

NEW-YORK, NOV. 3.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival last evening of the ship Courier, Bowne, we have received London papers to the 29th of Sept. inclusive, one day later than announced in the morning papers.—They are chiefly occupied with meetings in every part of the country. The Courier of the 29th of Sept. contains the proceedings, down to three o'clock on that day, of a common hall, for the election of Lord Mayor; and a more violent and stormy meeting, we do not recollect ever to have read or heard of. Hunt and Hone were present, and were loudly cheered by the populace. There was a dreadful struggle between the parties to occupy the hustings. When the Lord Mayor advanced to the front to make his obeisance, it was quite impossible to describe the uproar which assailed his ears from all quarters: "Fire!" "Murder!" formed but a part of the ejaculations that resounded throughout the hall. It would be impossible, says the Courier, to give an adequate description of the scene. The front of the hustings was scaled—the seats of the lord mayor, aldermen and civil officers were usurped, and every thing like a decent respect for that corporate body was abandoned; a sort of brutal triumph over that institution, which had hitherto been considered sacred, prevailed, and in this state things remained when our reporter left the hall, at half past two.

The papers are filled with accounts of meetings for reform in different parts of the kingdom. The Liverpool Mercury of October 1st mentions them to have taken place at Southwark, Ward of Bishop's Gate, York, Leeds, Birmingham, and Farington. The same paper contains a long account of a meeting at Liverpool, on the 29th of September, at which the Earl of Sefton presided, the object of which seems to have been to express their sentiments on the subject of the meeting at Manchester, on the 16th of August. Much harranguing took place, in which the Rev. Mr. Shepherd, Dr. Crompton, Col. Williams, Mr. Egerton Smith, Mr. Rushton, Mr. Thomas Smith, Mr. Ottwell Wood, and others, made distinguished figures. In the course of the discussion an address to the Prince Regent was read, and received with great applause by the multitude, censuring in strong terms, the proceedings at Manchester, particularly what is called in the Address, systematic opposition to enquiry into those transactions, by superficial examinations before the inquests holden over the bodies of those who lost their lives on that occasion. The address was carried without a dissenting voice.

A great number of Jews had left Germany to seek protection in France.

The number of persons sick with the fever at the Isle de Leon, Spain, on the 14th Sept. was 1813.

The expedition of Sir Thomas Hardy is said to protect British trading vessels in the parts of South America, and to prevent the blockade of ports by Spanish or Independent flags.

Meetings of the Reformers continued to be held in several of the manufacturing towns in England and Scotland.

The ultra radicals of Carlisle, continue their drillings in that neighborhood. Their strength consists of three divisions of 800 men each, most of whom have seen service.

Prince Blucher is no more—he died at Breslaw, aged 76 years 8 months and 25 days—he had been 45 years in the army, His martial glory fills the world.

[Balloon.—Messrs. Livingston and Sandler, ascended at Liverpool on the 27th of Sept. and descended in safety in the neighborhood of Blackburn, having gone about 85 miles in

a little more than an hour and a half.

A Paris paper of the 24th of Sept. announces the elevation of the Duke de San Fernando to the office of Prime Minister of Spain, and remarks that this measure "is so far important, as it is known that his sentiments, with regard to the cession of the Floridas, are favorable to the ratification of the Treaty. He is said to have considerable influence over the mind of his sovereign."

The Marquis of Tavistock has sent £59 to the treasurers at the Westminster meeting, to receive subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers at Manchester.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 30.

During the last six weeks our cotton market has been in a very dull state, and the price of American descriptions has fallen fully 1d. per lb. In the present week the decline is 14d. per lb. and there is so little demand that our quotations are nominal.

An extensive plan of defence is talked of, which is said to have been adopted by government. All the vulnerable points of the kingdom, from the pyrenees to the Rhine, and the Belgian frontier line, are to be fortified; Bayonne will be erected into a fortress of the first rank. Grenoble will be a depot for arms, and will be encompassed by fortifications. Belfort, which has only a citadel of little importance, will be converted into a fortress capable of containing a strong garrison. The fortifications of Lauterburg, on the lines of Alsace, will be extended. Bitch, which has hitherto only had a fortified castle, will be made a considerable fortress. Several small fortified towns of the third class will be put in a respectable state of defence.

A London paper of the 17th Sept. says "The revenue, we regret to state, has notwithstanding the taxes, fallen off in the current quarter, already 800,000 pounds.—The deficiency will probably exceed a million before the end of the quarter."

A Glasgow paper of the 18th ult. is received by the Camillus. A large Reform meeting was held at Paisley on the 14th, at which the hustings were covered with black and the speakers dressed in mourning, expressive of their regret for the martyrs at Manchester. Several spirited resolutions against the conduct of the Manchester magistrates were adopted, and considerable warmth of feeling was manifested. Early in the evening an express arrived at Glasgow, requesting military aid, and some troops were sent off who reached Paisley about 12 o'clock at night, at which hour, however, the people had nearly dispersed, and the place had become quiet. The troops remained in the neighborhood. Next day (Sunday) the place was again alarmed by several parties of Reformers, who patrolled the streets with their flags, broke the windows of several of the public houses, threw stones at the magistrates, and committed other outrages. About 20 of the ringleaders were arrested, and order was again restored.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

HORRORS IN SPAIN.

Extract of a letter, dated Valencia, September 2. "Words are wanting to express my feelings and to convey to you an idea of the scenes of horror and blood represented in this ill-fated city. My pen drops from my hand when I attempt to describe to you the horrid and execrating torments which Elío has imposed on 119 persons of all classes, ages and conditions, he himself being present at the greatest part of these abominable punishments, in order that by his captious and designing questions he might be able to renounce from them the secret of a revolution, which he imagined would take place in Valencia. Some have had their arms and legs dislocated with irons of a new invention; others have been pressed down with heavy weights, placed on the breast and belly; others have had their nails

plucked out one by one, in order to prolong their sufferings. Even a lady, lately delivered of twins, has been separated from her family, and cast into one of the most dismal dungeons of the holy office, merely because information against her was lodged by a wicked character, who declared that she knew much respecting the imaginary revolution. Elío himself went to the Inquisition to interrogate her, and she was exposed to a species of disgraceful torture, of which, even in this country we have no example. She was bound by the legs and arms with harsh ropes on an uneven cradle of iron, and finding that in this painful attitude she did not give declarations conformably to the questions proposed to her, scalding water was poured on her naked limbs. This unfortunate heroine expired amidst the greatest agonies, frantic with the remembrance of her twin children only twenty-one days old. She was one of the heroines of Valencia against the attack of Marshal Mouton. This scene has been divulged by one of the dependents on the inquisition, less inhuman than the rest, and the weeping relatives of this female martyr to freedom are deploring her loss. So great has been the horror and fury excited in the whole of Valencia by this painful affair, that it is visible on the countenance of every individual."

Domestic.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 29.

Glorious Spectacle.—With pride and joy we announce to our readers, that the middle section of the Great Western Canal is finished! The whole line displays one of the grandest spectacles ever exhibited. We are informed by a correspondent, that nothing is seen or heard but congratulation and rejoicing. The firing of cannon—the display of thousands of spectators, and the playing of music, have attended the inlet of those waters, that will hereafter waft countless myriads of property thro' this great and magnificent channel of internal trade. We can now pass from the mouth of the Hudson, to a point four hundred miles distant in the very interior of our vast state.—Search the annals of ancient and modern history, trace the march of the most glorious empires that have ever flourished on the face of the globe, and show us any thing equal to this stupendous work, accomplished in the course of a few months by a single member of the American Union. Well may the nations of Europe wonder and admire! The Completion of this section deserves a mention in the records of immortality, and will eternally stand a towering landmark in the history of mankind.

OCT. 31.

Mr. Cobbett has finally taken his departure for England. He embarked in the ship Hercules, Cobb, which sailed on Saturday morning for Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 6.

The meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, which has just terminated, was, it will be recollected, convened in pursuance of a provision of the charter, requiring such a convention once in every three years. The only duty enjoined on the Directors of the Bank, as connected with this meeting, is, "that an exact and particular statement of the debts which shall have remained unpaid after the expiration of the original credit, for a period of treble the term of that credit, and of the surplus profits," &c. he laid before the Stockholders. Unfortunately, the Board of Directors had no report to make under the last clause of this sentence. Under the first part of it, a statement was laid before the Stockholders, literally complying with the requisition of the law, as far as the books would allow. It was, however, that this statement, though literally just, was actually calculated to deceive and mislead; and was, therefore, very properly ordered not to be prin-

ted. A single fact will illustrate the propriety of withholding it from publication. The loss at Baltimore is stated in the report at 1,700,000 dollars; yet the amount of protested bills and notes, which have been lying over for treble the term of original credit, is only four thousand dollars; whilst at another Branch, which has been free from suspicion of protested bills is stated at \$70,000. The key to this riddle is to be found in the mode in which the books of Banks are kept. The Baltimore Branch loses, in the one case, had secured the eight months necessary to entitle them to a place in this statement; and, at the other Branch, the amount of protested paper was on pledges of local and United States' stocks, on which the owners were not prepared to pay the required curtailments of 25 per cent; and which, though safer than any other debts due to the bank, are now lying over. With regard to the amount of protested bills and notes at the Parent Bank in this city, which appeared to us to be enormously large, amounting to upwards of 600,000 dollars, it was stated, in explanation by Mr. Cheves, that the whole amount of losses at the Mother Bank, as estimated from a source, on which entire reliance might be placed, was only 102,000 dollars; this estimate, he was himself satisfied, was sufficiently large. The remainder of the debt consists principally of notes sustained by ample pledges of stock, at or about its par value.

BALTIMORE, NOV. 8.

Buenos Ayres.—It appears by the papers we have received from that city, that unusual exertions are making to prepare for defence against the meditated attack of the Spanish.—The director Rondeau announces, that means are taking to remove the families and valuables from the city to the interior on the shortest warning, so as to present to the enemy a mass of bare walls defended by men who have every thing to lose. It appears that their civic troops are exercised every evening, and that all domestics from ten years old and upwards, without exempting those of monasteries and convents are forced into battalions and companies. They have a force of fifteen thousand men equal to regular troops in the city alone, and when we consider that they have the advantage of fortifications, and the assistance of a still greater force from the country, it is evident that the resistance will be desperate. They have little to fear from invasion, but the danger with which they believe themselves threatened, has no doubt an admirable effect in calling forth the spirit of the country, and in producing harmony and union. The ex-director, Pue-redon acts as colonel in the lines, and is actively engaged in military preparations.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 6.

The Commissary General (Col. Jessup) has returned to this City, from a tour of near 4,000 miles, undertaken with the view personally to superintend and facilitate the transport of the important military expeditions in the West.

The Baron De Stackelburg, charge des affairs of his majesty the King of Sweden and Norway near the United States, has arrived at the seat of government.

The Hon. William Lowndes returned home in the Courier, from Liverpool, and has arrived in this city.

The latest Paris Journals confirm the statement that Mr. Bagot, late the English minister in America, has been appointed ambassador to the court of St. Petersburg. The London papers say nothing themselves on the subject, but merely extract the French paragraph.

NEW BRITISH MINISTER.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Liverpool to his friends in this city, dated Oct. 1.

"You will hear, by this ship, that a new minister, Mr. Stratford Canning, cousin of George Can-

ning, is appointed Minister to the United States—he was formerly Minister to Switzerland."

NOVEMBER, 10.

Important Decision.—Judge Mills, of the Fayette Circuit Court of Kentucky, has decided, in the case of the Bank of the United States vs. Joshua Norvell, that the President, Directors, and Company of that bank cannot recover, in their corporate capacity, the amount of notes assigned to them; that, having no right by the charter to "deal or trade in any thing, except bills of exchange, gold or silver bullion, or in the sale of goods really and truly pledged for money lent, and not redeemed in due time, or goods which shall be the proceeds of their land," they cannot purchase a promissory note, nor sustain an action upon any which may have been assigned to them.

WILMINGTON, (N. C.) NOV. 7.

The Fire!—Wilmington has experienced more awful calamities by Fire, than almost any other place in the union. Thrice, within twenty years, has this devouring element laid in ashes the abodes of her inhabitants. Enterprize, industry, and the assistance of her neighbors, gave her, measurably, resuscitation, until the recent pressure of the times bended her down to almost to the sinking point.—Embarrassments, in pecuniary matters, had reached that state which appeared to baffle relief. Sickness and death followed in the melancholy train. Despair had almost concluded that she could not sink beyond this. Hope, the bright luminary by which man's path in this world of care is brightened and cheered, brought consolation, and pointed to better days. Disease had ceased—the periodical work of death completed, the late deserted abodes of her inhabitants filling—vessels arriving daily in her port—the appearance of business reviving.—On Thursday morning last, about 3 o'clock, the cry of Fire was given! and the delusion vanished. Her bright hopes were destroyed.

The frightful picture is before us, and it is our duty to present it to our distant readers. The fire originated back of a small building occupied by Mr. Samuel Adkins, as a grocery store, situate on the wharf, near Dock street, and adjoining the large brick warehouse lately occupied as the 76 Coffee House, in part of which was the office and counting room of Gabriel Holmes, esq. The combustible matter, and the materials of which most of the buildings in the neighborhood were composed, had been prepared by a drought of nearly seven weeks to further the work of destruction. It would be impossible for us to follow the fire in its progress—for such was its rapidity, extending in every direction, that the melancholy result was at once perceived; and the general object was to remove such articles from the buildings that time would permit.—This desire was manifested by almost every person, however remotely situated; for such was the appearance of things at one time, that the destruction of the whole of the town appeared almost inevitable.—On the exertion of those who arrested its progress, or saved the property of the citizens, too much praise cannot be bestowed; and if our time or limits would permit at present, most willingly would we bestow upon them the humble meed of our warmest gratitude and thanks; but the approving feelings of their own consciences will give them more satisfaction than any tribute we could offer.

From the best calculation we can make, the whole number of houses destroyed are about three hundred, of every description, including the Presbyterian Church, lately erected; and the total loss of property between six and seven hundred thousand dollars.

The following persons are those who have lost by the destruction of buildings:—Col. Archibald F. McNeill, John London, Col. Thos. Cowan, John Swann, jr. William