

European News.

From British Papers to the 19th of April, received by the Steamer Hibernia.

From Charles Willmer's American News Letter, April 19.

GREECE.

The new constitution of Greece has been settled, on all the free principles of Western Europe, imitated from England,—limited monarchy, ministerial responsibility, national representation, parliamentary control over the expenditure, legal equality of all classes, trial by jury, freedom of the press, and so forth. The consummation was not accomplished without another struggle, not less dangerous to the peace of the country and the existence of the monarchy than if it had been open warfare instead of a quiet negotiation carried on almost in secret. A revolution, bloodless because it was effected by an overwhelming power, had resulted in referring the question of the constitution to a special national assembly. The assembly accordingly framed the constitution in the terms of its appointment, and submitted it to King Otho for ratification. The young monarch took one last opportunity of proving his own incompetency to comprehend his real position, and to show himself almost the ideal he has been suspected to be: he returned the national document covered with objections, and suggested alterations,—some destroying the value of the charter by striking out the essential provisions, as that securing for political accusations trial by jury; and others attempting to defeat the whole project by some discreditable but transparent quibble, as the suggested addition to the Royal oath that the king should keep the constitution "according to his conscience"; and others coming down to petty grammatical pedantries of criticism, indulged by a Bavarian in handing a Greek composition.

Otho took up a position the very reverse of that which would have been dignified and suitable, and appeared an idle schoolboy and tricky trifler. Luckily, to use a homely English phrase, "the gray mare is the better horse." Otho has a Queen, to whom are attributed earnest humanity, enlarged views, and a feminine gentleness not incompatible with great influence over her husband. And, luckily for Greece, the Assembly exhibited an unusual, perhaps an unprecedented example of moderation and discretion in a popular body: there was no display of incontinent "patriotism," no taunting opposition; even the unavoidable asperity was veiled by debating on the Kings amendments with closed doors: but the Assembly was firm and unanimous—it could not yield to Otho's caprices; Mahomet, therefore, consented to go to the mountain—Otho himself yielded, and adopted the constitution, with more apparent cheerfulness than might have been expected. If the Greeks show as much intelligence, firmness and discretion in working out their new form of Government, as they have in devising it, it cannot but go well; and liberty will once more have been firmly planted in South-eastern Europe.

COMMERCIAL.

The aspect of Commercial affairs at the present time is in the highest degree satisfactory, and whether we look at the state of trade in the agricultural or manufacturing districts the same applies generally to both.

The recent advices from the United States have had the effect of reducing the prices of Cotton, notwithstanding the heavy orders that have been received by the Overland Mail from India, and the demand for that staple at present is only limited, speculation having entirely ceased. Prices have declined since this day week fully 1/4d per lb on American descriptions.

The demand for Iron at the present time is more extensive than it has been known for the last five years, and a reference to our prices current will show that there has been a considerable advance in prices, which there is not the slightest doubt will yet go very much higher. The main cause of the demand is the extension of railways on the continent, whither a great deal is being shipped.

Money still continues very abundant, and discounts to rule low; indeed so abundant is money, and the desire to invest in Government securities so great, that the prices of English funds are now much higher than they have been for many years.

The Corn trade is less active, and prices of most descriptions of Grain are lower than at the issue of our last publication.

There has been a considerable reaction this morning in public securities, in consequence of some rather large parcels of stock being brought upon the market. Consols were done early at 100 1/2, but when the broker for the Commissioners appeared in the box, he was offered all he wanted (£40,000) at 99 1/2, and the quotation then went down to 99 1/4; since then the price has recovered, the last transaction being at 100.

IRELAND.

It will be seen from the following report of the proceedings in the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, that Mr O'Connell and the other Repeal Leaders are to be brought up for judgment on Friday (this day.) They will then, no doubt, enter on the grounds on which they claim an arrest of judgment.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, DUBLIN.

Monday, April 15.—This being the first day of term, and it being supposed that Mr O'Connell and his conspirators would be called up for judgment, there was a large crowd assembled round the courts from an early hour, and

the excitement appeared much greater than during the trial.

Mr Justice Burton came into court at eleven o'clock, and the gentlemen who were about being called to the bar having been sworn before him, he retired, and came into court again at half past one o'clock. It being what is called a presenting term, the jury boxes were occupied by the Grand Jurors of the City and county. The bar boxes and galleries were crowded from an early hour in the morning, and amongst the spectators were many fashionably dressed ladies. Mr O'Connell arrived at the front entrance to the court, about twelve o'clock; he was accompanied by his sons Maurice and John, and upon alighting from his carriage, he was loudly cheered by the populace.

Immediately after the Grand Jury had retired from their box, the Lord Chief Justice, with Mr Justice Crampton and Mr Justice Perrin, entered, and took their seats on the bench, the Court, which was densely crowded, remaining in breathless silence, evidently expecting that some reference would momentarily be made to the case of the Queen against O'Connell.

During this interval none of the Crown Counsel appeared in Court, nor were any of the Traversers present. Mr Whiteside, Q. C. was the only one of the Traversers' Counsel who was in Court, and as a large bag with a pile of briefs lay before him, every one seemed to expect that he would rise for the purpose of alluding to the State Trials.

Mr. Tomb, Q. C., and Mr Marley, Q. C., both Counsel against the Traversers in the State Trials now took their places at the table, and every eye was fixed on them in anticipation.

Mr Whiteside then rose, but it was only for the purpose of moving for the appointment of a Commissioner of affidavits in the town of Newry; and after a few other motions of no public interest, the Court was adjourned until to-morrow without any mention having been made of the State Trials, to the evident astonishment of all present.

P. S.—A side bar rule was entered this day, calling upon the Traversers to come up for judgment on Friday.

DUBLIN, Tuesday Evening.—There was no business of any public importance transacted in any of the Law courts to day. However, as the appearance of Mr O'Connell and the other traversers in the hall at an early hour indicated there was something in the wind, much speculation was indulged in. The "Conspirators" had a long consultation with the counsel at the close of which I learned that they had decided upon moving for a new trial on Thursday next. The following notice will show the grounds to be relied upon in support of the contemplated motion:—

"Queen's Bench, Crown side.

"Sir,—Take notice that counsel on behalf of Daniel O'Connell, one of the traversers in this case, will move on Thursday, the 15th day of April instant, or the first opportunity after, to set aside the verdict had in this cause against the said defendant, Daniel O'Connell, and that a new trial be directed, or that a verdict now be awarded on the following ground, that is to say, that the jury lists from which were framed the juror's book and special jury list for the present year, 1844, were fraudulently dealt with, for the purpose of prejudicing the said traverser in his defence; and that by reason thereof the said traverser was in fact so prejudiced, as the jury who tried this cause was struck from the special jury list of 1844; and also for that when Jason Rigby, one of the jurors of the jury who tried the said cause, was sworn as John Rigby; and also for that there is no such person as John Rigby, of Suffolk street, in the county of the city of Dublin, as stated in the posted in that cause; but that the person who filed the office of juror is John Lason Rigby, and also, for that the said John Lason Rigby, prior to his having been sworn, as aforesaid, informed the court of the true state of facts, and said, in open court, he was not John Rigby, but John Jason Rigby, and also, for that there was no evidence adduced upon the trial in this cause to prove the fact of the alleged conspiracy, or any overt act thereof to have taken place, or occurred within the county of the city of Dublin, and also, for that there was no evidence of the existence of any of the alleged conspiracies imputed in the indictment; and also that the said verdict is against law and evidence, and also against the weight of evidence; and also upon the ground of the reception of evidence that ought to be excluded; and also upon the ground that the trial of this cause was continued beyond Hilary term, and did not terminate until the 13th February last, instead of having been adjourned until the present Easter term; and also for misdirection of the learned Lord Chief Justice; and also for that the learned Lord Chief Justice misdirected the jury as to the effect of the evidence; and also for that the Chief Justice stated to the jury, with strong commentary against the traversers, the evidence offered for the Crown, and omitted to make any of the observations resulting from that evidence favorable to the traversers; and also for that the whole current and leaning of the learned Chief Justice's charge was such as to express and signify to the jury a strong conviction existing in his own mind of the guilt of the traversers, and also for that the learned Lord Chief Justice did not advert sufficiently to the evidence offered for the traversers, or permit sufficiently the attention of the jury to the effect of the evidence, or to the inferences which they were at liberty to deduce therefrom, and also for that in reading to the jury extracts from the speeches and publications given in evidence on the trial the learned Chief Justice only read to the jury the extracts relied upon by the Crown, and omitted to read the extracts relied upon by the traversers in

the same speech, and publications, and also, for that the learned Lord Chief Justice stated facts to the jury in his charge which were not in evidence, and also for that the learned Chief Justice did not state to the jury with sufficient clearness the application of the law to the particular facts of the case, and also for that the learned Chief Justice expressed his opinion on the facts of the case, to the jury in such a way as was calculated to control his judgment, and lead them irresistibly to conclusions of guilt on the traversers, which said motion will be grounded on the affidavits already filed in this cause, and the several documents therein referred to, and the affidavit of the said Daniel O'Connell, and the joint affidavits of William Ford, and J. M. Cantwell, and Thomas Reilly, this day filed in the proper office, and the affidavit of Pearce Mahoney, and Peter McEvoy Garland to be filed and used in this cause, of which you shall have a copy, the authentic report of the learned Chief Justice's charge—the notes of the learned Chief Justice and the posten—the nature of the case, and the reasons to be offered.

Dated the 16th of April, 1844.

WM. FORDE,

Attorney for the 3d Traverser.

"To Wm. Kemmis, Esq.,

Crown Solicitor."

The following rule and notice were last night served upon the several traversers:—

"QUEEN'S BENCH.

"Monday, 15th day of April, 1844.

"The Queen against Daniel O'Connell, John O'Connell, Thomas Steele, Thomas Matthew Ray, Charles Gavan Duffy, Rev. Thomas Tierney, John Gray, and Richard Barrett.

"Judgment for the Crown upon the verdict had against the defendants on the trial at bar in this cause, unless cause to the contrary in four days.

"By the Court,

"WALTER BOURNE, Chief Clerk.

"IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

"The Queen against Daniel O'Connell, &c.

"Gentlemen—Take notice that this honorable court will be moved on Friday, the 19th day of April instant, or so soon after as counsel can be heard, that you and each of you, the said Daniel O'Connell, John O'Connell, Thomas Steele, Thomas Matthew Ray, Charles Gavan Duffy, Rev. Thomas Tierney, John Gray, and Richard Barrett, may be severally called to appear and receive respectively the judgment of the said court upon the indictment whereof you respectively stand convicted.

"Dated the 15th day of April, 1844.

"I am, your obedient servant,

"WM. KEMMIS, Crown Solicitor.

"40, Kildare street.

"To Daniel O'Connell, John O'Connell, Thomas Steele, Thos. Matthew Ray, Charles Gavan Duffy, Rev. Thomas Tierney, John Gray, and Richard Barrett."

O'Connell in the South of Ireland.—The Irish papers give long and most glowing accounts of the enthusiasm with which Mr O'Connell has been received on his way to Cork, to be present at the great banquet to which he had been invited. He reached Cork on Monday, and the scene on his entrance was, it is said, indescribable. "It must," says the Cork Examiner, "have cheered the heart of the Irish leader to have received a welcome so warm, a homage so reverential. However, his heart seemed gay and hopeful, for his face was ruddy with health, and his step was light and active. He was accompanied by the "convicts and criminals," who were hailed with a cheer that would have stunned the Chief Justice, had he heard it. The scene at the quay of Waterford was animating in an extraordinary degree. Thousands filled the noble quay, to behold the embarkation of more than two hundred gentlemen, including the spirited corporation. Every ship upon the broad bosom of the river was decorated with flags and streamers, while the masts and spars groaned under the hundreds of the more enthusiastic, who were eager to have the best view of the stirring scene. As the Mermaid, all decorated with flags, and firing guns from bow and stern, shot down towards the mouth of the river, she was greeted from every point of the shore by multitudes who occupied the most prominent positions. The coast from Waterford to Cork was illuminated by countless bonfires blazing splendidly in the still night." The first business of the day was a meeting, called by public requisition of the Mayor, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament against Lord Elliott's Irish Franchise bill. The city court-house was most excessively crowded. Mr O'Connell declared eternal hostility to so "monstrous a bill."

Of the great provincial dinner which took place on the same day, the Cork Examiner says,—"So splendid a scene was never before beheld in Ireland. While it was never exceeded in Ireland, it has been scarcely equalled in any country, certainly not in England. Physically and materially, as well as morally, it was a glorious scene. A whole province sent in its best and bravest men to the metropolis of the south, to hail the mightiest of Ireland's sons, the advocate of universal liberty, and the martyr to his love of country. Beyond all other popular demonstrations in Ireland, it possessed one peculiar feature, which of itself was a great instance of the triumph of justice, and an evidence of the power that lies in agitation, moral and determined—namely, that six corporations, the representatives of six large and influential communities, assembled at one moment and at one place to testify their devotion to the great principle of nationality, and to identify themselves with that cause for which the champion of nationality has incurred the vengeance of an anti-Irish government. It was also a cheering, glorious sight, in numbers and

strength. Very near 1000 gentlemen, many of them from remote parts of the province, rallied round the Liberator, turning the hour of danger into a day of triumph."

FOREIGN.

INDIA.—The intelligence brought by this mail from the east is of the most satisfactory character. Peace and tranquillity reigned throughout the whole of the British possessions in India. The affairs of Gwalior had been finally arranged to the satisfaction of the governor-general. The young sovereign had been formally installed on the 20th of January, in presence of Lord Ellenborough, the commander in chief, and all the military and civil authorities. On the 22nd the army of Sindiah was reviewed in presence of the Maharajah and chiefs; and, on the same day, it was dissolved by proclamation. The Mahratta soldiery, to the number of 20,000, had laid down their arms and tendered their services to the sovereign of Gwalior. On the 23rd, Lord Ellenborough took his departure for Calcutta, accompanied by General Gray and the left wing of the army. A division was left behind until the new army should be organized and other arrangements completed. Scinde was perfectly quiet, and the health of the troops had materially improved. The governor general had issued a proclamation, announcing, that an augmentation of nearly 100,000 men would be required, ostensibly for Scinde and Gwalior, but in reality, we believe, to watch the movements in the Punjab. Several regiments had volunteered their services for Scinde, but matters there are so tranquil, and so content are the people under the British sway, that troops are scarcely required. There is, in fact, no enemy to encounter; but Sir Charles Napier is wisely on his guard, and will keep up such an army as will prevent any plot or surprise on the part of the deposed Amers.

CHINA.—The accounts from China are as favorable as those from India, and universal peace also reigns in that quarter. We regret to state, however, that the massacre of three catholic bishops, with seventy christians, at Corea, is confirmed. They were all beheaded, and about 180 more were said to have been strangled.

The ratification of the supplementary treaty had been received from the emperor, and Captain Brookes, of the 55th Regiment, was on his way with it and other despatches for the home government. The sickness at Hong Kong had become almost extinct.

ITALY.—The Leipsic Gazette, of the 23rd instant, states, that considerable excitement prevails at Ravenna and at Bologna. Some days since a violent dispute occurred between the populace of Frenza and some gendarmes. Several of the latter were killed, and the populace mutilated their bodies. It appears that similar riots took place at Rimini. The Roman government appears to wish to yield, or, at least, to temporize. A frequent exchange of couriers had taken place of late between the Court of Rome and the commander of the Austrian forces stationed along the frontier, and, on the 17th, the Pope ordered prayers to be offered in the churches for the preservation of peace, and the security of the catholic church.

FRANCE.—Despatches from Algeria have reached Paris, announcing several triumphs over the followers of Abdel Kadar by the Dukes d'Aumale and Montpensier.

The final arrangement of the Tahiti affair is announced: the French government superseded the consul of France at Tahiti, M. Moernhaut, who was to quit the island immediately after the departure of Mr Pritchard.

SPAIN.—The revolution which began at Alicante expired with the surrender of Carthage on the 25th March. The besieged appeared resolved to hold out longer, especially the revolted regiment of Gerona, which had no hope of mercy from Roncali, now surnamed General Carnicero, (Butcher;) but rumours that Queen Christina's advent had infused a more merciful spirit probably mitigated the fierce obstinacy of the insurgents.

On the 23d ult. Queen Isabella and her mother Christina entered Madrid with much state. The parasites of the press record an auspicious omen: when Epartero left Madrid to bombard Barcelona a vulture hovered over his head from the palace of Buena-Vista to the Prado; whereas, when the two Queens entered Madrid from Aranjuez, a dove fell into their carriage, and was carried by Queen Isabella to her palace.

Madrid papers, of the 4th instant, represent every thing as tranquil. A new project of law was about to be brought forward for restricting still further the liberty of the press, which had met with the unanimous approval of the cabinet and would be promulgated forthwith.

PORTUGAL.—Advices from Lisbon, of the 3d inst., do not announce the reduction of the rebel force, under count Bomfin, at Almeida; though the besiegers had opened a fire on the fort. There had been a mutiny at Coimbra; some soldiers attempting to desert to Almeida. The cortes had refused to sanction the suspension of the Habeas Corpus and other popular rights, but Government had continued the suspension on their own responsibility.

TURKEY.—Intelligence from Constantinople of the 20th March, confirms the statement that the Porte had undertaken not to punish renegades of the Mussulman faith with death.

Rumours of Sir James Graham's early retirement from the Home office are prevalent in well informed circles, in which they are also credited.

DR. 1843. Jan. Ter July Term 1844 Jan. Ter