

MEETING AT COPENHAGEN HOUSE.

Yesterday in consequence of a requisition from the Members of the LONDON CORRESPONDING SOCIETY, upwards of FIFTY THOUSAND persons assembled in the open fields, near Copenhagen House, to consider a Petition, to His Majesty, and to both Houses of Parliament, against the New Treason Bill.

The multitudes that darkened the avenues from Highgate, Hampstead, Hingston, and the Cities of London and Westminster were incredible. And as far as we could collect from report, and our own observation, every individual who attended, expressed in the most open, manly, and unequivocal manner his detestation and abhorrence, against the Bill, and the law of constructive Treason—a Bill, which from the occurrences of yesterday, we are persuaded, will gain more Proleptics to the cause of Reform, than any that could possibly be introduced, by the most decided enemies to the present Ministry—Ministers to whom every species of reformation seems to be unwelcome.

In the Field, there were three TRIBUNES, erected at convenient distances, forming a triangle, for the accommodation of the Speakers. Among these who distinguished themselves were Messrs. THRELWALL, HODGSON, and JONES. Each Speaker, to prevent a waste of time, spoke to the same point at the same time, to a different Audience, for the purpose of elucidating the Outrage offered to the Liberties of Englishmen, in the present measures introduced in Parliament by His Majesty's Ministers, and which agitate the feelings of the Country at large, as much as they have engaged the Patriotic eloquence, and excited the indignant resistance of the gentlemen denominated the Opposition, in both Houses of Parliament.

Mr. THRELWALL apologized in his peroration, for not being able, exhausted as he was, to do justice to the great cause which collected such an immense concourse of his unfortunate Countrymen, to deliver their sentiments on a question of so great magnitude as any which engaged their attention before or since the Revolution. He had been selected as Martyr, he had undergone Persecution and Imprisonment, but he would never recede from Oppression and Despotism, if it was equalled by the fame to him whether he fell while acting agreeable to the principles of the Constitution, by the Sword, or the Bayonet, or was swept away by the Diseases of the Bed.

He had encountered ill more than his profession: his House was assailed, and himself was more than once in danger from the arms of bribed assassins. The Bill introduced into the Lords, was a direct violation of Magna Charta, and the Bill of Rights, and the yeas which were proposed for such measures, had they not been in Parliament, would incur the charges exhibited against him before his being brought to trial.

Mr. HODGSON, after having acknowledged that his resentment against the Bill now pending had at first risen to such a height as to deprive him of all hope of redress by civil means, begged the attention of the Meeting to a circumstance, which, though it proved his former conclusions to have been rashly made, was yet to him, as a friend of humanity, highly gratifying. He alluded, he said, to the Meeting in Southwark, which, notwithstanding the habits of submission to Chairmen and Committees, had evinced such a spirit of independence, as gave him reason to hope there was yet a possibility of bringing forward, in a civil manner, the sense of the Nation, to possess itself, the no Minister, however nominated by the authority of a parliamentarily constituted authorities, would dare to resist it.

There was, Mr. Hodgson said, a kind of defiance which he wished to recommend to their notice. This was passive obedience—that kind of conduct which was professed by the Primitive Christians, and since them by the Quakers; and the effects of which, in these and other similar events, had proved that mankind were by nature averse to cruelty, that they could not be so excited into any unfeeling conduct, without engaging into its cause, and if they found the cause unjust, or even inadequate, their resentment of the cruelty would teach them to espouse the cause of the oppressed, and become the habitual opponents of the oppressors. By these means, he did not doubt but perseverance in the practice of Association, would bring a decided majority, not merely to think with the Associated, which he conceived to be the safe even road, but openly to avow—Reverting to the means of civil redress, and declaring the pleasure he felt in the renewal of his hopes, he made some further compliments on the Southwark Meeting, and concluded by announcing the Meeting of the Efforters of Westminster on Monday next, to which he called the attention of the Meeting, and trusted that no man would plead an excuse that he was not informed of the circumstance.

Mr. JONES alluded to the present measures introduced by Ministers, if they are carried, this country would be in as bad a situation as that of France during the antient Monarchy. If Government could be so avaricious to abandon the people, and infringe the Constitution, for perpetuating themselves in place and power, if resistance could not be urged, as necessary, at least, the most moderate man would not deny, that they had lost the confidence of the People. The officers of the American War in England, were treated as rebels—they furnished grounds of harsh measures from Ministers, but such measures were afterwards succeeded by the downfall of Ministers. He exclaimed against the outrage offered to the King, and declared it as his firm opinion, that the outrage originated with those, whom he would not name, but they were those men, on whom every man of the least discrimination could put his finger.

Petitions and Resolutions, of which the following, though not perfect Copies, are the substance, were then agreed to.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The Address, Remonstrance, and Petition of many Thousands of the Inhabitants of London and its Environs, the Royal Despatch, and Answer of His Majesty's Ministers, are rapidly directed to the verge of Despair.

It is with no small degree of diffidence and anxiety, that we approach you once more, to present to Your Majesty the Grievances and complaints of an overburdened People, whom the despotic and arbitrary Counsel of Your Majesty's Ministers, are rapidly driving to the verge of Despair.

The former, within the last Five Months, have attempted, in vain, to pour our Grievances into Your Royal Ear, and to convince Your Majesty, that the Measures recently proposed by Ministers, as they have a direct tendency to reduce Your People to the last Stage of Human Misery, and consequently, to excite Discontents, against Your Majesty's Government, are really hostile to Your Majesty's Authority, and inimical to your real Interests.

That all the Complaints, however well founded, which have been presented to Your Majesty, have been passed over in silent neglect, and we have reason to believe, have been never even commingled to Your Majesty's Knowledge, by the Artifices of Persons in High Authority, who surround you, and who have an interest in preventing Your Majesty from being made acquainted with the real Condition and Sentiments of the Nation.

Instead of Redress, therefore, we have met with Calumny, instead of satisfaction, we have experienced Oppression, and we are threatened with the total extinction of our yet remaining Liberties.

The Corruption of some Members of Parliament, and an unjust and ruinous War, have reduced us to Beggary and Famine; and when we call for the Reformation of the Law, and the Re-establishment of the Bill of Rights, we are brought into Parliament by Your Majesty's Ministers, who make it felt by us High Treason to give a voice to these measures which we cannot but feel.

But what is it yet, legal, what Magna Charta, and the Bill of Rights still remain in Force, before these tremendous Bills, which are presented to the Constitutional Throne of the House of Brunswick, and re-establish the disposition of the exiled Stuarts, pass into Law, we must not once more be called upon to give strong sentiments of duty we owe to our Country, and to Your Majesty, who are safety involved in these unparalleled measures, to express our dissent, at once firm and constitutional, in the sense we entertain of them, and our well-founded apprehensions of the dreadful consequences with which they may be attended.

At the same time permit us to conjure Your Majesty, in the most solemn manner, to distrust the sincerity of those who, with many professions of zeal and attachment to Your personal safety and aggrandisement, would persuade you to sign, at the extension of your authority beyond the limits prescribed by the Constitution, a call to your recollection the lessons and examples of former times, to reflect upon the injudicious acts of events that precede Your Majesty upon the Throne of Britain, and finally, to discriminate with that rigid impartiality which can alone give stability to Your Majesty's Government, between those who are your true and your false Friends.

Your Majesty, with that candour and freedom which the awful crisis of our fate imperiously calls for, that you will not be misled by those who are hostile to the Rights and Liberties of the People, and who are the friends of the just prerogatives of the Crown. The Ministers of the House of Brunswick, ought to be inexpressible; but we conjure Your Majesty to reflect how far this is from being the case, when restrictions are put upon the Liberties of the Subject, during the term of Your Majesty's natural Right, and when before us have been presented, since the establishment of our Constitution. Neither can we, consistent with that Constitutional Loyalty we profess to possess, and which we wish to retain, remain silent in the face of the present measures, which are the result of the arbitrary and despotic measures of the present Ministers, being founded upon precedents (so far as precedents can be of any value) found in the reigns of the Houses of Tudor and of Stuart, the latter of which precedents was so shortly followed by the Revolution, that it is not possible to see how the same measures, not indeed, so materially instrumental in producing that event.

We trust, whatever may be the evil Councils, and evil Projects of a Depraved Administration, that the House of Brunswick will not forget the principles to which they owe their elevation, and which they are bound to support, in the face of the present measures, without which the rights of the People, and the rights of our Kings, are lost; and that Britons have not yet relinquished the idea of the Rights of the People, which are the basis of our Liberty, and which are the basis of the period to which we have alluded.

And finally, we conclude with petitioning Your Majesty to lay these things to your heart, and to instruct Your Majesty's Ministers (so far as they are concerned) in your wisdom, may think proper to call to your recollection, to turn their attention to the Rights of the People, and to insist on laying additional Restraints and Restrictions upon your already oppressed and unhappy People!

TO THE LORDS, SPIRITUAL AND TEMPORAL, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

The Petition of several thousand Britons, Inhabitants of London and its Environs, the Royal Despatch, and Answer of His Majesty's Ministers, are rapidly directed to the verge of Despair.

It is with no small degree of diffidence and anxiety, that we approach you once more, to present to Your Majesty the Grievances and complaints of an overburdened People, whom the despotic and arbitrary Counsel of Your Majesty's Ministers, are rapidly driving to the verge of Despair.

The former, within the last Five Months, have attempted, in vain, to pour our Grievances into Your Royal Ear, and to convince Your Majesty, that the Measures recently proposed by Ministers, as they have a direct tendency to reduce Your People to the last Stage of Human Misery, and consequently, to excite Discontents, against Your Majesty's Government, are really hostile to Your Majesty's Authority, and inimical to your real Interests.

That all the Complaints, however well founded, which have been presented to Your Majesty, have been passed over in silent neglect, and we have reason to believe, have been never even commingled to Your Majesty's Knowledge, by the Artifices of Persons in High Authority, who surround you, and who have an interest in preventing Your Majesty from being made acquainted with the real Condition and Sentiments of the Nation.

The Third, by the violation and perversion of the independent Representatives of the People; to originate in your Honourable House, is not at this period most peculiarly odious, and calculated (if such prejudices as some of your Lordships seem to apprehend have, in reality arisen against the Aristocratic branch of our Constitution,) to give rise to additional force, and to excite such prejudices as yet, as we presume, are unknown?

TO THE HON. THE COMMONS OF GREAT BRITAIN, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

The Petition of several Thousand Britons, Inhabitants of London and its Environs, assembled together in the open Air, to express their free sentiments, according to the Tenure of the Bill of Rights, on the subject of the threatened Invasions of their Constitutional Liberties.

That your Petitioners approach you once more, to make their Grievances and apprehensions known, in a legal and constitutional manner, to that Branch of the Legislature, which from its legal title and form, was evidently intended to be the Constitutional Guardian of the People's Liberties, and the Champion of their Rights and Privileges.

But we approach you, not as heretofore—to claim the redress of such Grievances, if those Grievances have not existed, we come not to repeat our unanswered appeals, and to demand the necessity of Parliamentary Reform. The very introduction by Your Majesty's Ministers of the measures we now present against, is a demonstrative evidence of the necessity of such Reform; but we approach you with Constitutional reverence and firm firmness, to entreat and conjure you not to divide the People of this distressed Country, and to expose us to the danger, as the adoption of the coercive system in agitation before you in the end must inevitably produce.

We are confident, that this Honourable House, the Members of which still continue to sit in the Representatives of the People, will not forget the principles to which they owe their elevation, and which they are bound to support, in the face of the present measures, without which the rights of the People, and the rights of our Kings, are lost; and that Britons have not yet relinquished the idea of the Rights of the People, which are the basis of our Liberty, and which are the basis of the period to which we have alluded.

And finally, we conclude with petitioning Your Majesty to lay these things to your heart, and to instruct Your Majesty's Ministers (so far as they are concerned) in your wisdom, may think proper to call to your recollection, to turn their attention to the Rights of the People, and to insist on laying additional Restraints and Restrictions upon your already oppressed and unhappy People!

Resolved, That the London Corresponding Society, and the other Friends of Liberty and Justice here assembled, entertain the most decided abhorrence of all tyrannical measures of violence, and that they respect the Peace and Happiness of Society, and regard, therefore, with becoming reverence, the inalienable rights of all Magistrates, and others engaged in the Constitutional discharge of their respective Functions.

Resolved, That we deplore, in common with all true lovers of the genuine Principles of Liberty and Order, the tyrannical excesses of an enraged and uninformed populace, on the first day of the present Session of Parliament, and in which our most respectable citizens, and others engaged in the Constitutional discharge of their respective Functions, were exposed to the indignation of the Government, and to the indignation of the people.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting be given to His Grace the Duke of Bedford, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Bedford, for his generous and liberal assistance, in the purchase of a new building, for the use of the Society, and to the several Members of the House of Commons, who have been instrumental in the purchase of the same.

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THE IRISH STATE LOTTERY commences.

Drawing in Dublin, this Day, Friday, November 26.

Messrs. Horsens and Co. at their old-established State Lottery Office, (Licensed pursuant to Act of Parliament, No. 26, Cap. 17, 1802, opposite the Royal Exchange, London, respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public, that, notwithstanding the Drawing begins this day in Dublin, no Account of the fate of any Ticket can possibly reach this City until Sunday morning.—Consequently, any persons, inclined to become Adventurers in the present Irish Lottery, by purchasing any time before Saturday evening eight o'clock, have absolutely a good chance for a capital Prize as if they had been in possession of the Ticket or Share of a Ticket ever since they were first issued.

Horsens and Co. will likewise continue to have on Sale, a variety of Tickets and Shares, during the whole time of the Drawing of the present Irish Lottery, (which will not be finished before the 21st of December), Warranted undrawn, agreeably to the arrival of the daily Express received from Dublin; which mode renders the Purchaser perfectly satisfied, and the Money for the Prizes paid immediately as they are drawn.

Likewise Tickets, Halves, Quarters, Eighths, and Sixteenths, in the ensuing EXCISE State Lottery, are falling on more reasonable Terms than have been known for many Years past, which will prove singularly advantageous to Clubs, Societies, and Adventurers in general.

Scheme's Gratis.—Letters (Post-paid) duly attended to.

Stocks.—per Cent. Cons. 63 1/2

HORSES AND CARRIAGES, &c.

By Mr. TATTERSALL, on Monday next, SEVEN CALVA BEASONS, BAY CARRIAGE GELDINGS, that match well, being five and six years old. A SADDLE MARE, and a SET of FINE MADE PLATED HARNESS, the property of the

LATE LORD MAYOR. THE HORSES are perfectly sound, between five and seven hands high, in good condition, and ready to have been most actively worked, and well taken care of.

To be viewed two days preceding the Sale.

By Mr. TATTERSALL, on Monday next, THREE well-bred Horses, the property of a Gentleman:

- 1. A Chestnut Gelding, got by Luvingdam, dam by Engineer.
- 2. A Brown Gelding, got by Luvingdam, dam by Engineer.
- 3. A Bay Gelding, got by Luvingdam, dam by Engineer.

By Mr. TATTERSALL, on Monday next, THE PROPERTY OF A Nobleman, a variety of Horses, to be sold by Auction, on Monday next, at 11 o'clock.

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