

more melancholy fate awaited Lieutenant-General Matthews, who had been taken by the tyrant's troops at Bednors. This unfortunate officer was put in irons, and had not been long in captivity when he learned that orders had been given to his jailors to poison him. For some time the love of life struggled with the gnawing pangs of hunger. At length, in weariness and despair, he partook of the poisoned food and died. Sixteen of his officers were also poisoned with the milk of the cocoa-nut tree.

(To be Continued.)

Communications.

To the Editor of the Gleaner,

SIR.—In April last I had occasion to have inserted in the Gleaner two Problems requiring solutions; but as no solutions have appeared, and so much having been said concerning the Problems (some saying that it was impossible to solve them, and others that I could not solve them myself) I have come to the conclusion of giving the solutions, and beg the favour of your columns for the purpose. Yours, &c. &c. P. F.

FIRST ALGEBRA.

What two numbers must I take,
Whose sum and product 75 will make;
That the difference of their squares may be seen;
To equal Three hundred and fifteen?

Solution.—Now by putting x equal the greater number, and y equal the less, we have by the conditions of the question x plus y plus xy equal 75, and x squared minus y squared equal 315. And by proceeding with these two Equations according to any of the common methods, and exterminating x we get the Biquadratic Equation y fourth power, more twice y cubed, more 315 times y squared, more 780 times y equal 5210.

To find the value of x take all the possible positive divisors of 5310 which are 1. 2. 3. 5. 6. 9. 10. 15. 30. 45. 59. 90. 118. 177. 354. 531. 590. 885. 1062. 1770. 2655. and 5310. It is quite evident that the value of y must be one of these divisors, that is if it be a positive whole number, I therefore find that the number 3 will suit the Equation; therefore y equal 3, and by substituting 3 for y in the first Equation we get x plus 3 plus $3x$ equal 75, or $4x$ equal 75 minus 3 equal 72 and x equal 18. Therefore 18 and 3 are the numbers required.

QUESTION SECOND—BY PRACTICE.

At 22.2' Shillings per Cwt., how many hundreds will £529 17 6 purchase.

Now as the price 22 and two ninth's Shillings is equal to 22s. 2 2-3. And taking the amount £529 17 6 and reducing it to the form of Cts. Qrs. and lbs., by dividing the shillings by 5s., and the pence by 2 1-7d. we get 529 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lbs., and as the excess above a pound in the price is 2.2' shillings which is 1-10 of the whole price; I deduct from 529 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lbs. the 1-10 of itself, and the remainder 476 cwt. 3 qrs 15 2-5 lbs. is the quantity that the given amount will purchase at 22s. 2-3 d. per cwt.

N. P.—Any persons wishing more clear Solutions of the above Problems, may apply to me at any time.

P. FLANAGAN.

Chatham, Oct 9, 1857.

Shippegan, October 3, 1857.

On the night of Saturday the 26th ult., a most atrocious act of breaking the windows and sashes of St. John's Church was perpetrated by some miscreants residing here, and efforts are being made to bring the guilty parties to Justice. I thought our late calamity in July would have been ample warning to our inhabitants to have more of the fear of God before their eyes than to make attack upon His House, where recently public worship had been offered up by the Revd. C. F. Street, for the well-being and benefit of the poor Widows and Orphans now in affliction. It may be just as well to inform the inhabitants of Shippegan and elsewhere, that great interest has been taken in behalf of the sufferers by members belonging to this Church, who consider the smashing of the windows of their Church but a poor reward or thanks for their benevolent services. As I am appointed a Committee to distribute the articles here, I shall recommend to the Committee in Miramichi to withhold everything intended for Shippegan until its inhabitants put the Church in proper repair again or bring forward the guilty parties, as I have every reason to believe that there are many who know them, and think it a praiseworthy feat. This is the third time the Church has been attacked in the same manner. Twenty-five shillings was paid last year for glass, besides other repairs it got for damage done it by these worthless miscreants. I fully hope the inhabitants will take the hint and put the Church in repair, it will only amount to their own subscription in full toward the relief of the Widows and Orphans.

J. D.

Smuggled Rum—Duty Paid.

JUST RECEIVED.

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF LIQUORS,
consisting of—BRANDY, RUM, GIN and WINE, together with an excellent assortment of

DRY GOODS—GROCERIES,

HATS and CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, &c., &c. which will be sold low for cash.

F. E. SWEENEY.

Newcastle, Sept 5, 1857.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI :

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1857.

TERMS.—New Subscribers Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, per annum, in all cases in advance. Old Subscribers 12s. 6d. in advance, or 15s. at the end of the year. We prefer the advance price, and as it effects a large saving, we hope soon to see all our subscribers avail themselves of it. To Clubs of five and upwards, to one address, Ten Shillings a year in advance.

This paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge, at Holloway's Pills and Ointment Establishment, 244 Strand, London, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

CENTRAL BANK AGENCY, CHATHAM.

Discount days TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, Hours for business from 10 to 3 o'clock. Notes for Discount to be lodged at the Bank before 3 o'clock, on the day immediately preceding the discount day.

SAVINGS' BANK.

Deposited October 6, 1857. £478 0 0
Withdrawn, including interest, 408 4 3

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

New Moon 17th, 5h 16m P. M. HIGH WATER.

11 S.	18th Sunday after Trinity.	11h 24m	—h—
12 M.		0 9	0 59
13 T.	General Brook killed 1812.	1 48	2 36
14 W.	Tycho Brahe died 1601.	3 15	3 44
15 Th		4 10	4 31
16 F.		4 52	5 10
17 S.		5 26	5 43

The above Tides having been calculated with regard to the moon's horizontal parallax and angular distance from the sun, will be found to be correct, due allowance being made at times for high winds and freshets. For Richibucto, subtract, 2h30m—Bathurst, 2h45m—Dalhousie, 2h50m from the above.

UNITED STATES.

OUR American exchanges are filled with doleful accounts of the Commercial distress which now pervades all portions of the Union. Bank after Bank has failed, and the last accounts inform us that all those institutions in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other places, have suspended payment. The Banks in New York and Boston are nobly holding out, and promptly meeting their liabilities. A number of old and respectable firms have been compelled to yield to the pressure. Much uneasiness is manifested respecting the destitution anticipated the approaching winter. We have made considerable extracts, which will enable our readers to form a pretty correct idea of the extent and effects of the panic. There is one cheering feature in the intelligence—the crops are abundant, and the papers are urging the holders of produce to place the same in the market at once, to realize the needful to meet their liabilities as well as to lower the exorbitant prices of the necessaries of life, which have by artificial means been raised far beyond their intrinsic value, and now bears heavily on the labouring classes.

THE CENTRAL AMERICA.

THE Specie lost on board this vessel, it is reported, will amount to \$3,000,000, the largest that has taken place in one vessel for 200 years. The noble conduct of Captain Herndon, has elicited strong marks of commendation from the Press generally. An effort is being made to procure funds to erect a monument to his memory, and also to bestow on his widow a pension. The Boston Courier thus remarks on the subject:

"It is fitting that such a man should receive some tribute of commendation from those who survive him. One of the touching incidents in the wreck of the Central America was the giving up of the first opportunity of safety to the women and children; the strong unselfishly preferring the weak, and in that trying hour recognizing the claims of helplessness and dependence. Let the women of America rear a monument to the memory of Lieutenant Herndon. Let it be no costly cenotaph: all such memorials are symbolical, and such a name needs not the aids of lavish architecture or showy sculpture. Let the amount of subscription asked from each one be so small that the poor man's wife or daughter may have the privilege of contributing to the fund. Let some plain shaft, or simple slab, be reared; and let the inscription say that he whom it commemorates died a brave man's death, obeying the sublime law of duty; and that for our sake, and not his, we thus honor a name which needs no memorial marble to save it from the touch of time."

THE BRITISH ARMY.

It is very currently reported that the greater part of the troops now in the North American Colonies, will soon be called on to proceed to India, to maintain British rule in that remote portion of the Globe. A hint has been thrown out by several Colonial Journals, that a large body of efficient troops could be raised in the Colonies, if sufficient inducements would be held out for that purpose. Several of the West India Governors, it appears, have notified the Home Authorities, that a body of 10,000 black soldiers could be raised in those Islands, men whose fidelity could be depended on, and who it was thought would be much better fitted for India warfare than any body of white men that could be raised. It is expected the proposition will be favourably entertained by the war department.

THE BRITISH IN INDIA.

THE French Press, generally speaking, has sympathised with the British in the sad disasters they have recently undergone in India. The Paris Constitutionnel, after devoting considerable space to the recital of the horrid butcheries perpetrated there on the women, children, and defenceless, pays the following tribute to the courage displayed, and the heroic manner in which they meet their untimely fate:

"If anything could soften the bitterness inspired by our sad news from India, it is assuredly the spectacle presented by the gallant men who have fallen victims to the rebellion, the dignity of the British character, and the admirable strength of the Anglo-Saxon race, which has performed so great a role in the history of the world, shone forth with splendour. Amongst the officers of revolted regiments there were many young men who, by their youth and inexperience, may have contributed to the events which have swept them away.—But they have wiped away all faults by the firmness, free from any ostentation, which they exhibited in late events. We have described more than one deed of heroism worthy of the admiration of posterity. In the midst of torments, and on the brink of the grave they have displayed that modest courage which characterises in our days the man ennobled by the influence of Christian civilisation. The cruelties of the murderers have only been equalled by the courage of the victims. A nation which loses such sons must doubtless bewail their martyrdom, but it has the right to be proud of them."

COUNTY CARLETON.

WE insert below the concluding admirable remarks made by Judge Wilmot in addressing the Grand Jury in the above-named County, at the recent sitting of the Supreme Court:

"His Honor then proceeded to comment upon the several cases which would come under the consideration of the jury, explaining the application of the law in each case. Observing that several of these cases were of an aggravated nature, he went on to say that he believed they were caused by other crimes which from their nature were not often brought into this Court. They could not name two crimes more fruitful of all other crimes than drinking and gambling. If they could but lift the curtain over the whole land, and view the scenes caused by drunkenness, what heart-broken mothers, what bereaved fathers would they see! What desolate homes, and what moaning of heart-rent parents did this dreadful course of drinking produce? And the other crime of gambling was leading young men of the noblest talents and prospects, men who could, if they choose, attain the very highest positions, step by step to the brink of the terrible precipice. Even men who had not the excuse of youth followed this debasing habit. Was there no beauty in propriety? Was there no force in the precepts of the Gospel? Was there no delight in holiness? That these things should be so. He could not understand it; it was a riddle he could not solve, that men should practice these crimes to their own ruin, and to the wounding of the hearts of those dear to them. There was another class of crimes which of late had become prevalent. They had all heard of, in other countries, gigantic frauds committed by men in places of trust, and standing high in the community.—These frauds were induced by a reckless living beyond their means, and a haste to get rich which was but another species of gambling.—The desire of show, of display, also aided in leading men into these crimes. The first step was taken; it could not be recalled; but step by step these men were led to heap crime upon crime, until their frauds rose to gigantic dimensions. It was a duty incumbent upon every man to try to live within his means."

NOVA SCOTIA.

OUR neighbours in the city of Halifax have recently had a busy time of it in appointing their civic officers. Henry Pryor, Esq., has been elected Mayor by a majority of 97 over A. Scott, Esq., who had filled the situation for two years.

CANADA AND NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAYS.

WE clip the annexed paragraph from the Quebec Chronicle of Sept. 26. We heartily respond to the wish expressed by the Editor—that the junction with New Brunswick, by railroad will speedily be a reality. Much has been said and written on this subject of late, and a great deal has been advanced in favour of the St. John VALLEY route over the one surveyed by Major Robinson, passing through the Northern section of this Province. Now, we have repeatedly asked for some information respecting this valley route: where it was located, the nature of the country through which it passes; the distance, &c., but up to the present hour we have not received a reply. All that the people on this side of the Province demand is justice—fair play. Let the rival routes be surveyed by competent and disinterested individuals, and they will quietly submit to their decision, but to no other.

"We are much pleased to hear that a commencement has been made in good earnest on the extension of the Grand Trunk Railroad, East of St. Thomas, and that next week three or four hundred men will be employed on the work. Whatever may be said by croakers, this is proof of progress and a move in the right direction; and we trust the time is not far off when the junction with New Brunswick, by rail, will be a reality."

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

THE price of these articles, for no valid reason, except the greed and cupidity of a set of reckless harpies, who obtained command of Bank capital, has been going up for the last twelve months, until it reached such a height as to place the articles beyond the reach of the ordinary consumer. There is now a change—the price is as rapidly declining as it went up, and many speculators will suffer severely. They will obtain but little sympathy from the public. We clip the annexed paragraph from an exchange paper, the news it contains is extremely cheering:

"Within a few weeks there has been a great fall in the United States in the value of sugar and molasses, that must result in the loss of millions of dollars to holders. The decline in sugar has already reached three cents a pound and is still rapidly going down. When the fall had reached only one-half the amount, a few weeks since, the New York Independent estimated that on the stock of 85,000 tons of Sugar and four million gallons of Molasses held in that port alone, the loss was then fully three and a half million dollars. Of course it must be double that now. At the present time the Boston Traveller thinks the loss on the quantity in the United States, Europe, and afloat, cannot be less than fifty millions of dollars, and as the tendency is steadily downward, it will probably reach a hundred millions before the dealer will be able to touch the next crop."

ST. ANDREW'S RAILWAY.

ACCORDING to announcement, forty miles of the Road was opened on the 1st inst. Several cars, with a number of passengers, passed over the road, and accomplished the journey in about two hours. The day was fine, and the company, it appears, had a first-rate time of it. It is pleasing thus to report the progress of Railways in our Province.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

WE perceive by our British papers, that there is a surplus of interest of £30,000 accruing yearly from this fund, after defraying all the demands and charges on it. It has been urged by some writers, that a portion of this interest be appropriated to the relief of those who have suffered in the late outbreak in India.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.

THE Circulars received by the mail yesterday are to the 24th September. The contents are just what we might expect—anything but cheering. The timber merchants in the Colonies have been pursuing a silly course, despite the warnings of the Press, and one which common sense should have taught them would be attended with ruinous consequences, and they are now reaping the bitter fruit.

"Within the last fortnight matters connected with the trade in Timber have undergone a little change. The practice of yarding alluded to in previous circulars as a wholesome means of checking sacrifices, still continues, and although costly in itself it is found practically to be the only means of preventing sales under circumstances adverse alike to the interest of shippers and importers, without in any important degree affording advantage to those who alone can be presumed to profit by it. On the other hand it must be borne in mind that yard-