

LONDON.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8.

Stocks this day at One... Bank Stock... India Stock... Consols 69 1/2

Mr. C. O'Connell... We have received this morning the following private letter from Mr. O'Connell:

Manchester, Jan. 6.—The persons apprehended... Mr. C. O'Connell is still very unwell, and confined to his room, but the Doctors consider him out of danger.

A very respectable and numerous meeting of the Gentlemen of Manchester was held yesterday... Mr. O'Connell is still very unwell, and confined to his room, but the Doctors consider him out of danger.

Received yesterday from America, the following letter, which we think too curious to withhold from our readers... "NEW YORK, DEC. 5, 1819."

Enclosed you have the proceedings of a set of persons in this City, who style themselves English emigrants... Mr. Clarke rose and proposed as chairman, Dr. Taylor, late of Bolton, which honour the Doctor politely declined; upon which Clarke proposed his friend Barker, who immediately jumped into the chair, and addressed the Meeting in something like the language of the one published.

The proceedings of the Meeting we scarcely think it necessary to give... The language of the Chairman, and of the Address, might have served for any of the articles which appeared in the Times, upon the subject of the 15th of August, being equally inflammatory, tutid, and destitute of truth.

We have this morning received the Paris Journal of Wednesday's... A public sitting of the Chamber of Deputies took place on the latter day... His Excellency stated, that the law he had then the honour to submit was the final fulfilment of the Article of the Charter, which insures the inalienability of national property, and it ought to have the effect of dissipating that vague disposition which appeared to be entertained by some members.

Paris, Jan. 5.—Marshal Drouot had yesterday a private audience of the King... The Emperor Alexander has addressed a letter to the Committee constituted for the object of erecting a monument to the memory of Mr. Malcherbe, informing them that he has charged his Minister to pay them 2000 francs, in furtherance of their noble design.

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25. A Bill for investing the Duke of York with the care of his Majesty's Person was presented to the House of Lords, by the Earl of Liverpool.

FEBRUARY.

1. The House of Commons, in a Committee of Supply, voted, on the motion of Sir G. Wallcut, 20,000 Sailors, including 6000 Marines, for the service of the year. The House also voted, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, a sum of 24 millions in Exchequer Bills to pay off other Bills granted in 1817.

3. Secret Committees are appointed to inquire into the state of the Bank of England.

4. C. Carpenter, Esq. of Meditounham, to whom Colonel O'Doherty, of the marines, had left £10,000 by will, magnanimously relinquished his claim to the whole of that sum, in favour of the Colonel's son and three daughters, who were not mentioned in the will.

8. The net produce of the revenue for the year ending the 5th January, 1819, was stated to be £49,000,000.

— The total amount of Bank of England paper in circulation, £27,907,298.

9. The Attorney-General obtained leave to bring in a Bill for abolishing the trial by Wager of Battle.

11. Accounts received of the King of Spain having published a decree, ordering the punishment of death to be inflicted on all foreign adventurers taken with arms, under the banners of the South American Insurgents.

— The Earl of Liverpool declared, in the House of Lords, that Great Britain is not party to the Holy Alliance.

16. Accounts from America state, that a Committee of the Congress disappointed of the proceeding against Messrs. Arthur and Amherst.

22. In the House of Commons, Lord Castlereagh brought forward the alteration intended to be made in the Windward Establishment; and proposed a grant of £10,000 a-year to the Duke of York, for his trouble and expense in taking care of the King's person.

24. The Hon. W. Quin defended himself, in the House of Commons, against a charge brought forward by Sir R. Wilson, on behalf of Mr. Gaddy, who complained of Mr. Quin's having unjustly deprived him of the Clerkship of the Peace for the County of Limerick, from corrupt electing motives. The father of Gaddy was examined at the Bar, and being proved to be the writer of a violent letter to Mr. Quin, he was committed to Newgate for breach of privilege.

25. Accounts from South America mentioned the destruction of an expedition sent out thither from Cadix.

MARCH.

3. Mr. T. Grady, who had been committed for his letter to the Hon. W. Quin, was brought to the Bar, reprimanded by the Speaker, and discharged.

4. The House of Commons voted: Thanks to the Marquis of Hastings, for the successful termination of the war in India.

7. An account was received of the King of France having created 45 new Peers, for the purpose of securing a majority in the Chamber for his Ministers.

21. Sir Mavel Lopez convicted of bribery and corruption at the Lampoon Election.

22. The House of Commons resolve that the Attorney-General should be directed to prosecute H. Swann, Esq. for gross bribery and corruption at the election.

23. An account from America stated, that the House of Representatives had resolved not to pass any censure on the conduct of General Jackson.

25. Accounts from the United States mentioned that the Americans had succeeded in obtaining the Florida from Spain.

29. The House of Commons acquitted Mr. W. Quin of the charges preferred against him.

APRIL.

2. Kotzebue, in the bosom of his family, at Mannheim, is murdered by Sandt, a student at Wetzburg. The assassin, who gloried in his deed, attempted to put a period to his existence.

4. New Granada declares its independence.

5. The House of Commons pass a Bill restricting the Bank from paying its notes dated before the 1st of January, 1817.

6. The Bill passes the House of Lords, through all its stages, in one night.

8. A General Order issued, declaring, that if in future any Officer on half pay should challenge a superior Officer, for any act done in the discharge of his duty, the person's name so offending shall be struck off the Army List.

14. The Chamber of Deputies at Havana find it necessary, from the prevalence of duelling, to erect a "Tribunal of Honour," which is to take cognizance of those combats.

19. Accounts received of the Declaration of Independence of the province of Venezuela, in South America.

25. Three persons, Bagnwell, Drommond, and Johnson, are convicted of sedition, at the Chelsea Assizes.

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UNITED STATES.

Having in our last given the President's Message, we, for the gratification of our Readers, insert below the preliminary Proceedings of the Congress.

From the National Intelligencer, Dec. 7.
The present speaker will be found an account of the opening of the Session of Congress. An unusually large proportion of the Members appeared; and the choice of Officers in that House, in which a choice was necessary, was made with the most flattering unanimity.

It was not among the least pleasing incidents of the assembly of Congress on this occasion, that they met for the first time since the re-establishment of the wings of the Capitol, in their proper apartments. The only alloy to the satisfaction of seeing these splendid chambers thrown open was the difficulty of hearing in them, which was apparent. It is believed, however, that this defect will be remedied by the application of diaphany and curtains in proper positions in each hall.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.
MONDAY, DEC. 6, 1819.
This being the day appointed for the Meeting of the Sixteenth Congress of the United States, at its first Session, the Members thereof assembled, at the hour of twelve o'clock, in their respective Chambers, at the Capitol.

IN THE SENATE.
Mr. Barbour, of Virginia, President pro tempore of the Senate, took the Chair.

The usual Resolutions respecting furnishing Members with newspapers, &c. were adopted.

A Resolution was also passed for the appointment of a Chaplain to the Senate, to interchange weekly with the Chaplain for the House of Representatives.

A Committee of Enrolled Bills was ordered to be appointed, and Mr. Wilson was chosen to the Committee on the part of the Senate.

A Committee of Engrossed Bills was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Melton, Dickerson, and Elliott.

A Committee of Accounts was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Roberts, Burrill, and Leake. The President laid before the Senate a Copy of the Constitution of Government formed by the People of the State of Alabama, which was referred to a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Williams (of Miss.), Brown and Macou, to consider and report thereon.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
A quorum being present, the House proceeded to the choice of a Speaker, by ballot; it appeared that the whole number of votes given was 155, of which they were:

Mr. Henry Clay (of Kentucky) 117
Satterlee votes, 38

So that Mr. Clay was duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. He was accordingly conducted to the Chair by Mr. Pleasants and Mr. Mosely, and the Oath of Office was administered to him by Mr. Newton.

When Mr. Clay, the Speaker elect, addressed the House as follows:

Gentlemen, again called, by your favourable opinion, to the distinguished station to which I have been frequently assigned by that of your predecessors. I owe to you the expression of my most respectful thanks; and I pray you to believe, that I feel inexpressible gratitude, as well for the honour itself as for the flattering manner in which it has been conferred. In our extensive Confederacy, Gentlemen, embracing such various and important relations, it must necessarily happen that each successive Session of the House of Representatives will bring with it subjects of the greatest moment. During that which we are about to open, we have every reason to anticipate that the matters which we shall be required to consider and to decide possess the highest degree of interest. To give effect to our deliberations, to enable us to command the respect of those who may witness or be affected by them, and to entitle us to the affection and confidence of our constituents, the maintenance of order and decorum is absolutely necessary. Being quite sure that your own conduct, your sense of propriety, and the just estimate which you must make of the dignity which belongs to this House, will induce you to render to the Chair your cordial co-operation. I proceed to discharge its duties, with the sincere assurance of employing my best exertions to merit the choice which you have been pleased to make. And it will be to me the greatest happiness, if I should be so fortunate as to satisfy, in this respect, your expectations."

The Members were then called over by States, and severally sworn to support the Constitution of the United States.

The House proceeded to the choice of a Clerk, and, on motion, Thos. Dougherty was appointed, nem. con.

In like manner, Thomas Dunn was appointed Sergeant at Arms; Thomas Claxton, door-keeper; and Benjamin Burch, assistant door-keeper to the House.

The Rules and Orders observed by the last House, for its government, were temporarily established for the government of this House.

The usual Rules respecting Newspapers, &c. were adopted.

Mr. Anderson, of Kentucky, presented to the House the Constitution formed by the People of the territory of Alabama, for their Government, which was referred to a Select Committee, and ordered to be printed.

And, after appointing a Committee, on their part, to join the Committee appointed by the Senate next day, the House adjourned till to-morrow to wait on the President.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The subjunctive article is copied from an American Paper. We shall be glad to find it confirmed. One of the innumerable causes of the independence of these Colonies, and our hopes of its final completion, are not in the least abated by recent disclosures.

New York, Dec. 10.—LATER FROM HAVANA.—A letter from Havana, dated November 15, says:—Manilla, the Spanish Gibraltar, is expected here daily, and I may add, hourly. It is the general belief among us, that he has been defeated by Bolivar; and that the latter is now in possession of the whole province of Caracas. I was told by one of the Consuls here, that Bolivar had taken a million of dollars when he got possession of Santa Fe."

STATE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

(From the Evening Post.)
THE PRESS.

If the present comparative tranquillity of the Sister Island be attributed, as doubtless it will be by the Ministerial Press, to the laws just enacted, Ministers may congratulate themselves on achieving a complete victory over the spirit of Aeschylus, as well as the spirit of the People. We do not hear now of any Public Meetings, or any inflammatory Resolutions, or any Speeches, which make the hair stand like quills on the fearful Percopine. The Two-penny Press is crushed; *Melissus, Gorgons, & Chimerae dire*, have disappeared from the afflicted scene. Carleille's Republicanism sleeps in the tomb of all the Capulets. The Temple of Blasphemy is shut. The Goddess of Reason is deposed from her abode of eminence. Mr. Hunt is descending, at least until the next Spring Assizes at Lancaster, into the vale of private life.—Mr. Kinkoh has fled to the Continent, and left an Estate of £2500 a-year to the Lawyers. Mr. Hobhouse enjoys the *otium eorum dignitate* in Newgate.—Mr. Cobbett is once more at Botley, drinking what water and writing love letters to the Ladies of England.—Sir Francis Blandell is waiting his destined hour of trial in tranquillity.—Mr. Hay, a Manchester Magistrate, is presented with a living of £2500 a-year by the Crown. Everything, in short, is going on admirably. Even the Fugals have advanced.—Trade has been bettered.—A circulating Metallic Medium, of sixty ounces a piece, will commence in a month's time.—The Foreign Exchanges are again in our favour.—There is a prospect of a fair Spring.—Mr. Gattin had not gone to aid his old friend, Lord Fitzwilliam—there is to be a Commercial Treaty with France, which will render Clair as cheap as Par.—Mr. Plunkett has gone over to Lord Castlereagh, and figures in the Castle Papers as a star of the first magnitude.

Now, we are of opinion, that the Blasphemous Press could, at any time, be put down by the verdict of a Jury; and it is, surely, the most flagrant assurance on the part of the Ministerial Press to pretend, with the verdict of Carleille stating them in the face, that Juries on such occasions would refuse to do their duty. We cannot, therefore, bring ourselves to believe, that the new restrictions on the Press were devised with a view to meet the Blasphemous Publishers. If they were, why not interdict at once Mr. Cadell or Mr. Longman from printing and circulating such works as Home and Gibbon's works, we will be bold to say, infinitely more dangerous, because much more seductively and judiciously written, than *The Age of Reason*—the weakest attempt ever made by an Infidel on the Christian Religion, and which, certainly, does not add to the opinion men are likely to form of Paine's talents on the personal of his Political Writings.—Neither do we think it merely to crush such vermin as the *Melissa, Gorgon*, and the rest of the two-penny Fly—for the infamous recommendations which these contained to commit A-Association, and the open and undisguised incitements to the People to take up arms against the State, were such as would stand the least chance of forgiveness before any twelve men in the Empire. Yet, to the astonishment of every man, they were allowed to go on until they were crushed by an Act of Parliament. Why did not Sir R. Gifford file an Information against the Publisher?—he must have had a recidivist—not that we think him the cleverest Attorney-General England ever had, but it would be impossible for imbecility itself to fail in such a cause.

At all events, these Publications are put down. Yes, certainly, and we do think that the destruction, notwithstanding the means that have been resorted to for the purpose of accomplishing it, will be found ultimately of great service to the cause of Reform. To say nothing of the meanness of talent employed in these publications—and of the grovelling ignorance which they displayed almost in every line, it was impossible not to be disgusted with their rhabdical and blasphemous. These writings, in truth, were revolting to the feelings, as well as to the taste of all moderate and sensible men. By being mixed, as they were, by the Court Press, with the question of Reform, and the character of the Reformers, they alienated many well wishers from the cause. Now, Parliament, by stopping their circulation, has deprived the partisans of the vigorous system of one of their arguments; Mr. Wootley and Saint Wilberforce will not have an opportunity of quoting them hereafter, as specimens of the public feeling.—(we all know they never were—but no matter) nor will Lord Palmerston, merely, from these publications, quote the *arch-puritanism* of Home, as illustrative of our moral deterioration. Lord Palmerston may be a wise man—for he is a State Officer—but we

for our own part, steadfastly hold, that at no period in the history of this Empire were the subjects of a British King, generally speaking, more moral; for at no time were the blessings of education so generally extended. We have the word of the Honourable House itself, that it is the model of public piety; we believe that in point of personal economy, the higher ranks of society are infinitely above their predecessors; the middle and lower ranks have been always honourably distinguished; and with regard to the lower ranks, does any one believe that a mob would now be found who would follow a Lord, George Gordon and fire the City of London? The only exception, and an exception which will not establish the rule, to this assertion, will be found in the conduct of the People of Manchester on the fatal 16th of August.

It is impossible to believe that Ministers are not aware of this—it is not possible to imagine that they saw any difficulty in pushing the debellers, of whom they have made so many grievous complaints, by the Laws already existing. Nay, it is not possible that they could imagine, that the new Penal Code would crush discussion— even a newspaper discussion, altogether. If they thought so, they have certainly been disappointed. What they call the respectable Press is as bitter as ever. Mr. Canning has become the subject, the standing dish with one of the most eminent of these. He is battered right and left by words of the Weekly Papers, which contend to double the Cape, and to ball the storm, with a vehemence to which his former vituperations were but little more than a mistletoe. We do not doubt, that Parliament were never more mistaken, than in the sanguine calculations they made with regard to the beneficial operation, and happy consequences, of these Laws. We believe, that the Press will be found more refractory than ever. Cobbett is not put down, and we will be thrice as daily Paper. Whatever the man's character may be, it is idle to pretend, that he is not the greatest Political Writer living— more perhaps, than ever lived in England, prolific as she has been in this species of talent, and, indeed, in all others. With all his gross inconsistencies—with all his amazing egotism, a quality in itself so disagreeable, and so apt to offend the *amour propre* of his brother Pensmen—notwithstanding the bigoted and unforbearing rancour with which he pursues all Public Men, from the unpopular Minister to the Darling of the People, with the Turk-like intolerance that will bear no brother near the throne—there is, notwithstanding, no man like him, no man whose pen has produced such consequences, and whose pen, he remembered, notwithstanding the last month's legislation, still remains in his hand. If, indeed, the New Laws could have crushed him, they would have accomplished their object. But the arrow has flown, and, instead of smiting the tiger, it has killed a musquillo.

The Libel Law, then, which Lord Castlereagh has laid the greatest stress, will be absolutely powerless. It is very true that every man who ever held a political pen has written scores of libels in his life. Swift, whom we have numbered, and most justly, among our Classics, was the grossest Libeller that ever lived. Bolingbroke and Burke, Francis and Canning, were libellers. But we venture to say, that it is not a libel (though by the law that will be found to be the most mischievous, either as to public effect, or to men in authority. It is remarkable, that the convictions that have been obtained against Libellers have been generally had upon the most invidious and flagrant, and foolish things. The Libel in which Wite, Johnson, Hunt, and Cobbett, (our modesty will not allow us to extend the catalogue) were convicted, were such as did very little credit either to their judgment or to their genius. They were, in truth, so gross, as to put the probability of an acquittal out of the question. That of Carleille was manifestly of the same kind. The Law will have the effect of rendering middling Writers more cautious; but, upon the superior class, and these are all that are worth considering, we do not think that it will, or that it ought to have any influence whatever. They know that vigorous writings may be made perfectly consistent with the most virtuous laws; and most of them, we do say, have felt ashamed of the kind of Libels of which they have been convicted. If they should sin—and it is impossible for the man who writes upon the spur of the moment to insure him if against a slip, for none is a chartered libertine in this respect, but a hired lawyer—they have the certainty of a considerate Jury, who know the consequences of a conviction. A Jury have decided that a ten-pound note was under the value of forty shillings; because, if they found the fact, they would hang the Criminal. Need we go further into the illustration?

The Hon. Berkeley Paget, brother of the Marquis of Anglesea, and one of the Lords of the Treasury, is appointed to the Collectorship of the Customs, at Demerara, valued at £4000 per annum.

According to accounts, received in the United States, from China, a Russian frigate had arrived at Canton, and reported, that the territory on the coast of California, which is about eight hundred miles in length, had been ceded by Spain to Russia, in payment for the assistance afforded, by the Emperor Alexander to his Catholic Majesty.

The navigation of the river Thames, above London bridge, was completely suspended on Saturday, by the immense quantity of ice that was collected.

Within these few days past, the mercury stood higher in the barometer than it has been known to do these thirty years; it was as high as 30.

COMMERCIAL.—Of all the impudent projects ever submitted to the silly followers of this most impudent Reformers, the last which he has offered to them is surely unexampled in audacity, after all that is known of his character and conduct. He proposes to raise £2000 by two-penny subscriptions, or by any larger sum which individuals may contribute, in order to form a fund to be submitted wholly to his discretion for promoting the cause of Reform. He is not to answer any questions on the subject, he let them come from what quarter they will; but he declares that the money shall not be used by his private advantage. After having publicly declared, that he shall pay no debt but what he pleases to pay, first providing for his family; after the complete exposure of his venal sophistry in the rational and manly Letter of Sir F. Burdett; and after stating that he was ready to be reconciled to the Baronet, if he will open his purse to prepare the way for the introduction of himself and Hunt into Parliament, (that is, these public-spirited patriots would get in by *liberty*), he may well call the multitude *beasts, asses, &c.* if he thinks they will be gulled into so bare-faced an attempt to cajole them out of their pittances.—London Sun.

Some time ago, Meetings of the Radicals were held in all the different quarters of the town, for the purpose of adopting certain resolutions on the side of economy. Among the rest, it was unanimously resolved at each place, to abstain in future from the use of all superfluous liquors as much as possible. It would appear, therefore, that both poverty and principle have been combined in opposition to the common festivities generally attended to on the commencement of a new year. In the evening, according to previous appointment, a number of Meetings among the Radicals took place in several parts of the town, where each was served with a pipe, and supplied with plenty of warm water, mixed with a proper quantity of sugar and ginger. Many favourite songs were sung and suitable toasts given to their parties, and it is reported that the thorough engagers and sincerity were duly remembered in the course of the proceedings.—Glasgow Chronicle.

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CARLOW, JAN. 3.—On Thursday night, five sheep were stolen off the lands of Woodbine-lodge, near this town, the property of Mr. Naughten, Esq. This theft was committed within a few yards of the house, and near the Dublin road, which is a constant thoroughfare at almost every hour of the night, yet no trace of the robbers has yet been ascertained.

JAN. 6.—A few evenings ago, a man from the neighbourhood of Bagenalstown fell into the river Barrow, and was taken up, apparently lifeless, by a stranger who was passing along the track-way; on this man laid the subject on the bank, and proceeded on his journey. Some time after the body was found, and carried home, when, having exhibited some signs of remaining life, proper remedies were used, and animation restored.

We are happy to state, that a gang of pick-pockets, bad-note passers, and robbers, were discovered in this town on Monday, and committed to goal. Several persons have also been sent from the country, supposed to be part of the gang who robbed Mr. Fitzhourne, and the Revenue Officers, as stated in our last.

MELANCHOLY AFFAIR.—We are concerned to state, that on Friday last a most unfortunate affair, occasioned by a resistance of the laws, occurred in a remote part of this county. Some constables, aided by a party of the military, and accompanied by Mr. Wm. Burgess, went to execute a Bench-Warrant, near Ballyhack. On arriving at the house, they were opposed by several persons, armed with pitchforks, who attacked the party, and desperately wounded one man, a soldier of the 18th regiment. In the scuffle, the fellow who headed the assailants was shot dead, and two others wounded. We understand, that this deplorable business originated in an effort to collect tithes. About two years ago, some property was seized and rescued—on which the Bench-Warrant, above mentioned, was issued against the party;—on attempting to execute this, the result has been as already stated. The resisting party consisted of four men (brothers) of the name of Griffin—two of whom have been brought into this town prisoners, the third being departed of.

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10th.—Brilliant, Golding, Portsmouth, wearing Apparel, hardware, &c. Janet, Devereux, Liverpool, coats, &c. for Westford.
11th.—Jane, Elliott, Weymouth, ballast.

SOLD.—10th.—Jane, McGrath—and Martha, Thomas, London, coats; Martha, Ellis, London, butter, bacon, &c. Friends, Leigh, Plymouth, wheat & butter; Two Brothers, Penzance—and Neptune, Fowling, before mentioned.

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DUNLUK, JAN. 11.—His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, accompanied by Lady Frances C. Talbot, Lord Viscount Inglefield, the Hon. A. C. Talbot, the Hon. G. C. Talbot, the Hon. and Reverend J. C. Talbot, and Lord Arthur Hill, proceeded this morning for Holyhead, in the Union packet, Captain Skinner.

The Privy Council are summoned to attend at the Castle to-morrow, for the purpose of swearing in the Lords Justices.

We imagine and hope, that there is no foundation for what is stated in the following paragraph, relative to the departure of Earl Talbot from the Vice-Regal Administration of this Country:—

It is rumored that the Marquis Willoughby will succeed Earl Talbot as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—the Noble Earl, in consequence of his present severe domestic affliction, having expressed an anxious wish to resign the exercise of Government. The Marquis Willoughby is spoken of as the probable successor to Sir Charles Stuart, as Ambassador to the Court of France. The Hon. Mr. Bigot, our late Minister at the Court of St. Petersburg. This arrangement will give great satisfaction to our commercial men, by whom Mr. Bigot is much esteemed as a Gentleman of great talents.—London Morning Post.

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