

and chasseurs were killed, and several others wounded.

"During all this time Colonel Morris, who commanded the second and third echelons, seeing an immense body of cavalry precipitating themselves again upon our right wing, passed the Isly in order to repel this charge, by attacking them on the right flank. The attack against our infantry failed like others; but Colonel Morris had then to maintain a most unequal combat.

"Being unable to retire without exposing himself to a defeat, he resolved boldly to maintain his ground till assistance might reach him. This struggle lasted more than half an hour; these six squadrons were necessarily and repeatedly engaged; our chasseurs performed prodigies of valour; 300 horsemen, Berberes or Abids-Bokhari, were put to the sword.

"At length General Budeau, who commanded the left wing, having witnessed the immense danger in which the 2nd Chasseurs were placed, detached the battalion of the 15th Light Horse, and the 6th battalion of the Orleans Chasseurs, with a view to attack the enemy from the hills. This movement compelled their retreat. Colonel Morris then resumed the offensive, and made several successful charges in the mountain pass through which the enemy retired. This exploit was one of the most daring and brilliant of the day; 540 chasseurs of the 5th having fought 6000 of the enemy's cavalry. Each chasseur brought back a trophy of this engagement. One a standard—another a horse—a third some armour—and a fourth a piece of harness.

"The infantry were not slow to follow to the camp the leading echelons of cavalry. The enemy had rallied in great numbers on the left bank of the Isly, and seemed resolved to retake the camp. The infantry and the artillery crossed rapidly. The artillery was placed in battery on the right bank, and played upon the vast body of cavalry assembled from all sides. The infantry crosses the river under cover of the fire of artillery. The spahis deployed, and were closely followed by the three squadrons of the 4th and by the 4th echelon, consisting of two squadrons of the 1st Regiment of Chasseurs, and of two squadrons of the 2d Regiment of Hussars, commanded by Colonel Gagnon.

"The spahis finding themselves well supported by the cavalry and infantry, resumed the attack. The enemy was vigorously repulsed and driven back upwards of a league. Their rout became complete, and they retreated partly in the direction of Theza, and partly by the low grounds which lead to the mountains of Beni-Senassen.

"It was now 12 o'clock; the heat was intense; all the troops were fatigued, and there were no longer either baggage or artillery to take, everything having been already captured. I ordered the pursuit to cease, and recalled all our troops to the camp of the Sultan.

"Colonel Yusuf suggested to me to secure the tent of the son of the Emperor. We had collected there the standards taken by the enemy, amounting to 18, eleven pieces of artillery, the parasol of command of the son of the Emperor, and a number of other trophies of the day.

"The Moors left on the field of battle at least 800 killed, and almost the whole were cavalry; the infantry, of which there were few, escaped us, principally by means of the ravines. The Moorish army lost, besides, all its materiel. They must have had at least 1500 or 2000 wounded. Our loss was 4 officers killed, 10 others wounded.

"The battle of Isly is, in the opinion of all the army, the consummation of our conquest of Algeria. Nothing could tend so much as this event to accelerate the conclusion of our differences with the empire of Morocco.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

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 town 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 on 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, Marshal Bugeaud achieved a complete victory, at Islav, 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 colours, 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 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 assure us that, in spite of all that has been done of late years to raise France as a naval power, the manoeuvres 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 or Morocco question. Some of the French prints state the visit of Louis Philippe to this country is off, but we are assured by the Standard that there is no truth whatever in the rumour, 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 19th 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 rumour, 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 Montreux 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 Mogador 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 refusal to withdraw the French troops, measures would forthwith be taken in conformity with the established usages in similar circumstances. This 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 rumour

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 coasts 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 Mogador.

France and Tahiti.—The affair of Tahiti is said to have reached its crisis. The French papers for some days have argued on the belief that the British Cabinet, after having taken the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, had sent an ultimatum to the French Government, demanding the recall of Capt. Bruat and M. D. Aubigny from Tahiti, and had directed Lord Cowley, in the event of a refusal, to demand his passports. It is now however stated by one of the official journals that, notwithstanding the rumours to the contrary, no specific ultimatum has been presented by our Government, but that a great number of verbal and other communications upon the subject have taken place between Lord Cowley and M. Guizot. Lord Cowley, on the part of the British Government, demands the recall of both Capt. Bruat and M. D. Aubigny, and the disavowal of the conduct of these officers to Mr. Pritchard. M. Guizot, it is said, refuses to disavow Capt. Bruat, on the ground that he was quite entitled to remove Mr. Pritchard from the island; and as regards M. d'Aubigny, he maintains that the unnecessary harshness of his conduct had already been disapproved of by his superior officer, and this was, in fact, the only offence he had committed. The French Cabinet, therefore, considers that in recalling M. d'Aubigny, all the reparation is offered which the case requires. It is added that M. Guizot has intimated his intention to resign rather than make any further concession; and that the whole of his colleagues in the Cabinet have adopted the same resolution. In the mean time the visit of King Louis-Philippe has been postponed until October, and doubts are entertained on both sides of the Channel whether it will take place at all. Unusual preparations are making in our dockyards, and reinforcements of troops are under orders to proceed to Gibraltar.

Her Majesty's Visit to Scotland.—It is now, we believe, finally determined, that her Majesty and Prince Albert will embark on board the 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.

A VOICE FROM THE SOUTH.

"To all such as Truly believe the words of the Lord Jesus, when he said it is more Blessed to give than to receive." The Frame of the New Church about to be erected near Mr James McKie's in the Parish of Nelson, will be raised, by Divine Permission, on Thursday, the 26th inst. At a Quarter before Eleven o'clock, Morning Prayer will commence in Mr Crocker's School-House, after which an Address will be delivered, and a Collection made towards providing funds necessary for the building and completion of the Church. A Procession, consisting of the neighbouring Clergy, the Members of St. Paul's Choir, and other Lay friends, with Banners, will then move from the School-House to the Church site, where the appointed Religious services will be solemnly concluded, prior to the raising of the Frame.

In communicating the notice of the intended services on this interesting occasion, the Visiting Missionary for the M. Tarnish River, sincerely hopes that it will be the means, under God, of giving the Charitable and Christian enterprise in which he is engaged, an increased importance in the thoughts of the Members and Friends of the UNITED CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND. The Building has been undertaken upon the Missionary's own responsibility, for the benefit of the increasing, but long neglected inhabitants of Nelson, and when finished, will be transferred with its flock, as soon possible, to other and alder hands, the writer has therefore, the less difficulty in again commending the work to the countenance and liberal aid of all who have at heart the promotion of GOSPEL ORDER, GOSPEL DOCTRINE, and GOSPEL HOLINESS.

"Thus saith the Lord of Hosts, consider your ways. Go up to the Mountain, and bring wood, and build the House; and I will take pleasure in it, and I will be glorified, saith the Lord.—Haggai I, 7, 8. "And let them make me a Sanctuary, that I may dwell among them."—Exodus, xxv. 8.

Miramichi, Vigil of St. Mathew, 1844.

NOTICE.

The Stated Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Education for the County of Northumberland, will be held at the office of the Clerk of the Peace, on TUESDAY, the 24th inst, at 12 o'clock, noon; where persons desirous of Teaching within the County, being furnished with the necessary recommendations, will have an opportunity of being examined.
JOHN M'CURDY, Secretary.
Chatham, September 14, 1844.

Auction.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Friday the 18th of October next, at 12 o'clock, noon, in front of Mr James Johnson, store, in Chatham, for payment of the debts of the late John Cockburn, of Glenelg, in the county of Northumberland, Farmer, deceased, in consequence of a deficiency of the Personal Estate of the said deceased, for that purpose, pursuant to a Licence obtained from the Surrogate Court for the said County.

All or so much of the following Lot or Tract of Land, as shall be necessary for the above purpose; viz: The Lot or Tract of LAND lying on the Southern side of Napan river, in the parish of Glenelg, known as Lot number Nine, in the Grant to Peter Crane, deceased, bounded above by lot number Ten, occupied by Andrew M'Ginnis, and below by lot number Eight, formerly owned by Spencer Crane, which Lot extends in front Sixty Rods, and contains in the whole 200 Acres, more or less. There is a House and BARN on the premises, and about eighteen acres of the land are cleared, and under cultivation, and the premises are at present occupied by the Widow of the deceased.

For further particulars apply to George Kerr, Esq. or at the Office of the subscriber.
By order of the Administratrix,
JAMES JOHNSON, Auctioneer.
Chatham, September 14, 1844.

NOTICE.

An ACCOUNTANT, who is acquainted with the business of this Country, and well qualified to execute with neatness and despatch any business committed to his care—respectfully solicits from all in the community who have Books to post, Accounts to prepare, or Agreements to draw up, &c., their countenance and support. Privacy may be relied on. Terms low. Apply at the Reading Room, Chatham, August 31.

Farm for Sale.

The Subscriber is desirous of disposing of the lot of Land on which he at present resides, situated on the Newcastle side of the river, immediately opposite to Chatham. The lot contains 75 acres, 50 of which are cleared, well fenced, and at present under crop. There is a Dwelling House, and Barn on the premises. For particulars please enquire of the subscriber on the premises.
EDWARD JOHNSTON,
Miramichi, August 2, 1844.

TO LET—for a term of Years.

All that certain well known spacious and commodious SHIP BUILDING YARD and PREMISES, comprising a Steam Boiler, Moulding Sheds and Lots, Saw Pits, Black Smith's Shops, Spay Shed and other Buildings, situated on the south side of Richibucto River, in the County of Kent and Province of New Brunswick, formerly owned and occupied by JOHN JARDINE, Esquire, is now to be let. The above Premises will admit of several large Vessels being built at once, which, together with the great facilities of launching, and the ready means of procuring excellent Hæmatoc and other ship timbers, with which the river abounds, renders it well worthy the attention of any person desirous of embarking in that branch of business. Possession may be had immediately. Apply to
J. W. HOLDENESS & CHILTON,
Richibucto, July 8, 1844.

The Best Embellished WEEKLY London Journal, is the

PICTORIAL TIMES.

A Highly Entertaining Family News paper, Published every Saturday, containing, besides

30 Beautiful Engravings.

On Wood, the Latest Intelligence, and a great variety of interesting information.

The Illustrations of the Pictorial Times are of the most finished description; the pages are enclosed in Ornamental Borders; and the work displays such a variety of elegance, that it has been universally pronounced one of the grandest achievements of Pictorial Literature. The Pictorial Times is admirably suited for a Family Newspaper, as it contains an abundance of entertaining information, in addition to a most complete Record of Weekly News and invariably subjects all articles that bear the lightest tinge of impropriety.

Orders received at the Gleaner Office.

CAUTION.—Persons trespassing in the Garden belonging to the subscriber, from this day forward, will be prosecuted, as the law is; and he does not intend to keep a Poultry Yard, except in the usual manner, to divide its contents from the garden. JAMES PATTERSON, Senr.