

European News.

From British Papers to the 4th October, received by the Acadia, Steamer.

IRELAND.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

In consequence of an announcement "that some important accessions to the Repeal Association were about to take place on Monday, Conciliation Hall was densely crowded at an early hour. The 'Liberator' and several other 'martyrs' appeared on the platform a little before one o'clock, and the cheering with which they were received was warm, enthusiastic, and prolonged.

On the motion of Mr O'Connell, the Hon H. Hutchinson took the chair, and having thanked the meeting both for the honour conferred on him in admitting him as a member, and in calling upon him to preside, proceeded to say that he had been an old and staunch repealer. He had twenty five years ago considered the Act of Union a most disastrous legislative measure. During the period of forty five years that had elapsed since the passing of the Union, England had resorted to Coercion Bills, and other tyrannical expedients, for the purpose of putting down in Ireland the expression of public opinion, but in this respect England had not succeeded. The splendid city of Dublin, which ought to be filled with the mansions and palaces of our noblemen, had become as wretched as Versailles at present—a town in which there were only 30,000 inhabitants. He believed there was no remedy for the evils that afflicted Ireland but a Repeal of the Union. He did not think any increase in the number of Ireland's representatives would be of any advantage to this country. Such increase would rather be an injury, because it would draw away from the kingdom money in proportion to the number of additional representatives. The English people were also beginning to discover that an Imperial Parliament was also incapable of managing the affairs of this country. That Parliament was so occupied with the business of England and Scotland that it was quite impossible for it to manage the affairs of this country. The Irish people were determined never to relax in their efforts for Repeal (loud cheers, Mr O'Connell standing up and waving his hat.) This was a holy war in which the Irish people were engaged, and as the benediction of Heaven was resting on their efforts there could not be the slightest chance of failure (applause)

Mr Grattan asked the Chairman if any apology had been sent by Her Majesty's Government, or any promise of compensation for the false imprisonment of Mr O'Connell and others, and the strength of Mr O'Connell's case, he (Mr Grattan) had no expectation of a victory, for he reposed little confidence in English judges, who were always the tools of tyranny. He should never be satisfied till he saw the offenders brought to punishment. It was a folly to say that the Recorder did not know who stole the jury lists, which excluded the Catholics. That individual should be found out (cheers). The Irish judges were convicted by the highest authority of the grossest incapacity (cheers). Not only were those individuals grossly injured, but the constitution disgraced and spoliated. Had the English judges been guilty of such gross conduct they would have been put to death (hear). The honorable gentleman expressed his abhorrence of the whole proceeding in very strong terms—in fact, he was out of breath with indignation at what he termed the unfair trial. He denounced the abuse they had received from the English press as the most infamous and abominable, and said if they would cry "war," we would also cry "war to the knife" (cheers).

Mr O'Connell then came forward and adverted to the difficulty of his present position, owing to the great interests that were staked on his future conduct. The dawn of liberty was at hand, and if the people of Ireland conducted themselves properly (d'ye hear that Grattan?) Ireland would soon be a nation (cheers). You said well to the Chairman that our first duty, at present, was to conciliate. There is a growing disposition on every side amongst Irishmen, to combine. When I was convicted there was no insolent triumph of the Orangemen—there was no drunken orgies—no hell to the Pope and O'Connell—or any thing of that kind, as there would have been some time ago. Why three years ago he had risked his life in merely going to Belfast. All this was abandoned, and it was an excellent symptom. He hailed it as the harbinger of better days in Ireland (cheers). He felt grateful to the Orangemen for their neutrality and forbearance—they were evidently growing more Irish (hear). He should now consider whether it ought not to be referred to a committee, to report on the necessity of holding the Clontarf meeting. He did not think that meeting necessary, and if so it would be a menace and a triumph, and ought not to be held. The next topic was the Preservative Society. He considered such a society exceedingly desirable, and he thought it should be formed of men who would make a sacrifice to obtain an opportunity of doing good to their country. He had spoken of giving that society a controlling power over the association, but he had since considered that a co-ordinate authority would be preferable. The effects of the French Revolution had alarmed persons of

property, and on that account it was necessary to avoid the evils into which others had fallen, and provide against the dangers of change. He would refer the question of legality to the ablest lawyers, both in Ireland and in England. The whole matter should be referred to a committee. He would next speak of the impeachment of the judges. This was to be done by an address to the Crown from either House of Parliament. With regard to the impeachment of the Attorney General, he would not now go into the particulars of the trial. He was disposed to drop the epithet "Saxon," and every other term that might cause the slightest irritation. Let the English people give us Repeal, and then our valleys shall resound with the song of their praise. Our mountains shall re-echo the cry of "Long life and prosperity to the people of England." The House of Lords had ordered that he should be restored to all that he had lost by an unjust judgment; but would they restore him three months of his life? That, at his age, was a serious portion of time. How would they give that back to him? For the wrong that was done to him he was determined to have legal vengeance—legal punishment on their wrong doers. He was determined to struggle till the last. He concluded by referring the various topics on which he had touched to the consideration of committees, but did not allude to his former proposition, about going to England to hold those meetings of which he spoke at the last meeting.

JAVA.

Conflict with Pirates.—We have seen a letter from an officer on board Her Majesty's ship Tamarang, off Solombo, Java Sea, dated June the 20th, which gives an account of a recent conflict with the pirates who infest the place. A party of 40 attempted to surprise the captain of the vessel (Sir E. Belcher), who was on the reef of an island near Sidore with his instruments, but were soon repulsed by the firing from the barge, which was in attendance. The captain, after this aggression, determined to chastise the pirates, and finding the island deserted, gave orders that the village and all the vessels on the beach should be burned. He chased two of the vessels called "prahus" (pronounced "prow") with the barge, and the crews having deserted them, they were towed out and burned. About midnight he anchored in a retired bay, but was surprised at 2 o'clock in the morning by the sound of gongs and other instruments, and before the party were ready for action five large war prahus were close upon them, all gaily decorated. The leader demanded of the party in the barge if they had a ship, and on the captain answering that the British ship was there, they set up a yell, and began dancing and throwing spears. The English repelled them by a discharge of canister, and secured three of the prahus, which would not burn when an attempt was made to fire them. While the English were pursuing the other two prahus, five more made their appearance, and were repulsed, not, however, till the captain was wounded in the thigh by a ball of one pound weight, and 1 9-16 inches diameter. In this condition he was taken to the ship, when the ball was extracted, and another engagement ensued between the barge, accompanied by two cutters, and some more prahus, some of which were taken and burned. The captain, at the date of the letters, was in a fair way of recovery, while the pirate chief is supposed to have been killed.

RUSSIA.

Extensive Inundation.—The *Journal des Debats* publishes the following extract from a letter, dated Piescol (Russia) the 2d inst:—"In consequence of the torrents of rain we have had during more than two months, the great lake of Peipous, situated between the Governments of St. Petersburg, Piescol, Livonia, and Esthonia, through which the river Embach runs, has overflowed its banks inundated an immense extent of ground. The greater part of the fine road from Riga to St. Petersburg is flooded and can only be passed in a boat. During the height of the flood the peasants were obliged to take refuge on the roofs of their houses. The number of persons who lost their lives by this disaster is estimated at 1,500. The crops which have been destroyed, and other damage exceeded in value 2,000,000 roubles, or about £300,000."

ITALY.

Our letters from Rome dwell still upon the unsettled state of the public mind in the Roman states. That a conspiracy is still on foot, and may lead to the destruction of the unhappy enthusiasts engaged, would appear unquestionable. It seems equally beyond doubt that the Pontifical Government refuses to listen to the advice of Austria, Naples, Tuscany and other Powers to concede a little to the popular desire, in order to escape a calamity sure to occur in case of a continental war. The *sejour* of the Impe-

rial family at Trieste suggested the belief that political affairs—those of Italy—would be then seriously considered, but no hope seems to exist that the Papal Government will give way.

Captain Bullock, by permission of the Admiralty, has commenced a very interesting experiment on the Goodwin Sands, certainly worthy the trial, which is of small cost should the result even prove a failure. Several tons of chalk and shingle have been thrown upon the sands, which have already commenced binding this deposit and forming a concretion. The effects of the next gale of wind will test this experiment, and its success will go to prove that these dangerous sands may be made stationary, and may be raised above their present level.

It is a novel fact, that Newgate does not contain a single convict under sentence of transportation. Such a circumstance has not occurred for a century past.

The Bristol Mirror says, that the Great Britain, Steamer, may be expected to be floated out of the harbour, either in the ensuing month of October or the early part of November; but how, it would, adds that paper, be premature to state.

The Artesian Well at Southampton, (1,300 feet deep) has been completely successful. The water rises to within forty feet of the surface, and by the aid of powerful steam engines, no less than 55,000 gallons a day are poured into the town.

It is a curious fact, that in some countries more labourers are employed under than on the surface of the earth. In Durham there are nearly twice as many miners as labourers employed in cultivating the soil. The total number of agricultural labourers in Great Britain, of both sexes, is 1,138,563.

The Pimlico Slate Works.—This extensive establishment has begun to attract amongst the highest quarters the attention which it deserves, and many of the nobility have given large orders to Mr Magnus, the proprietor, for various articles of decorative furniture, and for the fitting up on a large scale, of staircases, halls, bath rooms, apartments, &c. On Wednesday last His Royal Highness Prince William of Prussia, and suite, accompanied by the Duke of Wellington, honored the proprietor of the works with a visit in Upper Belgrave-place. The Prince was much pleased with the numerous and various specimens in the show rooms, and expressed his surprise at the apparently perfect transmutation of simple slate into so many valuable, and precious slabs of stone. Amongst the articles which excited admiration, was a perfect imitation of lapis lazuli, and an enamelled slate billiard table, similar to one which Mr Magnus recently made for Strathfieldsaye. His Royal Highness and the Duke of Wellington subsequently examined the machinery for sawing, planing, moulding, and polishing slate, all of which are exceedingly curious. They then visited the enamelling houses and the rest of the works, with all of which they were highly gratified. The processes used at this establishment are exceedingly interesting, and the results are perfect. Slate, a commodity hitherto used for the most common purposes, and but for few of them, is here cut by means of instruments of great power, into balustrades, tablets, mouldings, mullions, sashes for windows, door frames, and many other things. It is polished, painted, or stained, to represent so closely the most beautiful marbles, that the eye can detect no difference between the original and the copy. It is then submitted to the process of enamelling in staves or heated closets, or furnaces, where it remains for eight days, or more, as the necessity may require, and is then polished or finished off, and, having undergone all this, presents a most splendid and costly appearance. Thus tables or slabs of Sienna marble, or *Negro antique*, of the verd antique, of lapis lazuli, and of the rarer specimens of Italian and Oriental marbles, are produced, which are said to be harder and more durable than real marble, and capable of resisting very great external force. Neither are they affected by heat or frost and being perfectly non-absorbent, are of prodigious durability. Some of the enamellings of flowers, animals, landscapes, and so forth, are very fine as works of art, and will well reward inspection of the curious. The Duke of Wellington, who has patronized this invention some time since forwarded with his despatch to Colonel Malcolm, several specimens of the enamelled slate to Hong Kong, and large orders for baths and other things have in consequence been received by the proprietor, from that country within the last two months. The slate is principally from Merionethshire, Carnarvonshire, and Cornwall.

Age of our line-of-Battle Ships.—It has been asserted that the ships of the line of the English navy are, for the most part, unfit for rough service, inasmuch as they are composed of old vessels which are kept water-tight, and venerated on account of their services during the late war. We beg to inform our contemporaries, foreign or otherwise, that of the 30 sail of the line "advanced ships" now ready for immediate service at the ports, one half of them are not 15 years old. The Neptune, 120, launched in 1832; the Waterloo, 120, launched in 1833; the Trafalgar, 120, launched in 1841; the Nile, 93, launched in 1839; the London, 82, launched in 1840; the Superb, 80, and the Cumberland, 70, launched in 1843; and the Boscawen, 70, launched in 1844, have never yet hoisted the pendant; nor has the Clarence, 84, another of the advanced ships. The Royal Adelaide, 103, has never been at sea; and of the remainder, the Rodney, 92, was launched in 1833; The Monarch, 84, was launched in 1832; the Vanguard, 80, was launched in 1835; the Superb, 80, was launched in 1842; and the Indus, 78, was launched in 1839. The other new ships not of the above list, out of commission, are the Royal William, 120, the Goliath, 80, launched in 1842; the Hindostan, 68, launched in 1841; and the Centurion, 80, launched in 1834. Of the ships of the line in commission the Queen, 110, was launched in 1839; the Albion, 90, launched in 1842; and the Collingwood, 80, launched in 1841. In fact, 30 sail of our noblest men of war, equal to any force that can be mustered, and any naval power have been launched since 1830.

THE CAPTURED PARASOL.—Persons who have seen the so much-talked-of parasol of the son of the Emperor of Morocco, at the office of the Minister of War, describe it to be of an amaranthine purple colour, not exceeding in circumference an ordinary full-sized umbrella. It is covered with embroidery in silver, edged with silver fringe and tassels. It is surmounted by a silver knob, similar to those on the canes of drum major. The stick is of hard wood, plated with silver, and the entire height is little, anything, more than five feet. It is believed to be of Spanish manufacture.—*Galiagani's Messenger.*

The Isthmus of Panama.—The following appears in the *Courrier Francais*:—"We learn, from a source upon whom we can confidently rely, that the project which has been entertained relative to the cutting of the Isthmus of Panama cannot be realized. M. Garela is retired from making his survey, and the result of it is that the isthmus rises between two oceans, not merely to the height ten yards above the level of the sea, stated by the Franco-Grenadine Company, but in reality to 125 yards: so instead of a single trench or canal with any sluice, which would have been an artificial strait, as we had been given the company's engineers to expect, nothing can be thought of less than a cut with 60 locks, divided between its sides. M. Garela is a distinguished mining engineer, employed by the Franco-Government to verify the levels taken by the Franco Grenadine company."

French Statistics.—The *Reforme* states that during the last census taken by the Government, it has been ascertained that there exist through France 6,641,416 dwelling-houses, 82,575 mills, 4,400 furnaces and forges, and 27,000 manufactories. Total, 6,767,433 properties, amounting to 10,282,946 individuals. "There remain, consequently," observes the *Reforme*, "24,617,050 non-proprietors or passive citizens."

At present there are practising in England and Wales 15,000 attorneys. They have contributed, in stamps for their fees, to the revenue £1,500,000; for certificates £100,000 more, besides their annual licenses.

The "Courrier Francais" states there are now building in the different French ports twenty-three ships of the line, nineteen frigates, two brigs, two schooners, and ten transports and ships, besides six steam frigates, of 550 horse power, eleven steam vessels of 220 to 320 horse power, seven smaller steam ships of 80 to horse power.

A letter from Rome states that the penitents of consanguinity necessary to the marriage of the Duke d'Aumale with his cousin, the Princess Caroline of Naples, were signed on the 8th. Princes and the Duke d'Aumale are both their twenty-third year.

The attempt made by the Italian revolutionists, who had taken refuge at Corfu, to enrol bands of adventurers in Albania, in order to organize another expedition against the Roman states, we hear, completely failed.