THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Vol. X., No. 260—Whole No. 3860. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1844. Price Two Cents.

Highly Important from Europe!

ARRIVAL OF THE

STEAMSHIP BRITANNIA.

THIRTEEN DAYS LATER.

GOVERNMENT EXPRESS FROM BOSTON.

Decision of the Judges in the Case of the TRAVERSERS.

O'CONNELL STILL IN PRISON!

DECREASE OF THE REPEAL RENT.

WAR FEVER DIMINISHED.

BOMBARDMENT OF MOGADORE

DECLINE IN COTTON.

Probable Settlenent of the Tahiti Question!

Resumption of Power by Mehemet Ali.

Resignation of the Greek Ministry!!

Opening of the Port of Tangiers.

EASY STATE OF THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

By the arrival of the steamship Britannia, Captain Hewitt, at Boston, from Liverpool, we have highly interesting advices from Europe to the 4th inst, inclusive. The B made a very short passage, having arrived at her berth, East Boston, at 12 o'clock, Monday night. She left Liverpool 4th P. M., and arrived at Halifax at half past 8 A. M. Sunday—left Halifax for Boston half past 2 P. M. Off Cape Ann, 7 o'clock last evening, passed the Hibernia—stopped engines and was boarded from her—exchanged papers. She brings 98 passengers and has made the passage in twelve days and six hours.

The Queen was well, and the baby is said to be the finest in the world.

On the whole, Europe appears to be in quite a harmless state.

The Baltimore hence arrived at Havre on the 26th ult.

The Europe arrived out on the 24th.

The Havre cotton market, on the 27th ult., was without material change. The sales on the 26th and 27th were 500 bales each.

James Hagarty, Esq, American Consul, at Liverpool, is dead

There was to be an immense sale of American produce in London, the 4th of September.

A line of the newly invented electrical telegraph is shortly to be completed from London to Portsmouth.

The Times states positively that Louis Philippe will not visit England this year.

The Countess Guiccioli is about to arrange and publish the manuscripts bequeathed to her by Lord Byron with remarks of her own.

The increase to the trade of the port of Liverpool during the past year has been 187,000 tons of shipping.

Two extensive failures have taken place in Manchester. The old established firm of Burgess and Townsend, calico printers, whose liabilities exceed £50,000, and Edward Bingham Jackson & Co., fustian manufacturers, whose habilities, it is said, are about £20,000.

OBITUARY.—Lord Keane, the captor of Ghuznee, died on the 26th ult of a dropsy.

Intelligence had been received of the demise fo the youthful Archduke Rainer of Tuscany, third son of the Grand Duke, on the 14th ult.

We regret to announce the death of the Baroness Rossmore, which took place at the Dell, near Windsor, on Tuesday. The memory of this amiable lady will be long revered by a very large circle of friends.—*Windsor Express.*

THE QUEEN.—The ceremony of churching the Queen, took place on the 28th ult., in the private Chapel of the Castle, the Honorable and Rev. C. Lelie Courtenay officiating. His Royal Highness Prince Albert attended the ceremony. The Queen and Prince Albert afterwards walked on the terrace, and in the pleasure grounds adjacent to the Castle; a garden chair was taken for her Majesty's use, when required.

ARRIVAL OF AMERICAN PACKETS AND STEAMERS.—Since our last the arrivals from the United States have not been numerous. The Hottinguer arrived on the 21st ult.; the Europe (sailed 1st Aug.) on the 24th; the Adirondack on the 26th; and the Independence on the 3rd inst. The latter vessel fell in with very stormy weather on the 13th ult., in which she lost maintopmast and fore and mizen-topgallantmasts. The Caledonia, Boston Steamer, arrived on the 29th ult. at 10 P. M.

EXTRAORDINARY FACT.—The royal infant has been pronounced by the surgeon to the royal household at Windsor, to have been one of the finest and most robust children at its birth ever witnessed by the faculty. The infant Prince took the breast from Mrs. Perkins, the wet nurse, within six hours of its birth, and has thriven amazingly.

EXPULSION OF SISTERS OF CHARITY FROM RUSSIA.—We find the following in the Westphalian Mercury:—Several sisters of charity have lately arrived at Berlin, having been conducted to the frontiers of Prussia from their convent at Wilna, in Russia, which has been suppressed. They are young women of education and good families, and will return to their principal convent in France. They were put under the charge of Cossacks, of whose treatment they make severe complaints.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.—It is now, we believe, finally determined, that her Majesty and Prince Albert will embark on board the royal yacht on Monday or Tuesday next, and immediately proceed to Scotland, on a visit to the Duke of Athol, over whose magnificent estates his Royal Highness will enjoy the sports of the field.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—The report gains strength daily that the Queen will visit Ireland in the course of the present autumn, and it is also generally believed that her visit will be signalized by a gracious and generous act, namely, that of the liberation of Mr. O'Connell and his companions in imprisonment, (supposing that the decision of the judges should not have done it previously.) Several of the papers mention this report, and we have also heard it from a quarter generally possessed of correct and early information. We trust that it will prove to be true in all its parts, for although it is impossible that her Majesty could meet with any thing but a most cordial reception from a people like the Irish, even if her visit was not attended by any such act of grace as that which she is said to contemplate; yet if the report should prove to be true that she intends to liberate from confinement, by the royal prerogative, a man who, however wrong he may be on the repeal question, has done more for the civil and religious liberties of Ireland than any other that ever lived, she will add unspeakably to the enthusiasm of her reception, and will, we trust, reconcile many of the repealers to the connection between the two countries. What will greatly increase the popularity of the act, is the well-known circumstance, that from her accession to the throne to the present time, she has proved herself, under all circumstances, to be a steady friend of Ireland and of its friends. One of the first acts of her reign was to authorize Lord John Russell to write to the Marquis of Normandy, informing him that she entirely approved of the line of policy which had gained for him the affections of the Irish people; at a subsequent period, when the present Ministers attempted to obtain office, she informed Sir Robert Peel that she entirely approved of the policy of Lord Melbourne's Government; and though she had yielded to necessity in admitting the opponents of that policy into her councils, there is every reason to believe that her feelings towards Ireland are unchanged, and that nothing will give her greater pleasure than to perform an act which will be agreeable to the people of Ireland.—*Liverpool Times, Aug 27.*

THE VISIT OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.—It has been stated in the papers that the visit of Louis Philippe to this country is postponed, if not abandoned.—We have made inquiries on the subject, and find that no intimation to that effect has yet been received in quarters most likely to be well informed as to his Majesty's intentions.—*Observer.*

It is said that 12,000 Moorish cavalry were in arms at Tangier ready to attack the French if they had attempted to land. A similar force fell upon the Austrians when they landed at Laracha, in 1828, and destroyed the greater part of them before they could form in order of battle.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS AT PLYMOUTH.—We have been politely favored with the following letter from Plymouth, by Mr. Court, Secretary of the Underwriters' Association:—

PLYMOUTH, Aug 24, 1844.

"Since our respects of the 22d, a slight movement has taken place in the naval departments, namely:—Seamen are now being entered on board the guardships for general service, and one hundred are to be entered in the dockyard in lieu of one hundred landsmen, to be discharged.

"P. S.—Since the above, orders have been received here to get the Vanguard, 80, and Superb, 80, ready for commissioning as soon as possible; and, we apprehend, four others are to be got ready at the eastern yards.

"FOX, SONS, and Co."

THREATENED STRIKE OF THE FACTORY OPERATIVES.—Meetings of the different branches of the work-people employed in cotton factories have been held from time to time, during the last few weeks, preparatory to giving notice for an advance of wages, such a course having been attended with success in some parts of Lancashire. On Tuesday night two meetings of the self-actor spinners were held, one at the Bull's Head, Market place, and another at the Rock House, Heaton Norris, to devise measures for securing, with the least possible delay or inconvenience, an increase of ten per cent upon the wages at present paid. Delegates from the adjoining towns attended, and several encouraging addresses were made by resident artizans. It was resolved that "shop meetings" should be held throughout the mills in the districts, comprehending every branch of the manufacturing business, who were to agree upon the price to be demanded. Another general meeting of the factory operatives was next to be convened, at which the reports are to be made. The masters were then to receive notice of the increase, and if not conceded, the whole body was to strike for the advance.—*Halifax Guardian.*

THE TOBACCO TRADE.—It is the opinion, from what has recently transpired, that an alteration in the excise of that article is in contemplation. Great complaints are made on account of the non-publication of the Committee's Report on the Tobacco Trade, but it is hoped the exposition which Mr. Hume has so easily obtained will not be lost sight of by the Government.

NOTA BENE.—The Iowy American Indians, now exhibiting at the Egyptian Hall, belong to a tribe from the interior of the country, which is reported to be a very honorable race, being always honest in their dealings with strangers, and never breaking their faith when once it is pledged. They must not be confounded with the tribe of the Iou's, who are natives of Pennsylvania, and bear a very opposite character.—*Punch.*

The following letter appears in the London papers, in answer to one of inquiry from merchants in the Portugal trade:—

FOREIGN OFFICE, Aug. 26, 1844.

Gentlemen—I am directed by the Earl of Aberdeen to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of thy 15th, in which you request to be informed whether commercial negotiations are likely to be re-opened with Portugal, and I am to state to you in reply, that his lordship is not aware that there are any grounds for supposing that such negotiations will be renewed.

I am, gentlemen,
Your most obedient, humble servant,
[Signed] CANNING.

To Messrs. Cockburn, Brothers & Co.

CUSTOMS ORDERS.—It having been decided that clocks of the description usually imported into this country from the United States of America do not, in strictness, fall within the prohibition contained in the 58th and 59th sections of the Act of 3 and 4 William IV., chapter 52, in consequence of the maker's name and place of abode not being marked on the frame and on the face, such clocks being of a peculiar construction, and the works similar to those of common Dutch clocks, it is ordered, by a mite, dated the 10th instant, that, when the clocks in question are fitted with pieces of silvered glass, such glass is to be charged with the duty payable thereon under table A, class 13, of the Act 5 and 6 Victoria, chapter 47, in addition to the *ad valorum* duty of 20 per cent due upon the clocks.

THE WAR BETWEEN FRANCE AND MOROCCO.—The Prince de Joinville has followed up the bombardment of Tangier by the bombardment and occupation of Mogador on the 15th, After the destruction of the towns and forts, he took possession of the island and port. On this occasion the Moors do not appear to have awaited the attack of the French, but to have fired upon them before they could bring their guns to bear, and the consequence, according to the French accounts, is, that seventy eight men, of whom seven were officers, have been killed and wounded.

Meanwhile, the military arm of France has not been inactive. On the 14th, Marshall Bugeaud achieved a complete victory, at Isly, over the Moors, 800 of whom were left dead upon the field. He took from a thousand to twelve hundred tents, eleven pieces of artillery, sixteen stand of colors, a quantity of warlike stores, the personal baggage of the emperor's son, and an "immense booty." Reinforcements are expected in consequence of the son of the emperor having joined the Moorish camp, and the probability of the troops, of which he was said to be in command, having accompanied him; but the French prints protest that it is no part of the present policy of France to appropriate any portion of the Moorish territory. It is supposed that the emperor has been procrastinating and holding out in the expectation that the approaching bad season would overtake the French expedition, and put an end to its operations before the conquest of the empire could be effected.—The rapidity of the combined movements of the Prince de Joinville and Marshal Bugeaud have, however, completely foiled this purpose, and the probability now is, that by the next despatch we shall hear of the emperor having accepted the terms proposed by France.

The French prints are excessively wroth at the publication in the Times of three letters from naval officers in the service of Great Britain, who witnessed the engagement before Tangier, and which assures us, that, in spite of all that has been done of late years to raise France as a naval power, the manœuvres of the Prince de Joinville at Tangier, show that there is still a vast disparity in every branch of naval efficiency between the French and ourselves. Certainly, the propriety of giving publicity to them is very questionable, not because they have thrown the war party into hysterics, but because they may be offensive to the French government, and increase the obstacles to a final and satisfactory understanding on the Morocco question. Some of the French prints declare that the visit of Louis Philippe to this country is put off, but we are assured by the Standard that there is no truth whatever in the rumor, and that his Majesty may be very shortly expected.

Marshal Bugeaud is, it is said, to be created a peer by the title of Count d'Isly. The Globe states that a letter had been received from the Marshal, dated the 18th, which confirms the report that Abdel Kader had been seized by the Emperor of Morocco, and would be given up to the French government. The Toulonnais also states that on hearing of the defeat of his son at Isly, the Emperor had sent 400 of his cavalry to seize Abdel Kader, and that they fell in with him, and made him prisoner. Another rumor, evidently false, states that the French cabinet had set a price of 2,000,000 francs upon his head. It was generally believed that the Emperor would now accept the terms proposed to him, the more especially as France is willing to adhere to those originally offered. The Moniteur Parisien announces that copies of the letters exchanged between the Emperor and his son were found in the Moorish camp, but do not add if they afforded any further evidence of the insincerity of the Emperor's pacific professions. A large convoy of gunpowder had also been intercepted.—The Debats questions the authenticity of the news of the capture of Abdel Kader. The Revue de Paris affirms that the preparations for the visit of the King of the French to this country have not been countermanded. The King's present purpose is said to be to leave Treport for England early in October.

Unlike the demonstration at Tangier, the affair at Mogadore is remarkable, not merely for the bombardment of the Moorish batteries, but for the destruction of the town itself, which appears, from the terms employed in the despatch copied elsewhere, to have been completely reduced to ruins. The subsequent seizure of the island has given a still more serious aspect to the transaction; and, if report be true, it has already produced an important crisis in the relations between Great Britain and France. It is stated by the Morning Post of Friday, on what it announces to be good authority, that the receipt of the intelligence from Mogadore on Tuesday night was immediately followed by the despatch of a special courier to Paris as the bearer of a communication from Lord Aberdeen to M. Guizot. His Lordship is said to have demanded the immediate evacuation of the island of Mogadore by the forces under the Prince de Joinville, and to have intimated that, in the event of a refusal to withdraw the French troops, measures would forthwith be taken in conformity with the established usage in similar circumstances.

report was contradicted by the Standard and considered questionable by some of the other papers, but at present there are no means of ascertaining its truth. There can be little doubt, we presume, that the rumor is a correct one, as it would be manifestly impossible for this country to permit anything like an armed occupation of the ports on the Morocco coast by the French government. Neither can there be any question that the views of England, so just to the preservation of the balance of power amongst the great nations of the old world, would be supported by Russia. The colonisation of Algiers by the French, in direct opposition to their assurances when the expedition departed for the alleged punishment of the pirates which found refuge and encouragement from the Dey, is fresh in the memory of our rulers, who are not likely to allow of a similar mistake being committed in reference to Mogadore. The following letter, which is extracted from the "Augsburg Gazette," of the 23rd of August, and is dated from London, of the 16th, contains much that has the semblance of truth, and which justifies the opinions we have expressed:—

"Orders have just been given to arm several ships of war and frigates. The number of seamen at present receiving pay amounts to 36,000 men; the war steamers represent a force of 13,500 horses. It is not doubtful that in six weeks a fleet would be ready to assemble at Spithead. The turn which affairs have taken between France and England favors the views of the Emperor of Russia. The proposals made by that sovereign when in London, have been renewed by Count Nesselrode. I am assured that the French government is fully informed on the subject. The Court of St. Petersburg is said to have offered to the Queen of England an alliance offensive and defensive in case of war with France. The Emperor added, that he would place his entire land and sea force at the disposal of the allied powers. It is easy to divine the answer of the English government. It expects that the Cabinet of the Tuilleries will yield to the equitable and moderate representations of England, and that it will not be necessary to have recourse to war. If, however, tranquility should be interrupted, it would be the interest of all the European governments to put an end to it as quickly as possible by displaying an imposing force. It is, therefore, beyond doubt, that in case of war here would be a Russian-English alliance."

Mr. Owen's Departure for America.

In accordance with the arrangements announced in our last number, the members and friends of the London Branches of the Rational Society assembled on last Sunday afternoon in St. James' Park for the purpose of accompanying Mr. Owen in procession to the terminus of the South Western Railway, by which he intended to join the ship Victoria, at Portsmouth. Although no other announcement of the intention to do this had appeared, save that in our columns, together with the notice at the close of Mr Owen's lecture on the previous Sunday evening, at John street, the concourse was very great, being variously estimated at from five to eight thousand persons; among whom we recognised many of the old friends of Socialism, of whom we have for some time lost sight. There were also many friends present from various parts of the country. A few minutes after three o'clock, Mr. Owen, having Mr. Clarke the Vice-President of the Society, and President of Branch A 1, on his right, and Mr. Fleming, editor of the *New Moral World*, on his left, and accompanied by several members of the Central Board, the Council of Branch A 1, Messrs. Ellis, Campbell, and a great number of friends, started from the gate of St. James Place in the Mall, towards the Duke of York's pillar, where the great body of those intending to join in the procession had assembled. The immense mass divided on each side, as Mr. Owen advanced, and received him with hats off and every mark of fervent affection and respect; after which, the greater part fell into rank of three abreast. So great, however, was the desire to see Mr. Owen, and to say farewell to him personally that immense numbers surrounded the head of the column from the commencement of the procession to its close. The marshalling of the procession was much aided by the route. It was through the Park, which was entered at the gate next the Horse-Guards, and quitted at the Palace Gate, where the line *debouched* into Pimlico. Here the numbers were much augmented by the accession of parties who had stationed themselves in this quarter to await the approach of the procession. In addition to those formed in a line, which extended to a great distance, the spacious street was covered as far as the eye could reach with a dense mass of human beings. The quietness, decorum, order, and respectability of this vast assemblage, unaccompanied as it was by any of the usual adventitious aids for calling crowds together or keeping them in order, evidently excited the greatest possible curiosity in the minds of the inhabitants of the quarter through which the line passed; the windows on each side being well filled with wondering spectators. A little before four o'clock the procession halted at an open space near Vauxhall Bridge, Mr. Owen and his immediate supporters occupying a slight eminence, and the mass of the friends the hollow ground stretching around it. Silence being obtained,

Mr. Fleming briefly addressed the assembly. He said that for the information of any strangers who might be present, it was necessary to state the cause of that assemblage. The members and friends of the Rational Society were that day congregated for the purpose of taking a public farewell of and showing a parting token of respect to Mr. Owen, the Founder of the Rational System of Society, and Patriarch of Socialism. He was now about to leave this country for the United States of North America, and no truer friend of Britain ever left its shores.—They had come forth thus publicly to accompany him on his road for two reasons:—First, they were met for the purpose of publicly testifying their affection and respect for Mr Owen as a man, and of their devotion to those benign principles of which he was the original propounder, and had been, through life, the indefatigable and consistent advocate. Second, in order that no occasion should be given for newspaper paragraphs, such as have too frequently appeared, respecting Mr. Owen and the Society of which he is the head; paragraphs which were equally unfounded and calumnious—Mr. Owen left the country and the Society openly, on a mission connected with the great business of his life, namely, the emancipation of the human race from ignorance, error, poverty, and crime, and intended to return early in the ensuing spring. Of the success of Mr. Owen's labors, that meeting was itself a splendid and a convincing proof. Without having recourse to any of the arts by which large assemblages were gathered together, there were they crowded in thousands at the call of affection and principle alone. No other body of equal magnitude could have exhibited equal order and decorum—and that too without the aid of marshals to array them, or stewards to keep order—neither uproar nor confusion had attended their march. It was heralded and accompanied by no banners or bands, the playthings of grown-up children, but called together at the dictates of reason, for the manifestation of a universal sympathy, in an unostentatious but determined manner. Their procession that day, resembled the system of which these composing it were the advocates, and which was surely destined, without violence or confusion, to abrogate a system of error, injustice, and superstition, and erect in its place one based upon truth, justice, and charity. Mr. Fleming then intimated that, as it would be both inconvenient and expensive for the procession to pass over Vauxhall bridge, it was thought best that it should here bid farewell to Mr. Owen, and, in the name of the vast assembly around him, he cordially and fervently wished that every blessing might rest upon the head of the venerated man whom they were now parting with, and their earnest hope that they would, in a few months, have the pleasure of again meeting him. He hoped that Mr Owen's interview with his family, with the government of the United States, and the heads of the various parties in the republic, would be attended with all the satisfaction he could desire; and again, in the name of the assembly, affectionately bade him farewell. A short but expressive and universal cheer was given at the close of this address, and

Mr. Owen said that he was gratified to see so many of his friends around him. He hoped on his return to find the public mind had so progressed that it would be comparatively an easy task to introduce generally a system that would provide profitable, permanent, and beneficial employment for all, and a superior education for the growing generation. During his absence, his time and means should be devoted to the furtherance of their common cause, and with his most affectionate acknowledgments of their kindness, he now bade them farewell, with the hope of meeting them after the lapse of a few months. The great body of the meeting then took its way back to town, and Mr. Owen entered a carriage which was in waiting, and slowly passed over the bridge, both sides of which, and a considerable portion of the road beyond leading to the station were lined with friends of both sexes, who eagerly pressed forward to shake hands with him, and to bid him adieu. At the station the approaches were almost blocked up, but the crowd divided and allowed Mr. Owen and his immediate supporters to pass up, evincing, both by look, word, and action, the most intense enthusiasm and affection. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Owen took his departure, and the assembly separated. In the evening Mr. Fleming lectured in the John Street Institution to a crowded audience, on the Life, Character and Writings of Robert Owen. We have not space for an abstract of this lecture, which was not concluded till a quarter past nine o'clock; it was listened to with the silence of intense feeling, and not unfrequently accompanied by the tears of the audience; and, on its conclusion, was greeted with three hearty rounds of applause. London has done its duty in the matter of parting with Robert Owen, and has clearly shown how deeply he is enshrined in the hearts of his disciples.—*New Moral World.*

Ireland.

The Christian Doctrine Society of Dublin, has voted a gold crucifix to Mr. O'Connell.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The weekly meeting of this association was held on Monday last, Mr. R. Dillon Brown in the chair. On the motion of Mr. D O'Connell, jun., a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. S. O'Brien for the services which he has rendered to Ireland in Parliament and elsewhere. Remittances were handed in, including £25 from Liverpool, £200 from Halifax (Nova Scotia,) £30 from Prince Edward's Isle, £125 from Montreal, £240 from New Brunswick, and £242 from New Orleans. Mr. O'Connell made his weekly return from the prison. He had to repeat his usual report of the health and spirits of the Repeal martyrs.—They were perfectly well and full of hope. It was likely, in all appearance, that England would want the lion heart and stout arm of Ireland, and she could easily procure both the one and the other, not by the means of the plausible hypocrisy and sweet words of Sir Robert Peel, but by the substantial instrumentality of doing justice to the Irish. It was the opinion of Mr. O'Connell that the association should take steps to get as many persons as possible to take the total abstinence pledge, and to forswear the use of tobacco in any shape, for a limited period; that is, till the repeal of the union. It was also the intention of Mr. O'Connell himself, on the 30th of May, 1845, to institute a pledge for the non-consumption of exciseable articles in Ireland, and, also, a pledge for the non-use of any article not of Irish manufacture. The repeal rent for the week was announced to be £1,162 3s 9d.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The usual weekly meeting of this association was held on Monday, the 26th ult. The chair was taken by Sir Valentine Blake, M.P. Mr. O'Connell, handed in several sums of money, and then stated that the monster address to the Queen had been forwarded last week to Sir James Graham for presentation. Mr. D. O'Connell then rose to make his usual weekly return from the prison. He said the repeal martyrs were, as usual, in excellent health and spirits, cheered at the tranquillity of the country, and the spirit of perseverance evinced by all parts of Ireland. He was happy to state, that he knew it was Mr. O'Connell's thorough conviction that the hour was coming for repeal, and coming fast. Let the people then not be turned aside by false hopes of any kind. Somebody has said—

Hereditary bondsmen, know yet not
Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow.

Mr. J. Kelly announced the rent for the week to be £634 13s. 11d.

The Irish State Trials—Writ of Error—Decision of the Judges.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Monday.—To day being appointed for the Judges to give their opinions on the Writ of Error, in the case of O'Connell and the other prisoners, the gallery and all the approaches to the house were densely crowded with persons anxious to obtain admission. When the doors were opened, there was a considerable rush, but the greatest order was maintained

Prayers were read by the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

Lord Chief Justice Tindal, and most of the other Judges, were early in attendance.

The attendance of lay lords was not numerous. Amongst those who arrived first, we noticed his Royal Higiness the Duke of Cambridge, the Earl of Dalhousie, Lord Redesdale, Lord Beaumont, and Lord Strangford. About 20 other peers were in the house when business commenced, but the number increased as the proceadings advanced.

Lord Brougham, Lord Cottenham, and Lord Campbell were very early in attendance.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack at a quarter past 10 o'clock, when the following case was called on:—

Gray v. the Queen—This is a writ of error brought against a decision of the Court of Queen's Bench, Ireland, in the case of Samuel Gray, convicted of, and in prison for, a felon. The particulars have been frequently reported. When the writ of error was argued, at its conclusion their lordships referred it to the judges for their opinion as to whether the prisoner had a right to the peremptory challenge of a jury man, which he made on his trial, but which was refused by the Court on the ground that the challenge ought to have been made before the jury were sworn, and not afterwards.

Mr. Justice Wightman, at some length, read his opinion of the question submitted for the consideration of the judges. His lordship, after taking a review of the circumstances attending the trial, and citing a number of legal authorities on the subject, said he was of opinion that the challenge ought to have been admitted, and therefore that their lordships should allow the writ of error.

Mr. Justice Coltman was of the same opinion; he considered the prisoner was entitled to the right of challenge, and therefore the writ of error ought to be allowed.

Mr. Justice Williams fully concurred in the opinions and remarks of his learned brethren who had preceded him.

Mr. Justice Pattison and Mr. Baron Gurney took the same view of the law applicable to the case; they considered the writ of error ought to be allowed. Their lordships were of opinion that the prisoner had an undoubted right of peremptory challenge.

Mr. Baron Park was of opinion that a peremptory challenge was not a right, except in cases where a prizoner's life might be in jeopardy. He regretted to differ from his learned brethren who had preceded him, but he felt bound to come to a contrary conclusion on the state of the law. The learned judge at very considerable length, stated his views of the case, and quoted the statutes bearing on the question, and in conclusion said he was of opinion the challege ought to have been disallowed.

The Lord Chief Baron (Sir F. Pollock) was of opinion the right of challenge ought to have been admitted, and therefore that the writ of error should be allowed.

Lord Chief Justice Tindal was of opinion that the Court below ought to have allowed the peremptory challenge made by the prisoner.

The other judges did not state their opinion.

The Lord Chancellor moved, that the further consideration of the case be adjourned until Wednesday next, which motion was agreed to.

Final judgment postponed.

The State Trials—O'Connell and others v. *The Queen*—After a short interval, the case of O'Connell v. the Queen was called on, when the greatest anxiety was manifested.

Lord Chief Justice Tindal said, in this case, the first question propounded to her majesty's judges was, if any of the counts in the indictment were bad in law, and if so, which of them? The answer to this question (on which all the judges were unanimous) must depend upon the framing of the different counts. If the counts had been drawn in loose and vague terms, the defendants were entitled to the benefit of them on demurrer, and they were entitled to the same benefit in writ of error. To constitute the offence of conspiracy, it must be clearly proved that two or more persons combined together for known illegal purposes. The gist of the offence was, did the parties meet together for the purpose of knowingly breaking the laws? Now the wording of the first five counts in the indictment were not disputed; those counts related to the character of the offence; the 6th and 7th counts charging the defendants with creating dissatisfaction in the minds of her majesty's subjects, &c. The judges all agreed that these counts did not state the offence charged in the indictment with sufficient legal accuracy and certainty. Although the object of the defendants might be to break the law, they considered that it was not stated with sufficient certainty. The counts ought to have stated what person or persons it was intended to intimidate and raise discontent in, but the counts only alledged that such intention was certain by a display of numbers. They did not think those counts had been drawn up with sufficient certainty. The 8th, 9th, and 10th counts in the indictment set forth the purposes and objects of the defendants, which, it was alleged an intent to violate the laws of the land, diminish confidence in the existing government, and bring into disrepute the administration of justice. Now, if either of those offences was proved, it was a most serious and grevious offence. The answer of the judges therefore to the first question propounded to them was, that they were of opinion the 6th and 7th counts were not valid in law, and if they had stood alone, no judgment could have been had on them. The next question then arose with respect to the finding of the jury—whether there were any errors in the finding.—They all agreed that the finding of the jury on the 1st, 2d, 3rd, and 4th counts were not sound in law, as set forth in the indictment, had not been sustained by legal evidence. Each count charged all the defendants with one conspiracy, and therefore there ought to have been only one finding. It was not competent to find some of the defendants guilty of some parts of the charge, and others not guilty. It was not a valid finding to say that the defendants were guilty of several conspiracies, when the counts only charged them with one. The judges, therefore, considered the findings in the first four counts were not correct in law, and therefore improperly entered on the record.

"The third question was, whether there was any reason to reverse the judgment, in consequence of the defect in the finding of the jury in some of the counts in the indictment? On this point there was a difference of opinion amongst the judges, and therefore he now only delivered his own humble judgment. He was of opinion that if one or more counts on which a defendant was convicted were good, and some of the other counts were defective, it was not a sufficient reason to reverse the judgment on writ of error. Their lordsaips' question must, therefore, be answered in the negative.

The fourth question was, whether the plea of abatement was a sufficient reason to reverse the judgment?—The judges are all of opinion it was not; and their lordships' question must be answered in the negative.

The fifth question was, whether the trial being continued during the vacation, was a sufficient reason to reverse the judgment? The judges all agreed that the trial had been properly continued, and therefore they answered the question in the negative.

The sixth question was, whether there was sufficient to reverse the judgment, in consequence of the objections taken by the defendants to the jury panel. The judges were of opinion that the Sheriff was bound to select the jury from the jury book. He could not be held responsible if a mistake occurred; for instance, an overseer in the county might neglect, or there might be a mistake in the sending in the jury list of a particular parish in the county. If that was held to be a valid objection, the greatest difficulties would arise in England. Business at county assizes might be suspended, as all trials could be stopped by one party or another. The judges were all agreed that the objections taken to the jury list were not sufficient, and this question must be answered in the negative.

The seventh question, whether the objections taken to the continuance of the trial was sufficient to reverse the judgment, the judges were of opinion they were not; that the trial had been properly continued, and they therefore answered the question in the negative.

The next and eighth question was, whether there was sufficient to reverse or vary the judgment, in consequence of negligence or irregularity in entering the recognizances.

This question the judges answered in the negative; they did not consider sufficient had been stated to reverse the judgment.

The ninth question, whether sufficient had been stated on the assignment of error to reverse the judgment, the judges answered in the negative.

The tenth question, whether there were sufficient grounds for reversing the judgment, in consequence of irregularity in the record and the time of entering the judgment of guilty against the prisoners, the judges were of opinion the answer must be in the negative. They were of opinion there was no sufficient reason to reverse the judgment.

The eleventh and last question the (Lord Chief Justice Tindal) considered must be answered altogether in the negative. He gave this as his own opinion only, as he understood some of his learned brothers took a somewhat different view of parts of the question.

Mr. Justice Pattison said he agreed with the answers given to their lordships' questions, except as to those which related to the first, second, third and fourth counts; he thought on those counts the judgment of the court below could not be sustained. He was of opinion, however, that the other counts were good.

Mr. Justice Maule shortly stated, that he agreed in the answers given to their lordships' questions. He was of opinion that the judgment could not be reversed on the writ of error.

Mr. Justice Coltman said, he was of opinion that there was sufficient substantially to support the judgment; although there were some technical imperfections in the proceedings.

Mr. Justice Williams considered there was enough stated in the record to sustain the judgment. He, therefore, answered all their lordships' questions in the negative.

Mr. Baron Gurney, who spoke in a low tone of voice, was understood to say that he agreed in the propriety of the judgment, and therefore his answer to the questions was in the negative.

Mr. Baron Alderson at some length stated his opinion on the questions propounded to the judges. It was the rule of courts to give judgment on the good counts of an indictment, and not on the bad counts, and, therefore, in considering a writ of error it was necessary to ascertain whether there was sufficient in any of the counts to support the judgment appealed against. The learned baron in conclusion, said his answer to all their lordships' questions must be in the negative, and in confirmation of the judgment pronounced by the court below.

Mr. Baron Parke said—It must be recollected that when considering the questions submitted to the judges, that convictions in criminal cases were very different to verdicts in civil actions. If on writs of error verdicts in civil cases were set aside, a new trial might be had; but in criminal cases the effect was different as the prisoner was at once set at liberty. The learned baron, after citing a number of legal authorities, said he could not altogether agree with the majority of his learned brethren.—He felt bound to answer the third and eleventh questions in the affirmative. He answered the other questions in the negative.

Lord Chief Justice Tindal said one of his learned brethers (we could not hear which) was too unwell to attend; but he had authorised him to say that his answer to the questions was in the negative.

The Lord Chancellor, after the judges had read their opinions, rose and said, the case before them was one of the greatest importance; he therefore moved that its further consideration be adjourned until Wednesday next.

Lord Brougham—And that the opinion of the judges be printed in the meantime.

The Lord Chancellor—Yes, certainly.

The consideration of the judges. opinions was then postponed until Wednesday next.

France.

We find the following, in the Presse of this morning. We give it merely as one of a hundred instances of the avidity with which the most silly rumors are caught up if they be of an alarming nature. The rumor alluded to by the Press is not only inconsistent with all that has transpired, but it must have had a very limited circulation, for not one of the other journals seems to have heard of its existence. The Presse says:—

"A report was current yesterday, on the faith of letters written from London, by persons who are said to be usually well-informed, that the English Cabinet, after having taken the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, had decided that an *ultimatum* should be addressed to the French Government demanding the disavowal of MM. Bruat and d'Aubigny. It was added that, in the event of a refusal, Lord Cowley is to apply for his passports."

The Globe declares that there is not a word of truth in the statement made by the Revue de Paris about a proposition from M. Guizot to the British Government on the subject of Tahiti. The Globe adds:—

"Tahiti is now under the régime of the Protectorate, which opens its ports to the vessels of all nations, and of course the commerce of England and France will be on a footing of equality, for they are so at this moment. As to Mr. Pritchard, the Revue de Paris forgets that it was decided nearly six months ago that he should not remain at Tahiti in the quality of Consul."

The Montezuma steam-frigate left Brest on the 21st for Tunis, with orders, says the Toulonnais, for the Inflexible, ship of the line, to join the squadron of the Prince de Joinville. The Montezuma is also to be attached to that force.

A Toulon letter of the 20th says: "To-morrow the Egerie corvette, and the Perdrix transport will sail for Mogadore with powder and ball for the Prince de Joinville. The hospital steamers Meteor and Gregeois will leave at the same time for Algiers."

A letter from Vienna, in the Cologne Gazette, states that the publication of the Juif Errant has caused several journals, in which it had been given, to be seized.

France and Morocco.

The following is published in the London papers of Saturday, as the last intelligence from Morocco:

"The last accounts from Marshal Bugeaud are of the 9th. At that date the Marshal still occupied the camp of Lella Magrina. The negotiations with the Moorish camp had yielded no result. The Marshal's army had been abundantly supplied by our steamers. The squadron of the Prince de Joinville was still on the 9th in the waters of Tangier."

The French government has received the following official intelligence:—

"Accounts have been received from Marshal Bugeaud, dated from the bivouac at Koudiac. The Marshal having marched against the Moorish army, which was daily becoming stronger and more menacing to Algeira, he encountered it on the 14th, two leagues in advance of his camp. The Moors assumed the offensive with 20,000 horse, at the moment when the heads of the French column were passing the Isly. The French troops have obtained a signal advantage."

No accounts have been received of any operations of the fleet under the Prince de Joinville, subsequent to those which we gave in our last paper. After bombarding Tangiers, the Prince sailed to Cadiz to repair the damage received by the Sufiren from the Moorish guns, and it was understood that he was about to proceed from that place to attack Mogadore, Larache, and the other fortresses on the Atlantic coast of Morocco. If so, we shall doubtless hear of his Royal Highness in a day or two.

It will be seen from the following telegraphic despatch, that Marshal Bugeaud has assumed the offensive, by marching into the Moorish territory and attacking the enemy. He has been victorious, as the commander of well disciplined troops always must be in pitched battles, over bodies of disorderly horseman; but it is very doubtful whether this victory will produce any greater results than the previous ones:—

MARSEILLES, Aug. 22, 5 o'clock P.M.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF ALGERIA TO THE MINISTER OF WAR.

Camp of Koudiac Abderachman, the 14th.

Having marched against the Moorish army, which was becoming daily more numerous and menacing for Algeria, I encountered it, on the 14th, two leagues in advance of its camp.

The Moors assumed the offensive with 20,000 horsemen, at the moment when the heads of our columns were crossing the Isly. We were surrounded by them on all sides. The most complete victory was gained.

The weather having become sufficiently clear in the afternoon of Saturday, the Government received the conclusion of the telegraphic dispatch of the 14th, from the bivouac of Koudiat Abderrhaman, and which we now give entire:—

"Having marched upon the Morocco army, which became daily more strong and menacing to Algeria, I came up with it at two leagues in front of its camp. It assumed the offensive with 20,000 horse at the moment the heads of our columns were crossing the Isly. We were surrounded on all sides. The most complete victory remained with us. Our infantry, which stood extremely firm, and, a little later, our cavalry, performed prodigies of valor. We have taken successively all the camps, which covered a space of more than a league. Eleven pieces of cannon, 16 standards, from 1,000 to 1,200 tents, amongst which is that of the Emperor's son, with his parasol, the emblem of command, and all his personal baggage, a great quantity of ammunition, and an immense booty, remained in our power. The enemy left about 800 killed on the field of battle. Our losses, though sensible, are light for such a capital day, which we shall call the Battle of Isly."

France and Tahiti.

The *Morning Herald* of Saturday has the following, which it heads "Settlement, by Anticipation, of the Tahitian Question":—

"Our private letters from Paris state that the embarrassment created between the two governments, by the Tahitian affair,