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Political.

FROM RILEY'S PHILADELPHIA GAZ. SEPT. 29.

Bank of the United States.—We understand that the board of directors of the Bank of the United States, and it gives us infinite satisfaction to be able to state it, have been diligently occupied during the whole of last week in devising measures calculated to promote the interest of the institution and the prosperity of the country; Among those measures, we learn that a facility will be given to exchange operations, between the parent bank and its branches, as far as practicable.

We also are informed that the different branch notes of five dollars denomination, will be received and paid indiscriminately at the parent bank and at all its branches, without any regard to the places where they are made payable.

United States and Great Britain.—There has recently issued, from the Philadelphia Press, a political work of no little interest of the following title: *An Appeal from the Judgments of Great Britain respecting the United States of America: Part First, containing a sketch and outline of their merits and wrongs as Colonies, and Strictures upon Calumnies of former Writers: By* ROBERT WALSH, *jr.*—563 pages octavo.

This work extensive as it is appears, from the Preface, to be only introductory to a more extensive and more digested view of the Institutions and Resources of the American Republic, and of the real Character and Condition of the American People.

We have observed, for the last three or four years, the progress of a silent but certain change in the opinions of that portion of the People of the United States who stood aloof to cling, with something like a filial attachment, to the character and government of that country from which most of us have descended. Cherishing the reputation of our statesmen, our writers, and our warriors, they admired her institutions—and only stopped short of contemning our own.* This was in general not positively bad feeling, but good feeling misguided and misapplied. In the abstract, who does not venerate the memory of the Lockes, the Miltons, the Chathams of England? But who does not, in the abstract equally admire the characters of the good and great men who have given immortal fame to the annals of Greece and Rome? It was only during the late war, that many of the intelligent citizens of the Federal party began to perceive that the identity of language and community of parentage constituted no affinity of disposition or of character between them and the transatlantic People. At the close of the War, when Columbia extended her hand to her late enemy, in all the frankness of generous amity—when her public men and public writers, with very few exceptions, indicated sentiments of exculpation and oblivion of injuries—they have found these advances repelled by a course of cold-blooded and systematic deprecation and vituperation by the leading journals and periodical literary works of England, indicating a settled determination to excite an hostile implacable animosities against our country and its institutions. An attachment to the literature of Great Britain—a lingering preference for the productions of our transatlantic cousins, had given a circulation to the Edinburg Review and Quarterly Review, two distinguished periodical works, sufficient to justify their republication in this country. They have been generally read, and held up as models of style to the youth of America. Their sentiments have been admired—their very language echoed, not only in the Senate, but at the fire side of the forest cabin. The latest numbers of those works, which ought to have been sacred to science and to truth have contained articles as full of spleen and jealousy towards this country, as was to be found, in regard to Great Britain, in the most vindictive moment of hostilities, in the pages of the most loosely conducted paper in our country. This outrage has touched the feelings of the people of this country to the quick; it has dispelled the charm of British generosity, of British magnanimity—of British infallibility. The strongest attachment is not proof against meditated insult. The attachment hitherto existing towards England is dissipated with a breath: it is in danger of turning into a feeling still worse—into that feeling which incites men to wrong as if they wished to provoke—into *hatred*.

Among those citizens heretofore enrolled among the Federal party, whose feelings have been keenly probed by the circumstances just alluded to, is Mr. WALSH. He had planned a work, which we hope he will go on to execute, intended to illustrate the institutions and resources of our country, by facts gathered from our history and from other authentic sources. For this purpose, he assiduously set about collating the necessary materials. Finding himself impeded, in this work, by the difficulty and delay of collecting materials scattered over so extensive a surface, he "fell upon a plan," as his Preface informs us, "of making up, in the interval, a preliminary volume, which should embrace a review of the dispositions and conduct of Great Britain towards this country from the earliest period, and a collateral *retaliation* for her continued injustice and invective."

Thus is the Book now before us. Mr. Walsh has indeed carried his plan into effect. The *retaliation* is severe—the more severe for coming cool: doubly severe from its proceeding from a pen, whose polished periods are in every days received the warm approbation of critics whose error or magnanimity he now exposes. The vindication was avenger of the long wrongs of his country. Mr. Walsh has produced a work which must be popular, as it is national; and which will find its way immediately into every family in the country.

It is not supposed, that it is our desire to cultivate a hostile feeling towards Great Britain. It is not. We hope never to see the existing Peace between the two governments interrupted; we regret that the unceasing apparent aim of her writers to counteract the amicable dispositions professed, and, as far as we know, acted upon by her government, has justified, if not required, retaliation. Even now, after the exchange of shots on the literary field, we are satisfied with the fault of the British champion if the quarrel be not made up—as quarrels are frequently made up on a different arena, when the combatant party discovers that his antagonist is not afraid to face fire.—*Nat. Int.*

Foreign.

Continuation of Extracts from European papers received at New York by the ship Albion, Capt. Williams, in 35 days from Liverpool.

Sir Francis Burdett's Address to the Electors of Westminster.

GENTLEMEN—On reading the newspaper this morning, having arrived late yesterday evening, I was filled with some grief and indignation at the account of the disorders at Manchester.—*This*, then, is the answer of the boroughmongers to the petitioning people! *This* is the practical proof of our standing in need of reform!—*These*, the practical blessings of our glorious unconstitutional domination?—*This*, the use of a standing army in time of peace? It seems our fathers were not such fools as some would make us believe, in opposing the establishment of a standing army, and sending King William's Guards out of the country. Yet, would to heaven they had been Dutchmen, or Switzers, or Prussians, or Hanoverians, or any thing rather than Englishmen, who have done such deeds! What! kill men unarmed! unresisting! and, gracious God! women too, disfigured, cut down, and trampled upon by dragoons. Is this England? Thus a christian land? A land of freedom! Can such things be, and pass by as like a summer cloud, unheeded? Forsooth it every drop of English blood, in every vein, that does not proclaim its owner bastard. Will the gentlemen of England support, or wink, at such proceedings? They have a great stake in their country. They hold great estates, and they are bound in duty and in honor, to consider them as retaining fees on the part of their country, for upholding its rights and liberties. Surely, they will at length awake and find they have duties to perform! they never can stand tamely by, as lookers on, while bloody Neros rip open their mothers' womb! They must join the general voice, loudly demanding justice and redress, and head public meetings throughout the United Kingdom, to put a stop, in its commencement, to a reign of terror and of blood; to afford consolation as far as it can be afforded, and legal redress to the widows and orphans mutilated victims of the unparalleled and barbarous outrage. For this purpose I propose that a meeting should be called in Westminster, which the gentlemen of the committee will arrange, and whose summons I will hold myself in readiness to attend. Whether the penalty of meeting will be death, by military execution I know not; but this I know, a man can die but once; and never better, than in vindicating the laws and liberties of his country.

Excuse this hasty address. I can scarcely tell what I have written. It may be a libel; or the Attorney General may call it so—just as he pleases. When the seven bishops were tried for a libel, the army of James II. then encamped on Hounslow Heath, for supporting arbitrary power, gave three cheers on hearing of their acquittal; the king, startled at the noise, asked "what's that?" "Nothing, sir," was the answer, "but the soldiers shouting at the acquittal of the seven bishops." "Do you call that nothing?" replied the misgiving tyrant: and shortly after abdicated the government. 'Tis true, James could not inflict the torture on his soldiers! could not tear the living flesh from their bones with a cat of nine tails!—could not then slay them alive! Be this as it may, our duty is to meet!—and "*England expects every man to do his duty!*"

I remain, &c.

F. BURDETT.

Kirby Park, Aug. 22, 1819.

Sir F. Burdett's Letter to Lord Sidmouth.

COTTENBROOK AUG 20.

MY LORD—Hearing your Lordship had applied to the gentleman through whose hands my address to the electors of Westminster was transmitted to the newspapers to give up the author, and had at the same time intimated that a refusal would subject him, as well as the editors of the papers to a like prosecution; I take the liberty to enable you to save your lordship further trouble, and also the gentlemen above mentioned an unjust prosecution, to inform your lordship that although perfectly satisfied, and under the influence of strongly excited feelings I can discover nothing in it on a re-perusal, unbecoming the character of an honest man and an Englishman.

I remain your lordship's most obedient and very humble servant

FRAS. BURDETT.

Lord Viscount Sidmouth.

WESTMINSTER MEETING.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

So early as eleven o'clock this morning, crowds of persons began to assemble in Palace-yard, in front of the hustings which was erected in the usual place, before the King's Arms Tavern, and at 12 o'clock the whole area of the Palace yard was thronged. At one o'clock it was impossible to conceive any thing more imposing than the view from the hustings. At this time, on a moderate computation, there were not less than 80,000 people assembled.

At ten minutes past one o'clock, Sir Francis Burdett made his appearance on the hustings, accompanied by Mr. Hobhouse, Major Cartwright, and Mr. Clarke, of Middlesex, and a number of other gentlemen, who usually take a part in the business of the Westminster meetings. The worthy Baronet, the venerable Major, Mr. Hobhouse, and the other gentlemen who accompanied them, were in succession loudly cheered—and a most imposing scene was presented, as the immense crowd which filled the area of Palace-yard, at this moment, as if by one accord, stood uncovered.

Sir F. Burdett (the chairman) opened the business of the day, by stating the objects for which the meeting was assembled, and the refusal of the High Bailiff to call it, contrary to his public duty. He, Sir F. B. had on this sorrowful and melancholy occasion agreed to take the chair; and he trusted that the example would be followed by the whole United Kingdom, to teach those who would suppress the public voice, what the people thought of the violence which had been exerted. He said it was now no longer a party question; it was a political one. The great, paramount, imprescriptable right of the people to meet and discuss their grievances.—He trusted this was an opinion in which Whigs and Tories, as well as Reformers, agreed; and it was that which they had now to maintain—the right to hold public meetings: and that he trusted every Englishman would be ready to die for. He held that to be a right antecedent to all political institutions; and it was now to be determined, whether the government was to be of law, or of arbitrary discretionary violence. (Applause.) He therefore hoped the expression of abhorrence against the violence, and bloodshed, and murders at Manchester would be unanimous; and that every man of honor would feel himself bound to vindicate the outraged liberties of the nation.

The hon. Baronet having concluded, Mr. Richter read a string of resolutions declaratory of the people's right to meet and discuss grievances, the legality of the Manchester Meeting, the increased necessity for reform, and the propriety of petitioning the Regent.

Mr. Hobhouse seconded them and concluded by moving a long address to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

Mr. Richer moved that sir F. Burdett, maj. Cartwright, and John Cam Hobhouse, esq. do present the same, which was carried accordingly.

The business of the Meeting thus over sir F. Burdett, then mounted their horses and rode off. Nothing but the rapidity of their speed prevented them from being carried off on the shoulders of the multitude, who pressed on all sides, and pursued them as far as the Horse Guards, filling the air with their acclamations. There was not the slightest indication of any disposition to riot, and about four o'clock the meeting dispersed in the most orderly manner.

On the 30th of August, a meeting was held at Cayton square in Liverpool, which was attended by more than 10,000 persons. Col. Williams was called to the chair; and having stated the object of the Meeting, Messrs. Shepherd, Wood, E. Smith, J. Smith, Rushton, and Crompton severally addressed the people. An address was voted to the Prince Regent on the subject of Reform; and a resolution adopted reprobating the measures pursued by the Magistrates at the Manchester Meeting. The chairman then mentioned that another Meeting would be held in the same place for the express purpose of considering the Manchester business, and the crowd dispersed without any riot.

SAND, says the report from Germany, is still living! He is very calm, and bears his pain with patience. His letter to his mother excites much interest. It is said that the conspiracy comprehended all Germany; that its object was the *unity* of the empire—to attain which it would be necessary to destroy the existing separate governments, call a general assembly, to meet in the heart of Germany, under the title of Senate, who were to elect a Prince for the German nation entire.

ENGLISH MINISTRY.

FROM THE BOSTON INTELLIGENCER.

Some alterations have taken place in the several offices composing what is called the Ministry of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as is certain changes among persons of the ministers themselves, occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise, it may perhaps be a satisfaction to our readers of European intelligence, to receive a few particulars relating to this subject.

Formerly the Cabinet Ministers consisted of 13 members, and the ministers out of the Cabinet, composed also the same number. The cabinet now contains 14 persons; and the other ministers are but twelve, which two offices which they fill are variously united and changed.

Lately neither the Treasurer of the Navy nor the President of the Board of Trade were of the Cabinet: the offices are now both united in one person, who is a cabinet minister. Of the offices lately filled by ministers, not of the Cabinet, four taken away—two secretaries of the Treasury, the Master of the rolls, and one of the Paymasters of the forces. To the same body were added the offices of Lord Steward, Lord Chamberlain, Master of the Horse, Lieut. General of the Ordnance, and first Commissioner of Land Revenue.

The following is the list as it stood at the opening of the present parliament.

CABINET MINISTERS.

Earl of Liverpool, first lord of the Treasury
Lord Eldon, lord Chancellor.
Earl of Westmoreland, lord privy seal.
Earl of Harrowby, president of the council.
Viscount Sidmouth, Secretary of state for Foreign Affairs.
Earl Bathurst, Secretary of Colonies of War.
Right hon. Nicholas Vansittart, chancellor of the Exchequer.
Viscount Melville, first lord of the Admiralty.
Earl of Mulgrave, Master general of the Ordnance.
Right hon. Geo. Canning, president of the board of control.
Right hon. Chas. Bathurst chancellor of the dutch of Lancaster.
Right hon. Wellesly Pole, Master of the mint.
Right hon. Frederick John Robinson,† treasurer of the Navy and President of the board of Trade.

MINISTERS NOT OF THE CABINET.

Marquis of Cholmondeley, lord steward,
Marquis of Hastings, Lord Chamberlain.
Duke of Montrose, Master of the Horse.
Viscount Palmerston, Secretary at War.
Right hon. Charles Long Paymaster of the forces.‡
Right hon. Thomas Wallace,‡ Vice President of the board of trade.
Sir Samuel Shepherd, Knt Attorney General.
Sir Robert Gifford, Knt. Solicitor General.
Earl of Chichester, Marquis of Salisbury,§ Paymaster General.
Sir Hildebrand Oakes, Bart. Lt. general of the Ordnance.
Right hon. William Huskisson, for commissioner of Land Revenue.

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* These offices were formerly held by the late right hon. George Rose and the Earl of Clancary—respectively

† The other Paymaster of the Forces was lord Charles Somerset.

‡ The successor of the right hon. F. J. Robinson promoted to the Cabinet. Late Solicitor general.

§ Instead of the Earl of Sandwich.

NEW ORLEANS, SEPT. 15.

The following extract of a letter from Buenos-Ayres was communicated to us by one of our friends of this city. Although it mentions an old battle gained by the republicans and the results of which are known to every body, however as it throws some light on the horrid murder of the French officers who had so powerfully contributed to recall victory which had fled the Chilian standards, we publish it in order to make the ferocious temper of San Martin known.

Extract from a private letter, dated Buenos-Ayres, April 7th, 1819.

The Spaniards of this colony, are a set of

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* "I will venture to assert, that in no nation, foreign to Great Britain, had she, until the second year of the last war, so many warm, firm friends, and *blind* admirers, as in the American. A great party, the Federalists, forming a decided majority in seven or eight states, numerous in most of the others, and having a full proportion of the desert, intelligence, and wealth of the country, were contradistinguished by her veneration for her character, and the deep, affectionate interest which they took in her prosperity. They exulted in her successes over France, even at the time when she was waging war upon their own firesides. This not merely because they detested and dreaded the ascendency of the French military despotism, but because much of the old positive kindness and reverence towards her remained. She might have revived it entirely by a course of generosity and justice; by teaching her philosophers to attempt the "improvement of our disposition," and her politicians to regulate their language and conduct, upon a different system from that which they have pursued."—*Page xlix. of Mr. Walsh's Preface.*