

countrymen on the other side of the Atlantic that their loyal conduct is fully appreciated by their brothers in arms at home. The members of the Colonial Club, actuated by a similar feeling, have made arrangements for giving a dinner to Sir Allan in the course of the next week.

A correspondent writes from St. Petersburg, 16th inst.:—Prince Paskewitch has presented to the Emperor the accounts of his administration of Poland during the five years from 1835 to 1839 inclusive. In 1839 the population of the kingdom amounted to 4,428,546 souls, of whom 469,930 were Jews. Since 1834 the population has been increased by 325,350. Warsaw contained, in 1839, 139,292 inhabitants, of whom 36,584 were Jews. There were 97 persons between the ages of 100 and 120. It is announced as certain that the new railroad will be finished in 1849. In the meantime applications will be made to the Government to authorise the formation of two branches; one in the direction of Nischni Novogorod, the other in that of Kolonia, which is the principal seat of commerce for the southern provinces. This distance will then be performed in 24 hours, instead of requiring now four days.

**Naval and Military Gazette.**  
**Military Intelligence.**—We have reason to know that it is intended, as soon as the finance questions are disposed of by Parliament, to continue the augmentations of the army, in the manner already notified; so that ultimately the increase will amount at least 15,000 men.

Besides the regiments specified in our late *Gazettes*, others will be similarly augmented; and second battalions will be given to corps according to their present stations abroad, and the exigencies of the various colonies.

The augmentation raises the present establishment of corps from 740 rank and file to 1,000 for the regiments destined for the East Indies and China; and to 1,200 for those on all other foreign stations.

The 11th company to the India regiments was expected to have been gazetted last evening; but has been deferred, we presume, till next week. The arrangements which we were the first to announce several months since are now on the eve of being carried into effect.

Lieutenant-General Sir Benjamin D'Urban goes to India as commander in-chief.

Within the last few days, says a letter from Naples of the 20th ult., a larger quantity of smoke than usual has issued from the crater of Mount Vesuvius, and there are others symptoms of an approaching eruption.

**Inundation at Derby, and Loss of Life.**—Derby was visited on Friday morning by the most fearful flood that can be remembered ever to have occurred in the town, caused by the overflow of the brooks. The first intimation of any danger was made by the watchman, about half-past one o'clock in the night. Immediately steps were taken to rescue property, but so sudden and so rapid was the rush of waters, that considerable loss has been sustained. One young woman, who slept on a ground floor in her house, has been drowned in her bed. Copings of the bridges, and the wall and railing of St. Warbeck's Church, have been washed away; and when the flood subsided heavy town carts were found in the streets which had floated from their yards, and an immense extent of damage has been done to goods, furniture, &c., throughout the town. A writer of the catastrophe adds, that pigs and their troughs were swimming, dogs whined and shivered, terrified in

their escape. The horses trembled as they stood belly deep in the water, from which it was impossible to release them. Within the houses chairs were floating along passages, tables were turned, barrels raised from the cellars, and a little fleet of boots and shoes were sailing about in the very mockery of confusion.

From the Liverpool Albion.

**State of the Cotton Trade.**—The transactions for the week ending on the 24th inst. were 17,970 bales, the arrivals 20,751 bales. The moderate extent of the demand, especially since Tuesday, and the free manner in which the importers have met it, have thrown an appearance of depression over the market, and the inferior qualities of American have been sold cheaper, but in no other class can any change of price be noticed. To some extent the limitation of our present demand for American cotton may be ascribed to the circumstance of the spinners themselves importing that description more extensively this year, in consequence of the prices ranging in America at or below the limits which they sent out at the close of last year. There is still a total absence of any favourable feature in the Manchester market in goods and yarns. Commercial men there, as well as here, are most anxious for the settlement of the important questions of finance now before parliament, the uncertainty relative to which will check much commercial enterprise. The advices from America received during the week still show large receipts at the shipping ports, but the estimates of the crop have not been raised. It is calculated by some parties, that when the very dull accounts from England up to this date reach the American markets, they will check shipments, and since, at our present quotations, the American planters cannot derive a net return equivalent to the cost of production, packing, and carriage to the shipping port, they will be induced to hold back any cotton uncleared for the chance of a better result another season. In many cases the pecuniary necessities of the planters may prevent this, but the richer ones may be inclined to act in this way.

The Earl of Dalhousie will, we hear, be appointed Governor of Madras.

LONDON, March 22.

**Suicide of the Earl of Munster.**—We regret to have to announce the death of the Earl of Munster, who terminated his life by his own hand at a late hour on Sabbath night. The noble Earl had for some days past exhibited unusual despondency of mind. In the afternoon his Lordship walked out alone, he returned home to dinner at the usual hour, and afterwards retired to his library. About half past 11 the report of a pistol was heard as if in that apartment, and some of the domestics rushing to the spot, his Lordship was found lying on the floor, his right hand grasping a pistol, the muzzle of which was placed in his mouth and by means of which he had terminated his existence. His brains were scattered over the furniture of the apartment, and his head and face were so dreadfully shattered that his features could not be recognised. Medical assistance was instantly sent for, but all human aid was, of course, unavailing.

His Lordship, has left a numerous family, we believe seven children, of whom the eldest son William George, Viscount Fitzclarence, born in 1834, succeeds him in the title.

THE BRITISH PRESS.

Shipping Gazette, March 30.  
**THE COLONIAL TRADE.**  
We had neither time nor space yesterday to make any remarks upon the proceedings of the Sunderland meeting respecting the Timber Duties, as reported in our columns, which meeting was of too much importance to pass unregarded by us, as well on account of the important purpose for which it was

called, as for the business like arguments which were expressed by gentlemen present for and against the alterations proposed by Sir Robert Peel.

In the speech of Mr Spence, an extensive Timber merchant of Sunderland, we think we have laid before our readers all that can be urged in opposition to a reduction of the duties on Foreign Timber. This gentleman spoke of the employment which our ships obtained in the carriage of timber from Canada, and argued that the quantity imported of the latter description would be diminished by the operation of the lessened duty on foreign timber; and that, consequently, our shipping would, to the extent of that diminution of demand for the colonial production, be losers by the change. But this is a result that we are of opinion there is no occasion to apprehend—since the duty on Quebec timber will, at the same time, be relieved of its tax and will therefore become a commodity of lighter purchase for the very numerous purposes for which it is properly employed, and may hence come more extensively into use.

Mr Spence attributed the falling off of our Baltic freights to the reciprocity act; which falling off is of course, an injury to our shipping, especially to that of our northern ports. This loss, however, cannot be regained by insisting upon large duties on Baltic produce, because the only effect that can be so produced is to deprive Shipowners generally of the advantage that is now held out to them in the change which will enable them to obtain substantial timber for ship building purposes at a much cheaper rate. The speaker in support of this opinion, instanced also the fact, that our shipping has fallen in value; which depression he set down wholly to the want of the timber carrying trade now enjoyed by our rivals. This, however, is not so entirely the cause—Mr Spence overlooked the fact that the advance of our general commerce has not kept pace with the increase of the British shipping. The number of vessels built of late years at our colonies, has been out of all proportion greater than that of British built ships; and the former have thrust many of better character out of occupation; they have reduced freights; and being brought into the market for sale, they have without doubt contributed greatly to depreciate the value of British built ships.

Mr Tanner, a Ship owner, took an opposite view of the subject, and explained how colonial ships were enabled to work to the disadvantage of British bottoms; augmenting the tonnage of the country and reducing the occasion for its employment. He declared too—and no one did because no one could contradict him—that the Canadian Trade is so improperly managed with regard to the seamen which it employs, that it involves the owners of vessels sent from this country in enormous expenses, and that it encourages the desertion of young men who in any other trade would remain faithful to their masters.

This part of Mr Tanner's argument is quite justifiable, because his assertions are strictly true. On many occasions in similar discussions, it has been urged as a powerful reason for keeping up the deferential duties in favor of Canadian timber, that the trade with that colony is of inestimable value as a means of rearing seamen; whereas it is notoriously known, and felt too, among Master Mariners, that the very reverse is the case. The customary practices which sailors resort to at Quebec and Montreal are destructive to almost every young mariner who may be taken there. Apprentices who have been properly brought up in the coal trade—the first and best school which we have for mariners, as that of Quebec is the last and worst—have in most cases but to make one voyage to the latter place to learn how to disobey, to desert, to become sots, and to forget their duty and themselves; and they fall altogether into habits from which they are not to be reclaimed even in the Royal Navy, unless by that harsh discipline which the service can never again be permitted to descend to.

The proposition of the Minister to charge Baltic deals for duty by the cubic contents, was well received by the meeting. It will benefit English workmen; who it is supposed will find further advantage in the large reduction to be made on Canadian timber, which will induce shipowners to build vessels with that material in this country. This supposition may be realized; for, as ships are now very often put together in the colony being wretchedly fastened, they run very little time before they have to undergo as much repair as the insubstantial fabric is worth.

Mr. Spence proposed a resolution condemnatory of the Premier's plan of dealing with the timber duties; an amendment, however, was carried—and we think for very good reasons—that the meeting declines to interfere with the Government in the execution of their undertaking. A general benefit is sought to be obtained, but a partial evil may be suffered; with both these consequences placed fully before him, a Minister would not act with competent judgment if he rejected the first to avoid the latter.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the NEWCASTLE POST OFFICE, 15th March, 1842:

- |                    |                      |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| Alleson William    | McFadden David       |
| Arbo Jeremiah      | McIntosh James       |
| Bel Donald         | McKebert Wm. 2       |
| Boyd Moore         | McDermot Eliza       |
| Byrn Thomas        | McGraw Patrick       |
| Barry Patrick      | Maher John           |
| Boggy Patrick      | McMahon Richard      |
| Beaton Donald      | Murphy John          |
| Bradbury Clement   | McLaughlin Hugh      |
| Boggy John         | McGrigor Thomas      |
| Brun Edward        | McKay Wm.            |
| Carroll Daniel     | McDonald Andrew      |
| Coady James        | McMillan John        |
| Chisholm Donald    | McNamara John        |
| Ciney John         | McNamara John        |
| Connors John       | McNamara Thomas      |
| Cantwell Wm.       | Morrison Hugh        |
| Duman James        | McFaden David        |
| Donovan Denis      | McKinley John        |
| English Jonathan   | Mullan John          |
| Forbes George 2    | Nash Wm.             |
| Flanagan Edward    | Nash John            |
| Ford Joseph        | Parsons Wm.          |
| Flaherty John      | Pentland Wm.         |
| Griffiths Charles  | Parker Wm.           |
| Griffiths Joseph   | Robins Rufus 2       |
| Grant Donald       | Rankin John          |
| Hunter James 2     | Sarah Wm.            |
| Henesy Michael 2   | Sinclair Peter       |
| Hethrington George | Smith James          |
| Hovey Aaron        | Small James          |
| Heron Wm.          | Sofield John         |
| Kelley Terrence 2  | Sutherland Robert    |
| Kelley James       | Shaddock James       |
| Ledden Thomas      | Shaddock Mary        |
| Langen Ellen       | Shotton John         |
| Long Catherine     | Stuart Charles       |
| Ligdy James 2      | Snet James           |
| Lawrence George    | Seely James          |
| Lipsett Francis    | Sutherland Alexander |
| McCarthy Patrick   | Smith Thomas         |
| Myers Daniel 2     | Sevret John          |
| Morrison Niel      | Vanderback Jane      |
| Mackey Patrick     | Wasson Robert        |
| McGraw Donald      | Washburn Joseph      |
| McDonald Alexander | Whitney James        |
| McLean Wm.         | Whitman Thomas       |
| McKeil Duncan      | Whelan Patrick       |
| Mahoney Denis 2    | Wier George          |

All LETTERS not called for within Three Months from this date, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead Letters.  
HUGH MORRELL, Post Master.  
Newcastle, March 15, 1842.

CARD.

MRS. JAMEISON, begs to inform parents, that she has opened a SCHOOL, in Chatham, for the instruction of YOUNG LADIES, in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Elocution, and plain Needle Work; and trusts, by assiduous attention to the instruction of her pupils, to merit a share of public patronage. Hours of School, from Nine to Three. Her Writing Class will commence at 3, and terminate at 4—after which hour she will devote her time in giving Lessons on the PIANOFORTE and FRENCH ACCORDIAN. Terms liberal, which will be made known on application to her.  
Chatham, April 18, 1842.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber, intending to leave the Province, requests all persons to whom he is indebted, to render their accounts for adjustment, on or before the 1st June next; and all persons who stand indebted to him, are required to make payment before that date, as he intends placing his accounts at that time, in the hands of an Attorney for collection.  
JOHN ARTHUR.  
Chatham, April 18, 1842.

SEEDS.

WHEAT, CLOVER, and TIMOTHY SEED, the growth of 1841, for Sale by GILMOUR, RANKIN & CO. Douglastown, 14th March, 1842.

To Let.

The new HOUSE in Chatham, owned and occupied by the subscriber. For particulars enquire of SAMUEL BURDICK.  
Chatham, March 29, 1842.

TAR.

For Sale by the Subscriber 20 barrels of T A R. 2 Casks Rice.  
H. C. D. CARMAN.  
Chatham, April 5, 1842.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE HAT STORE.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Chatham, and its vicinity, that he has opened a New and Fashionable HAT STORE in High Street, a few doors above Mr Layton's Hotel; where he will keep constantly on hand an assortment of Warranted WATERPROOF HATS, of various shapes and qualities, and which he offers for Sale on the most reasonable Terms for Cash.  
ROBERT CHRISTIAN.  
Chatham, April 12, 1842.

N. B. HATS repaired and altered to fashionable shapes, and coloured. Hats made to order, of the latest patterns, on the shortest notice.