

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, June 8.

Owing to the very disturbed state of Manchester, and the adjacent manufacturing districts, there was almost a total cessation of business.

The report from London, of Saturday evening, 29th says—"Every description of Security is in a depressed state. Consols have declined nearly one per cent. since yesterday, and the present appearance of the Market is extremely gloomy. Eleven vessels arrived at Havre on the 23d of April from the United States, laden principally with Cotton.

The government of the Netherlands is about to raise a new loan of 40 millions of dollars, of which 20 millions are wanted for Java.

Lord John Russel brought forward his motion for a Parliamentary Reform on the 27th, which was rejected by a majority of 124.

The Duke of Wellington has arrived in England from St. Petersburg.

The papers contain no news of importance from the Continent. We have been favored with an extract of a letter from France, which states that the French government had some important project on foot, as a large naval expedition was fitting out at Toulon with great despatch, and most of the seamen had been taken from the French merchant vessels at Marseilles.

LONDON, April 29.

We regret to say that the accounts from Lancashire are more alarming than ever. Letters from Blackburn state, that the military force in the district is altogether inadequate to the object of keeping down so large a population, as in all the different engagements the soldiers have been repulsed. This is deeply to be regretted from the inevitable tendency which it has to induce those who might at first hesitate to swell the ranks of the rioters, and to embolden them to proceed to more desperate extremities. Had there been an adequate force in the district at the commencement, the rioters might have been checked in the outset, and this would have prevented the dreadful destruction of property which has taken place, and the destruction of human life which, we fear, must now take place, before tranquility can be restored, to say nothing of the melancholy effects which must result, in the interim, from the stoppage of the different works.

The Courier regrets that an individual at Huddersfield addressing the unemployed workmen, expressed an opinion that the corn laws must be repealed. In those parts of the continent where corn is cheap, the agricultural laborer gets but 5d. a day.

APRIL 28.—The Money Market.—The gloom which has hung over the public Securities lately, has been increased today by a pretty large supply of Money Stock, but the total decline on the closing quotations of yesterday, has not exceeded quarter per cent. Three per cent. Consols, which were so scarce, have been sold at full half per cent. below that for the Account. The great revolution in money matters within the last six months has put a stop to those extensive speculations which were entered into to the amount of several millions sterling.

LAVERPOOL, April 29.

The Markets.—"The languid and depressed state of the Cotton Market noticed in our last, has continued up to this time, and the riotous proceedings in some of the manufacturing districts, by destroying power loom machinery, have tended to augment the depression. Of 1519 bales offered yesterday by auction, only 720 were sold—viz. 190 Sea Islands at 11 to 16d; 140 do. stained, 5 to 8d; 18 Lowlands, 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; 73 Orleans, 5 1/2 to 6 5/8; 90 Demerara, 8 1/2 to 9 5/4.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, April 31.

"Your Cotton has been landed in good order, and is of good quality. I however doubt if a purchaser can be found, even at the miserable price of 6 a 6 1/2 per lb. as the dreadful times have broke down all our manufactories."

BRITISH ARMY.

In a recent discussion on the army estimates, in the British House of Commons, considerable reference was made to the military establishment of the United States. We have often known the opposition members to hold out the example of our country as a pattern of economy; but this is the first time a British Minister ever justified his extravagance, (or more properly speaking, imputed extravagance) by pleading our example.—Lord Palmerston, secretary at war, proposed a vote of £13,135 (about \$75,000) to defray the expenses of the royal military college, which admits about 200 cadets, and has been established in the United States.

"Col. Wood said, he should add to what had just fallen from his hon. friend, that not only were military colleges found necessary in Europe, but that in America a college was maintained on the same principle as that at Sandhurst.

Col. Davies said it would be, perhaps, better for the gentleman opposite to avoid allusions to America on the subject of

expenditure. It would appear that for an adequate military force for such an enormous territory as the United States, cannot tract, required a sum of six or seven millions to maintain it.

Sir Henry Harding, secretary of the ordnance, observed, that in referring to the papers laid before Congress, he found that at the College at West Point, in the United States, there were 268 cadets maintained, of whom 37 obtained commissions last year. He discovered also an item of expenditure for the American college, namely, fifty horses purchased for the cadets, which the British government never ventured to propose.

Col. Davies replied, that he had understood there was no cavalry in the American army.

Sir H. Harding observed, if that was the case, the instruction in riding was an accomplishment which no motives of economy could prevent the American government from bestowing on the cadets.

The proposition was carried by a large majority.

A few years since, and a British minister would have affected the liveliest scorn on being asked to follow any example we could set him. But things have greatly changed since 1812, in this respect.—Noah's Adv.

Celebrated Printing Machine.—The following paragraph is extracted from one of Professor Carter's letters, dated at Birmingham, Eng.

"On the following morning our tour of observation was resumed by calling, in company with four yankees, on Dr. Church, a native of Massachusetts, for the purpose of examining his celebrated Printing Machine. He politely invited us into his study, the tables and shelves of which were loaded with diagrams and scientific publications. In a few minutes we were invited to accompany him to the building, where his invention is in the full tide of successful experiment."—After several years of severe study and labour, he has fully succeeded in his plans, the practical utility of which is reduced to demonstration. Mr. Perkins, of London, remarked to me, that it is the most perfect machine he has ever seen; and few men have had a wider experience in mechanics, or are better qualified to judge.

Dr. Church at first put his press in operation, and directed perhaps a hundred sheets to be struck off, for our examination. He then took up several pieces, and particularly explained the various parts. His motions approach nearer to those of an intelligent being than I should think it possible any combination of inert matter could produce. It reaches out its iron hand, grasps the edge of the sheet, draws it under the form where it receives the impression, returns it to the top of the machine and there deposits it in regular files. All this is done in an instant, without the least noise or confusion. Between two and three thousand sheets are struck off in an hour, the paper being drawn alternately from each side, and the form being almost constantly employed in producing an impression. It feeds itself with ink by means of rollers communicating with a trough. Three persons are required to work it—one to turn the crank and the other two to supply the paper.

The typography is beautiful, being uniform in its complexion, and free from blurs. I examined numerous specimens, taking the sheets indiscriminately from reams of the ordinary work upon which the men were employed. It is designed rather for printing books than newspapers. The price of a press is £1000. Many applications have already been made from London, and one of them is about to be established in N. York. Dr. Church is a silent, modest man, who makes no comments on the merits of his own invention, but merely exhibits the result, and leaves others to judge. He is now engaged in completing his new method of setting types, which is to be effected by melting and re-casting the metal at every impression. He remarked, that his greatest difficulty was to prevent the loss of material by frequent fusion; but this he has obviated by a chemical process, which prevents the formation of dross. He is on the whole a very clever man, possessing much scientific research and mechanical skill, united with inventive genius and natural acumen.

It is amusing to see with what boldness and ultimate success adventurers from our country encounter the prejudices of foreigners, and push their fortunes in the principal towns of England. In one of the most fashionable parts of Birmingham, a portrait painter from the woods of Kentucky, has opened his rooms, and is well established in his professional pursuits. We called to pay respects, but found him for her likeness. Such an undertaking requires a more daring spirit of enterprise, than to subdue the forests of the west, or to give chase to the whale, amidst the icebergs of the poles.

Caxton's Pictorial Monument.—We had presented to us yesterday, (says the N. Y. Evening Post,) Caxton's Monument; as it is called; being a Gothic arch within a frame of flower work, supported by ornamental columns containing a monument to the memory of William Caxton and his successors, composed of upwards and shadows as if drawn by a pencil. It may be seen at our office. The following extracts will give a more particular account of it:

"The art of printing has long taken rank in the very first class of the useful arts. Mr. J. Johnson, author of a most elaborate and curious work on Typography, has just published an extraordinary specimen of his professional skill, in the form of a pictorial monument to Caxton, De Worde, Pynson, and other founders of the English press. It has all the appearance of an engraving of the first class: the design is elegant, the drawing correct, the perspective scientific, and the whole effect in the highest degree striking and pleasing. Yet all this able imitation of another art is produced by types alone.—About 60,000 moveable pieces of metal are employed in this very surprising exhibition of mechanical talent."—London Times.

and firmly taking root—and we doubt not that in a few years the manufacture of linen will assume a due rank among the productions of the skill and industry of our countrymen.—Ball. Am.

The following article is from the Montreal Herald, of the 27th ult.

The editor of that paper frequently enlightens its readers with stories equally marvellous:

Shocking Accident.—A letter dated N. York, May 17, and addressed to one of our apprentices, gives the following particulars of the violent death of a lad named John Hacker, who deserted from this office, last January. About two months ago, he arrived in that city from a place called Middlebury, (where he had been working in the office of the National Standard,) and sought for employment in the printing offices, but being refused on the ground of his being a runaway apprentice, he was obliged to become groom to a gentleman residing at Fort Diamond, near New-York. In his employ, on the 13th inst. he had the imprudence to climb up to the topmast of a sloop lying there and endeavor to descend by one of the ropes; but the rope being too small to afford a firm grasp, he fell head foremost on the deck with such violence that not only was his skull fractured, but his neck absolutely driven into his body! Having left no means to defray his funeral expenses and being a stranger, he was on the point of being buried in an open field, when a friend in New-York, (the writer of the letter,) getting intelligence of it, hired a hearse, and, after an inquest, had him decently interred. The writer adds that the corps was one of the most shocking spectacles he ever beheld having become as black as ink in a few hours, and having, after enclosure in the coffin some time, swelled to such a degree as to burst it open and split the lid in several pieces. The unfortunate end of this lad ought to serve as a warning to those who meditate desertion from the situation wherein their friends have placed them; which would seldom be undertaken, did all masters on both sides of the boundary line behave as correctly as the N. York printing offices above alluded to.

Arcade.—Among the many improvements to be effected in our city during the present season, the contemplated Arcade is the most important as regards usefulness and ornament. In the great cities of Europe, buildings of this description have for many years been known as the principal and most convenient places for retail fancy business, and the most fashionable promenades for the beau monde. They are in fact to the ladies what the Exchanges are to the merchants. In Paris they are numerous, being there known under the denomination of "Les Passages." In London there are a number of great beauty and extent, and the Royal Arcade of Dublin stands among the most conspicuous ornaments of that truly elegant city. The one about to be erected in this city, although designed not to be so extensive as many, will not be inferior to either in architectural beauty or convenience. The difficulty of obtaining a site of sufficient extent and in an appropriate situation has been very great, but has at last been accomplished by the enterprize of the principal proprietor, who we understand was the originator also of the Philadelphia Arcade.

The spot obtained we consider in every respect the most eligible of any in the city. It is 120 feet from Broadway, fronting nearly 60 feet on the north side of Maiden lane, and running parallel to Broadway, from thence to John street, a distance of 160 feet. The front, which was designed by Mr. Haviland, is considered a very beautiful specimen of the art. It is of the Grecian style or order, and is to be of the best kind of white marble that our country affords.

Three arches, embracing nearly the whole front, supporting a rich ornamented cornice, pediment and balustrade, will open into a semi-circular vestibule, which will be handsomely flagged with freestone, and from the centre of which a passage of 14 feet in width will pass through the whole building, having on each side 10 stores—in all 40, of uniform size and construction. From the sides of the vestibule, stone stairways will lead to the second story, which will recede from the first, leaving a splendid gallery or balcony around the whole building, being a distance of 350 feet. Over the whole passage will be thrown a sky-light, so constructed as to protect it from the inclemency of the weather in winter, and the burning rays of the sun in summer. The shops on the lower story are intended for retail fancy goods, and those of the 2d story for milliners, &c.—thus bringing into a small compass every variety that it is now possible to find from one extreme of the city to the other, in a situation free from dust, and the usual obstructions and noises of our busy thoroughfares. The whole building will be splendidly lighted with gas. The beauty of the perspective, the richness and variety of the goods displayed and the neatness of the whole, will, we are satisfied, render the Arcade the most agreeable, and the most fashionable or our promenades, and the most desirable situation for fancy merchants; and we have no doubt the enterprising proprietors will be well rewarded.

Daring Robberies.—Yesterday about 1 o'clock, two men entered the shop of Mr. Philip Price, watch maker, 71 Market street, walked at once behind the counter, threw a quantity of snuff into the eyes of the lad in charge of the shop, and after knocking him down, seized upon two gold watches and made their escape. We further learn that the shop of Mr. Gouiran, 125 Chesnut st. was entered about the same hour, and robbed of nine gold watches and a string of gold finger rings.—ib.

Reasonable People.—The following singular marriage has recently taken place at Stansboro. A baker, J. married in 1810 and was soon after obliged to join the army. He was made prisoner in one of the first encounters with the enemy, and sent 300 leagues from the field of battle.—In 1817, his wife, not receiving any intelligence from him and supposing him to be dead applied to the tribunal for permission to marry again. This was granted to her, and she married Mr. B.—But the honey moon was scarcely over, when the long lost baker, J., re-appeared. However, instead of finding fault with what his wife had done, he approved it, and obtained her consent that he himself should take another wife. This he obtained and lived very happily with his second wife until the month of June, 1825, when she died in giving birth to a seventh child. Fifteen days after, Mr. B., the husband of J.'s first wife, thought proper to bid adieu to this world, and on the 26th of last December, J. and his first wife married each other for a second time.

Manufacture of Linens.—A company in New-York have recently established on an extensive scale near Waterford, a Factory for the manufacture of Linens, and propose to carry on this important, and, in this country, novel branch of trade, in the most approved manner. The company offer \$5000 for the best models of machinery to be used in the manufacture of the raw material, and \$1000 for the best essay on the different processes, by which the cloth is to be perfected.—It is believed that the only manufactory of the kind in the United States is one on a small scale at Patterson, an important item of the imports of the U. States, and this first attempt to establish an extensive manufactory in this country must engage the good wishes of all. The cotton fabrics of the United States now meet with a decided preference, both at home and abroad—the woolen establishments are daily producing cloths equal in all respects to those received from abroad, and are gradually

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, 8th June, 1826.

Enable this Department to comply with the subjoined Resolution of the House of Representatives, the several Claimants to whom it refers are requested by mail as soon as practicable, Schedules of their respective Claims, exhibiting the particulars required by the Resolution, as nearly as may be, according to the following plan.

SCHEDULE.

Table with columns: Name of Claimant, Upon what Government, Date of act complained of, Nature of the act, Name of vessel captured or injured, Amount of loss sustained and value of property captured, and where, Subjected, or not, to legal adjudication, Where and when, Remarks to explain or elucidate the general nature of the claim.

The Publishers of the Laws of the United States will insert the above six times in their papers. June 17—30 35

CHEAP SHOES & HATS.

PITTMAN & SANFORD have received per schooner Triumph and other late arrivals from New-York, an elegant assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen SHOES, suitable for the present season.

On hand, a good assortment of HATS, which will be sold cheap for cash. Newbern, June 17, 1826—30 33

SHOCCO SPRINGS,



(Nine miles south of Warrenton.)

In addition to the former extensive and commodious buildings of this well known, healthy and delightful watering place, since the last season, twelve additional out-houses, suitable for the accommodation of families, have been erected, which will be ready for the reception of company by the first day of July. My friends and the public are assured that there shall be no falling off in any respect.

The price of Board will be—for Ladies and servants 50 cts; Horses 75 cts. The Ball Room will be constantly open for those who are fond of such amusements.

The Stages during the season, will continue to pass and repass every day by the Springs, for the convenience of the visitors.

ROBERT R. JOHNSON. Warrenton, June 9th, 1826—30 34.