

From the London Statesman, of Sept. 29.
Received at the Office of the Commercial
Advertiser.

SWEARING IN THE SHERIFFS.

A common Hall was yesterday convened for the purpose of swearing in the new Sheriff, Mr. Alderman Richard Rothwell, and Mr. Joseph Wilfred Parkins. We never recollect seeing so full an attendance of the Livery upon any similar occasion. The Lord Mayor, attended by his usual train, came in state, and entered the Hall at about half-past one; he was received with loud hootings and hisses, and with every expression of dislike and displeasure from the people. His Lordship was literally assailed by cries of "Fire, fire, murder, murder!" and several most coarse expressions were used by some of the crowd. At about two o'clock, Mr. Alderman Rothwell made his appearance in his carriage at the door of the Hall; he was preceded by several other carriages, and by a band that was stationed within the porch of the hall, and played the national air of *God save the King*, as the Alderman entered the hall. The reception he met with from the people was rather flattering than otherwise. The ruffian of Mr. Parkins was not so splendid, nor did we observe that he was accompanied by his company as usual.

The Lord Mayor ascended the hustings at a little after two o'clock, and was greeted by the people in the same manner as when he entered. The cries of fire, were again vociferated, and were continued until his lordship had taken his seat.

The Crier then in the usual form proclaimed Richard Rothwell, Esq and Joseph Wilfred Parkins Esq as having been chosen Sheriffs for the ensuing year, and called them forth for the purpose of being sworn.

Mr. Alderman Rothwell presented himself and stood at the table to be sworn first as senior sheriff; when

Mr. Parkins addressed the Lord Mayor, and claimed precedence of the Alderman, as having been first chosen.

The Recorder, who was still sitting on the right hand of the Lord Mayor, replied, that by the law of the land, as well as by municipal law, Mr. Alderman Rothwell had a right to precedence, and to be sworn first.

Mr. Parkins protested against such a doctrine, and presented a paper to the Lord Mayor, which he said was his protest against such proceedings.

The Recorder—Swear Mr. Alderman Rothwell.

Mr. Parkins again appealed to the Lord Mayor, and demanded that he should have the precedence of the Alderman.

The Lord Mayor—I am not competent to form any opinion or judgment upon the matter. The question must be referred to another tribunal.

Mr. Parkins—my Lord I have a duty to perform to the Livery of London, and I demand that my protest may be received.

The Lord Mayor—I cannot receive it.

Mr. Parkins immediately laid his protest upon the desk before the Lord Mayor.

Mr. Alderman Rothwell and Mr. Parkins were then sworn in (the former standing in the place of seniority next to the Lord Mayor) by the Town-Clerk, and took the accustomed oaths. This ceremony having been gone thro' Mr. Alderman Rothwell was adorned with the chain of office; he bowed to the people, and met with some applause. Precisely the same ceremony was observed with respect to Mr. Sheriff Parkins.

The Court then proceeded to the election of an Under-Sheriff, upon which occasion another dispute arose between the two Sheriffs.

Alderman Rothwell presented Fredrick Turner, of Bloomsbury-square, attorney-at-law, as a fit and proper person to serve the office of Under Sheriff of the county of middle sex.

Mr. Turner, who was the Under Sheriff last year, came forward in the expectation of being sworn.

Mr. Parkins immediately said—I object to the nomination of Mr. Turner, and I present as a fit and proper person to fill the office, Mr. William Jackson, of Mary-street Fitzroy-square, gentleman.

Mr. Jackson who is the publisher of Mr. Cobbett's Writings, then advanced to the table.

Alderman Rothwell.—I object to Mr. Jackson.

Mr. Parkins—I object to Mr. Turner for many reasons. It is impossible that I can consent to his nomination.

The Lord Mayor.—I cannot enter into or permit a discussion of reasons here. You must know that it is impossible for me to interpose in a case which regards the two Sheriffs only. All I can wish is, that you may agree, that the business of the day may be concluded as soon as possible, and that an unnecessary conversation may be avoided.

The Recorder requested that the names and descriptions of the two Candidates for the office of Under-Sheriffs should be read by the Clerk.

As soon as this was done, the Recorder said, it did not appear that Mr. Jackson was of any profession or business, and that circumstance invalidated his claim in a very essential degree.

Mr. Parkins—He is written down as a Gentleman. That is quite a sufficient designation.

The Recorder—Clerk, put down, after Mr. Jackson's name, "no occupation."

The Recorder then addressed himself to Mr. Parkins.—the lord mayor cannot Mr. Sheriff, listen to any reasons you may have for objecting to Mr. Turner, as you might take it into your head to asperse the character of a man at the time he should have no opportunity of defending himself. Mr. Turner, although here, is in that predicament, the lord mayor cannot listen to accusations or defences.

Mr. Turner upon what grounds does Mr. Parkins object to me?

Mr. Parkins.—I cannot place the slightest confidence in Mr. Turner, and of course should act unconscientiously, if I were to a-

gree to his election. I am willing however to retire with my colleague, and consult with him upon the subject. I can have no reasons for concealing from him my objections to Mr. Turner.

The Sheriffs then retired, and upon their return, which was a very short time,

Alderman Rothwell said.—My lord mayor my colleague and I have been out but a very short time. I have however fully ascertained that he and I can never agree in the appointment of an Under Sheriff.

Mr. Parkins—my objections to Mr. Turner are insurmountable.

Mr. Turner stepped to the table, and tendered himself to take the oaths prescribed by Elizabeth.

The lord mayor—I am extremely sorry, Gentlemen [to the Sheriffs] that you cannot agree, but I can have no power in this case, and shall therefore give no opinion. Perhaps it will be necessary, if this difference continues, to appoint an Under Sheriff to each of you. Another tribunal will, however, decide that. In the mean time I must refuse to swear Mr. Turner.

The court then broke up, and the meeting dispersed.

LONDON, Sept. 20

A good deal is still said in the foreign papers about the Jews. We take the secret of their ill treatment to be this. Rothschild, a Jew, had a great, if not the greatest hand in furnishing the allied powers at congress with money. Other Jewish houses were perhaps concerned also in helping to purchase the intended new chains for Europe. At any rate the former one was prominent on the occasion; and the Jewish money-getting may consequently have revived much of the old odium against it, and more reasonably. Somebody begins to taunt the Jews on this account—the jealousy of trade falls in, and increases the taunts—at last the remaining religious prejudices fall in too; and when these begin, persecution is complete. There are luckily, however, not enough of the prejudice remaining, to keep up such revolting absurdities, of themselves. Mr. Rothschild, we see by the papers, has refused to accept bills drawn upon the towns where his brethren have been ill-treated. The Christians will, of course, cry out against this revenge; and then go and revenge themselves, on their respective enemies.

LONDON, Sept. 28

A proposal has been made at the Workhouse Board of Leeds to discontinue parochial relief to every pauper who keeps a dog.

ANTWERP, Sept. 18

We have received accounts from London, stating, that the celebrated banker, Mr. Rothschild, indignant at the persecution of his Jewish brethren in several cities in Germany, has refused to take bills upon any of the cities in which the Jews have experienced ill-treatment; that this refusal has thrown great impediments in the way of commercial transactions between England and Germany, and that several English merchants, who trade with Germany, have been obliged to stop payment.

BOSTON, Nov. 10

SEIZURE OF AMERICAN PROPERTY.
By Lord Cochrane.
Accounts reached here on Monday, that 142,000 dollars, the proceeds of the cargo of the brig *Macedonian*, Capt. E. Smith of this port, had been seized and confiscated by Lord COCHRANE, in a port in Lima.—And yesterday we received in the *Baltimore Federal Republican*, a letter from Chili, giving more particulars of the event; extracts from which follow:

"*Stantiago, (Chili) Aug. 12, 1819*
"You will have heard of the proceedings of Lord Cochrane, in the Chilean fleet, to his leaving the blockade of Callao, to Admiral Blanco, with four sail.

"On his return, his Lordship got information of money being on the way from Lima to Guarnes, and on the 5th April, he landed a party of marines at *Supe*, a few leagues from which they met Capt. Smith, of the brig *Macedonian*, of Boston, and took him, and from 60 to 80,000 dollars he had with him, on board the *O'Higgins*. A paper signed by the Philippine Company, was found on Capt. Smith's desk, stating the money to be paid for his cargo, (amounting to 142,000 dollars), was to be at the risk of the purchasers until it should be on board the *Macedonian*. Capt. Smith, after being some time on board signed a document renouncing all claim to the money, and was allowed to join his vessel at Guarnes. She was searched, but no money was found on board her. Lord Cochrane also took from the French brig *Gazelle*, 62,000 dollars which had been put on board by a clerk of the Philippine Company at Guarnes. The captain refusing to give a document of renunciation, was carried to Payta, where he signed it, and was set at liberty.

"Lord Cochrane has returned to Valparaiso as has Admiral Blanco.

The money taken from Captain Smith, and from the French brig, has been distributed among the officers and crews, the government taking half, and this before any condemnation by a prize court.

Mr. H Hill is now here for the purpose of establishing a claim for all the property on board the schooner *Montezuma*, of Baltimore, Captain Stevenson, captured by Lord Cochrane, off Callao, the 24th March; having a Spanish flag flying, and having on board muskets, swords, flour cordage, &c.

Lord Cochrane it is expected will soon put to sea, with his squadron; and will carry a considerable number of Congreve rockets.

The *Macedonian* Frigate, Captain Downes, has touched near Callao, on her way to California.

The brig *Ellen maria*, of Boston, with provisions for the squadron has been captured, by the *Venganza*, from Callao. [The above letter is from the house of Lynch, Hill & Co.] The *Macedonian* is insured at the various offices in town to a large amount.

OUTRAGEOUS ROBBERY.

The indignation which the above event has occasioned, and the incorrect manner in which it is narrated in the preceding letter, have induced inquiries, which have resulted in the following FACTS, which we publish on the best authority.

Captain Smith, in the *Macedonian*, trading at Lima, sold and delivered his cargo to the *Philippine Company*, before that port was declared to be in a state of blockade; and when the blockade was made by Lord Coch-

rane, this vessel, with the other neutral vessels there, went round to the little port of Guernes, about 70 leagues N. of Lima, being the port designated by Lord Cochrane himself.—Captain Smith, while on his way from Lima to Guernes, by land, with 142,000 dollars, the proceeds of his cargo, was intercepted, robbed of the money by Lord Cochrane, and taken on board his ship, where he was held a close prisoner; and where, after having repeatedly declared that it was wholly American property, he was compelled by Lord Cochrane, to sign a certificate that it was on Spanish account.—After which Capt. S. was released, and immediately protested against these *piratical* proceedings; and transmitted his protest, with the necessary documents proving that the property was bona fide American, and the actual proceeds of the cargo taken from Boston, to Mr. Hill, the Vice-Consul at Valparaiso.

A statement of this daring transaction, we learn, has been sent to Washington; and it is not hazarding much to predict, that the demand of this plundered property will be made by a Naval Accompaniment, which will insure its immediate restitution; or be followed by the capture of the freebooter [for what but freebooters would take property in this manner and divide it without adjudication] who has robbed our countrymen of it; at the same time affording needed protection to our rich Whalers in the South Sea.

From the Montreal Herald.

To the kind attention of a friend, we are indebted for the 'Times' of the 28th Sept.; from which we extract the following particulars respecting the conduct of the 'Livery Men.

A meeting was held by the above body at the Horn, Dr's Commons, on the 27th preparatory to the election of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year, which came on Wednesday the 29th. Mr Joseph Hurcombe, in the chair and after a good deal of discussion, several resolutions were passed to the following purport.—1st, to submit a resolution to the Common Hall on the ensuing Wednesday, declaratory of their disapprobation of the conduct of the Lord Mayor in refusing to convene the Common Halls, when called to do so.—2d, a resolution to take into consideration the proceedings of the Manchester magistrates, previous to the election on Wednesday.—3d their determination to return Mr Alderman Wood and Mr Alderman Thorp, that one of them may be chosen as mayor.

This meeting, after nominating a Committee, to prepare the resolutions, and arrange the proceedings for Wednesday, separated about 11 o'clock. There were only about 140 present.

This paper also contains a letter over the signature of 'An Old Livery Man,' setting forth in glowing colours the rights and privileges of that body. He states in the words and on the authority of Mr Sergeant Glyn, that 'the Livery of London, legally assembled in common hall, either in Midsummer, Michaelmas or any other day, have the undoubted right to take into their consideration any matter of public grievances, it is beyond dispute this right is inherent in them.'

The writer then proceeds to state that the Lord Mayor having refused to comply with a requisition of the livery-men for the convention of a common hall, had by that act, put them out of the pale of the constitution, they are denied the right of discussing public grievances, the lord mayor has three times refused to convene a common hall when called to do so.—twice he has abruptly dissolved the hall, and they are told they have no right to meet without his permission and if they continue after he has left the chair, they are an illegal body, and may be dispersed by force, on reading the riot act.

After proceeding to state a string of grievances, which have been committed by the lord mayor, and to point out many other acts of oppression, which this writer chooses to call arrogant on the part of that officer; he goes on to quote instances in which the livery-men of London have shown what were their rights and how they have exercised them down to the revolution in 1776. It would occupy too much of our room to relate all the instances this writer has mentioned, we shall content ourselves with a brief outline of them.

1st. In the time of Charles II when it was proposed by a livery-man to enter on a consideration of grievances and petition for a meeting of Parliament, at their meeting on mid-summer's day, prior to the election.—It was stated "that although the customary business of the day was the choice of officers, yet that court had cognizance of any thing whatever that did relate to the good of the city."

2.—It is stated, resolutions were passed in 1680, whereby several members of the house of commons were expelled for trading petitions and obstructing their petitions.

3.—In the famous *quo warranto* cause, it was declared on the authority of Sir George Troby and Mr Polexten, that there existed in London "a greater assembly of them than the Common Council, viz: the Common Hall."

4th.—He next mentions the sentiments expressed by Alderman Combe in 1809 when the Lord Mayor threatened to dissolve the Hall, wherein that alderman declared he would take the chair and put the question if the lord mayor refused to do so. On this the lord mayor put the question, which was a vote of censure on himself for refusing to call common halls.

From this letter it further appears common halls were formerly under the management of the Sheriff; and that the lord mayor had nothing to do in them in cases of election. It is further admitted in this account, that Common Hall has at all times entertained some doubts respecting their powers, for in the proceedings of the common council we find an attempt made to introduce a Bill in Parliament, enacting that the common hall should not be dissolved until they have dispatched all the business for which they were assembled. This bill however did not pass.

Such are a few of the opinions advanced by this writer on the subject; embracing also the opinions of Lawyers, as well as that of other courts, namely the Common Council. He next concludes with an attempt to prove, that the common hall embraces every other court composed of the citizens of London in the following words:—"But it is said that the Guild Hall does not belong to the Livery. To whom does it belong?—The common council have a chamber of their own; so have the Aldermen. A Guild is a company of fraternity—an association a brotherhood. All the Livery companies are Guilds. The Guild Hall is their Hall, where they have immemorially assembled, and have a right to as-

semble. The Lord Mayor or Sheriffs, are merely the Chairmen appointed by them in the same manner as wardens of the Companies; and shall these ephemeral officers pretend to dictate as to the time or purpose of their assembling." Such are the most prominent features contained in the letter. We consider it is one of the most crafty compositions of the kind we ever met with. The writer gives, what at first sight, appears sound authority for all he says; the only fallacy exists in these authorities being drawn, not from the fundamental rules which establish the privileges of the Common Hall, but in some of their *outré* resolutions passed at times like the present, when they were irritated by discontented and designing men, who led them on to these proceedings. Here also we see the glaring error of these reformers, in its splendid colours. Their conduct respecting the Lord Mayor, as the head of their own body, is the same as that manifested towards ministers at the head of the government. Instead of distinctly pointing out the errors which may have crept in and going hand in hand with those at the head in searching for the causes of these errors; and removing them; in a legal and correct way, by a revival of those first principles from which they spring, they wish to proceed by the rash and strong hand; and instead of correcting errors; would doubtless end, by introducing rules and regulations, diametrically opposite to the fundamental principles by which these bodies have been first formed, and all their sober actions guided. From such attempts as these we depend on the vigilance of our laws, and we sincerely hope they will be effectual in frustrating them.

London, Sept. 19.

Address of the Common Council of London, to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

May it please your Royal Highness,

"We, his majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord mayor, aldermen and commons, of the city of London, in common council assembled, humbly approach your royal highness, with feelings of the most serious alarm and regret at the extraordinary and calamitous proceedings which have taken place at Manchester.

"We humbly represent to your royal highness that, under the free principles of the British constitution, it is the undoubted right of Englishmen to assemble together for the purpose of deliberating upon public grievances, as well as on the legal and constitutional means of obtaining redress.

"That, for the exercise of this right, a meeting was held at Manchester, on the 16th of August last, and, without entering into the policy or prudence of convening such assembly, it appears to us, from the information which has transpired, that the said meeting was legally assembled; that its proceedings were conducted in an orderly and peaceful manner, and the people composing it were therefore acting under the sanction of the laws, and entitled to the protection of the magistrates.

"We have, nevertheless, learnt, with grief and astonishment, that while the meeting was so assembled, and when no act of riot or tumult had taken place, the magistrates issued their warrants for the apprehension of certain persons then present; for the execution of which, although no resistance was made on the part of the people, or those against whom the warrants were issued, they immediately resorted to the aid of the military; the Manchester Yeomanry cavalry suddenly rushing forward, opened a passage through the multitude, furiously attacking by force of arms, peaceable and unoffending citizens, whereby great numbers of men, women, and children, and even peace officers, were indiscriminately and wantonly rode over, and many inhumanly sabred and killed.

"We feel ourselves called upon to express to your royal highness our strongest indignation at these unprovoked and intemperate proceedings, which we cannot view but as highly disgraceful to the character of Englishmen, and a daring violation of the British constitution.

"That, from your royal highness' known and declared attachment to the constitution and laws, we feel the most decided conviction that your royal highness never could have been induced to express your approval of the conduct of the abettors & perpetrators of these atrocities, had not your royal confidence been abused by interested and misrepresented statements of these illegal and fatal transactions.

"We humbly submit to your royal highness, that at a time when the great body of his majesty's subjects are suffering under the severest privations, however erroneous may be their ideas of the means of redress, a kind and conciliating attention to their complaints is equally called for by policy and justice; and that depriving them of the means of expressing their grievances by cruelty and despotism, destroy public confidence in the pure and equal administration of justice, excite disaffection, and lead to acts of violence or secret revenge.

"We therefore humbly pray, that, in order to avert these calamities, to maintain the authority of the law, and to protect the lives and liberties of the subject, your royal highness will be graciously pleased to institute an immediate and effectual inquiry into the outrages that have been committed, and cause the guilty perpetrators thereof to be brought to signal and condign punishment.

"Signed by order of the court,
HENRY WOODTHORPE."

His Royal Highness' reply to the above address was published in our paper of the 16th inst.—EDR.

Trade with St. Christopher's and Nevis.

An official printed copy of the following proclamation was received by a gentleman of this city, yesterday, and has been politely handed to us for publication.

[National Intelligencer,

PROCLAMATION.

St. Christopher's:
By His Excellency Charles William Maxwell, Esquire, Companion of the Most Honourable and Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Colonel in the Army, Captain General and Governour in Chief in and over the Islands of Saint Christopher, Nevis, Anguilla, and the Virgin Islands, Chancellor, Vice Admiral, and Ordinary of the same, &c.

Whereas many of the works and buildings upon estates in this island have been blown down, and the crops of provisions have been most severely injured by the late dreadful hurricane, and it is become, in consequence thereof, absolutely necessary to open the ports of this island for the importation of Provisions and Lumber, as hereinafter mentioned; I do, therefore, by virtue of the power in me vested, and by and with the advice and consent of the Privy Council of this island, authorise and permit the importation into this island, for the period of six calendar months, from the date hereof, in vessels of all nations and descriptions, of flour, bread, biscuit, rice, beans, peas, oats, corn, meal, live stock, horses, mules, horned cattle, roots and fruits of all kinds, boards, plants, scantling, shingles, staves, headings, and hoops; And I do also authorise and permit the exportation, in vessels importing the said articles, or any of them, of sugar, to the value of one third part of the articles so imported; and of rum and molasses for the remainder: Provided always, That the value of such articles, so imported, shall be ascertained by the oath of the master or supercargo of the vessel importing the same, or by the purchasers thereof, before the Collector or Comptroller of the Customs, at the port where the same shall be imported, before such vessel be allowed to come to an entry; and the value of the cargo to be exported, be ascertained in like manner, before the Collector or Comptroller be allowed to clear out such vessels.

Given under my hand, and seal of arms, at the Government House, St. Christopher's, this 28th day of September, 1819; in the 59th year of his majesty's reign.

CHAS. W. MAXWELL.
By his excellency's command,
Henry R. Brandreth, Secretary.

A written note, on the margin of the above Proclamation states that "Nevis is also open."

It is stated in the London papers that the Emperor of Austria has determined to send a minister to the United States; and that the Baron J. Von Weiss has received from his sovereign the appointment.—*National Intelligencer.*

Vincennes, Ind. Oct. 16. CRUEL MURDER.

On Saturday night, 25th ult. a club of wretched brigands assembled at the house of Daniel Bridgman, 15 miles west of the United States' Saline, on the road leading to St Louis, where they met an innocent traveller, and, without a prospect of gain, murdered him. His name was Isaac Kingland. An inquest was held over his body agreeable to law, who returned a verdict of wilful murder. The perpetrators of this deed are most evidently Messrs Going, Postleweight, Brimberry, Kane, and Jacob Brown, who left said place and called at the United States' Saline, on the following Sunday, in order to pass counterfeit bills on the State Bank of North Carolina, of which we are now confident they had plenty.

France.—Mademoiselle Garnerin, the celebrated aeronaut, had announced at Orleans a magnificent fete, of which the least splendid ornament was to be the ascent of a balloon of 1400 feet. The old burying ground of the town was to be the scene of the most brilliant exhibitions. The choice of such a place was a bad omen, which the event but too well realized.

The inhabitants, furious at not finding the wonders which were announced in the advertisement, made their complaints to the magistrates, and Mademoiselle Garnerin, instead of mounting with glory into the ethereal regions, was conducted, amid the hisses of the people, to a vile prison, whence she will be brought before the Tribunal of Correctional Police!

U. S. TROOPS MOVING SOUTH.

A vessel sailed from Philadelphia on the 8th inst. bound to St Mary's, having on board 200 United States' troops; other detachments were to follow. A considerable body, which has been recruited in Boston, under Colonel Brooke, are preparing to embark for a southern destination. These movements must necessarily be connected with the Florida question.

A letter noticing the effects of the late awful hurricane in the West Indies, states that upwards of 200 persons were killed by the falling of houses, at St Bartholomews.

A late Jamaica paper mentions that one of the heaviest rains, ever remembered, fell in the town of Falmouth, (Jam.) on the 10th of September. It was ascertained by a rain gauge, that the quantity which fell in fifty-five minutes, was no less than seven inches and three-quarters.

A German Gazette announces the death of a Jew, 111 years of age, who in his 107th year was active enough to mount his horse and take a ride.

The lawyers in England are about to dispense with the gown and wig.

Grand Island evacuated—The Niagara