

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 29.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Manhattan, from Liverpool, we have received from our correspondent the London Courier of Tuesday evening, Aug. 24.—On that day a failure of some consequence, connected with the stock exchange, was announced, and several more were expected previous to the settling day, the 26th August. Accounts from Madrid to the 10th August state, that the King of Spain has dismissed Count L'Abisbal from the command of the expedition army, and appointed General Don Felix Calleja. General Saarsfield and Cruz Murgeon, who took so active a part in the late events at Cadiz, have also been superseded, and a council of war appointed to investigate the conduct of the officers concerned in the late revolt of the troops at Cadiz, destined for South-America. An adjourned meeting of the reformists was to be held at Smithfield, in the vicinity of London, on the 25th August. A communication had been issued from Lord Sidmouth's Office, desiring the magistrates and all the officers to remain in attendance during the night. On the 23d August, Dr. Watson addressed two letters, one to Lord Sidmouth, the other to the Lord Mayor of London. The former was in these terms:—

"My Lord.—In the event of the absence of Henry Hunt, Esq. and Sir Charles Wolseley from the meeting intended to be held in Smithfield, on Wednesday next, being myself invited to the chair, I am desirous to be informed from their Lordships, whether it is the intention of His Majesty's Ministers to interrupt the peaceable assemblage of the people on that day; and from motives of humanity, whether they will be allowed peaceably to separate without any military on their persons. I am, my Lord, your obedient servant.

J. WATSON.

Three Kings-court, Fleet-st. Aug. 25, 1819.
Paris dates to August 21, had reached London. The Moniteur of that day, contained an ordinance convoking all the Electoral Colleges of the third series.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

Seditious Placard.—The man who carried the board on Kensington Common, announcing that the meeting had been "deferred" to Wednesday, continued parading about until 4 o'clock, when he was apprehended by Hall, Goff, and Collingbourn, Union-Hall Officers. At 10 o'clock at night, he was examined before Mr. Chambers, who had ordered the men to be taken into custody in consequence of a letter from the Lord Mayor. On the "order, order!" side of the board, there was one of the printed bills signed by the "Committee," and naming the meeting for Wednesday.

The prisoner said his name was Samuel Waddington: he was the printer of the hand-bill on the board; and he was also one of the Middlesex committee.

Important accounts have been received this morning from Gibraltar and Cadiz. An express had arrived at the former place, stating that the yellow fever had made its appearance at Cadiz with great malignity, and that not only the inhabitants of the town, but the military in the neighborhood, had taken the infection. The letters from the British fortress are dated on the 2d instant and they add, that immediate precautions had been taken by the Governor to prevent all communication with Spain, and that a cordon was to be established without delay. All intercourse would thus be interrupted, unless the regulations of quarantine were observed.

The dates from Cadiz are one day later; and they state that the fever had been brought by the Asia, from Havana, where it has made considerable ravages during the last few months. Half the crew of the

Asia are said to be infected or dead of the dreadful malady.

LIVERPOOL, AUGUST 27.

The two Manchester Magistrates who had been deputed to London, relative to the late disturbance in that town, had returned. A meeting of the privy council had been held, and the law officers called upon for their opinion as to the mode of proceeding to be adopted towards Mr. Hunt and the other persons arrested but they declined giving any opinion, the accounts being so contradictory, that they saw they could come to no decision until the facts were laid before them by deposition upon oath. The general opinion in England was, that the Magistrates, although actuated by the best intentions, had been precipitate in ordering the Yeomanry to act, as the meeting, until that moment, had been perfectly orderly. It was rumored that Hunt was to be discharged on bail. He had been twice carried before the Magistrates, but each examination was short, and contained nothing in the least interesting.

AUGUST 25.

It was rumored here yesterday, that Hunt and his companions had been committed to Lancaster Castle, on charge of high treason.—The rumor is unfounded; they are only remanded for further examination on the above charge, and it is uncertain on what day their final examination will take place. All was quiet at Manchester yesterday.

Macclesfield was thrown into the greatest confusion on Tuesday evening week. The riots commenced by a great number of men and boys hissing and insulting the respectable inhabitants as they passed. This was soon followed up by breaking the windows of the Courier printing office, the Post Office, the Hotel, the Mayor's and several other gentlemen's houses. A detachment of the 51st foot came in the night to the relief of the town, and the Macclesfield troop of cavalry arrived from Manchester by a forced march, early next morning; since which, we understand, no disturbance of moment has occurred.

General Dovereux accompanied by Major Young and captain Smith, have arrived here from Dublin.

A reform meeting was held at Hamlet's Moor on Thursday evening, and another at Shipley, on Friday evening.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

A warrant was issued on Saturday against Harrison, the preacher, at Stockport, for seditious language used by him in a sermon on the preceding Sunday. He was taken into custody, and not being able to find bail, was committed to Chester Castle for trial.

We have received American papers this morning to the 25th ult. They mention, with interesting confidence, the probability of a war between the United States and Spain.

The latest accounts from Manchester on Friday, we regret to say, are far from satisfactory. They represent the population of that town and its neighborhood as deeply incensed against the constituted authorities, in consequence of the conduct of the Magistrates on Monday—and although the people abstain from any violations of the peace, yet it is known that their minds are full of dangerous agitation. They impose a greater restraint upon the expression of their feelings, they shew more reserve in the communication of their opinions than Englishmen are accustomed to do; they seem anxious to know what is thought in London and other distant places; of the late proceedings at Manchester; and when any thing like a defence is set up for the magistrates, they turn away with indignation. Business is not actually suspended, but it is carried on with less activity and frankness than usual. The shops are all opened at their accustomed hours; but, by a recent order they are closed every night at 9 o'clock, at which hour the military patrol the streets, and suffer no one to remain in them. The detachments collected in Man-

chester and neighboring towns keep themselves in a state of preparation to act at the sound of the bugle, and we are positively assured that their utmost vigilance is necessary to awe the spirit of vengeance, which inflames the multitude around them.

AUGUST 22.

The Duke of Wellington arrived in town on Friday evening, after having inspected the fortresses of the Netherlands.

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.

Liverpool Corn Exchange, Aug. 24.—The ports are now closed for all description of grain, peas or flour, from any quarter but the British possession.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

The Asia, 64 gun ship, has arrived at Cadiz from the Havana, with two millions of specie on board. Great exertions are making to send out the expedition. The present opinion is, that it will be on its way to La Plata in a month. It is said at Madrid that the KING has offered to Portugal payment of the amount claimed for the delivery of Mopte Video, one half to be paid when the Royal troops reach Laplata, the other half when the Banda Oriental is evacuated by the Portuguese.

The Princess of Wales.—A Ministerial evening paper says—"It is with much pleasure we learn, that the Princess of Wales does not return to this country with any views connected with politics, or from any other cause that is likely to excite public attention by a reference to domestic transactions, which, we hope, will always be covered by the veil of distraction. The Princess we are informed, returns literally because she has exhausted her means of living abroad and therefore intends to apply to government for pecuniary assistance, and to adopt a plan of economy in future.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 28.

FROM CALCUTTA.

By the brig *Lascar*, which arrived on Sunday, from Calcutta, we have received papers to the 12th of May, inclusive.

The Epidemic Cholera still prevailed in India.

An inconsiderable war still existed between the British, and some of the inferior native powers.—In the contests the former appear to be always successful.

The erection of a Statue or Cenotaph in honor of the memory of Warren Hastings is proposed.

The instance of the widows devoting themselves to death by fire, when the bodies of their deceased husbands are burned, are said to increase. It has been recommended to oppose the custom by special law.

One India writer says "a fine, would, in my opinion, have the desired effect, if I am correct in my conception of the cause, which may be found in their penurious habits. They have more wives than they can maintain living. Their relations murder them to save expence after their death! Opium costs but little, and fire not much."

CALCUTTA, APRIL 23.

Accounts from Java, mention that all the ports with the exception of Batavia are shut against foreigners, but that the government grant special licences to load at Sourabaya, or Samarang. European articles of all kinds very cheap, and piece goods of all kinds selling at a loss of 50 per cent. Marine stores scarce. Coffee very dear and still on the rise, the duties arise to nearer 20 than 15 per cent. They have now a naval force consisting of four line of battle ships, six frigates, and small craft innumerable, one Admiral was at Batavia, the other at Malacca.

BOSTON, SEPT. 29.

From Buenos Ayres, Aug. 5.

Under the above date, we have received the following intelligence from Buenos Ayres.

A new Director, ad interim, went into office in Buenos Ayres, on the 10th of June, in the person of Don Jose Rondeau, Puriredon not being able on account of ill health to remain in the situation until the appointment of a new director according to the forms of the Constitution could take place.

The American ship *Horatio*, Skinner, sailed June 14th, without a clearance; a brig, commanded by Captain Galvia, was despatched to bring her back, but did not overtake her.

The Chili privateer Congress, lying in the port of Ensenada, was run away with by the crew, it is supposed provided with an Artigas commission.

A Portuguese trader between Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, on her voyage to the latter place, having considerable money on board, was taken by an armed boat in the night, & the passengers landed on the beach.

The American schr. *Montezuma*, of Baltimore, was captured on the Coast of Peru, in April, by Lord Cochrane's Squadron, on account of having, as Lord Cochrane states in his official report, munitions of war contracted for by Chevalier Onis.

Lord Cochrane having made an excursion along the coast of Peru to the Northward, left the greater part of the squadron at Callao, under the command of Admiral Blanco, who before his return left the station, but put into Valparaiso in want of provisions. The utmost activity prevailed to supply the fleet and make them renew to blockade, while Blanco was arrested to be tried by a Court Martial.

Lord Cochrane has made several captures, and taken several sums of money out of neutral vessels, after having ascertained them to be Spanish property.

We have much talk here of the war accounts from Gibraltar, respecting the Spanish expedition from Cadiz. God forbid we should have any fear of them.

Republican principles are very popular here; and young as this country is in financial concerns, they only owe at this day one million and a half of dollars. Let them have only ten years more, and they will give an example to the world of what a people can do in spite of every prejudice, and in spite of internal enemies, even without foreign aid.

Domestic.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 2.

FROM SPAIN THE LATEST.

By the arrival of the *Fanny*, we have accounts from Cadiz to the 23th August, at which time it was not known that the Florida Treaty was ratified by King Ferdinand. The six months allowed for its ratification by the Spanish government, it will be recollected, expired on the 28th August. It was very sickly at Cadiz when the *Fanny* sailed.

By a letter from Cadiz, dated the 28th of August, received by the brig *Fanny*, arrived here this day, we are informed, that at that date, the ratification of the Florida treaty was not known at Cadiz; and it was the general belief that it would not be ratified, but that a war would inevitably ensue. The merchants acted on this belief, as we are informed, that the Spaniards refused to ship in American bottoms. Flour sold at \$3 25 in Cadiz.

WASHINGTON, OCT. 4.

State of Ohio vs. the U. States' Court.

The report, by private letters, of the forcible entry of the Branch Bank of the United States at Chillicothe, and the taking therefrom, under color of law, upwards of an hundred thousand dollars, is fully confirmed by the following statements, copied from Ohio papers. We wish this drama, which has commenced as a farce, may not have a tragical end. The authors and a bettors of it have much to answer for.

FROM THE OHIO MONITOR, OF SEPT. 25.

Ohio vs. United States' Bank. By an act of the Legislature of

this state, passed last session, it was provided, that, unless the Branches of the United States' Bank, located at Cincinnati and Chillicothe, cease their operations by the first of September inst. that a tax of one hundred thousand dollars be levied on the Bank; and that, on the 15th, the Auditor of the State proceed to charge the said Bank with the tax aforesaid, and immediately thereafter to issue his warrant to some person to collect the same.

On the morning of the 15th inst. Ralph Osborne, Esq. Auditor of State, was served with a subpoena, together with a bill in chancery, issued from the United States' Circuit Court, sitting at Chillicothe, directing him to appear at the next January term of said court, and answer to said bill of complaint, praying that the Auditor of the State be enjoined from proceeding under the law of the General Assembly of Ohio, passed on the 8th February, 1819, to "tax the Bank of the United States, &c."

On the same day the Auditor proceeded to charge the Bank with the sum of 100,000 dollars, and made out his warrant, directed to John L. Harper, commanding him to collect the tax of 100,000 dollars of the Bank of the United States; 50,000 dollars whereof was charged on the Office of Discount and Deposit at Cincinnati; and 50,000 dollars on their said office at Chillicothe.

On the 17th inst. in the time of banking hours, John L. Harper proceeded to the office of the Bank at Chillicothe, and demanded of the Cashier (the President being present) payment of said tax, which was refused. Under which, John L. Harper, with two assistants, entered the vaults of the Office, and took about 20,000 dollars in specie, and a quantity of bank paper, and withdrew. He then counted of the specie and bank paper a sum of 100,000 dollars, and, finding a considerable surplus of bank paper, he returned to said office to restore the overplus; but, not being allowed admittance, he deposited it in the Bank of Chillicothe, a few rods east of the U. S. Branch Bank. During the transaction, the President of the Bank read to Mr. Harper the subpoena, which we have before mentioned was served upon the Auditor of the State, as Mr. Harper believes.

On the next day, as Mr. Harper was on his way to Columbus, he was served with a notice which he supposed to be a writ of injunction, granted upon the bill of complaint filed against the Auditor to stay his proceeding; but which Mr. Harper considered not directed to him, and therefore disregarded. He conveyed the money to the state treasury, where it is now safely lodged.

The same evening, prior to the depositing of the money in the state treasury, the Auditor was served with an order from said court, bearing date the 18th September, enjoining him "from charging the said Bank the 15th Sept. of the present year, and hereafter annually, with the sum of \$50,000 upon each office as aforesaid, and, also, from making out any warrant, or appointing any person, or persons, to execute all or either of the act of the legislature aforesaid—or from levying and collecting the tax aforesaid—or from paying over, by order or otherwise, any moneys received from said tax, which shall have been or may be collected under said act, into the treasury of the State of Ohio—or from making report of the same to the legislature aforesaid, in his general report of the receipt of taxes, until the hearing of said bill of complaint by said court." But the Auditor, not conceiving that the general law, regulating "offices of the Treasurer and Auditor" or the special provisions of the act levying said tax, gave him any further control over the said money, not being specified in said act to whom the tax should be paid, he gave no directions concerning the disposal of the money. Thus endeth the first act!