

From the N. Y. Ev. Post, Sept. 29.

Latest from Europe.

To the politeness of captain Wattling of the British brig *Hibernia*, in 30 days from Dublin, we have received Dublin papers to the 24th of August, inclusive, containing London dates to the 23d from which we have made the following extracts.

A Deputation of the civil and military power had arrived in London expressly from Manchester on the 21st of August, when a Cabinet Council was immediately held, at which most of the Ministers were present. Lords Sidmouth, Liverpool, Castlereagh, the Attorney and Solicitor General, &c. &c. The object of this meeting was to obtain a precise view of the situation of affairs, and to adopt measures of safety.

High Treason.—Accounts from Manchester, by way of Liverpool, state that Hunt, Johnson, Saxton, Wild, Knight, Morehouse, Jones, Taylor, Elizabeth Gaunt, and Sarah Hargreaves, underwent an examination on the 20th of August, before a full bench of Magistrates, and were remanded on a charge of High Treason.

A meeting of reformers, which was intended to be held at Kennington had been postponed.—Notice was given that it would be held at Smith-field on the 25th of August. The following notice had been posted up.

“Universal, Civil and Religious Liberty”

“A Public Meeting of the British Metropolis in behalf of the People of the whole empire, will be held in Smithfield on Wednesday, Aug. 25, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

“The Surrey Committee have, at this awful and momentous crisis, determined to defer their Meeting at Kennington common to a future day, and join the People of Middlesex in an appeal to the Prince Regent to come forward to the People to slay the hand of merciless and bloodthirsty villains, and save the country from Massacre and Murder!!!

“England expects every man to do his duty.”

“Sir C. Wolfeley invited to the Chair. On Friday the 20th of August, Edward J. Blandford, the Secretary of the above meeting was arrested, and was to undergo an examination on Saturday.

In consequence of the above notice, an order had been issued calling upon the military to meet at the Armoury House, on that day, precisely at 12 o'clock at noon, in full uniform.

Meeting at the Crown and Anchor.—A placard to the following effect was issued on Thursday and Friday, from the printing office of Mr. Wooler:—

“Massacre in Manchester by the Yeomanry Cavalry and Magistrates!”

A public meeting will be held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, on Saturday, the 21st instant, to express the opinion of the British Public upon the recent conduct of the Yeomanry Cavalry, and the Magistrates, in dispersing the Manchester meeting of reform.

“The Chair to be taken at 12 o'clock.

“T. J. Wooler, Printer, 76, Fleet-street.”

There was accordingly a meeting held on Saturday, for the purpose stated. A man who stood at the door of the Crown and Anchor Tavern, with a placard on a board, notifying the meeting which was held within, was carried off to Bow street.

The meeting was most numerously attended; Mr. Waddington was in the chair.

The latest intelligence from Manchester announce that all was quiet in that city. The 4th or royal Irish Dragoons had marched from Leeds to Manchester, to prevent any further disturbance.

The London papers up to the 23d are filled with details of the proceedings at Manchester, from various sources of intelligence.

On one side the meeting of the populace, though multifarious, is described as in the highest degree orderly, and decorous, and the attack upon them to have been wanton and unnecessary. The people received the different military corps with cheering, until their sabres informed them that their visit was hostile. On the other hand the marching in regiments under regular leaders, the numerous banners with their inscriptions, the call of several persons to the people to lock their arms fast together round the hustings—and other circumstances indicated any thing but a peaceable meeting. The riot act having, according to the ministerial papers, been twice read—the magistrates consulted together, and issued a warrant to arrest Hunt. The officers and cavalry who were appointed to execute it, were assailed by heavy volleys of stones and shouts, and they did not use their sabres until compelled to do it by self defence. Not a single shot was fired by the military. There were 100,000 persons within view.

On Tuesday evening a large and riotous mob assembled in Oldham, and the riot act read to them—but they were dispersed by the military. On Wednesday not the least disturbance took place in Manchester or Salford. Cheerfulness and confidence appeared to be restored; but a notice was issued to the inhabitants by the magistrates, requesting them not to be out of their own houses after nine o'clock at night. There is a list of thirty persons, very much hurt, who were lodged in the infirmary, of whom two had died, and forty out patients who were dressed there. The thanks of the magistrates of Manchester to Col. L'Estrange and the officers and men under his command, have been given for the energy and humanity they displayed in their conduct. The same vote was passed in favor

of Major Trafford of the Lancaster and Salford Yeomanry Cavalry, for their exemplary conduct, and to numerous other persons. But the public mind is still in a violent state of agitation.

Hunt, Johnson, Saxton, Night, Morehouse, Wild, Jones, and several women, were brought before ten magistrates on Friday afternoon, and all of them detained in custody upon charges of high treason. They generally bowed and retired. Hunt said he was innocent of the charge, and was willing to meet it.

There were reform meetings in the north, notwithstanding the events at Manchester—but they were moderate and tranquil. A meeting at Kennington to consider the violation of the people at Manchester, &c. was adjourned to a future day—although a great stimulus was given to it, by the circulation of hand bills printed by Wooler.

LONDON, August 21.

Our readers, we are sure, will be glad to find that those distinguished nuisances the *sedition placards*, are likely to be suppressed by the active and judicious measures of the police both in London, Westminster, and Surrey.

The following placard was stuck up in some parts of the metropolis during Wednesday night; among other places, it was stuck up on the door of Lord Sidmouth's house:—“To arms—Revenge—The Manchester Murders.”—Another placard was also stuck up, enforcing the necessity of a strong attendance on Monday, at Kennington-common.

The Duke of Wellington arrived at Aix la Chapelle on the 10th of August, from Spa, accompanied by Colonels Jones and Grenville. The next day he set out for Berlin. It is supposed his object is to settle the differences between Denmark and Sweden. He will proceed to Warsaw to meet the Emperor of Russia, to fix the future destinies of Poland.

It is reported that Bernadotte is on the point of being abandoned by the Emperor of Russia, a circumstance that will increase the difficulties of his position.

The papers upon other political subjects are unusually barren of intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, August 25.

It is rumored that the office of Comptroller of the Customs, throughout the kingdom, is about to be abolished, the present occupants to have their salaries for life.

A placard was posted up in London on Saturday, deferring the Kennington meeting to a future day, and calling a public meeting of the metropolis in Smithfield, on Wednesday. Sir C. Wolfeley is invited to take the chair.

Extract of a letter dated Aix la Chapelle, August 15.—“Since the coolness between the Emperor Alexander and Bernadotte has increased to so great a degree as to leave scarcely any hope of a reconciliation, we are not a little curious to ascertain the policy England will observe, should the party among the Swedish nobility who meditate the overthrow of Bernadotte receive support and encouragement from Russia. The light in which the Swedish monarch is regarded by the other powers of Europe, is best shown by the fact, that he has already addressed himself to three different courts in order to obtain the hand of a Princess for his son Oscar and has received a refusal from them all. These three courts are Prussia, Hesse-Cassel, and Mecklenburgh-Schwerin.”

The accounts of certain harsh proceedings against some of the Spanish ministers appear, by recent letters from Madrid, to be without foundation. M. Pizarro was at Valencia on the 26th July, where he had remained unmolested ever since the period of his dismissal from the administration. It is also untrue that M. Onis was stopped by a royal order at Valladolid, on his way to the capital.

Extract of a letter from the Cape of Good Hope, dated Cape Town, May 5.—“The Caffres have broken out and a very serious war is carried on at present on the borders. It is said that the savages are to the amount of 50,000; and a detachment of 6000 attacked Graham's town on Saturday week, about 12 o'clock in the day, but were repulsed, and 150 left dead on the field.—They carried off 300 wounded. Orders have been issued in every district in the colony, for the young boors to enroll themselves to oppose the enemy. The settlers are in a bad state, as the Caffres have stolen all their cattle.”

“May 10.—The 13th Regiment, commanded by Colonel Wiltshire, have come up with the main body of the Caffres near Graham's town, and have defeated them with great loss. Since then they have withdrawn from the British territory.”

By the Hamburg mail, we hear that the Emperor Alexander was, on the 2d instant, to set out from Petersburg for Archangel, and then thence by the route of Petrusawodsk, for Tornea, in the north of Finland.

The departure of Sir Thomas Hardy, to assume the command in the Rio de la Plata, will very soon take place. The Vengeur, of 74 guns, sails from Portsmouth to Plymouth, and there to be joined by the Superb. Sir Thomas Hardy is to hoist a broad pendant as commodore on board the latter ship, with a captain under him, Captain T. White is appointed to command the Superb.

Liverpool Corn Exchange, August 24.

The ports are now closed for all shipments of grain, peas or flour, from any quarter but the British possessions.

“The lightning played about his head.”

The thunder storm which lately took place at Botzen, Germany, was attended with some singular effects. The electric fluid entered the apartment of Dr. Eich, Holzer, melted some lous'dors on his table, burned the goose quill he was

writing with, struck the doctor in the head, carried off his wig and thirty-three per cent of his right ear.

Constantinople, July 10.

The dissensions which had prevailed among the Janissaries of different corps had eventuated in some bloody rencounters.

Translated for the Philadelphia Gazette.

Extract dated La Guaira, 17th Aug. The English Expedition from the Island of Margaritta to the Maine.

This Expedition, consisting of 24 vessels, left Margaritta on the 13th July, and landed at Baredona on the 15th, 16th and 17th.—They did not attempt to penetrate into the interior, in consequence of a division, which was prepared to resist them. They directed their course towards Cumana, and on the 3d of August they attacked Baredona, by land and sea, but they were repulsed.—On the 5th they made four assaults upon the Castle of Agua Santa, but were driven back with great loss, at the same time they experienced the same fate in their attempts upon the batteries of the town, on which occasion they lost a schooner. On the same day the fleet made sail leaving the troops in a state of desperation on shores where they are now suffering all the miseries of hunger, and those incident to the climate, and where they find lead and lances instead of gold and silver.

Our maritime forces were not collected, and although we had but 5 vessels, the enemy did not dare to attack them. On the 17th, 18th and 19th, our fleet was reunited for the purpose of carrying supplies to Porto Caylo. To facilitate this operation an embargo was laid, and in the mean time a division of troops was operating in the plains of Barcelona.—Bermudez, with 800 men, arrived to reinforce his friends, but it was too late, they had left the coast, and were flying before the troops. Peryera, who was marching to oppose the enemy, met a convoy of cattle under charge of Tarag—the escort was dispersed and the convoy taken. Peryera, subsequently attacked Bermudez, who after making a great resistance was defeated, and pursued by our cavalry a distance of six leagues, leaving the field covered with dead bodies, muskets and mules, together with all his materials, the commander only escaping with 20 men. The 13th and 14th were memorable days for the plains of Barcelona, as the enemy was entirely destroyed. Peryera having completed the destruction of Bermudez, marched against Marino, who, with 200 men was in Aragua—he was compelled to fly to the Banks of the Orinoko, and our troops who followed him have extended their operation even to Guyana.

Our maritime forces arrived at Cumana on the 24th. Some of the enemy's vessels were dispersed, and others fled to Margaritta, where they have been followed by our squadron for the purpose of destroying them.

Such is the result of the Quaxatic expedition of the English from Margaritta, in which they were joined by Hollanders, French and Germans, and in which they have all reaped the reward of their maritime piracy, losing the greater part of their foreign troops, and more than 600 natives of the Corps of Bermudez.

On the west a powerful diversion was attempted. The vanguard of Bolivar, commanded by Santander, penetrated into the Kingdom of Santa Fe. The first division under command of Lancis Somayoth arrived in the valley of Teusa, was attacked and he surrendered at discretion. The common soldiers entered into the royal service and Somayoth with eight officers was executed.—At the same time Santander was beaten at Calzador in the mountains, and was compelled to fall back upon Bolivar at Cansanare, where with water up to their middle, they wait for the month of October to recommence the campaign.

Paez, who with so much pomp, passed the Apur, with 800 horse, and 200 infantry, arrived at the town of the Cross, when he surrounded 200 of the King's troops. The latter defended themselves with determination, disputing possession of the streets and the houses, with the loss of almost all their officers. Twenty assaults, filled the entrance of their entrenchments, with dead bodies, of men and horses. All the royal officers were killed or wounded; a soldier took the command, and Paez persisting in his attempts, was driven back with the loss of 460 killed and 250 wounded, and leaving behind him 400 horses, he was compelled to seek his safety in flight, while the remains of our victorious Lacedemonians, placing their wounded brothers on the enemy's horse, fell back on their principal fort at Nutrias.—There does not exist a parallel to the intrepidity displayed on this occasion. The soldier that took the command has been rewarded with the Cross of honor and a pension of 800 dollars. Such is the result of the plans of our enemies, and which has secured the quiet repose of our troops, until the opening of the next campaign.”

Extract to the Editor, dated,

St. Thomas, 2d Sept. 1819.

You will no doubt have heard ere this reaches you of the unfortunate result of Admiral Brien's late attack on Cumana—various causes have been assigned for its failure, and the Admiral himself seems to feel that he is entitled to a full participation in the censure that we cannot avoid attaching to the defeat. From a personal knowledge of and conversation with several of the officers attached to the British

troops which composed the greater number of the expedition, I find that the forces disembarked, were fully competent to carry the place with ease had the attack been properly conducted, but it unfortunately happened that the leaders were wholly destitute of military abilities, though the principal, Gen. Ourdinati, had attained some celebrity for his enterprize and courage. The second in command, Gen. English, who had the immediate superintendance of the British troops, had never attained any higher rank than that of a clerk in the commissariat of the army, during the peninsular war. Until some better organization of the troops takes place, we cannot but anticipate a succession of disasters. The whole of the Admiral's squadron are out cruising separately, from which he expects to replenish his coffers, which are at a very low ebb. The troops proceeded to form a junction with Bolivar, in the interior.

At Margarita a large transport has arrived from England, with 400 troops, forming the advance of a division, raised by Gen. Devereux, in Ireland; he is himself daily expected with the remainder, who, I am informed, are in an excellent state of discipline, and as he is an officer of talents and experience, much may be expected from him.

Baltimore Patriot.

Swry Assizes, August 14.

Manslaughter.

A young gentleman, named Frost, the son of Mr. Frost, of Egnam, was put to the bar, charged by the Coroner's inquisition with feloniously killing and slaying a man named Saunders, at Egham, by shooting him with a loaded gun. The Grand Jury had thrown out a bill for manslaughter.

Mr. Frost had been admitted to bail, and when put to the bar, seemed greatly affected by the solemnity of his situation. No counsel were retained for the prosecution; and Mr. Common Serjeant appeared for the defence.

The case disclosed in evidence was in substance this:—The house of the Prisoner's father had frequently been attacked by robbers, and a few nights before the unfortunate occurrence in question, it had actually been robbed of property to a considerable amount. A man servant in the house had for some time previously been in the habit of receiving the clandestine visits of the deceased unknown to the family. These visits were generally paid after night fall, and sometimes after the family had retired to rest, and the man, upon his evidence, admitted that the deceased, who was a servant out of place and in distress, used sometimes to sleep in Mr. Frost's stable. On the night the accident happened, the family were all retiring to rest, and the Prisoner had gone to bed, when his sister came into his room to take away his candle. Hearing some noise in the garden, resembling the sound of a heavy shower of rain, he desired his sister to open the window and see whether it was raining.—Upon looking out, she saw a man at the kitchen window, and trying to open it. She gave the alarm to her brother who immediately jumped up and went down with his gun. The alarm having disturbed the man, he was moving off in great haste, when the Prisoner descended his bedroom stairs. No answer was given. The demand was repeated again but no reply was received; upon which the Prisoner discharged his gun at him, and the unfortunate man fell wounded to the ground. The Prisoner immediately returned to the house, but his pity being excited by the groans of the dying man, he came to his relief, and he was brought into the house, and then it was discovered that he was a friend of the footman, who had come to see him in the hopes of getting a lodging for the night. A surgeon was immediately sent for, and every attention and kindness was shown that his unhappy situation required; but in a few hours afterwards he expired. The deceased when brought in was barefooted, and his shoes were found in a clump of laurels, about twelve yards from the place where he fell.

Several most respectable persons gave the Prisoner the highest possible character, and he was spoken of as a youth of gentle and humane disposition.

Mr. Baron Garrow, under the circumstances disclosed, directed the Jury to acquit the Prisoner, charging them, that the melancholy event which had happened was no more than one of those misfortunes to which every house keeper was liable under similar circumstances.

The Jury immediately found a verdict of Not Guilty, and the Prisoner, before he was restored to the bosom of his family, all of whom were present and in great affliction, received the condoling assurance of the learned Judge, that he returned from the Court with the sympathizing feelings of every well disposed mind, and that that there was nothing in his case which required the indulgence of any other sentiment than that of regret, which he appeared sincerely to feel in being the unfortunate cause of depriving a fellow-creature of life. The youth, whose heart seemed full, respectfully bowed and retired.

From an Edinburgh paper of Aug. 12.

The Airthrie Whale.

No circumstance has occurred for many years so highly interesting in natural history as the discovery of the skeleton of the whale, which was found the other day at Airthrie. This gigantic animal, which must have been one of the largest of its tribe, was buried in the soft mud of the Forth, and covered over with a thin coating of mossy soil, which, by means of draining, and other agricultural improve-

ment, is now in the process of being converted into valuable arable land. It is to this improvement we are indebted for the discovery of the skeleton, as it was in deepening a ditch that the workmen of Sir R. Abercrombie, discovered the bones. The deposition of so large a body would have led us to expect that some slight protuberance would have marked the spot where it was laid. This was not the case, however, an uniform flat surface extended all around, and, if ever its grave was marked by an undulation at all, time, that almighty leveler, has completely worn it out.

Since the discovery of the mammoth bones on the Ohio, we know of nothing in natural history at all to compare with this, and to us it is rendered more interesting, as it proves that an animal, the species of which we presume we are still unacquainted with, lived in a situation which could not have been accessible to it at any period since the commencement of the Christian era.

The situation where it lay was within a very short distance of Dunmyat, that hill which forms so prominent a feature in the landscape as viewed from Queen-street, about sun-set. It is about a mile from the Forth, and that many miles above the point at which it becomes a firth; indeed in its nearest neighborhood the river is so shallow as to be fordable at low water, and to this circumstance the direction of a Roman road is to be attributed, which crossed the river at this spot, and was protected by a camp or fortrefs which was established on the north bank of the Forth. These well known circumstances are valuable data upon this occasion, as they afford us indisputable proof of the Forth having flowed at that time in the same channel it does now, and also that the banks of it must have been of a solid consistence, ere they would attempt to lead a road across that part of the country, or establish a fortrefs in the midst of a swamp. This consolation we know to be a process of time; and, at a period when the industry or ingenuity of mankind had not yet suggested the advantage of draining, we may readily believe that the Romans found them, in respect to firmness, much in the same state they now are; consequently it is to some period, much beyond that of history to which the mind must wander, in the vain pursuit of forming a conjecture as to the time when the base of the Ochil Hills was washed by the tide, and accessible to the inroads, of this monarch of the ocean. The discovery of this skeleton sets all question upon the fact beyond a doubt. The finding of a few other facts in this kind of mud, a circumstance of very common occurrence, afforded room for speculation, but now no question can be entertained as to the fact of the sea having covered the whole of this district long after the creation of living animals.

We learn that some single bones of the same species have been occasionally found in the district of the Carse of Falkirk, and we hope to have more information on the subject shortly; meantime we may observe, that the only other skeleton of the whale tribe, found under similar circumstances, that we know of, is one which was discovered in the alluvial soil of Po. at Castell Arquato, near Piacentino, where the remains of two whales were dug up. They are now deposited in the museum of the Council of Mines at Milan, and were sent there by Beaucharnois, when Viceroy of Italy. One only is in any thing like a state of preservation; the head and right jaw are entire, several of the ribs remain, and 42 articulations of vertebrae, but its length is not one third of the Airthrie skeleton, as it measures only 21 feet. Two other skeletons of the Dolphin tribe are exhibited in the same place—all found in the alluvial soil of the Po.

From the appearance of that country, no doubt can be entertained of the sea having once stood at a much higher level. The enormous quantity and variety of shells which occur in various places, now removed far inland and far above the present level of the Mediterranean, will not permit of a doubt on this head; but, that level extended some what beyond the limits of that sea, seems to be somewhat confirmed by this recent discovery.

London Fashions for August.

Morning Dress.

A round dress, composed of jaconet muslin; the body is plain, tight to the shape, and the waist of a moderate length; long sleeves; the skirt is ornamented at the bottom with a trimming of muslin *bouillonne*; there are three rows, each is finished with a cord at the top, and the upper row is furnished by a rich letting in of work. A round pelerine is attached to the dress, which falls very low over the shoulders; it is trimmed with two rows of broad lace, which gives a very elegant finish to the bust of the dress. Full lace ruff, put on so as to display the throat in front. Head dress, a corrette of white British net; the caul is moderately high; the ears are very small; it has a full border of Mechlin lace, and is trimmed with evening primrose ribbon, covered with net; it fastens under the chin by a bow to correspond. White kid shoes. Limeric gloves.

Evening Dress.

A white lace skirt over a white satin slip; the bottom of the skirt is ornamented with a fullness of white satin, confined at each edge by a narrow satin rouleau; above this a trimming composed of satin flars; in the centre of each is a rose, and between every one a full satin leaf; this trimming is furnished by a fall of blond.—The corset is composed of white satin; it is cut rather low, and sloping down a little in front of the bust, which is trimmed with a broad ruche. Short sleeve of a singular novel