

Foreign.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 3.
LATE FROM EUROPE.

Captain Webb, of the ship *Athena*, arrived last night in the very short passage of 28 days from Cork. He has obligingly favored the Editor of the *New-York Gazette* with Cork papers to the 22d of August.

Riots at Manchester.

On Monday the 16th of August, the Reform meeting was held at Manchester. There were not less than 100,000 people collected from the villages round for twenty miles. Orator Hunt was the leader. The approach of the different bodies of the deluded populace, of which it was constituted, was made with all manner of outward display, in order to impose forbearance on the civil authorities. Banners and bands of music added their effect to the march of the different divisions of the reformers, which was conducted with something like military precision.—Among the former were several bearing the following inscriptions and devices—"Let us die like men, and not be sold as slaves!"—No Corn Laws—Annual Parliaments, and Universal Suffrage—Major Cartwright's Bill—The Rose, supported on each side by the Shamrock and Thistle, with two hands united, and the word Union among them. Three different flags, bearing the cap of liberty, on the flag staff. "Equal Representation or Death!"—Taxation, with false representations, is unjust and tyrannical."

Women, in considerable numbers, were united to these processions, and advanced with them to the general place of meeting in Peter's Square. When every thing of preliminary arrangement had concluded, Hunt, with his immediate party, mounted a platform prepared for their reception, from whence he proceeded to address the multitude. His harangue was suffered to go on one hour, until the riot act had been read in due form, and then he was interrupted by a body of cavalry, acting under the orders of the civil magistrates. They made a full charge in full gallop, amongst the crowd to the platform on which he was placed, cut it down with their swords, and took Hunt and all on the stage prisoners. They then made a second charge to disperse the people, in which hundreds were thrown down and rode over. Five lost their lives, and about 400 were severely wounded. All continues confusion till evening, when the mob broke some windows in the New Cross. The 88th foot then fired on them and killed four men; they were assailed by the mob with stones and brickbats, and one dragoon was knocked down by a blow, and has since died. On the 17th, all was alarm, and the streets crowded with militia. Orders were issued for all the shops to be closed, and it was reported that some thousands were coming to Manchester with pikes and arms. Cannon was placed in the streets, but the mob seemed desperate, and determined to have revenge. Hunt, Johnston, Knight, Moorhouse, Saxton, and the other leaders of the Reformers, were imprisoned in separate cells.

Disturbances are said to have broken out in Sicily.

The Prince Regent was continuing his excursion in the royal yacht.

SEPTEMBER 24.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the ship *Dawn*, from Bristol, we last evening received the London Courier of the 19th of August.

A meeting of the ribbon weavers took place at Coventry on the 16th, in consequence of the low prices paid for weaving; and as an agreement was in 1817, entered into between masters and men to pay a certain price, which has at various times been reduced, the body of weavers inflicted what they deemed a punishment upon two individuals, who, they considered, had been the means of those reductions, by placing them on

at ass, and parading the streets, to the amusement of some, and the great terror of others, but not offering any violence to their persons. On the next day it was supposed 1500 people would parade the streets with asses, in order to ride others. The magistrates had very properly interfered, to prevent further disturbance.

Every thing was again quiet in Manchester. Troops had been sent to Macclesfield.

On the 16th of June there was a fire at St. Petersburg which threatened at one time to destroy the whole of the tallow warehouses; but it was got out with the loss of three barks, six lighters, and about 1000 casks of tallow.

The accounts from the Continent are very ominous. The Government of Prussia seems to be agitated in no common degree. A letter from Wisbaden states, that arrests, domiciliary visits and sequestrations of papers continue there, and excite general surprise. These appear to be carried on at the instance of the Berlin police. Several clergymen have been taken up. They are accused of entertaining republican principles, and of mingling politics with their religious instructions.

On Thursday the Prince Regent completed his 57th year.

Lady Byron is now at the Grove House, at Tunbridge-wells, living in entire seclusion with her mother and child.

The Marquis de la Fayette lately gave a French merchant, who was going to St. Domingo, a letter of recommendation to the President of the Republic of Hayti. He has received, in return, a letter full of the warmest expressions of esteem.

The Isle of Wight is in a complete bustle at the present moment, by the presence of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, whose rendezvous is appointed in that Channel. The inhabitants are elated with joy at the event, no monarch having ever been upon the island since the imprisonment of the unfortunate Charles at Carisbrooke Castle.

The Paris papers of Monday arrived this afternoon.

At the King's levee, on Sunday, the Minister of Marine presented to his Majesty two young Princes from Madagascar, who have been sent by their parents to be educated at Paris.

Another celebrated exile, the Duke of Bassano, (Maret,) is said to have obtained permission to return to France.

The Duke of Wellington's destination is reported to be Carlsbad, where, as our readers are aware, a sort of Congress is about to be held. As yet nothing is said of an envoy on the part of France.

The ultra royalist paper the *Quotidienne*, affirms that the Presidency of the Ministry has been offered to the Duke of Richelieu, but refused by his Grace.

M. Gentz, the celebrated political writer, has been invited to Carlsbad by Prince Metternich, in order to draw up a declaration, in name of the Sovereigns, to the people of Germany.

It has been recently rumoured in the political circles, that the British Government has entered into a very close alliance with the Court of Persia, and has not only engaged to supply the munitions of war, but to permit many British officers, peculiarly selected for abilities, knowledge, and experience, to engage in the Persian service. The chief object of the reported treaty is said to be, to form a check upon the ambition of Russia, and to interpose Persia as a barrier against any designs which Russia may hereafter meditate upon India.

Latest from Liverpool.

We have been favored with a Liverpool price current of the 21st of August a week later than our former, received by the *Hibernia* from Dublin. The cotton market had not been so brisk the last, as the four or five weeks previous. The total sales of all descriptions amounted to about 6,000 bags—prices, however, were not declined. Georgia Upland,

is 3-4d. a 1s. 1d.; New-Orleans, 18 1-2 a 17d. A pretty extensive business had been done in tobacco during the week; prices without alteration. No alteration in Naval Stores—Tar 4s. 6d. a 15s. 6d.; Turpentine 11s. a 12s. 6d.; Rice declined 2s.

Domestic.

NORFOLK, SEPT. 22.

From the Mediterranean.

From a source that may be relied on we have received the following statement of facts relative to the late unhappy misunderstanding among the principal officers of our Mediterranean squadron:

"By virtue of a warrant issued by Commodore Stewart, Commander in chief, &c. a Court Martial, composed of the following officers, viz:

- Capt. M'Donough, President,
- Ballard,
- Nicholson,
- Lt. Gallagher,
- Page,

Members.
Benjamin F. Bourne, Judge Advocate, convened on board the frigate *Guerrero* on the—day of—, for the trial of—, a marine, charged with having stabbed a man belonging to the Franklin.

"The Court, pursuant to order, continued its proceedings on board the *Guerrero*, until the evidence was closed and sentence passed, when it was adjourned to meet on shore at Naples, the next day, in consequence of the Judge Advocate, where having revised and signed the record, the Court then adjourned, "without a day."

"The proceedings and sentence being sent to the Commander in chief for his approbation, (as the law requires) were by him declared illegal and of no effect—first, because the Court had been held on shore, in disobedience of his order requiring it to be held on board the *Guerrero*; and secondly, that it had been held where the United States had no jurisdiction—consequently having no jurisdiction there over the offence charged against the prisoner, he was ordered to be discharged from arrest, and the proceedings against him annulled.

"The Commander in chief revived the Court by signal to receive this Communication, to which by way of remark he added, that "satisfied these irregularities on the part of the Court had proceeded from inadvertence, he should not further notice them at that time, "but trusted that in any further proceedings they would be more obedient of the laws and regulations provided in such cases, that culprits deserving punishment should not escape to the prejudice of the service"—or words to that effect.

"The Commodore considers the Court to have then dissolved, although he made no order to that effect, as is customary.

"The Court were of opinion that this communication of the Commodore should form part of their record, and as he had not returned it to them they requested it of him for that purpose, which was complied with; and the Court were further of opinion that the language used by the Commodore in his communication was a censure upon their proceedings—an unjustifiable interference with the solemn deliberations of the Court, who, as a body, were perfectly independent of his control, and without the pale of his reproof.—Not having been dissolved by the Commodore's order, the Court still considered itself in existence, and resolved to convene again to vindicate its honor and dignity against the imputations of the Commander in Chief.—The Court did meet, and a resolution was unanimously passed to that effect, but the squadron being ordered to sail, nothing further was done in it until its arrival at Gibraltar, when the Court was convened by signal from the President, to accede upon the resolution, which was accordingly done—when it was sent to the Commodore.

"He (the Commodore) considers this act of the members of the Court as declared in language highly disrespectful to him their superior officer—insulting to his rank and authority and subversive of his power—that the Court was no longer in being, he having, as he had an undoubted right to do, annulled its proceedings, and discharged the prisoner.—That a signal made (while he was present) ordering the court to meet was a contempt to his power, and the meeting of the officers for that object, an usurpation of authority to erect themselves into a tribunal contrary to law, and for no other purpose than to bring him into contempt and to violate the fundamental rules enacted for the subordination and discipline of the service."

"The Members of the Court disavow such an intention, and offer their tribute of respect to the person and character of the Commander in Chief, but sustain the opinion of their corporate rights and the resolution founded thereon. The Commander in Chief declares the meeting to have been unlawful, the language disrespectful and insulting, suspends the officers from command, and prefers his charges, &c."

SEPTEMBER 25.

The Hero of Lake Erie, the gallant OLIVER H. PERRY, is no more!!!

The U. S. Corvette *John Adams*, arrived in Hampton Roads, yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, from Port Spain, (Trinidad) from which place she sailed the last day of August. From Lieut. Commandant CLAXTON, who at present commands that ship—we have received the following communication, respecting the death of this distinguished officer.

COMMUNICATED.

DIED—On the 23d August, on board U. S. Schooner *Nonsuch*, at the moment of her arrival at Port Spain, in the Island of Trinidad, Commodore OLIVER H. PERRY. He was taken with the yellow fever on his passage from the Town of Augustura, and although he was attended by two able physicians, he was reduced to the greatest extremity on the fourth day of his illness. Sensible of his approaching dissolution, he called his officers together, and communicated his last wishes.

He retained his faculties to the last—was perfectly collected and resigned, and submitted to his fate with great resolution and fortitude.

His remains were interred at Port Spain, on the 24th August, with Naval and Military honours. The troops of the Island, a great concourse of citizens, together with the officers and crews of the *John Adams* and *Nonsuch* formed the procession. The funeral was splendid and imposing, and there appeared to be but one sentiment of mournful regret, among all who assembled to witness this melancholy spectacle.—The conduct of the governor, Sir RALPH WOODFORD, on this occasion, was marked with distinguished respect towards the deceased, and every American should feel grateful to him for the honours which he paid to the remains of their gallant countryman.

It was the wish of the officers of the squadron that the body should be immediately carried to the United States, but the Surgeons were of opinion that it would have been utterly impracticable.

We are happy to learn, by this arrival, that the affairs of the Patriots in Venezuela are in a most prosperous and flourishing condition.—Gen. BOLIVAR had seized upon a pass communicating with New Grenada, from which section of country he expected great support. Barcelona had fallen into their hands, and troops to reinforce them were constantly arriving from England.—General ARISMENDI, the distinguished defender of Margareta, had lately been tried by a court-martial at Augustura: The result had not transpired.

Two days before the *Nonsuch* sailed from Augustura, for Trinidad, a splendid public dinner was given

to Com. Perry and his officers, at which many of the most distinguished civil and military officers were present. On the following day, the new constitution of the Republic was signed, amidst the roar of artillery and the acclamations of the people.

The U. S. schr. *Nonsuch*, under command of Lt. TURNER, (late of the *John Adams*.) had gone to Rio-de-la-Plata, to convey the melancholy intelligence of the death of Com. Perry, to the Frigate *Constellation*, expected at that port, where the squadron was to join her.

We regret to add that the *Nonsuch* lost whilst at Augustura, Midshipman Julian Depester and 4 men, viz. David Ballentine, John Harrison, Leighton Wood and Antonio Flores, of yellow fever, with which a majority of her officers and crew suffered most severely.

On the 14th inst. off Cape Hatteras, the *John Adams* experienced a tremendous gale of wind, which lasted 8 days, during which the ship sprang her mizen mast and sustained other damage in her spars.

The frigate *Constellation*, Capt. Wadsworth, got under weigh yesterday, from her anchorage in the Bite of Craney Island, and came too in Hampton Roads, where, we suppose, she will wait for further orders from Washington, in consequence of the arrival of the *John Adams*.

To the friendly attention of Lieut. Cmd't. CLAXTON, we are indebted for a file of the *Port of Spain Gazette*, from 6th to 28th August—From the last date we have extracted the following handsome tribute to the remains of our late *Naval Worthies*, the brave, the generous, the gallant OLIVER H. PERRY, Esq'r, of whose premature death it was our unwelcome duty to give the first sad tidings in the *Beacon* of this morning.

DIED—On Monday evening, the 23d inst. Commodore OLIVER HAZARD PERRY, of the United States' Navy, at the early age of 34. He was dispatched by his Government with the Ship of War *John Adams*, and Schooner *Nonsuch*, on a mission to Augustura, the seat of the Insurgent Government, on the Main. After staying there some time, the *John Adams* sailed for this Port, leaving Commodore PERRY, with the Schr. *Nonsuch*, at the before mentioned place, until the object of his mission should be fulfilled. When this was accomplished he hastened to join the *John Adams*, and in two days arrived at the Mouth of the Orinoco, from Augustura, and embarked on board the Schr. *Nonsuch*.—He had, before embarking, a slight attack of fever, which rapidly increased after the vessel sailed; and, notwithstanding every exertion which was made to shorten the voyage, and hasten his arrival at this place, where every assistance and convenience could be procured, they were upwards of five days on the passage. As soon as the *Nonsuch* had anchored in the Gulph, at which time his fever had arrived to an alarming crisis, he was removed to the *John Adams*, and in a quarter of an hour breathed his last. In his death, his country will have to lament the loss of one of her bravest and most intelligent Naval officers—private society, that of one of the most accomplished of its members. He has left a widow and four children (who reside in Newport, Rhode Island,) to deplore his untimely fate, by whom, and his brother Officers, he will long be remembered with love and regret.

On the following day his remains were attended to the grave with every mark of attention and respect on the part of the Civil and Military Authorities, and the Inhabitants, of this Town in general. At 4 o'clock, P. M. the 3d West India Regiment was marched to the King's Wharf, to receive the corpse, and about 5 o'clock, the boat, with the body, left the *John Adams*, that ship firing minute guns until its arrival at the Wharf, when Fort St. Andrew commenced the same ceremony, which continued until the Procession