

European News.

From British Papers to the 4th November, received by the Caledonia, Steamer.

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Illustrated London News, Nov. 4.

THE CONCILIATION HALL, DUBLIN.

This extensive edifice has nearly been completed in Dublin, for holding the meetings of the Repeal Association. It abuts upon the Corn Exchange, with the architecture of which its front assimilates.

The Conciliation-hall occupies a considerable extent of ground, being sixty feet in front along the quay, by 100 feet in depth. The first story of the front is composed of six plain pilasters, surmounted by a belting course, and contains three entrances. Over the centre or larger gateway, is a representation of the ancient Irish crown and harp; and over the two side doors are Irish wolf dogs, in stone. The upper story consists also of six pilasters, with ornamented capitals, and having *fac similes* of Brian Boroihme's harp and crown in the centre of the foliage. The spaces between the pilasters are pierced for windows, having alternately raking and circular pediments, supported by lesser pilasters, and enriched consoles. The pilasters of the second story support an entablature and cornice, with raking pediment, the *della* being occupied by a wreath of shamrocks encircling the inscription "The Repeal Year, 1843." The whole is surmounted by balustrades, with two reverse consoles and *cornu copia* hanging from the vault. A pedestal is placed on the apex of the pediment, having in front the crest of O'Connell, surrounded by a wreath of oak leaves in relief.

The interior of the Hall is not yet completed. Its shape is a lengthened parallelogram, and at the height of 15 feet from the ground, a capacious gallery, supported on iron pillars, and running the whole circuit of the building in an elongated ellipse, is reserved for the ladies. Above this gallery is placed in full length portrait of Mr. O'Connell, "with his martial cloak around him," very blue seas and green hills in the distance. Lofty windows serve to light and ventilate the room; whilst numerous tin chandeliers, suspended by brass chains from the gallery, though not very ornamental, are likely to become useful in the nocturnal debates.

THE PLANET JUPITER.

The present nearness of the planet Jupiter to the orbit of the earth having made him both to ordinary and telescopic observers, a subject of much observation; and as the phenomena presented by his varying aspects are popularly considered to be the most beautiful of the "heavenly visions," we have, at the express wish of many of our subscribers, and assisted by the liberal aid of the Astronomer Royal, prepared an accurate engraving of his appearance on the evening of October 21st, when he was seen to great advantage. On that occasion the satellites visible were the 2nd 4th and 3rd; the first satellite was eclipsed. In the cut they are seen to the left of the planet.

The aspect of Jupiter was singularly beautiful. Near the bottom a dusky haze, clearly distinguishable in colour, and taken from the belts, gave sphericity to his figure and indicate the position of the sun. Above this was a narrow and tolerably uniform belt below the principal belt. The bottom of the principal belt was straight, but its upper edge had the appearance "as it were" of two mountains [the right hand one being the higher], with a depression between them sensibly lower than the level of other parts of the belt. Also, a little depression between them sensibly lower than the level of other parts of the belt. Also, a little depression was observable to the left of the second mountain. The right hand mountain was apparently all that remained of the great spot, which our readers will recollect, has recently been a subject of much discussion; its form had totally changed, as at first it was a round spot, adhering to the top of the belt. Above this was a well defined narrow belt. Towards the right hand there was a small lump on it [scarcely enough to catch the eye]. Above this came a single belt, with a bright space evident above it, and then the collection of belts at the top, quite different from the dusky ones at the bottom. None of the belts were visible quite to the edge of the planet.

SPAIN.

Paris, October 31.—The important question of the majority of the Queen was presented to both Houses of Parliament on the 25th. The 27th the Senate and Congress appointed a Committee to examine and report. Here, then, the real struggle commences, and intrigues of all descriptions are afloat. In my opinion the majority or minority of the Queen is of little moment; the real question is—Are the different parties now striving for power prepared to obey the laws of the Cortes, be they what they may? Decidedly not! The majority of the Queen may be declared, the Central Justists will consider the act as illegal, a portion of the nation not being represented in the Cortes! The Esparterists, the Francisco de Paulists, the Carlists, the Fuerrists—all will proclaim the act illegal, and as such, not obey it. To be not deceived, Spain is rotten at the core, and sooner or later must pass through the ordeal of a terrible convulsion. Can it for a moment be supposed that Narvaez and Lopez entertain the same political opinions?—the one ultra Moderate, the other a "ci devant" ultra Liberal, indeed, a demagogue? For a time they may act the hypocrite, but the day will come—and believe me it is not far distant—when they will be at daggers drawn. Already have the Chambers rung

and been degraded with the disputes of some of the most influential members; the Count de Las Navas, an hacknied Liberal, accused Narvaez with wishing to establish a military government. Narvaez retaliated—cards were exchanged, and Madrid was prepared for a duel; friends, however, interfered, and the matter is settled in form but not in spirit, and Narvaez will find a formidable opponent in the Count. There will be little opposition to the nomination of a president, all parties being agreed to name M. Olozaga; it is also reported that a compromise has been effected as to the vice president, and that two Moderates and two Liberals are to be named. Notwithstanding all the efforts of the government the insurgents still hold out in every part of the kingdom; in Leon they gained a small advantage, and made some prisoners. General Senosian, however, writes under date of the 23rd that he was in hopes the town would surrender the next day. The insurgents of Saragossa, in order to gain time, agreed with General Concha on the 25th to suspend hostilities until the government should have replied to their manifest forwarded on the 23rd. In Barcelona the insurgents seemed determined on taking the offensive; on the 24th, three batteries attacked Gracia, Sanz, Clot, and Barcelonnette, but they were soon silenced by Fort Montjuich and the Citadel. The 25th ult. there was a heavy firing of musketry. General Sanz is not sanguine as he was some few days since; he has received strong reinforcements, but not finding his means sufficient he has sent two steam boats to Saragossa for more troops. Prim is firing away at Girona; the Tower of St. Jean has been destroyed. Colonel Martell, the same officer whom the telegraph described as having fallen into the hands of the Queenites, is raising recruits in the Lampourdan, and has his head quarters at Figueras. A letter from Carthagena of the 21st ult. gives a description of a most dreadful hurricane on the coast; several vessels were lost and the crews perished; many vessels were upset. The Countess of Torono was daily expected in Madrid.

PORTUGAL.

Insurrectionary Movement at Vigo.—By the Pacha steam vessel of the Peninsular line of packet, Capt. Wilson, Commander, arrived on Monday at Southampton in four days from Vigo, intelligence has been received of an insurrectionary movement in that town, which though few particulars of it have been obtained seems to have assumed an important character. Captain Wilson states that he brought with him as passenger from Lisbon to Vigo, General Yriarte, one of Espartero's officers, and that he came to Vigo on the invitation of the party which began the movement. Fighting had commenced on the 24th inst., and from that time to the arrival of the Pacha the city was in the possession of the National Guard, who had originated the attack. As soon as General Yriarte landed he placed himself at their head. Such was the state of confusion in the place, that Captain Wilson did not think it prudent to land. The vessel, which touched on the 24th, sent a boat on shore with the mails, but came back on account of the conflict in the town, and the bag was sent for by the authori- ties of the place.

In the battle which occurred between the National Guard and the government regular troops the latter were worsted, but only one life was lost, and the Colonel commanding the government troops was wounded in the thigh. On the landing of General Yriarte great enthusiasm was displayed, and a firing of rockets took place.

From the hasty manner in which Captain Wilson left, this is all the information that can be collected.

STATE OF TRADE.—Leeds.—Business of all kinds continues brisk, and many of the mills work long hours. The markets since our last have been active, but purchases have been checked by the want of assortment, the late unsettled weather having to some extent prevented the ordinary supply of fresh goods. Most of the manufacturers are working to order, which is another cause of the slackness of supply in the cloth halls. Prices are considered firm, but not materially advanced upon what they were at midsummer.

Nottingham.—The condition of the hosiery trade this week is much the same as the last—that is, the cotton branches keep gradually improving, whilst the silk is in the same deplorable condition as ever. The turn out at Bonsall, in Derbyshire, increases in interest, this being the 22d week of the strike.

Wakefield.—This market continues to be thinly supplied with combing fleeces. Wools: the demand for all descriptions is steady, and a shade further advance has been obtained upon last week's prices. We have a fair inquiry for blanket wools, and prices are firmer.

The Duke of Sutherland gave his daughter a dowry of £80,000 on her marriage with Lord Blantyre.

The convict establishment at Woolwich, Chatham, Portsmouth, Deptford, Plymouth, and Sheerness, are to be immediately abolished, and ships are to be stationed only to receive the convicts preparatory to their being sent out of the country. By this arrangement several hundreds of mechanics will be entered on the various establishments to do the work hitherto performed by the convicts.

The King of the French will next year return the visit of our most gracious Queen to France.

The Reforme, of Saturday last, publishes a report that the Duke and Duchess of Nemours were about to leave Paris for London, on a visit to the Queen of England.

Martyrdom in Corea of the Vicar Apostolic, two French Missionaries, and two hundred and Fifty Christians.—We beg the particular atten-

tion of the Christians of every class to the details of persecution given in the extract from a letter which we subjoin, and which is contained in a letter received from Paris by the Rev. Dr. O'Connell, hon. secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith.—"On the 26th of May last, the Reverend Mr. Libois, procurator of the Foreign missions at Macao, wrote to his lordship the Bishop of Drusparis: "I received yesterday very sad intelligence, which I hasten to communicate to your lordship. Dr. Castro, the administrator apostolic of Peking, announced to me that, according to the information which reached him in January, 1843, his lordship, Dr. Imbert, and Messrs Chaetan and Mauban, were beheaded in the month of September, 1839, seventy christians were also beheaded, and a hundred and eighty were strangled. There are no other details." Poor mission of Corea! It is a very terrible trial. May the holy will of God be done.—*Dublin Pilot.*"

Enlargement of Woolwich Dockyard.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have caused notices to quit to be served on the occupiers of several houses in Charlotte row and Adam's place, adjoining the Dockyard at Woolwich, it being intended to pull them, 50 in number, down, to enlarge the Dockyard, and form a factory for the manufacturer of steam boilers, &c.

The Politician.

The British Press.

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Illustrated London News, Nov. 4.
STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The past week has been one of political expectations, rather than of political action. In London, the excitement of the election has passed away; and business has resumed its wonted course. A statement has appeared, connected with the result of this contest, to the effect that Sir R. Peel has ordered an inquiry to be made into the causes of the defeat of Mr. Baring, and much that led to it appearing to arise from the general dissatisfaction with the manner in which the machinery of the Income tax has been put in operation in the City, that it is understood the recent notice from the office of stamps and taxes may in some degree be attributed to a wish to make it work as smoothly as possible in future, consistently with the due collection of the tax. One of the events of the week—the opening of Term, which took place on Thursday—is interesting only to those who are unfortunate enough to require the assistance of the law. If there is any one subject that can be said to engross more attention than another, it is the Irish prosecutions. So far from the report of their having been abandoned being correct, fresh evidence has been adduced and there is every sign of their being pressed on with the utmost vigour. In Wales the state of things is not satisfactory; large meetings of farmers continue to be held, and the addresses made at those assemblies and the resolutions agreed to by them, form a strange mixture of subjects. There is an evident sense of grievance among them, but the remedies are not well understood. Thus at a large meeting held on the Penn das-Eithen Mountain, this week, a petition to the Queen was proposed, in which political questions and social grievances are mixed up inextricably with each other. One demand is to have the costs of all legal proceedings reduced one half, and that no Clerk to a Board of Guardians be an Englishman. This is followed by a demand of the vote by ballot, and a repeal of the church rates! It is but justice to say that this petition was rejected and another carried of a much more reasonable mind. But that such demands could be proposed to an assembly of men in juxtaposition, with any idea of a practical beneficial result, is a curious circumstance. There is much to be done, we fear, in this part of the kingdom, before it can be restored to what may be called a state of tranquillity. The evils to be grappled with here are, however, more social than political; a great agent in the irritation of the minds of the people seems to be the new poor laws. In the absence of any immediate subject of engrossing political interest, the London press has turned more than usual attention to the destitution and distress of the metropolis—one form of which we have treated in another article.

United States News.

From the Boston Courier.

The North Eastern Boundary.—The survey and demarcation of the boundary, between the United States and the British Provinces of New Brunswick and Canada, as defined by the Treaty of Washington, have been advanced the present season with much industry and with much success.

The commissioners, and the scientific corps on the part of both governments, [the latter composed chiefly of military engineers, of the two services, who are graduates of the national military schools of West Point and Woolwich] have co-operated, in the task committed to them, with great harmony. No controversy nor misunderstanding of any moment has arisen as to the line described in the treaty, and it is not at all probable that any doubt or difference of opinion can arise in the minds of the commissioners, respecting the remainder of the line to be marked. The whole is clearly defined by the treaty, and both countries are re-

presented in their commissioners, by intelligent, frank, and liberal-minded gentlemen, who are above any petty cavil in the discharge of their important duties.

The boundary has already been surveyed and marked, in such a way as to define the limits of jurisdiction of the respective governments, from the monument at the source of the River St. Croix, to the outlet of Lake Pokennagamook, on the River St. Francis. No dispute or collision, as to the right of jurisdiction, can therefore, hereafter arise upon this important portion of our frontier. It embraces the whole of the Madawaska settlement which is by far the most populous portion of the line, until it reaches the frontiers of Vermont and New York. Monuments of cast iron have been erected along the greater portion of the meridian line, at the distance of one mile apart, and the whole of that line will be thus marked before the close of this season's operations.

The termini of the straight line between the outlet of Lake Pokennagamook, and the north-west branch of the St. John, have been determined astronomically, in latitude and longitude, and the greater part of the River St. John, above the mouth of the St. Francis, has also been accurately surveyed.

The astronomical operations were still, however, going on, north of the 47° of latitude, as late as the 5th of November, notwithstanding the country was at that time covered with snow nearly a foot deep. These operations are conducted, on the part of the United States, by Major Graham, of the United States Corps of Topographical Engineers, assisted by Lieutenant Meade, of the same corps, and on the part of Great Britain, by Capt. Robinson and Lieutenant Ripon, of the Corps of Royal Engineers. The labours of these gentlemen will probably close, for the present season, by the middle of November.

From the N. York Journal of Commerce.
Havana, Nov. 8.—Yesterday, at 4 a. m., an express arrived from Matanzas, which brought the news of the rising of the slaves on several of the plantations. There were immediately put down, and 50 of them killed, and 67 taken prisoners, while others hung themselves rather than be taken by the authorities. I did not learn the number of whites that were killed, if any.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of the late WILLIAM WHITE, of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, Innkeeper, deceased, are hereby requested to render their accounts, duly attested, within four months from this date, and all those indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment within the same period to the Subscribers.

THOMAS WHITE, } Administrators
WILLIAM NAFFER, } on the said Es-
THOS. M. DEBLOIS, } tate, with the
Will annexed.

Bathurst, Nov. 23, 1843.

NOTICE.—All persons having any demands against the Estate of DAVID GIFFORD, late of Richibucto, in the county of Kent, Trader, deceased, are requested to render their accounts duly attested, in three months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

MARY GIFFORD, Administratrix.
Richibucto, November 20, 1843.

NEW GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.
H. C. D. CARMAN has received from Liverpool, per ships Jane Lowden and Sovereign, from Glasgow, per Coverdale, an extensive assortment of

British Dry Goods

—Consisting of—
Bales Printed Cottons, unbleached and white cottons,
Drab Moleskins, cold'rd Jacksons,
White and colored Counterpanes,
White, brown & black Linen & Lawns,
Navy & Two Blue Prints,
Apron Checks; stripe Shirting,
Scotch Homespun, Bed Tick,
Russia Duck, Linen Sheeting 12 14,
Plain and figured Orleans CLOTHS,
Fancy Ginghams, Shaloons,
Britannia Handkerchiefs,
Check Cambric, book & jackson Muslin
Chintz Dielane Dresses,
Cotton, gingham Dresses,
White, Brown & black Linen Thread,
Fancy printed Handkerchiefs,
printed Lamas,
Balzarine Handkerchiefs,
Printed cotton Shawls, Fancy do.
White and colored cotton Reels,
Woolen Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Osnaburgs,
Fancy linen and cotton Disper,
Fancy Worsted Tartan,
Wrapping Paper,
Murray's First Book, Fenning's Spelling-
Ink Powders,
Footscep, Pot and Post Paper,
Soap, Candles, Cordage,
Salmon Twine, Cod Lines,
100 TONS SALT,
Hourly expected—per *Constance*, from London via P. E. Island, the remainder of his Fall Supply, which, together with his stock now on hand, will comprise a very general assortment, and will be sold at either of his stores in Chatham cheap for cash.
Chatham, 20th, October, 18.1843.