

tries. The number of 100,000 is then deducted for the male children, 70,000 for old men and slaves, leaving 300,000. Of these, 120,000 living in towns and cities under the surveillance of the French are unavailable, except in case of an insurrection. This makes 260,000, the number of male inhabitants capable of bearing arms against the French; and these, by the exterminating process which has been carried on for the last 14 years, as well as by flight and emigration, must now be reduced to 200,000.

On the other hand, the force which France possesses in Algeria is estimated, including the Zouaves, the *Legions Étrangères*, and the National Guard, at 77,000, leaving scarcely more than two Algerians to one Frenchman. Taking into consideration, however, the number of Arabs who will not fight, those that are the allies of France, and the divisions caused by their internal feuds, the numerical advantage may really be said to lie with the French.

In all Algeria the number of Europeans is about 60,000, of whom more than half are not French, but consist of all European nations; principally, however, of Spaniards. In Oran, out of 8,000 or 9,000, there are 6,000 Spaniards. The 30,000 French civilians furnish only 6,000 colonists, the rest being employed for the army, traders, and hotel-keepers. The principal villages or colonizing settlements are enumerated as follows:—Drariah containing 57 families; El Achour, 60 families; Cheraga, 50 families; Hussein Dey (no account); Kouba (no account); Staouel (no account); Ouled, 50 families; Pressia, now beginning; St. Ferdinand, 30 houses; Sta. Amelie, 50 families; Orleansville, 5,000 or 6,000 persons; Baba Nossier, 60 families.

Many of the 6,000 French colonists are veterans who have been rewarded, after the old Roman fashion, by the gift of lands, very few Frenchmen having emigrated into Algeria. Many indeed are continually returning. With regard to the colonization of Oran, there are lands at a distance of six miles, and nothing beyond. It is said by old inhabitants, that it is unsafe to go alone three miles from the city. The Arabs of Oran have, however, been in constant war with the French, and it is from among them that Abd-el-Kader draws nearly all his resources.

In conclusion, then, the result of these statements is, that an army of 75,000 men is maintained by France at a cost of 80,000,000*fr.* per annum for the protection of about 6,000 French colonists in Algeria, who do not return one franc back into the Treasury; and for these 6,000

colonists, already 50,000 soldiers have perished since the occupation.

**QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.**—The following regulations with respect to the quarantine to be performed at the port of Marseilles, were established by order of the French Government, on the 14th of August last:—

*With unclean bill of health.*

Art. 1. French Post-office Packets, 19 days after debarking effects and passengers.—Passengers by these boats and their baggage, 17 days after landing at the Lazaret; 14 days only when the baggage shall have been *plombé* at the consulate of France at the port of embarking, and that this operation be legally certified.

Art. 2. French or Foreign Men-of-war, 17 days after the landing of passengers and their baggage.—Passengers on board these vessels, 17 days without *spoglio*, 14 days with *spoglio*.

Art. 3. Vessels with Pilgrims, 25 days.—Pilgrims, 25 days after landing.

Art. 4. Every other description of sailing-vessel or steam-boat, 21 days after landing suspected articles.—Passengers by these vessels, 17 days without *spoglio*, 14 days with *spoglio*. Merchandise, 21 days after landing at the Lazaret.

*With doubtful bills of health.*

Art. 1. French Post-office packets, 15 days after debarking effects and passengers.—Passengers by these boats and their baggage, 14 days after landing; 12 days only when the baggage shall have been *plombé* at the consulate of France at the point of embarking, and that this operation be legally certified.

Art. 2. French or Foreign men-of-war, 14 days after the landing of passengers and their baggage. Without passengers 12 days.—Passengers on board these vessels, 14 days after landing without *spoglio*, and 12 days with *spoglio*.

Art. 3. Vessels with pilgrims, 20 days. Pilgrims, 20 days after landing at the Lazaret.

Art. 4. Every other description of sailing vessel or steam-boat, 15 days after landing suspected articles.—Passengers by these vessels, 14 days without *spoglio* after landing at the Lazaret; 12 days with *spoglio*. Suspected goods, 15 days after landing at the Lazaret.

*With clean bills of health.*

Art. 1.—French Post-office Packets, 12 days after debarking effects at the Lazaret.—Passengers by these boats and their baggage, 9 days after landing, and their baggage exposed to the air.

Art. 2.—French or Foreign men-of-war, 9 days, with or without passengers.—Passengers on board these vessels, 9 days after landing, and their baggage exposed to the air.

Art. 3.—Every other description of vessel or steam-boat, 12 days after landing suspected goods.—Passengers by these vessels, 9 days. Suspected merchandise, 12 days after landing at the Lazaret.

**BELGIUM AND THE ZOLLVEREIN.**—“The treaty of navigation and commerce between these powers, has been signed by General Gible, and Baron Arnim, bearing date the 1st of September, thus the difference has been terminated in the most prompt, and doubtless the most satisfactory way, for all parties.”—*Courier Belge*.

## PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Thursday, Sept. 5.*

The session, protracted beyond the usual term by the proceedings of this House in its judicial capacity, was closed this day.

Their Lordships sate at ten o'clock, and were occupied in delivering judgment in various cases of appeal till one o'clock, the hour appointed for the prorogation, when the Lord Chancellor took his seat with the other Lords Commissioners at the foot of the throne; they were, the Lord President of the Council (Lord Warncliffe), the Lord Privy Seal (the Duke of Buccleuch), the Duke of Wellington, Earl Delawarr, and the Earl of Dalhousie.

The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod (Sir A. Clifford) was then directed by the Lord Chancellor to require the attendance of the Commons.

In a few minutes the Speaker of the House of Commons, followed by members of that house, appeared at the bar.

The Lord Chancellor said—My Lords and Gentlemen, her Majesty, not having thought it fit to be personally present at this time, has commanded a commission to issue under the Great Seal for giving her royal assent to several acts which have been agreed to by both houses of Parliament, which commission you shall hear read.

The commission was then read in the usual manner by the junior clerk of the house.

The Lord Chancellor—In obedience to her Majesty's commands, and by virtue of the commission just read, we do declare that her Majesty has given her royal assent to the bills named therein, and the clerk is required to pass them in the usual form of this house.

The Lord Chancellor then, on behalf of the Lords Commissioners, delivered the following speech:—

*"My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We are commanded by her Majesty, in relieving you from further attendance in Parliament, to express to you the warm acknowledgments of her Majesty for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your public duties during a laborious and protracted session.

"The result has been the completion of many legislative measures calculated to improve the administration of the law, and to promote the public welfare.

"Her Majesty has given her cordial assent to the bill which you presented to her Majesty, for regulating the issue of bank notes, and for conferring certain privileges upon the Bank of England for a limited period.

"Her Majesty trusts that these measures will tend to place the pecuniary transactions of the country upon a sounder basis, without imposing any inconvenient restrictions on commercial credit or enterprise.

"We are directed to inform you that her Majesty continues to receive from her allies, and from all foreign powers, assurances of their friendly disposition.

"Her Majesty has recently been engaged in discussions with the government of the King of the French, on events calculated to interrupt the good understanding and friendly relations between this country and France; you will rejoice to learn that, by the spirit of justice and moderation which has animated the two governments, this danger has been happily averted.

*"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"We are commanded by Her Majesty to thank you for the readiness with which you voted the supplies for the service of the year.

"Her Majesty has observed with the utmost satisfaction that by the course to which you have steadily adhered in maintaining inviolate the public faith, and inspiring a just confidence in the stability of the national resources, you have been enabled to make a considerable reduction in the annual charge on account of the interest of the public debt.

*"My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"Her Majesty desires us to congratulate you on the improvement which has taken place in the condition of our manufactures and commerce, and on the prospect that, through the bounty of Divine Providence, we shall enjoy the blessing of an abundant harvest.

"Her Majesty rejoices in the belief, that on your return to your several districts you will find, generally prevailing throughout the country, a spirit of loyalty and cheerful obedience to the law.

"Her Majesty is confident that these dispositions, so important to the peaceful development of our resources, and to our national strength, will be confirmed and encouraged by your presence and example.

"We are commanded by her Majesty to assure you, that when you shall be called upon to resume the discharge of your parliamentary functions, you may place entire reliance on the cordial co-operation of Her Majesty in your endeavours to improve the social condition, and to promote the happiness and contentment, of her people."

Then a commission for proroguing the Parliament was read.

After which the Lord Chancellor said—

*"My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"By virtue of her Majesty's commission, under the great seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do in her Majesty's name, and in obedience to her commands, prorogue this parliament to Thursday, the 10th day of October next, to be then here holden; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday, the 10th day of October next."

The Commons then withdrew, and their Lordships separated.

## THE RIGHT HON. JOHN, BARON KEANE,

G.C.B., K.C.H., &c. &c.

THIS highly distinguished and gallant officer, whose decease we noticed in our last month's number, was born in the year 1781, being the second son of Sir John Keane, Bart., of Belmont, in the county of Waterford, Ireland, by Sarah, daughter of John Keiley, Esq., of Belgrove. Being destined for the army, he received his first commission as ensign in Ward's regiment on the 11th of October, 1794; was lieutenant on the 30th of the same month; and captain in the 112th regiment November 12th, in the same year. He obtained his majority in the 60th regiment, May 27, 1802, and lieutenant-colonel in the 13th foot August 20, 1803. While serving with his regiment in the West Indies he received the distinction of a cross-and-two-clasps for his gallantry at Martinique. Colonel Keane shared in all the honours of the Peninsula, and commanded brigades at the battles of the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse, for which he was rewarded with the Knighthood of the Bath, and the rank of major-general. On the 19th of January, 1818, Sir John Keane was appointed Governor of St. Lucia; and afterwards, in November, 1822, to the lieutenant-governorship and command of the forces at Jamaica.

On the 22d of July, 1830, Sir John Keane was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general; and in the year 1833 he succeeded Sir Colin Halket, as commander-in-chief of the army in Bombay; and, after nearly six years' service in that presidency, on the 29th of October, 1838, Sir John Keane received authority from the government of India to organize and lead into Scinde a force intended to co-operate with the army then on the north-west frontier of India under the command of Sir Henry Fane. In the month of December following, however, Sir Henry forwarded his resignation to head-quarters, and the command of the combined forces devolved upon General Keane: He was now called upon to lead a considerable army, and to conduct operations requiring much discretion, delicacy, and tact in dealing with those half-friendly powers, whose existence is one of the greatest difficulties in the government of a semi-civilized land. With the open co-operation, and often in opposition to the secret intrigues of these wavering friends, the British commander in India has much to do, but his acknowledged gallantry and sound judgment overcame the difficulties with which he was surrounded; and, as a reward for his distinguished military services in Afghanistan, and especially for the storming and capture of the formidable fortress of Ghuznee, he was created Baron Keane of the United Kingdom, with a pension of £2000 a year for his own life, and that of his two immediate successors in the peerage; to which were added the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, as also those of the Court of Directors of the East India Company. In July, 1838, Lord Keane lost his first wife, and in August, 1840, he married the youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Boland, who survives him. After a long and painful illness, the mortal career of his lordship was ended in peaceful and domestic privacy at his seat, Barton Lodge, in Hampshire, August 26th, 1844, in the 64th year of his age.

It is but justice to the deceased nobleman to record, that he was one of the most distinguished officers in the British army. In Egypt, in our West Indian and American colonies, in India, and in the Peninsula, he fought manfully for the honour of his country, and has quitted the world with a reputation for professional skill and intrepidity which will not speedily be out-rivalled.

He is succeeded by his fifth child and eldest son, the Honourable Richard Arthur Wellington Keane, now Lord Keane, who was aid-de-camp to his lordship when he was in command of the army of the Indus, and shared in the honours of that campaign. He is a captain in the 37th regiment of foot, and a major in the army.

## OBITUARY.

- Baily, Francis, Esq., F.R.S., president of the Royal Astronomical Society, August 30, at London, in his 71st year. His scientific attainments were of the highest order; he was a doctor of civil law, member of the Royal Irish Academy, a fellow of the Linnæan and Geological Societies, and a fellow of the Royal Society, having been elected of that body in 1821. He was correspondent for several learned and scientific societies abroad, amongst others, the Royal Institute of Paris, and the Academy Royal at Berlin.
- Bathurst, the Venerable Archdeacon, September 10, at Cheltenham.
- Cheeseman, Mr. Edward S. F., purser and paymaster of her Majesty's brig "Star," July 8, at Ascension.
- Courtney, Samuel, September 10, very suddenly, aged 45 years. The deceased was a composer in the employ of Messrs. Fisher, Son, & Co. for the last ten years, and had so conducted himself as to merit the confidence of his employers, and the respect and esteem of his fellow-workmen.
- Dales, Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel, K.H., August 28, at Greenhithe, Kent, in his 84th year. This gallant officer had seen much service in the army previous to 1807, when he retired on half-pay. He assisted at the taking of the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, near Newfoundland, in 1793, and served under his Royal Highness the Duke of York, in Holland, in 1797, including the taking of Hoven, and the actions of the 2nd and 6th of October.
- Dunlop, Andrew M'Queen, Esq., of the Bank of Western India, June 30, at Calcutta, aged 30, deeply regretted.
- Durbin, Captain, of the 29th Regiment of Foot, second son of J. J. Durbin, Esq., of Cheltenham, June 25, at Hyderabad.
- Eden, Sir Robert, Bart., of Windlestone and Beamish Park, both in the county of Durham, September 3.
- Elliott, Robert, Esq., late of the East India Company's Service, September 7, at Much Hadham, Herts, aged 58.
- Fisher, Captain Peter, Royal Navy, superintendent of her Majesty's dockyard, Sheerness, August 28, aged 63.
- Fitzgibbon, Lieutenant-General, half-pay, 23rd Royal Fusiliers, September 7, at Plymouth.
- Fryer, the Very Rev. William Victor, D. D., chaplain to the Portuguese Embassy, and for many years principal chaplain of the late Portuguese Chapel, in South Street, London, September 6, at London, in his 79th year.
- Hall, Captain Basil, Royal Navy, September 11, at Hasler Hospital, in his 56th year.
- Hawks, Lieutenant John Shafto, adjutant of the 7th Regiment of Native Infantry, third son of the late John Hawks, Esq., of Gateshead and London, June 13, at Delhi, aged 34 years. By his demise the service has lost a highly intelligent and efficient officer, and his brother officers a member of their society, whose uniformly upright conduct and abilities justly secured for him their esteem and respect: by the men who volunteered and carried his remains to the grave, his loss is much felt.
- Hellard, Commander Joseph, R.N., at Portsmouth, September 16, aged 74.
- Heygate, Sir William, Bart., Chamberlain of the city of London, August 30, at Roecliffe, Leicestershire, in the 63d year of his age. He is succeeded in the important and lucrative office of Chamberlain by Alderman A. Brown.
- Maule, Retired Commander George, at Lancaster, aged 56.
- Murray, the Hon. James Erskine, a younger son of the late Lord Elibank, was killed, February 16, by a grape-shot, during an action of 37 hours' duration with the native pirates of the river Coli, in the island of Borneo. He was shot whilst pointing a gun on board his schooner, Yonge Quene, with which vessel and a brig he had left Hong-Kong the previous November, with all requisites for forming a settlement on that island.
- Neville, Captain C. H., Royal Navy, September 7, at Thorney, Notts, aged 75. He fought under Lord Howe, on the memorable 1st of June, 1794; and served the office of Sheriff for the county of Nottingham.
- Palmer, Henry Robinson, Esq., civil engineer, September 12, at Westminster. He was the favourite pupil, and for many years principal assistant, of the late Mr. Telford, civil engineer, and was one of the founders of the Institution of Civil Engineers, of which he was one of the vice-presidents.
- Raigersfeld, Jeffrey Baron de, Rear-Admiral of the Red, September 7, at Weavering, Kent, aged 74. He entered the navy in April, 1783. His commissions bear date as follow—Lieutenant, 21st August, 1793; Commander, 21st September, 1797; Captain, 29th April, 1802; and Rear-Admiral, 17th August, 1840.
- Ross, David, Esq., of Demerara, September 9, at Edinburgh.
- Stirling, Sibella, wife of Major William Stirling, of the Hon. East India Company's Civil Service, August 30, at Guernsey. In the year 1836, she was shipwrecked on the uninhabited island of Astorva, where, during a period of 68 days, she maintained the dignity of her station, as well as that of her husband, by whose good example and great exertions under the influence of religious feeling the comforts of the crew of the shipwrecked vessel were attended to, and discipline preserved.—On the following day, Ellen Mary, youngest child of the above, aged 6 years; both of scarlet fever.
- Whatley, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Joseph, K.C.H. for twenty years Groom of the Bedchamber to their late Majesties George IV. and William IV., September 8, at Egham, Surrey, in the 80th year of his age.
- Wright, Lieutenant Joseph, R.N., of the Coast Guard Service, Ireland, August 27, aged 50.