

European News.

From British Papers to the 19th November, received by the Acadia, Steamer.

From the London Shipping Gazette, November 18

IRELAND.

THE STATE PROSECUTIONS.

Dublin, November 16.—This has been a quiet day in the Queen's Bench. Nothing authentic has transpired touching the future progress of the state trials, nor is there anything definite known either of the nature or terms of the attorney general's demurrer to the plea put in by the traversers.—The impression to day is that the arguments on the attorney general's demurrer will not be resumed till Wednesday, as it has been found, on reference to an analogous case, that the traversers are entitled to two extra, besides the four clear, days. Should the plea turn out to be bad, and that it is so appears to be the very general belief, it will then be competent for the attorney general to call on the court to fix an early day for the trial—probably the first day of the after-sittings, Monday, the 17th inst.

THE TIPPERARY OUTRAGE.

I have seen a letter from Nenagh this day, which states that Mr. Waller is going on as favorably as could be expected; that Mrs. Waller is out of all danger, but that Miss Vereker continues in the same precarious condition with but feeble hopes of her ultimate recovery.

THE PREPARATIONS.

Her Majesty's steamship Volcano has arrived in Kingstown harbour, having on board 600 cases of ball cartridge and two light field pieces, with suitable ammunition. They will be deposited in the ordnance stores.

The most formidable preparations which have yet met the eye are to be seen at Richmond Barracks, situate on the south side of the city, a little beyond Kilmainham, which are being put in a state of the most complete fortification, with port holes, loopholes, embrasures, breast-works, and all the other works deemed requisite for the science of war for successfully resisting the attacks of an enemy; prevention is no doubt better than cure, but really after the experience of some few weeks, and when it was made as clear as noonday that the mere ordinary powers of the law, if only asserted with dignity and firmness, were quite sufficient to repress any overt act of sedition, whether made manifest at monster meetings or within the naked walls of the conciliation hall, these very imposing "preparations" seem at best but calculated to excite alarm and distrust among the well affected portion of her Majesty's Irish subjects.

In the north too, according to the Belfast News Letter, the authorities are preparing for the worst:—

"The ordnance stores at Carrickfergus are at present nearly as full of implements of war as they were during the reign of Napoleon. A large quantity of provisions, consisting of beef, pork, and biscuits, have been stored of late. Does the government apprehend a siege?"

The Belfast Chronicle has the following announcement, given on the authority of an anonymous writer, and, as such, not entitled to much credit:—

"The letter," says the Chronicle, "gives a circumstantial account of the midnight drilling of a large body of men under arms in a certain locality, which we do not at present think necessary to make known, within less than a mile from this town. The writer declares himself to have been an eye witness of the occurrence, and gives a number of matter-of-fact details; but without a proper authentication of the letter, containing as it does such startling statements, we should not be justified in making it public, and thereby creating alarm in the minds of our fellow townsmen."

Hill Fires in the south.—The country between Killarney and Tralee was cheerfully lighted up on the evening of Saturday last. Some intelligence connected with the present proceedings in Dublin, which was construed by the people to be of a favorable nature, gave rise to the illumination, which was of a very general character, extending from Castlemain along the hills to Castlema and many miles in an opposite direction. The sight, when viewed from an eminence, was a picturesque and a striking one.

From our Private Correspondent.

DUBLIN, Thursday Evening, Half past Four.—Although no movement of any interest in the pending state prosecutions is expected before Monday, still the subject engrosses so much of the public attention, that the Courts continue to be thronged with spectators. The decision of the Judges of the Queen's Bench yesterday, although not affecting in the slightest degree the great question at issue—indeed not even touching the point, whether or not the pleas put in for the traversers can be sustained, it had raised the hopes of the opposition, and revives all the recollections of Mr. O'Connell's former escapes, through legal technicalities. Relying upon those accidents, and assuming that his own oft-repeated assurance that he "could drive a coach and six through any act of parliament," will be proved in the present prosecution, wagers are made that no conviction will take place within the present or even the year 1844. The long game will no doubt be attempted—it affords the only chance of escape from the penalties of the law; and taking into consideration the spirit which has been evinced by the accused and their counsel, the assumption is that a trial will be staved off to the first day possible. If the hundreds and thou-

sands of witnesses threatened to be examined for the defence are produced, it is not a groundless speculation to rely on the probability of jurymen falling ill, after some weeks' attendance from the confinement, fasting, and anxiety to which they will be subjected. Then the case will have to be commenced de novo, with, probably, a similar occurrence within a similar period. These are the points freely canvassed, and they appear to be received as probable events.

Serjeant Howley.—In the Court of Chancery this morning, the Lord Chancellor intimated to Mr. Howley, that her Majesty had been pleased to appoint him to the office of third serjeant, and the learned gentleman took his seat accordingly, for the first time.

State Provision for the Catholic Clergy.—A meeting of the Roman Catholic Prelates of Ireland was held yesterday, to take into consideration the remoured intimation of the government to propose a state provision for the Roman Catholic Clergy of the United Kingdom. The following resolutions, of 1837 and 1841, were adopted, and ordered for publication with the additional one subjoined:—

"MEETING OF THE CATHOLIC HIERARCHY." "At a general meeting of the archbishops of Ireland, held in the Parochial House, Marlborough-street, on the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th, of January, 1827.

"The Most Reverend Dr. Murray in the Chair, "The following resolution was proposed and adopted:—

"Resolved,—That alarmed at the report that an attempt is likely to be made during the approaching session of parliament, to make a state provision for the Roman Catholic Clergy of Ireland, we deem it our imperative duty not to separate without recording the expression of our strongest reprobation of any such attempt and of our unalterable determination to resist, by every means in our power, a measure so fraught with mischief to the independence and purity of the Catholic religion in Ireland."

"At a general meeting of the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland, held in the Presbytery House, Marlborough streets, on the 9th day of November, 1841, the Most Rev. Dr. M'Hale in the chair, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Murray, be requested to call a special general meeting of the Prelates of all Ireland in case that he shall have clear proof or well grounded apprehensions, that the odious and alarming scheme of a State provision for the Catholic Clergy of this portion of the empire be contemplated by the government before our next general meeting."

"At a meeting of the Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland, held in Dublin on the 15th of November, 1843.

"The most Reverend Dr. M'Hale in the chair.

"It was proposed by the most Rev. Dr. Murray, and seconded by the most Rev. Dr. Slattery, and unanimously resolved.

"That the preceding resolutions be now republished, in order to make known to our faithful clergy and people and to all others concerned, that our firm determination on this subject remains unchanged; and the unanimously pledge ourselves to resist, by every influence we possess, every attempt that may be made to make any state provision for the Catholic clergy, in whatever shape or form it may be offered."

A dreadful outrage had taken place in Tipperary, upon the family of Mr. Thos. Waller, of Fianoe, within a mile and a half of Borriskane. The family were at dinner, when they were attacked. Mr. Waller has eleven wounds on the head and his left arm broken. A Mr. Braddell, who was at the table, has three cuts on the head, and other injuries. Miss Vereker sister to Mrs. Waller, was cut from ear to ear on the back of her head, has continued insensible, and there are no hopes of her life. Mrs. Waller is the least injured. The old butler fought nobly for his master, and was severely wounded. The family defended themselves with the dinner knives and household implements. It does not appear that any of the assailants are in custody.

THE O'CONNELL PROSECUTION.

The Grand Jury found true bills against the parties arrested, on Wednesday afternoon, the 5th November.—The Attorney General immediately moved that the defendants should appear upon their recognizances—which was done after some delay, in consequence of the crowd. Mr. Stoele intimated that he would defend himself, and expressed particular objections to being prosecuted by the Attorney General, hoping that that officer would retire from his functions in the present case, and leave him to be prosecuted by the Solicitor General. The Attorney General applied to the Bench, in order that the defendant's do plead within four days, which the court ordered to run from the following day. On the 15th, the last day allowed for pleading to the indictment Mr. O'Connell appeared in Court, and put the following plea of abatement in:—

"IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH, CROWN SIDE "The Queen against Daniel O'Connell, John O'Connell, Thomas Steele, T. M. Ray, John Gray, Charles G. Duffy, Rev. P. L. Tyrrell, Rev. T. Tierney, Richard Barrett.

"And now the said Daniel O'Connell, in his own proper person, comes into the court here of our lady the Queen hereof, and having heard the said alleged indictment, or any part thereof, for plea in abatement thereto, nevertheless saith that he ought not to be compelled to answer to the said alleged indictment; and that the same ought to be quashed, because he saith the said indictment, heretofore to wit, on the 2d day of November, in the year of our Lord,

1843, to wit, at the said Court of our lady the Queen, before the Queen herself, to wit, in the parish of St. Mark, in the county of the city of Dublin aforesaid, was found a true bill, by the jurors, upon the evidence of divers, to wit, four witnesses then and there produced before them, and then and there examined by the jurors aforesaid, and that the witnesses then and there produced before and examined by the jurors aforesaid, were not, nor was any of them, previous to their and his being so examined by the jurors aforesaid, sworn in the said court of our said lady the Queen, before the Queen herself, according to the provisions of a certain statute passed in a session of Parliament, holden in the 56th year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, entitled an act to regulate proceedings of grand juries in Ireland, on bills of indictment, to wit, in the Parish of St. Mark, in the county of the city of Dublin aforesaid, and he is ready to verify, wherefore he prays judgment of the said indictment, and that the same may be quashed, and so forth, and so forth.

"DANIEL O'CONNELL."

The greater part of the day was spent in arguing whether a plea of abatement lodged the day before was in time or not—the counsel for the Crown contending that it should have been lodged when the parties were first charged. It was finally decided by the Court that it was in time.

ATTACK ON THE MILITARY.

The Dublin correspondent of the London Standard states that the inhabitants of the town of Cavan, having become alarmed at the display of simultaneous fires in the course of the evening of Wednesday last, a requisition from a large body of the townspeople, was presented to the authorities, requesting them to order out the military to patrol the vicinity. Two companies of the rifles, attended by a magistrate, went out to patrol, and about an hour after midnight, they came up with a considerable number of men armed with pikes and guns. They were challenged, and the answer was a volley poured in upon the soldiers. The latter did not return the fire, being actuated by motives of humanity, but fixed bayonets and rushed forward, when they arrested ten armed men; the rest fled in the obscurity of the night. We have not heard whether any of the soldiers were killed or wounded, but we may hope, in absence of information to the contrary, that no such casualty has occurred. Another account from the town of Cavan states that ten men were taken prisoners by the soldiers, but in every other respect contains the foregoing statement.

The Orangemen of the North of Ireland are reorganizing their Society, but without secret pass words, tests, or other signs, which have been pronounced illegal. The reorganization is said to be rapidly extending.

The Roman Catholic Prelates are at present holding their annual conference in Dublin, and have manifested their decided and uncompromising hostility to the subject of a State provision for the Roman Catholic Clergy of Ireland.

From Willmer and Smith's European Times.

If the statement which has been put forth by the Times' correspondent be correct, that the defendants had 30,000 witnesses to examine, the proceedings will become the greatest bore in the world [not excepting even the Thames Tunnel] before they are finished. The *ennui*, already produced by the preliminary soporifics, is manifest. * * * O'Connell's great fear at present is for the preservation of the public peace; and, from the intensity of his addresses to his countrymen on this head, some idea may be formed of the pitch to which he had raised the enthusiasm and natural spirit which he now seeks to drown. *On dit*—that his health is giving way, and that he has been ordered by his medical men to try a change of air. He has always enjoyed robust health, and the symptoms which have recently appeared in his constitution, have alarmed his friends. He was formerly in the habit of boasting that he would live twenty years to "plague the Tories," a boast which there appeared every probability of his being permitted to fill. The chances are somewhat decreased. His span of life has already been drawn out to a considerable tension, and his active habits favored longevity. But the death of O'Connell is not an event upon which any party can speculate with satisfaction. His boundless popularity will always induce the Irish to follow his wishes, and as long as he lives, the standard of rebellion will never be raised; but in the event of his removal, it is impossible to take a survey of the day whippersnappers that surround him, without feeling the serious consequences, as regards the peace of the country, which would ensue. He would leave behind him no successor to that blind devotion which he exacts from his countrymen. In every point of view, it is to be desired that the peace of Ireland may be secured on as permanent a footing as possible, during the lifetime of O'Connell. The concession of the Repeal of the Union is of course, preposterous; but short of that are many measures which would materially benefit the country, and conciliate the people. The next session of Parliament which will be an eventful one, may witness the introduction of measures conceived in such a spirit.

The latest accounts from Dublin state, that the State prosecutions will in all probability, be abandoned. Mr. O'Connell's plea of abatement—grounded on an informality in the proceedings before the Grand Jury where the evidence was not taken on oath, as it ought to have been—has been held good by the court of King's Bench as respects the time when the plea was put in. The Attorney-General has demurred to the plea, and the court has appointed Monday next for arguing the demurrer between the belligerent counsel. This decision in favour of

O'Connell, and the rest of the traversers, is generally regarded as the 'beginning of the end' of the indictment, and the Repealers are, consequently, in high spirits. We may observe that the Catholic Prelates of Ireland, at their annual meeting held in Dublin, the other day, have repudiated state provision for their clergy. The subject of the payment has been mooted in the Times recently, as the best means of pacifying the country, and cutting off a formidable limb of the agitation—for no doubt exists that the priests are Mr. O'Connell's best auxiliaries in the work. But what with the opposition of the priesthood themselves to a state provision, and the strong feeling which exists against it in the minds of many well intentioned Protestants of both countries,—the Government could not succeed in carrying the measure, however strong the desire.

The Marquis of Waterford, one of the most popular landlords in Ireland, thus announces in a letter addressed to the members of the Tipperary hunt, his reason for resigning the county hounds: "In December, 1841, my hounds were poisoned; I treated the matter with contempt. In January, 1843, they were again poisoned; I discovered the offender and forgave him; but I stated publicly, that if a similar outrage were again committed, I should give up hunting the county. In 1843 my stables were burned, and but for the prompt conduct of my servants, the whole establishment would have been consumed. From the threatening notices I had received, and from the sworn evidence of persons on the spot when the fire commenced, the magistrates came to the conclusion that the burning was malicious. I immediately determined to leave Tipperary, feeling that such a system of annoyance more than counterbalanced the pleasures of fox hunting.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Overland mail from India reached London on the morning of Monday the 6th inst. and brought dates from Bombay of the 2nd October, Calcutta of the 21st September, Delhi of the 21st ditto, Lahore of the 16th ditto, China of the 3rd of August, and Malta of the 30th of October. The intelligence from China adds nothing to the news brought direct from Hong Kong to Suez by the Akbar steamer. The news from the Punjab is of great importance. An insurrection had broken out at Lahore on the 10th of September, when the Maharajah Singh, his son Purtaub, and their wives and children, were assassinated. The instigator of these atrocities was the all powerful minister of the Maharajah, Dhyan Singh, who had in his time been murdered. The execution of the plot was confided to Ajeet Singh, who was assisted in it by two others. The plan formed was to shoot the Maharajah whilst in the inspection of his troops, Ajeet undertaking to be the assassin. General Ventura and his party attacked the assassin, but being opposed by a large body of troops, was defeated, and compelled to retire. Ajeet then decapitated the body of the Maharajah, and placed his head upon a spear. On entering the town he encountered Purtaub Singh's suwarie, which was immediately attacked, and the prince killed. The wives and children of Shere Singh were then brought out and slaughtered, one of the children having been born only on the evening preceding. Having thus disposed of the royal family of Lahore, the blood stained assassin treacherously slew his accomplice, Dhyan Singh, and sent his body to his brother, Sochet Singh, and his son, Heera. The latter having entered the fort on the 15th, avenged his father's murder by putting the assassins and several of his associates to death. Having placed the youthful heir on the throne, he made Vizer. 600 men are said to have been slaughtered on this occasion. This is the empire which it cost Runjeet Singh so much labor to establish, evidently tottering to its fall. Fortunately, whilst these events were in progress, anticipated, in all probability, by the government, a large army was preparing by Lord Ellenborough's instructions, to assemble on the banks of the Jumna. Orders had also been issued to have a body of Bengal troops in readiness to occupy Scinde, whence the Bombay troops were to be withdrawn. The policy of this movement has been questioned, as the Bengal troops were required to protect the frontier against the Sikhs. There are 16,000 men now in Scinde. Sir Charles Napier was at Kurrachee, and seems likely, ere long, to be afforded a fresh opportunity for the exercise of his skill and gallantry. The revolution at Lahore had excited the greatest interest; it being confidently expected that it will terminate in placing that country, inhabited by 4,000,000 people, and having a revenue of £2,000,000 sterling, under the dominion of Great Britain. The interior of India is tranquil. Sir Hugh Gough had assumed the command of the army. There is no other news of interest in the Indian papers. Dost Mohammed was preparing for his expedition against the King of Bokhara. He is said to be disposed to cultivate an amicable standing with the British Government, and talks of sending his son, Hyder Khan, as ambassador to Calcutta. Merc Mohammed is believed to be among the hills near Candahar.

SPAIN.

The intelligence from Spain is singularly uninteresting, and may be dismissed in a few words. At Madrid, the Committee of the two Chambers of the Cortes had reported in favour of declaring the Queen's majority. Some advantage have been gained by the Government over the insurgents; Saragosa opened its gates to Concha on the 25th October; while in Barcelona the revolutionists are weakened by dissension. On the other hand, Primona still held out on the 2nd instant, and was waiting reinforcements; disorders gained