General Advertiser.

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TERMS OF THE REPUBLICAN STAR.

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State of England.

FROM BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER, OCT. 11.

As we have been all along in favor of the most full inquiry into the conduct of the Manchester magistrates, and as we have so frequently expressed our earnest hope that the cause of salutary reform will not be injured by the folly and temerity of those who are pushing it to a length destructive of all rational liberty, we see, with much satisfaction, that county meetings are called to address the Prince upon this subject—and so long as such meetings are not employed as mere instruments of faction in the hands of the whigs, we are persuaded that every one will concur with us in those feelings. But it must not be forgotten, that the whig party appear to be, at present, more than half inclined towards a union with the radical reformers; and to indulge themselves in the expectation, that they play the present popular tide to bear them into office. But if the people are made the dupes of this party, they will repent it. The aristocracy, for so the great whig families may be termed, will no sooner have accomplished their own purpose, by the aid of these means than they will contemptuously kick away the incumbring scaffold, and leave the people below the point where they found them.

A whig ministry (that is, the present whigs) once in power, will be the most overbearing, & at the same time, the best seated ministry which the country has known for many years. We have no objection against this party, but this strong conviction in our minds that they would assume a despotic tone both towards prince and country, and that they have avowed principles and public measures which would shake the established maxims of law and our constitutional monarchy. They are for every innovation and experiment. They will come into power, when they do come, with the Scotch and French economists under their arm—and acting under these principles, they will entirely overthrow that commercial and maritime system under which our country is become what it is. If every thing was to begin anew, and on a clear and level foundation, a free and unobstructed trade might be most agreeable to principles—but as other nations will not be governed by us, and as all will raise what customs their own interual affairs may require, we are pursuaded that any thing of a practical freedom of trade, generally, is impossible. The question, therefore, comes to this—whether we are to open our ports to all competition, whilst other nations are only pursuing their own peculiar interest, and keeping us as much as is possible from their markets. The consequence of such a system would be, a speedy ruin to the British navy, to English shipping interest, and, within a very short interval to the agriculture of the kingdom.

FROM THE LONDON COURIER, OCT. 14.

We reiterate in refutation of some rumours which we have heard, that the single purpose for which parliament has been called together before Christmas, is to *put down Traitors.*—— There is plenty of money: nor will any Financial vote be proposed till the usual period for bringing forward such business. It cannot surely be denied, that some strong legislative measures, completely adequate to the present exigencies of the country, ought to be adopted.

It is the duty of Ministers, it is the duty of our Legislators, to guard the peaceable, the industrious, and the well-disposed, from the perils that threaten, and the evils that actually beset them.

The London traveller of the 13th October, speaking of the dismissal of Earl Fitzwilliam, says—"Some force must evidently be raised to keep down the deluded men who have been stimulated by demagogues to the fatal madness of rebellion. Of this there can be no doubt—but whether the force might not have been effectually supplied by Royal Armed Associations or whether it is absolutely necessary to retrace our steps, and re-augment an army improvidently reduced; is a grave question which the wisdom of the Legislature alone can resolve. At all events not a moment should be lost by those who are willing to protect their alters and hearths, in associating for that purpose. Their services cannot certainly be rejected—and perhaps the offers may be such and so numerous, as to supercede the necessity of burthening the country with an addition to the standing army.

Opinions may also fairly differ on the necessity of removing Earl Fitzwilliam from a post which he long occupied with credit to himself and benefit to the Public. If his removal was not a matter of absolute necessity, it must doubtless be viewed with extreme regret; for the office of Lord Lieutenant is not and ought not to be one of mere party connexion. It should always go to a Noblemam of great local weight & influence, and of great personal integrity and respectibility. Such a person, if convinced that danger existed to the public peace, would throw far behind him any consideration of Opposition politics, would stand foremost in the ranks of loyalty, and would display, in the most unequivocal manner, his zealous attachment to the King and Constitution.

Both the topics to which we have here adverted will doubtless come under the early consideration of Parliament. Ministers must then make out their case; and if it prove satisfactory, they will certainly be supported by the Legislature and the Nation: if otherwise, they will neither merit nor obtain such support.

All parties must admit that we have arrived at another and most alarming crisis; but till the actual state of affairs can be better and more fully known, he must indeed be a bold politician who should assume to himself to determine what measures are necessary to be taken at this eventful time. Ministers, it must be presumed, will ask nothing from Parliament that would be refused by the Nation.—This, at any rate, is our confident hope.

Before we conclude these passing hints, we cannot but notice the rumor set afloat by the great Opposition Paper of this day, namely, that negociations are actually on foot in order to strengthen the hands of Government, at this juncture, "by a Coalition with that Party of Peers, and their few followers in the Commons, whose thirst of office is so truly appreciated by the Country?" and that the only obstacle to a treaty are the scruples of the Earl of Liverpool, and his friends, on the subject of "Catholic Emancipation." It is added, at the same time, that "it is supposed the Premier will give way on this question, by an arrangement which will satisfy the noble persons with whom he is negociating, and that this partial Change" in the Cabinet "will take place before the Meeting of Parliament!"

FROM THE LONDON COURIER OCT. 19.

The information received from different parts of the kingdom, of the progress of sedition, becomes, as it might have been expected, of more and more importance. The Radicals, rejoicing in the impulse given to their cause by the few foolish Whigs whom they have deluded, no longer conceal their detestable projects but speak openly, and without disguise, of the Revolution already begun.

Such is the impression produced on the minds of good and loyal men, where the spirit of insurrection against the constitution chiefly prevails, that some of them are proceeding with all the vigour in their power, as individuals, to protect each other against the danger they apprehend.

"When bad men conspire, good men must associate." This was the awful warning of BURKE. But what can individual efforts do against the open violence of an armed populace, intent upon the destruction of property and the subversion of all that restrains their licentiousness? Effectual protection can, at the present moment, proceed only from those in whom the constitution has placed the power of the state; and we should tremble for the fate of this envied land, if we saw any want of vigilance or courage in the Government.

The Monarchy of France was surrendered to an infuriated mob, bearing the King upon his throne, by the timidity and laxity of his Ministers. An early effort on the part of that Government had stopped those torrents of blood which afterwards swept away both the throne and the altar.

We congratulate our peaceful fellow-countrymen, that our Government is fully alive to the danger which threatens us. Their determination to assemble the legislature was a decisive indictation of their sense of the present awful times, and we have no doubt the precautionary measures, until Parliament shall have met, will continue to keep pace with the ferocious activity of our modern Catalines.

As a measure of indispensible precaution in the present reduced state of the army, an addition of 10,000 men is to be immediately made to the protecting force of the country. This will be accomplished in the most efficient and economical manner, by calling into activity those who are receiving from the state the rewards of their former services, and placing them under the command of officers already upon the pension establishment. These veterans, so distinguished in the annals of the country, will, we have no doubt, display the vigour they have shown in asserting its foreign glory.

The services of a part of the regular army will be in like manner rendered available, by relieving the soldiers now in the garrisons and dock yards, and by substituting marines in their place. With this view, 20 men will be added to each company of marines, making together 11,600 men.

Earl Fitzwilliam is removed from the office of lord-lieutenant and Custos-Rotulorum of the West Riding of the county of York: a wise and seasonable measure.

The leading part which his lordship was induced to take in signing and circulating the requisition for a meeting, at this critical period, in a county in which he was lord lieutenant, his personal attendance at that meeting, his entire concurrence with the resolutions and address, and his public approbation of all the proceedings, must have effectually destroyed that right understanding, that fair & honorable confidence which is at all times desirable, but at a crisis like the present, is indispensible in the official intercourse which must take place between the government and a lord-lieutenant. With two authorities, so publicly opposed to each other all candid co-operation must be at an end; it was impossible, therefore, that his lordship should continue in his office at a moment when the safety of the country requires that the energy of the state should be exerted for its preservation.

FROM THE SUNDAY MONITOR OF OCT. 24.

Yesterday the following audacious Address was widely circulated. We give it, publicity, because it carries its remedy along with it, and is a just specimen of the revolutionary principle upon which the *Radicals*, & their supporters, act:—

UNITED BRITONS AND IRISHMEN!!!

You have asked for Reform! You have been slaughtered with the sword, yet justice is delayed! Have you power? Exercise it with judgment!—LONDON MEETS ON MONDAY, November 1st, 1819, at 12 o'clock at noon, in Finsbury Market-place, Sun street, Finsbury-square to Address the Prince for a Redress of Grievances.

Let all industrious classes consult their own good; the idle, the intolerant, and the sordid have long consulted theirs contrary to reason, humanity and justice! Myriads of Britons alive to liberty meet to give one imposing evidence of their love of freedom, they will to be freemen, and to make one more APPEAL TO THE PRINCE to throw himself into the arms of a high spirited and generous people, against the tyranny of an unfeeling, mercenary and merciless oligarchy, whose measures have long disgraced the Crown, oppressed industry, and at last brought ruin into the land! United Nations call on one man to declare himself the friend of HUMANITY, JUSTICE and LIBERTY! And unlike his predecessors, instead of incorporating a town or village, a People call upon him to immortalize his name by enfranchising whole nations.—Can one man, will one man resist the voice of millions? Will millions for ever be the dupes of knaves? Forbid it, ye departed spirits of the brave, whose crimson blood bathed so oft the sacred shrine of Liberty! Forbid it, ye living Patriots, whose hearts bleed for your dead and dying, your famished and famishing country folks! Forbid it, every man who has a soul to be free, and courage to resist oppression! No longer temporize with your fears! No longer listen to the wiley words of cowards, knaves and plunderers! Your miseries are intolerable! The day of deliverance is at hand. Your destinies remain with yourselves. Your fathers became free by their courage. Tyrants were never subdued by cowardly submission.—Britons will never turn renegadoes and apostatize from the heroic love of Liberty and Justice displayed by their SIDNEYS and HAMPDENS.—The times are now portentous. Thousands of the most useful people die daily of want—the cries of the oppressed rise up to Heaven, and call aloud for justice upon the guilty authors of their sufferings. But let the people pause on the past, and once more offer to a Prince the hand of good fellowship! Try, in the awful circumstances of the times, whether he has the wisdom to take it, to press it to his heart, and exclaim aloud—"I grieve for your wrongs! but I will now be your friend!!!" Try if the tools of faction dare now advise him against a sound policy to reject the voice of reason, of justice, and of mercy. Britons, no longer trifle with your fate; demand your rights! Awake to your dangers. Will nothing arouse you?—Behold the ghosts of your mangled friends, they cry aloud "Be firm! be bold! if you would avoid our fate! but preserve peace! keep good order! respect property! be not the first to offend, yet

OPPOSE MASSACRE AND MURDER!!!"

A. THISTLEWOOD, Secry.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

To the Associators for promoting National Industry.

I have read with much satisfaction your powerful reasoning, and the numerous valuable facts collected in corroboration of it, but must acknowledge my surprize at not finding any allusion to the want of money.

In Great Britain, the Bank of England has 27 millions sterling in notes, circulating, and the thousand country banks as much more.—Here, the Bank of the United States has not more than five millions of dollars in circulation, and the solvent banks have not more than fifteen or twenty. Suppose high duties and prohibitions granted by Congress, and that 250,000 men, women and children, could be employed in manufactures. If you calculate their wages to average one dollar per diem, and give 300 working days in the year, the total will amount to 75,000,000. Where can money be raised? Is not the stoppage of many manufactures attributable to bank curtailments, and to the inability to collect debts for goods sold? I presume not to say what augmentation of duties ought to be allowed, but I am convinced that a plenty of money, and low interest, are also requisite for your prosperity.—The interest of money is now 20 per cent. and few will risk their money in a manufacture when usury is so sure and profitable. If you could borrow at 5 per ct. for a long period, you might be content with moderate profits. I rejoiced, as a farmer, when the banks suspended specie payments during the war, for I foresaw that manufactures would spring up, by the aid of banks, to consume my cotton and wool; nay I even rejoiced at your high prices, as I anticipated a reduction, by competition.—When specie payments were ordered to be resumed, the ruin of many of you was evident, and the dismissal of men, women and children, was unavoidable.

Our population has increased one million since the war, and our circulating medium has diminished ten millions. Our 6 per cent. stocks have been sent abroad. Our merchants are in debt for importations, and useful emigrants are returning to Europe. I submit this subject to your consideration and entreat of you not to rely solely on high duties. Fewer foreign goods will be imported next year, as we have annually less to pay for them in specie and stocks, to make up the balance of trade against us. A *sine qua non* for manufactures is a sufficiency of money to employ workman, and to receive payment for manufactures.

HOMESPUN.

FRESH PROOF OF THE NECESSITY OF THE OCCUPATION OF FLORIDA.

From the Bahama Advertiser, of the 2d of October.

NASSAU, Oct. 2.

The Indians who arrived here on Wednesday last, from Florida, are come to solicit some support. The Chief has with him a proclamation issued by Admiral Cochrane and General Keane, at the time of proceeding against New Orleans. We believe an application has been made to the commander in chief for assistance, but they have had no encouragement to expect a compliance with their demands, the amity subsisting between our government and the United States precluding any measure tending to increase or promote a hostile disposition between these people and the subjects of the states. They are desirous of getting to Jamaica, but their visit there can be to as little effect as it is here. They represent themselves as driven from their homes and hunted as wild deer; that there are about two thousand of them, and that their greatest enemies are the Cowetas, a nation like themselves, who, having made terms with the Americans, are set on by them to harrass and annihilate their tribe. The number arrived are twenty-eight, and being destitute of the means of support, are furnished, on the score of humanity, with rations, and allowed to lodge in one of the barracks.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

HENRY HUNT, the celebrated English reformer, may in several respects be compared with John Wilkes, with this exception, that *Hunt is a better man*; and of course more respectable.—Had the moral character of John Wilkes been as pure as his cause, or that of H. Hunt's, he and Junius together would have shaken George the 3d off his throne. What he lacked in that respect, Mr. Hunt possesses. In the midst of terror, when men, *women* and *children* are slaughtered, by order of English magistrates, he is peaceable, patient, persevering and courageous; and so long as he is engaged in such a cause, the tyrants on both sides of the water may well dread the consequences.

FOR THE STAR.

To the Poets.

Respected Editor,

In reading over your paper this week, we cannot help noticing the observation and friendly hints of our old friend "*Senex*," to the young and giddy observations of those upstarts "*Demetrius*," and "*Philo Demetrius*."—It appears the "*old man*" must have some other reason for his taking up pen at his advanced period of life, than those he has alledged in his letter; though we are fully persuaded that those admitted by him are sufficient and worthy the grey hairs of the most profound pen; we cannot help also noticing those expressions of his as being pecuharly adapted to the characters we have herein assigned them—therefore let us ask "*Demetrius*," what are his intentions in writing thus? Does he really feel what he writes? If so, we would, as his friend, suggest, that the object of his affections ought in other manner than through the *public papers*, be informed of his intention; it but exhibits himself as ridiculous, and will but have a tendency to draw from the lady a disgust and derision both of his person and manners: for we can assure him, that she is perfectly acquainted with every piece and its author.

Now let us ask "*Philo Demetrius*," what can be his intentions? And also we beg to inform him, if he be so blinded with pride as not to see, that his pieces are more calculated to draw down hatred than love; for he may rest assured that no one will ever give him the appellation of a second *Ovid*, *Virgil*, or *Horace*; nor will any think, or even dream, that he will ever make a *Moore*, *Milton*, or *Dryden*: Therefore we must suppose, like one of our forefathers, that the gentleman has got a superabundant quantum of wind in his lower extremities, and as words are wind, he takes this method of easing himself, by *belching* it out in *musty* rhymes.

There are others of so mean a stand, as Eliza Philo, that we will say nothing to, for they can never, in the most ignorant reader's mind, injure the character of any lady; therefore, lest they should burst by containing *their* wind, we will allow them to choak themselves by *belchings*.

We will always treat their remarks with distinguished merit; for from time to time, as they appear, we will cull from writing, those parts which savor most of their sublime and enchanting *belchings*.

GORGON.

FROM THE TRENTON TRUE AMERICAN.

Gov. Tompkins.

In common with our Republican Fellow-Citizens throughout the Union we have felt the liveliest gratitude to this distinguished Patriot for the activity, firmness and devotion displayed by him in defence of his state and country during the late war; and in proportion to this gratitude, has been the indignation with which we have witnessed recent attempts to detract from his merits, and even to impair public confidence in his integrity and veracity. As second Magistrate of the Republic, his character belongs to the nation; and this consideration will at least justify us in stating, that in a letter which he has lately addressed to the Comptroller of the state of New-York, and which has beep published in pamphlet form, he has vindicated himself to our satisfaction, and also to the satisfaction of all unprejudiced and disinterested persons whose opinions have reached us.

The length of this letter precludes us from copying the whole of it; but we should not do justice to our feelings did we not transcribe the concluding paragraph:

"With you I may say, that I have long served the public in various laborious and responsible stations, from the early age of 26, and that my utmost endeavors have been exerted to discharge their duties with fidelity and firmness; and in doing this, sir, I have not been deterred by the clamors of defeated factionists, or by the ravings of disappointed cupidity: nor have my exertions I trust, been wholly unsuccessful. I have obtained from the United States, and borrowed upon my private responsibility, upwards of two millions of dollars, over and above the appropriations of the Legislature, and have expended and accounted for it in defence of the state, without receiving or stipulating for pay, commissions, or any other indemnity: I have procured for it by my exertions alone, and without any aid from its credit or funds, an accession of property, to an amount greater than the whole sum awarded by the act of the Legslature, and have relinquished equitable and just claims to three times that amount: I have been held accountable to the state, for most of the officers and agents who have drawn money from the treasury during my administration: I have consented to sustain in silence, the losses occasioned by your repeated derangement of my papers and vouchers, with your omission to credit me with settled accounts of seven years standing, and have borne without complaint, that you should report me a debtor to the state for large sums which have been due and paid to me as and balances: My private concerns and business, for five years, have been partially suspended; the comforts of my family have been sacrificed; my personal liberty jeopardised by immense engagements & responsibilities; my health has been impaired by the incessant labors, anxiety, and losses to which I have been subjected in the public service.

"Two tribunals constituted by the state itself for that purpose, have admitted the justice of my claims; in consequence of large concessions and relinquishment on my part, a law providing for one of them only was passed, the fulfilment of which, was your bounden official duty. This duty you have performed.

And have I not a right to complain of your injustice? Was it not enough that I relinquished, at your suggestion, just and equitable claims, more than equivalent to those for which the law was intended to provide? That even after the passage of the bill, I consented to reduce the item upon which the premium was allowed, one hundred and eighty thousand dollars, and thus to my own prejudice, confine the operation of the law? Was it not enough that I consented to abandon a right to commissions, interest and other charges amounting to four hundred thousaud dollars, which had been declared by those tribunals equitable and just? Was it not enough that, to obviate your captious and ill-grounded objections to a true construction of the act, that I procured the written opinions of some of the first counsellors in the union, and at your urgent solicitation, and contrary to my sense of decorum, consented to ask opinions of judges for your satisfaction? And were these services performed—these labors and privations endured—these rights abandoned—that I should finally be deprived of the just indemnity, for which the legislature had provided, by the lawless conduct of a public officer?

"By what act of my life, either public or private, have I forfeited the right to the same equity and justice which would be freely dispensed to any other citizen? Of thanks, sir, I have had enough; of the confidence, affection and support of the people, the army, the navy, and the militia, more than I merited; of factious opposition, calumny, detraction and abuse, an unexampled portion; but of remuneration—indemnity—equity or justice—nothing. Pardon me, sir, I have indeed obtained one great and lasting indemnity, the consoling approbation of the monitor within my own bosom; an inestimable reward, which man can neither give nor take away.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS.

Castleton, Staten Island,
30th Oct. 1819."

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Philadelphia Banks versus the Bank of the United States.

We published, the other day, without comment, a statement signed by the Cashiers of the several Banks in Philadelphia, explanatory of the state of the account current between them and the Bank of the United States. If any misconception existed on the subject, it appeared to us perfectly proper, that it should be cleared up. We did not suppose, however, that it would be taken for granted this statement *disproved* any thing contained in Col. Drayton's Report to the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, accepted by them, and published by their authority. It was presumed that the passage of the Report would be re-examined, by those who felt any interest in the matter, and that nothing would be found in it conflicting with the statement of the Philadelphia Banks. We are now apprized, however, by the Alexandria Herald, that the latter statement has excited considerable sensibility; and that the Editors of the Herald "await with anxiety a developement justificatory of the report of the committee." It is no part of our business to *justify* the report of the committee. But it is an act of justice to the very respectable gentlemen who composed the committee, to see what it is they have said, that has so keenly excited the sensibility of the Philadelphia Banks, and, it now appears, of some part of the Public, before whose tribunal the parties stand. We therefore quote, below, the passage of the Report, which has been made the subject of remark.—That paper was probably drawn up in haste, and not expected to be the subject of very nice and verbal criticism. The meaning, however, of the disputed passage, is obviously such as, by the aid of the words introduced within brackets below, it will more plainly appear to those who have hitherto but hastily glanced their eyes over it; and which, for our part we do not see how any attentive reader could have misunderstood:

"In the city of Philadelphia, the local banks have received from the parent Bank 1,150,972 dollars in specie more than they have paid to it. No documents which the committee have been possessed of exhibit the specie transactions between the Bank of she United States and its offices, and the local banks generally; [that is, throughout the United States] but the books of the institution in this city [that is, of the Parent Bank] shew, that the balances due to it by the local banks [generally, *i. e.* throughout the United States] amount to 2,502,658 dollars, and that the balances due by it to the local banks [generally, *i. e.* throughout the United States] amount to 941,000; manifesting that the large sum of 1,561,658 dollars remains due to the institution, [from the local banks generally, throughout the United States] and for which it is entitled to demand specie, but which it has forborne to do, though, in order to support the credit of the country, it has purchased great quantities of specie, at a considerable expense."

With the above interlineations, which to have inserted would have been unnecessary redundancy, it appears that nothing was said in the Report respecting the Philadelphia Banks, nor any allusion intended to them except in the first sentence of the paragraph above quoted.

However, perhaps, after all, we are mistaken, as language is capable of various constructions and a different construction has actually been put on the paragraph by a writer in this paper, under the signature of *Philo-Homo*, which it has been thought necessary to refute by a formal statement under the signature of eight Cashiers of Banks in the City of Philadelphia.

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE IN LONDON.

Consumption of Bullocks	110,000
Sheep and Lambs	976,000
Calves	250,000
Hogs	210,000
Sucking Pigs	60,000
Gallons of Milk the produce of 8,900 Cows	908,000
Quarters of Wheat	900,000
Chaldrons of Coal	800,000
Barrels (36 galls.) of Ale and Porter	1,775,500
Gallons of Spirituous Liquors	11,146,783
Pipes of Wine	65,000
Pounds of Butter	27,600,000
Cheese	25,000,000
Acres of Land cultivated in the vicinity of London for vegetables	10,000
Ditto for Fruit	4,000
The sum paid annually for Vegetables amounts to	£643,000

Constitutions

Of the United States and of the different States,
For sale at this office.

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