

quence the frigate *Uranie* will debark to-morrow morning, at 6 o'clock, the company of marine artillery, and the men dependent on that service, &c."

The writer of the letter, Eugene Gosse, then explains at great length the circumstances which have changed the position of the respective parties to the last treaty.

"In the night the orders were changed. The Admiral wished to act as long as possible with indulgence. He thought that the order of the day published in the day would have been sufficient to have set aside the suggestions of Mr. Pritchard and his colleagues, and to point out to the poor queen the precipice on which she stood. A delay was granted. Noon was the time fixed at which the tri-coloured flag should be hoisted by order of the queen, and France would then content herself with the execution of the other clauses of the treaty. If this was not done, the dethronement of Queen Pomare was to be declared, and her flag replaced by our own. Serious interests were thus attached to the hoisting of a flag. The quarter-decks of all the vessels in the roadstead, including that of the English frigate, were crowded with officers; all their telescopes were directed towards the Queen's Palace, and men were posted in the tops on the look out. The hour past; the flag of Pomare was still waving; Pomare—the blind, the obstinate Pomare—refused to yield to our demands. 200 artillery and marines were landed, with 300 or 400 sailors, and surrounded the queen's house, in which everything was silent—the flag of Pomare was removed; M. Aubigny, the Governor of Tahiti, exclaimed, "Officers, soldiers, and sailors, and you inhabitants of these islands, to whom we bring justice and peace, in the name of the King our august master, I take possession of this country. We shall all be content to die for the defence of the glorious tri-coloured flag. Hoist the flag." This order was executed amidst the rolling of the drums, and cries of '*Vive le Roi*.' Queen Pomare has ceased to reign, and we now stand on French soil.

"The flag of the English Consulate was immediately struck. In the evening the town had resumed its usual tranquillity; the men smoked their cigars with the same carelessness, and the women grinned and showed their white teeth, as though they had not in the morning been present at a revolution.

"The Governor-General was installed on the 8th, and proclaimed the Council of the Government, which was composed of M. D'Aubigny, captain of the corvette, Lieutenant Clon, and M. Morenhout, ex-Consul of France.

"A proclamation, addressed to the inhabitants, assured them security for their persons and their property, and the free exercise of their religious worship.

"Papaïti is declared a free port; no anchorage dues will be claimed, nor any custom-house duties; pilot dues will alone be demanded."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Papers to the 21st of December have been received. They give very little interesting intelligence. It would, however, appear from a statement they contain that the English are not likely to retain undisturbed possession of Natal, since it seems that the disaffected Boer Mocke had, with his

force, seized and imprisoned several of the emigrant farmers who were on their way from the Orange river to Pietermauritzberg to tender their allegiance to Colonel Cloete. The crops in the neighbourhood of the Cape continued to bear a promising appearance, and the locusts, though numerous, were less troublesome, the late floods having cleared many thousands away. Quarterly fairs are to be established at Uitenhage, for the sale of live stock and agricultural produce, prizes being awarded for the best exhibitions, according to a graduated scale published in the journals. The depredations of the Tamboohie and other tribes are alluded to as increasing, and the thefts of cattle are not always free from encounters, which generally end in the shedding of the blood of the natives.

The regulations contained in the government notice of the 24th July, 1843, to provide for the due collection and expenditure of the public revenue of the colony having been found, in some respects, insufficient, additional regulations have been approved by his Excellency the governor, and published for the information and guidance of the officers of the government of the Cape of Good Hope.

WEST INDIES.—The West India mail brings dates from Jamaica to the 24th of January. The papers received state that the governor had returned to Spanish town to be present at an ecclesiastical ceremony, after which he was about to take a tour through the north-side parishes. Loud complaints are made of excessive drought in Manchester and Elizabeth, and so scarce was water that the wants of the population could not be properly satisfied. The corn crops had failed, and provisions were advancing in price. Much distress prevailed, and should the dry weather continue, great fears were entertained for the result. With respect to business at Jamaica, it is represented as exceedingly dull, and money is stated to be scarce.

The Jamaica House of Assembly has evinced, by a unanimous grant of 300 guineas for a tablet to be erected in the cathedral church of Spanish Town to the memory of Lady Elgin, the high opinion entertained of her ladyship by the members of that house.

The weather at Barbadoes had been very oppressive till within a few days of the 20th ult., when a change took place, and cold and chilly winds were experienced, and then the shock of an earthquake was felt, which being a severe one, although doing no damage, spread a good deal of alarm throughout the colony. Rain had followed, which, it was hoped, would do some good to the plantations, and prepare the ground for agricultural operations. The trial of Mr. Thomas for

the robbery at the Colonial Bank in that island had been delayed, for the presence of material witnesses. In all the islands the Christmas holidays had passed over quietly, and the conduct of the negro population on this occasion is alluded to as completely satisfactory.

Some statistics in these papers give the produce of Trinidad and St. Lucia up to this year. The sugar exported last year from Trinidad amounted to 22,615 hhd. 1,327 tierces, and 4,836 barrels, against 19,176 hhd. 1,401 tierces and 3,783 barrels in 1842. The coffee exported was 124,583lb. against 398,363lb. in 1842. The exports of sugar from St. Lucia last year was 5,095,195lb. against 6,405,365lb. in 1842. Coffee showed a greater decline, the exports last year being only 26,795lb. against 144,441lb. in 1842. The shock of an earthquake had been felt in St. Vincent's, St. Lucia, Dominica, and the neighbouring islands, but without serious effect. At St. Lucia the weather was highly favourable to the crops, though not so favourable for road-making. The planters of Dominica had commenced cutting their canes, the yield of which was superior to previous years, while the season was fine, and the sugar manufactured of good quality. At Trinidad a vessel had arrived with 216 emigrants from Rio de Janeiro, 93 of whom were women, and all being young and in health. They found when landed immediate employment. Another vessel with 300 more was shortly looked for from the same quarter.

CANADA.—By a proclamation in the *Canada Gazette* of the 13th January, the provincial Parliament stands further prorogued until the 24th February. Sir Charles Metcalfe has given 500 dollars as a contribution to the fund raising to enable the Canadian convicts to return from New South Wales. It was reported at Toronto that the Hon. H. Stawood had been appointed Solicitor-General.

Major-General the Hon. Frederick George Heriot, K.B. and C.B., died on the 30th of December, at Comfort Hall, Drummondville. He entered the service at the age of 15, and attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel at 27, after having been engaged in all the stirring events in these provinces from 1801 to 1806; his whole service to the sovereign has been in Canada. He was born in the island of Jersey on the 11th of January, 1786.

UNITED STATES.—The accounts received from the United States do not throw any additional light upon the important question of the probable amount of the cotton crop. The following are the comparative receipts up to the latest dates received, with those published at the corresponding period of last year, and the year 1842:—

Receipts in 1844, 840,823; ditto in 1843, 1,128,709; ditto in 1842, 773,453. It is right to observe, however, that the returns this year from New Orleans are 10 days, and from Mobile a week in arrear. If brought down to the same period as those for the two preceding years, they would probably show a total receipt approaching 900,000 bales, and indicating a total crop of about 1,900,000 bales. Few of the estimates from the cotton districts, however, exceed 1,800,000 to 1,850,000 bales, and the majority are below even the former amount. Meanwhile, the stocks of cotton in the different ports are rapidly accumulating. The exports both to Great Britain and France have fallen off very greatly; and prices are still too high to admit of profitable shipment to this country. So completely has the export been checked, that it is said there are now only six cotton vessels known to have cleared for Great Britain, and not arrived, whilst at the corresponding period of last year the number was 95; and the number, loading for England, at the date of the last advices, was only 46 against 126 last year. Under these circumstances, notwithstanding the falling-off in the receipts at the ports, the stock continues to accumulate; amounting to about 525,000 bales. It is peculiarly fortunate for the spinners of this country that there is still a very heavy stock of American cotton remaining on hand, amounting (probably with the stocks in the interior) to nearly 200,000 bales more than at the corresponding period of last year. This large stock gives time to wait the result of the struggle upon the other side of the Atlantic, the existence of which, whatever might have been its termination, would otherwise have placed them in an exceedingly unfavourable position. On the whole, the recent advices tend to keep the price of cotton in this country tolerably steady.

EXPORTS OF TEA.—Exports of tea from Canton to the United States, from June 30th, 1842, to June 4th, 1843, stated in chests:—

Young Hyson.....	77,299
Hyson.....	14,885
Hyson Skin.....	15,992
Twankay.....	4,101
Gunpowder.....	9,869
Imperial.....	7,573
Congo.....	2,718
Souchong.....	34,774
Powchong.....	8,648
Pekoe.....	1,028
Orange Pekoe.....	560
Bohea.....	757

Total Chests 178,204

Pongees.....	packages	7,875
Canton Silk.....	cases	67
Rhubarb.....	boxes	666
Sweetmeats.....	boxes	2,026
Cassia.....	piculs	8,535

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Thursday, Feb. 1.

Her Majesty this day opened in person the fourth session of the 14th Parliament of the "United Kingdom" of Great Britain and Ireland, with the following Speech from the throne :—

MY LORDS, AND GENTLEMEN,

It affords me great satisfaction again to meet you in Parliament, and to have the opportunity of profiting by your assistance and advice.

I entertain a confident hope that the general peace, so necessary for the happiness and prosperity of all nations, will continue uninterrupted.

My friendly relations with the King of the French, and the good understanding happily established between my government and that of his Majesty, with the continued assurances of the peaceful and amicable dispositions of all princes and states, confirm me in this expectation.

I have directed that the treaty which I have concluded with the Emperor of China shall be laid before you; and I rejoice to think that it will in its results prove highly advantageous to the trade of this country.

Throughout the whole course of my negotiations with the government of China, I have uniformly disclaimed the wish for any exclusive advantages.

It has been my desire that equal favour should be shown to the industry and commercial enterprize of all nations.

The hostilities which took place during the past year in Scinde have led to the annexation of a considerable portion of that country to the British possessions in the East.

In all the military operations, and especially in the battles of Meeanee and Hydrabad, the constancy and valour of the troops, native and European, and the skill and gallantry of their distinguished commander, have been most conspicuous.

I have directed that additional information explanatory of the transactions in Scinde shall be forthwith communicated to you.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

The estimates for the ensuing year will be immediately laid before you.

They have been prepared with a strict regard to economy, and at the same time with a due consideration of those exigencies of the public service which are connected with the maintenance of our maritime strength, and the multiplied demands on the naval and military establishments from the various parts of a widely extended empire.

MY LORDS, AND GENTLEMEN,

I congratulate you on the improved condition of several important branches of the trade and manufactures of the country.

I trust that the increased demand for labour has relieved, in a corresponding degree, many classes of my faithful subjects from sufferings and privations which at former periods I have had occasion to deplore.

For several successive years the annual produce of the revenue fell short of the public expenditure.

I confidently trust that in the present year the public income will be amply sufficient to defray the charges upon it.

I feel assured that, in considering all matters connected with the financial concerns of the country, you will bear in mind the evil consequences of accumulating debt during the time of peace, and that you will firmly resolve to uphold that public credit, the maintenance of which concerns equally the permanent interests and the honour and reputation of a great country.

In the course of the present year the opportunity will occur of giving notice to the Bank of England on the subject of the revision of its charter.

It may be advisable that during this session of Parliament, and previously to the arrival of the period assigned for the giving of such notice, the state of the law with regard to the privileges of the Bank of England and to other banking establishments should be brought under your consideration.

At the close of the last session of Parliament I declared to you my firm determination to maintain inviolate the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland.

I expressed at the same time my earnest desire to co-operate with Parliament in the adoption of all such measures as might tend to improve the social condition of Ireland, and to develop the natural resources of that part of the United Kingdom.

I am resolved to act in strict conformity with this declaration.

I forbear from observation on events in Ireland, in respect to which proceedings are pending before the proper legal tribunal.

My attention has been directed to the state of the law and practice with regard to the occupation of land in Ireland.

I have deemed it advisable to institute extensive local inquiries into a subject of so much importance, and have appointed a commission with ample authority to conduct the requisite investigation.

I recommend to your early consideration the enactments at present in force in Ireland concerning the registration of voters for members of Parliament.

You will probably find that a revision of the law of registration, taken in conjunction with other causes at present in operation, would produce a material diminution of the number of county voters, and that it may be advisable on that account to consider the state of the law, with a view to an extension of the country franchise in Ireland.

I commit to your deliberate consideration the various important questions of public policy which will necessarily come under your review, with full confidence in your loyalty and wisdom, and with an earnest prayer to Almighty God to direct and favour your efforts to promote the welfare of all classes of my people.

At the conclusion of the speech the Commons withdrew, and the house adjourned during pleasure.

OBITUARY.

Besborough, the Right Hon. the Earl of, on 3d Feb. at Cranford House, Dorchester, aged 86 years. His Lordship is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, Viscount Duncannon, county of Wexford, Baron Besborough, of Besborough, county of Kilkenny, Ireland, Lord Ponsonby, Baron Ponsonby of Sysonby, in England, and Vice-Admiral of Munster, was born on the 26th of Jan. 1758, and succeeded his father in 1793. His Lordship was married in 1780 to Henrietta Frances Spencer, daughter of John, first Earl Spencer, by whom (who died in 1821) he had issue, John William, Viscount Duncannon, the present Earl. His Lordship's second son, Sir Frederick Cavendish Ponsonby, died in 1837; and his Lordship's third son, William Francis Spencer Ponsonby, was created Baron de Mauley, by patent in 1838. His Lordship's only daughter, Caroline, was married to the present Viscount Melbourne, and died in 1828.

Dickson, Vice-Admiral Sir E. S., January 28th. This gallant officer entered the service in 1772, in his seventh year, and was present in the *Actæon* at the attack of Charleston, where she was destroyed by the batteries of Sullivan's Island, under which she grounded; transferred to the Bristol, he was at the capture of New York, and afterwards joined the *Æolus*, in which he assisted at the capture of the Prudente French frigate. In 1780 he was made a lieutenant at the unprecedented and early age of fifteen, and appointed to the Artois. In the *Sampson* he assisted at the relief of Gibraltar, and was in the battle of the combined fleets. He was wounded on the glorious 1st of June, while second lieutenant of the *Cæsar*, which led the van; and in the West Indies, while commanding the Frederick cutter, beat off a privateer of very superior force, which gained his promotion as commander to the *Victorieuse*. Stationed off Trinidad, he led in the fleet which reduced this important colony in 1797. In convoying the trade to St. Kitt's, he encountered off Guadaloupe two republican privateers, who laid him alongside, one of which he captured, and the other escaped. The immortal Picton, then Governor of Trinidad, with the English inhabitants, acknowledged these services by presenting him with a sword worth 100 guineas, while Earl Spencer rewarded him with the post rank. In 1804 he recaptured, while in the *Inconstant*, the island of Goree, on the coast of Africa, with a garrison of 400 men, and in the same ship, on the Guernsey station, commanded a squadron for the blockade of St. Malo. In the *Stately* he commanded the naval forces at the siege of Tariffa, and received the thanks of the Admiralty. In the *Rivoli*, on the escape of Napoleon from Elba, he was most actively employed in the Mediterranean. With unabated vigilance he prevented the escape of Napoleon's mother and sister Pauline from Castel de Mare, and captured at his own risk the *Melpomene* frigate, after a spirited resistance, bearing the tri-coloured flag, sent by Napoleon to convey

them to France. Selected by Lord Exmouth from among his captains at Naples to command the expedition against the fortress of Porto Ferrajo, he reduced the island of Elba, and thus had the singular honour of striking the first and last tri-coloured flag of the 100 days' war. In 1831 he received the rank of rear-admiral, which terminated his active service.

Glentworth, the Right Hon. Lord, on 16th Feb. at London. The deceased Edmond Henry Lord Glentworth was eldest son of the late Lord, who died in 1837, and grandson and heir of the Earl of Limerick. He was born 3d of March, 1809, and married 8th of October, 1836, Miss Eve Maria Villebois, second daughter of Mr. H. Villebois, by whom, we believe, his Lordship leaves a young family.

Goodman, Major-General, C.B.; K.H., January 2nd, at British Guiana. He entered the army in 1794, as ensign in the 48th regiment of foot; Lieutenant, 1795; Captain, 1803; Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, 1813; Colonel, 1830; and Major-General, 1842. Few soldiers in the British service were more actively engaged than General Goodman. He shared in most of the battles of the Peninsula, and at Waterloo. In 1821, he was appointed to the then lucrative situation of *Vendue-Master* of Demerara and Esse-qui-bo, in the discharge of the duties of which post he continued till his death.

Nedham, Major-General William, Colonel [of the late 4th Veteran battalion, Feb. 13th, at Worthing; aged 74.

Saxe Coburg and Gotha, his royal highness the duke of, uncle and father-in-law of Her Majesty, father of Prince Albert, and eldest brother of the duchess of Kent and the king of the Belgians, Feb. —, aged 60 years. He succeeded his father, Duke Francis of Saxe Coburg and Saalfeld, in the year 1806.

Sidmouth, the Right Hon. Henry Addington, Viscount Sidmouth, Feb. 15th, at Richmond Park, aged 87 years. The father of the deceased nobleman was an eminent physician in Berkshire, through whose practice in the family of the celebrated Lord Chatham the path of distinction was smoothed to the son. He first sat in parliament for the borough of Devizes, and was made speaker of the House of Commons by Mr. Pitt, which office he filled from May, 1789, to March, 1801; First Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, from March, 1801, to May, 1804; Lord President of the Council, 1805; Lord Privy Seal, 1806; and Secretary of State [for the Home Department, from 1812 to 1822.

Wright, Lieutenant-Colonel John Alexander, late commandant of the St. Helena Regiment, East India Company's service, Dec. at St. Helena. This officer had seen much service, having been employed with the St. Helena Regiment at the expedition to South America, afterwards served with his regiment in India, and was subsequently at the taking of the Cape of Good Hope. He had retired from the service previous to the disbandment of the St. Helena Regiment by Her Majesty's Government.