cent. on the Transfer of Stock, has excited, as might be expected, and as, in fact was anticipated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the ill-will of our fund speculators, and Consols for the Account were done as low as 79 5-8, the business of the Stock market commencing with great confusion. The market has, however, since rallied to the price at the close of business last evening 79 7-8 80, being the quotation. The taking off the duty on seaboard coals has given general satisfaction and the Budget altogether has met public approval in a most unqualified manner.

Mr. O'Connell's Plea of Guilty.

KING'S BENCH--London, Saturday, Feb. 12.

The King vs. O'Connell and others.

The Attorney General rose to move the Court to appoint a more distant day than Thursday next for trial in this case. He was proceeding to state the grounds of his application when he was interrupted by

Mr. Perrin, who said he had a motion to make, which would probably supercede the necessity of the Attorney General proceeding,—he had to apply for liberty to withdraw the plea of *not guilty* as to the first fourteen counts of the indictment.

The Attorney General said on the part of the Crown, he had no objection to the granting application. The consequence was that he was entitled to judgment upon these counts; that he considered would be sufficient for all the purposes of justice. He should, therefore, enter a *noli prosequi* upon the remaining counts and he congratulated the Court and the country upon being spared the agitation, labor and anxiety that the trials would have produced, and he relied upon the Court for the future maintenance of the peace of the country.

Extract from a private Letter.

It is supposed that the prosecutions will be stopped, and Mr. O'Connell talks of proceeding forthwith for London.—This is indeed a signal triumph for Anglesey. As for my own part, I am perfectly convinced that the agitation is at an end.

Extract from another private Letter.

I have only a moment to say, that O'Connell and the other traversers have pleaded guilty to the first fourteen counts of the indictments, and there will be no trial.

No judgment will be pronounced, and he goes immediately to London.

Report states. that he has promised to give up agitation; but this I do not believe. All moderate men rejoice in the result.

Extract of a letter dated

LIVERPOOL, *February* 7.

About a week since some large sales [illegible] bbl. of Virginia and 35s. for New York and Philadelphia, chiefly at the latter price, which cleared the market of all on sale at the time, and embraced also some cargoes on the way. There have not since been any arrivals till to day, and little business has been done in the article but prices are supported. American Wheat in bond 9s 6 to 10s 4 per 70 lbs.; a parcel of prime quality has sold at the latter price. In Indian Corn but little doing at our quotations. The last weekly average of Wheat, was 7 1-8 per qr. making the aggregate 69s 3 which reduced the duty on Wheat to 13s 8 per qr. and on flour to 82 per bbl. and it must soon be considerably lower. About 7000 bbls. Flour chiefly New York, have just been sold at 35s per bbl. in bond.

Flour under lock is still an object of speculation, but there is at present little in the market; this article would now readily obtain our extreme quotations. Flour Eng. 280 bbls. £2 18s a £3; Irish, £2 16s a £2 18s; American, sweet, per brl. £1 19s a £2 1s; Sour, £1 17s a £1 18s.

From N. Y. Com. of April 2, two o'clock.

We stop the press to announce the arrival of the packet ship France, from Havre, whence she sailed the 13th of February.

We have our files to the 11th. A Havre paper of that date says, that a telegraph communication has been made at Lyons, that a serious REVOLUTION HAD BROKEN OUT IN ITALY—that "Reggio, Bologna, and Modena had been overthrown, and that the Duke of Modena had been killed.

A second edition of Galignani of the 10th Feb announces the receipt, per telegraph, of despatches from Lyons, communicating the news of a serious insurrection in Italy. It broke out at the same time in Reggio, Modena, and Bologna. The insurgents had adopted the tri-colored cockade. At the departure of the Courier the troops of the Duke of Modena were fighting in the streets with the insurgents.

A private letter from Madrid, of the 1st February, states that the Spanish Government has been driven to hostile measures by the intrigues of the apostolical party. All the provincial regiments, 42 in number, were put under arms.

News from Constantinople shows a disposition on the part of the Grand Seignor to avail himself of the embarassments of Russia to evade the execution of the recent treaty. The cholera morbus had broken out in Austria.

Translated from the Gazette de France, of February 10.

The conduct of the Ministry touching the affairs of Belgium, places the journals attached to it in the most ridiculous situation. Eight days since the *Journal des Debats* proved with a great deal of eloquence, that the throne of Belgium ought to be accepted for the Duke of Nemours. Then it gave a long article to establish the reverse of the proposition. To-day it is said that a telegraphic despatch has been sent to annul, till further orders, the refusal borne by the courier. The same journal adds, that although it persists in its reasonings for the refusal, it cannot be disguised, that there is in this refusal something which does not fully satisfy their ideas upon the subject.

It appears that on the 9th, the Belgian Deputation in Paris, were officially received by the Minister of Foreign Relations. The interview lasted two hours, and the gravest questions were under consideration. If, says the Gazette, our information is exact, it will now be proposed to the Belgic Congress to elect Prince Charles of Naples as their King, who will espouse the Princess Mary of France. The Belgic Deputies stated, that their mission related exclusively to the Duke of Nemours.

Poland.—The Polish Diet have issued a long answer to the proclamation of General Count Diebitsch, which is a spirited document, and which concludes as follow:—"The Polish nation, united in its Diet, declares, that for the future, it constitutes an independent people, which has the right to confer the Polish crown upon him whom it shall deem worthy of it. Upon him whom it shall judge capable of observing faithfully the principles which he shall have sworn to, and of preserving untouched the National Liberties." The declaration was signed unanimously by the members of the Diet.

The Captain of the packet, who sailed from Havre two days after the date of our papers, says the news was confirmed previous to his departure.

From the New York American.

MORE REVOLUTIONS.

Two o'clock.—The France, packet ship, from Havre, just arrived, brings Paris dates of 11th Feb.

There has been an insurrection in the Duchy of Modena in Italy, which is thus noticed in the private correspondence of the Havre Journal:—"An insurrection beyond the Alps has really broken out, bursting forth on the same day in Reggio, Bologna and Modena. The account has been received by telegraph at Lyons.

To the details given by the Journal des Debats of this morning, (which unfortunately we have not received) we think proper to add, that it is entirely a republican movement, and that very probably the Duke of Modena, the only sovereign who refused to acknowledge our revolution of July, was killed in the tumult."

According to the [illegible] the troops and citizens were engaged together, but the troops had the advantage.

The Polish Diet, by a vote of 83 to 13, had placed the Executive Power in a Commission of Five Members, composed of *Adam Czartorouski*, President; *Vincent Menjowski*, *Th. Morawski*, *Stan. Bazzykowski* and *Joachim Lelewel*. The *New Poland*, newspaper, complains that one only of these had a part in the late Revolution.

The intelligence from Vienna is, that every thing in that capital is on the footing of war, especially against Poland, which is threatened with invasion at once from Russia, Austria and Prussia.—Prince Metternich is in close connection with the Duke of Montbel, who, however, is watched closely by Marshal Maison.

On the other hand, the news from Constantinople by the way of Naples is, that the Grand Turk means to take advantage of the embarrassments of the Russians to withdraw from complying with the late treaty. The greater part of the Pachas of Asia are ordered to be ready for service in May. The greatest activity prevails in the Divan. Agas have been sent on missions to Albania, Servia, and Bosnia; finally, the Sultan, it is said, is endeavoring to induce the Persians to act, so as to give employment to the Russians on that frontier.

Cardinal Capellari had been elected Pope.

From the Louisville Journal of March 17.

Some very precious facts have recently come to light, touching the circulation in Kentucky, of a newspaper called the Washington Globe. It appears that the Executive Department with a view to trumpet the more effectively their own *purity* and merits have become responsible, or subscribed, for *five hundred copies* of the above named paper to be distributed *gratis* each week throughout the State of Kentucky. The subscription so far as we have learned is as follows:

President Jackson!	50 copies.
Amos Kendall	100 do.
The Post master General	100 do.

These papers during the session of Congress, were folded by Mr. Lecompte and one or two other Kentucky members *franked* as public documents: and directed to the loving worshippers of the 'greatest and best' as each and severally they stood in need of oracles from the shrine of their idol. This fact is notorious at Washington and requires no comment. The Pennsylvania and Ohio letters are of the same family, and discover that he, who "*neither seeks nor declines office*," does nothing else than to stoop to the very lowest and most degrading of electioneering methods to consolidate the scattering particles of his party, and make them subservient to his wishes. B.

WARS BETWEEN JACKSONMEN.

"He had money and I had none
That's the cause the war begun."

The subjoined correspondence and remarks, taken from Duff Green's paper, Telegraph, the organ of the Jackson administration, now cast off by them, because, as he says, he would not bask in the Executive favour (*doing as they bid him and keeping secret all their intrigues*) but chose rather to discharge faithfully his duty to the Country, show the full reasons of setting up Mr. Blair's paper the Globe, in pretended friendship and aid of Duff Green's Telegraph, but in reality for the purpose of undermining it and supplanting it, because Mr. Duff Green was in favour of Calhoun, and the Globe, though it swears it is in favour of no particular body after General Jackson, is to every eye and sense falling in with and moulding the wishes of the "sweet Innocent" who has no motive to impugn a rival.

We recommend these and other extracts that we will give, as the best evidence against the degraded & ruinous Jackson administration—for this is evidence furnished by Jackson, his Cabinet, his pensioners, Amos Kendall, Blair, Green and others employed to prop up the Jackson cause.—We dont give you a word from any Anti-Jacksonman—for the crimes alleged by them against the Jackson men are so trifling in comparison with what the Jackson men allege against the Jackson administration and say of each other, that anti-Jackson men are dumb with horror.

From the United States' Telegraph.

Every intelligent reader must believe that the controversy between the Globe and this press is as painful as it is unprofitable to us. We are fully aware that a large portion of the newspapers supporting the administration are either directly or indirectly interested in preventing any schism which may endanger the re-election of Gen. Jackson. We foresaw that Mr. Van Buren's position in the cabinet and the influence which he was supposed to exercise over the State, the War, and the Post Office Department, (the source of the emolument to the press,) with the direct influence of the officeholders and expectants, would enlist in his behalf and against us, the preponderance of the administration presses in those States where public sentiment was nearly divided. To these considerations, [illegible] extraordinary efforts to disparage the Vice President, by representing him as an impatient, restless, ambitious man; & to injure this press by creating an impression that it was pledged to advocate his election as the competitor of Gen. Jackson.

To us was presented the alternative of quietly basking in the favor of the Executive, or of discharging our duty faithfully to the country. We chose the latter; and, as part of that duty, we come now to speak of ourselves. We ask of our readers to hear us for our cause.

The Wilmington Gazette complains that we charged some of the administration presses with having received and acted on instructions from Washington. The Ohio Monitor and the New Hampshire Patriot have published their orders. They had not the precaution to weave them into editorial articles, but gave them as from head quarters. The Louisville Public Advertiser and the Nashville Republican, also, give internal evidence that they have a correspondent at Washington. All this is natural. Editors at a distance look to intelligent men here, and especially to those in the confidence of their party, for correct information. We are, therefore not surprised that the agents of Mr. Van Buren, Major Lewis, and Mr. Kendall, should have had much influence on Public sentiment, nor are we surprised that they have done us much injury. We rejoice that these secret agents are now unmasked. The mole works not above ground; he cannot stand the mid-day sun.

First, as to Mr. Calhoun, and the idea that he intended to be a candidate in opposition to General Jackson. Now, it is a fact, and we appeal to the President himself for the proof of what we say, that some of those who are now anxious that General Jackson should be re-elected advised that he should, in his inaugural address, declare his intention of retiring at the end of the first term. Mr. Calhoun was decided in dissuading him from doing so. We know the statement published in the New York Courier, charging that he had, twelve months ago, resolved to become a candidate, and that this press intended to support him against General Jackson, to be untrue. Yet the Globe asserted:

"The Editor of the Telegraph was one of the principal agents in this business. Before the close of 1829, he made attempts to induce distant editors to come out at once for Mr. Calhoun, and pointed out the elements of such a coalition as is now openly proposed by the Clay papers. The Clay men of the West, the Anti-masons, Mr. Calhoun's strength in the South, combined with the federalists of the North, would, he said, enable Mr. Calhoun to beat either General Jackson or Mr. Van Buren."

We gave to this statement a positive contradiction, and called for proof. Yet certain presses have published the charge and suppressed the contradiction. The proof has not been and cannot be produced. This is not all: Mr. Kendall, in the absence of the ostensible editor of the Globe, says:

"If the editor of the Telegraph would take a retrospect of his own designs, intrigues, conversations, and correspondence, for the last eighteen months which have not been concealed from the real friends of the administration, he would not look to the future interests of the Secretary of State for the origin of the Globe. But for intrigues hostile to General Jackson himself, to the peace, usefulness, and efficiency of his administration, of which that editor was the principal agent, the establishment of this paper would have been discouraged, &, it is presumed would never have taken place.

"We need not dwell upon the condition General Jackson would have been placed in on a recent occasion, had he been obliged to rely altogether on such friends as the Telegraph."

Now, here is a positive declaration coming from Mr. Kendall, that the Globe was established on account of intrigues carried on by the editor of the Telegraph for the last eighteen months, and that these intrigues were hostile to General Jackson himself.

We need not inform our readers that Mr. Kendall and Mr Blair were both the active partizans of Mr. Clay in 1825; that they both took an active part to prevail on the members of Congress from Kentucky to vote for Mr. Adams, and that neither of them entered the Jackson ranks until a late period. It is not our purpose to tell how or by whom, or under what considerations, Mr. Kendall was induced to desert his friend Mr. Clay. It is certain that *he* had no scruples about the "BARGAIN." Our purpose is, to prove that what he has said of us is unmerited—and for this purpose we insert the following letters—the first from Mr. Blair to the editor of the Telegraph, and the other from Mr. Kendall himself, although it does not bear his signature.

Mr. Blair to the Editor of the Telegraph.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 13, 1830.

Dear Sir: I saw a few days since, in a paper that I threw by, and cannot now recollect the name of, some intimation that you would have opposition for the printing of Congress, and asserting that the result would give a demonstration of the weakness of the administration through the division in its ranks. I have but an indistinct recollection of the paragraph, but it struck me that it was predicated on the hope of the enemy, that rivalry might, in some way be produced so as to defeat your election. The great current of public patronage, which is continually growing, for the emolument of the press at Washington, taken [illegible] to suppose that applicants may come forward, considering the quantity too vast to be confined to a single establishment, and that members of Congress and others, actuated by personal views or sectional predilections, may be disposed to set up competitors at Washington, to supplant you in the employments you hold, or at least to divide them with you. I have seen that it is difficult even to prevent a portion of the public business from falling into the hands of those at Washington whom I consider public enemies, and to whom it could but give strength to wield against the Government.

In this state of things, I have supposed it might be advantageous to you individually, as well as to the interests of the great cause which you have so ably served, that another Jackson press should be established at Washington, under the management of one who would prove rather a coadjutor than a competitor. From mere conjecture, I have been led to suppose that there is much profitable business, which it is not in your power as publisher to execute, and that as an editor your multifarious duties intrude so much upon you that you cannot give your attention to all the political prints to which your mind might, under other circumstances be advantageously directed. Our opponents, I perceive, have at least three busy engines plying in the city. Under these circumstances, I have supposed that a political ally would not be unacceptable to you.

I have had earnest, in the flattering place which many of the articles of the Argus have obtained in the Telegraph that we could not divide in our efforts on any great public principal. The vigorous support which you have given the administration demands my highest respect. Upon the tariff, there are some indications of division among our friends, yet I think we should not differ. I have somewhat of southern feeling, and am desirous to modify the policy in relation to this distressing question, & accommodate it, in a spirit of compromise, to produce universal coherance in the democratic ranks throughout the Union. I cannot adopt the doctrine of nullification. Dana, however you will have seen, in his last communication, denounces me as taking the lead of you in this matter. We unite, I am sure, in the wish to preserve the union of the States as well as the union of our party; and I do not think we should differ about the means.

Let me ask the favor of you to answer this letter as soon as you can conveniently. I would have you consider it confidential, unless you should choose to confer with Mr. Kendall upon the policy of the views I entertain. I would not have any other person know that I have thought of changing my position.

I am, Sir, with great respect, your ob't. serv't,

F. P. BLAIR.

Mr. Kendall to the Editor of the Telegraph.

GEORGETOWN, 7th Nov. 1830.

DEAR SIR: The enclosed letter was received by me some days ago, with instructions to deliver it or not as I might think proper. After bestowing upon the subject my best reflections, I have determined to deliver it, with a full disclosure of my own opinions. Had I been rejected by the Senate, I should at once have started a newspaper in Washington. It appeared to be the readiest way by which I could provide the means of comfort for a destitute family, and vindicate the principles of equal rights, violated in the proscription of printers as a class. Besides I had some ambition to promote at this point the great cause of reform.

This step would have been taken without any feelings of hostility to you, or any intention to compete with you for the printing of congress. On the contrary, it would have been my desire, and I should have made every proper effort to continue to you that printing, and should have been content with such portion of the printing for the Public offices as incumbents might think proper to give me. In short, I should have endeavored to sustain a paper here wholly unconnected with Congress, and entirely devoted to the principles which brought General Jackson into power.

I firmly believed that such a paper here, in friendly hands, instead of injuring you, would promote your ultimate interest. From what I saw and heard, I anticipated that you would have many difficulties to encounter. The Adams and Clay men will never forgive you. Many have acted with us in the late contest from other motives than devotion to our principles. Most of these only wanted an apology to act against you. Added to these, there were many real friends of our cause who had, or thought they had, grounds for personal opposition. Nor could it be disguised that some looked with jealousy to the future, apprehending that your course in a future election was already decided, and that your paper was managed with a view to that event. Nor were envy at your success, & an avaricious desire to grasp the gain which you were supposed to be reaping, without their effect upon some of your cotemporaries of the press. I believed it difficult, if not impossible, for you, situated as you are, to conquer all these difficulties, and secure a re-election as printer to Congress.

I had no doubt that a great portion of the hostility to you would be disarmed by the establishment of another paper here with the countenance and partial support of the administration. Personal opposition to you would be less active and bitter, jealousy would be allayed, envy would lose the food on which it fed, and avarice would no longer have sufficient inducement to enter into competition with you; and all attacks on your interests would have been repelled by the United influence of the administration.

These were my views of facts and consequences, which, had I been rejected, I should have frankly and fully communicated to you, with the hope that we might have united in advocating the same principles without collision of interests or feelings. My confirmation put an end to the scheme, and rendered it unnecessary to say any thing about it.

My view of your situation has not at all changed. On the contrary, a variety of circumstances have occurred to increase your difficulties and dangers, and I am confident it will require all the exertions of the President's friends to secure to you the printing of Congress for the next two years. I know not what may be Mr. Blair's views in relation to that subject; but last spring, when I expected to be rejected, I communicated mine to him, and from the tenor of the enclosed letter, I presume his views now are borrowed from mine as then expressed, which have been recalled to his mind by the threats he has seen in some of the newspapers.—I know that he has no other than friendly feelings towards you, and that he will not willingly take any step which can redound to your injury.

There is, I think, a general impression abroad that there ought to be two presses here supporting the administration.—There are, I believe, in this District, six hostile papers, two of which are pouring forth daily torrents of misrepresentation. Multitudes of our friends think they ought to be met with more than one counteracting establishment. Many are meditating upon the means of establishing themselves here some of whom are every way your enemies. Should Mr. Blair come, you will have a friend, personal and political, who, instead of occupying you in individual and intestine Broils, will unite in the support of the great principles which Gen. Jackson is attempting to introduce into our Government, or rather to revive in its administration. For one thing I can vouch. He will come wholly unpledged to any man or men. He will support Gen. Jackson as the means of giving effect to great principles; but beyond him he has neither pledges nor purposes, so far as regards men. This I know from confidential intercourse with him relative to the management of the Argus.

On the whole, I believe a paper here, edited by Mr. Blair, would do much general good, and no evil. I am confident that upon a full survey of all circumstances, you will come to the same conclusion. I should hail it as promising much

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