appeal must be made to the people, which, in Lower Canada particularly, would be a calamitous result. He (Mr. Wakefield) had rejoiced when the late Governor had determined upon admitting the French people to a fair share in the Government. This course was productive of tranquillity throughout this section of the country. In the country parts the people knew little or nothing of Responsible Government, but they desired it. Were they now to be deprived of it because his Excellency would not subscribe to the theory of the member for Rimouski on this point? The member for Rimouski would not object to being called an ambitious party man. He came into power under Sir C. Bagot, not to carry out Responsible Government, as he had only five or six supporters. A cabinet could, therefore, easily have been formed without him. It was thus the French Canadian, having been called to a share in the Government, felt themselves to a certain extent, bound to support him. He (Mr. Baldwin) only held a secondary position in the Government, and though it might be said that he despised the sweets of office, he was an ambitious party man, and his present position must be a gratifying one. Only a week ago he was in the rear; now, on account of the collision that had taken place, he had assumed the van. Were even a separation to take place, he (Mr. Wakefield) was sure that the Imperial Parliament would support the prerogative of the Crown. Was it to be supposed that the Governor, who had passed through public life honourably for forty years, would consent to prostitute the prerogative of the Crown, as he had been called upon to do? However he deplored the present state of things, future events could only decide what the result would be.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
DEBATE ON MR. PRICE'S MOTION.
(Continued.)
MR. HICKES.—This was precisely the same question that was agitated in 1836, in Sir F. Bond Head's time. The Bill for the Independence of Parliament be considered an answer to the charge of making patronage suit party purposes. He would admit that his Excellency ought to be allowed to use his discretion with regard to appointments, but did not see how asking the advice of his Council would enable him to do so. He would show the evil that would arise from appointments being indiscriminately bestowed. A gentleman of respectability who had come out from England with letters of recommendation, was nearly having the appointment at the part of Hamilton, against the wishes of the merchants, who had known Sir Charles Bagot in Prussia, came out with similar expectations. This, he (Mr. Hines) would say, was an injustice to the people of this colony. With reference to the appointment of Clerk of the Peace in the District of—(the person upon whom it was conferred was connected with Orange lodges, which made the introduction of the Bill to suppress them a mere delusion. He would conclude by saying, that principles ascertained by the Ministry, that principles antagonistic to their's were entertained by the Head of the Government; they could not in honour continue to hold office.

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AMERICAN DEBT.
The new war and the people can never forgive us for having preceded them 300 years in civilization. They are prepared to enter into the most bloody wars with England, not on account of Oregon, or boundaries, or right of search, but because our clothes and carriages are better made, and because Bond-street beats Broadway. We do not enter into any arguments with him upon it; he did not, and never meant to say that the people of Great Britain would wish to force upon the people here an interpretation of Responsible Government different from that of the Member for Rimouski; if they chose to adopt that interpretation. Upon this point, he (Mr. Wakefield) would say, in his firm opinion, that should the people here be disposed to have a President they would have a liberty to do so, for the people of Great Britain were thoroughly disgusted with the continual struggle which had to be maintained here between the mother country and her offspring, with the enormous outlay and anxiety attending it. (Hear, hear.) If such was to be the Canadian view of the attributes of a Sovereign, the people of Great Britain would say, "Let us sever the ties of friendship,"—for they will consent that the Royal authority shall exist in this colony in as degraded a state as the Member for Rimouski wished it. He (Mr. Wakefield) felt convinced that when the Member for Rimouski made the stipulation he did, he believed that his Excellency would answer, "No, I cannot, will not consent to it. And this would be the view entertained of it in Great Britain." (Hear, hear, yes, no.) The Member for Rimouski was a party man, and he (Mr. Wakefield) had supported him as such and had strained a point to do it. Were it not intended to go forth that his Excellency had desired to stop legislation, he (Mr. W.) was sure the present moment would not have been chosen to resign, but that it would have been chosen for some weeks. He felt sure that his Excellency did not give an answer to the proposed address, as he would consider it unconstitutional. In deciding in this way, his Excellency would not be at issue with the Reformers of Upper Canada, but merely with certain individuals. Should the address be carried, an appeal must be made to the people, which, in Lower Canada particularly, would be a calamitous result. He (Mr. Wakefield) had rejoiced when the late Governor had determined upon admitting the French people to a fair share in the Government. This course was productive of tranquillity throughout this section of the country. In the country parts the people knew little or nothing of Responsible Government, but they desired it. Were they now to be deprived of it because his Excellency would not subscribe to the theory of the member for Rimouski on this point? The member for Rimouski would not object to being called an ambitious party man. He came into power under Sir C. Bagot, not to carry out Responsible Government, as he had only five or six supporters. A cabinet could, therefore, easily have been formed without him. It was thus the French Canadian, having been called to a share in the Government, felt themselves to a certain extent, bound to support him. He (Mr. Baldwin) only held a secondary position in the Government, and though it might be said that he despised the sweets of office, he was an ambitious party man, and his present position must be a gratifying one. Only a week ago he was in the rear; now, on account of the collision that had taken place, he had assumed the van. Were even a separation to take place, he (Mr. Wakefield) was sure that the Imperial Parliament would support the prerogative of the Crown. Was it to be supposed that the Governor, who had passed through public life honourably for forty years, would consent to prostitute the prerogative of the Crown, as he had been called upon to do? However he deplored the present state of things, future events could only decide what the result would be.

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