

# KENTUCKY ADVERTISER.

WINCHESTER, (Kentucky)—Printed by PATTEN & FINNELL.

NUM. 67.]

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1815.

[VOL. II.]

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From the National Intelligencer.

## ON NEWSPAPER READING.

The state of affairs in Europe has ceased to be any longer interesting. A reason assigned by one of our Western subscribers for withdrawing his name from our subscription list. The worthy gentleman is not alone in this way of thinking, for we have heard the same sentiment expressed by others. In our view, no reasoning can be more erroneous than that which leads to such conclusion.

Though the News from Europe were no longer interesting, we cannot for a moment admit, as our western friend and those who think with him would intimate, that there is nothing in the affairs of our own country worthy the attention of an American citizen. Would this sentiment become general, which God forbid, it cannot fail to jeopardize that tranquility and prosperity which produce, in those who reason thus, an indifference to the affairs of their own country; and may be fatal to the permanence of our political institutions.

The agitation of a period of war has, indeed, subsided. The nation has gloriously passed through a momentous crisis, in which were many circumstances to interest the feelings of the least sensitive to the national interest, to rouse the apathies of the least anxious for the success of Republican government. The nation reposes in prosperity and peace. But has every motive of enquiry as well as exertion ceased with the cessation of military operations? Is there nothing in a state of peace to interest the citizen in the acts of his government, or in the progress of the society of which he is a member? On the contrary, never was there perhaps a period in the history of this government in which it was more important that the mind of the people should be correctly informed. It is at this moment of perfect tranquillity that measures ought to be taken calculated to ensure the stability of our government and perpetuate the blessings we enjoy. At this moment it is that the resources of the nation must be developed, and providently applied. Now is the time for arranging such measures of internal administration as will forever prevent a recurrence, in times of danger and difficulty, of those circumstances, by which, besides embarrassing the government, the pressure of the late war was rendered doubly onerous.

A cursory glance only at the subjects which will probably come before the Congress at their approaching session, will serve to shew that there are many questions yet to be settled by the American people, represented in Congress, not less important than any which have been agitated within the two last years. No argument is necessary to shew that every citizen is concerned in the acts of his representative, by whom his interests are regulated, and he himself is bound. A tariff of duties is to be established, and a just system of taxation to be organized, which is to affect, more or less, all the industry and trade of the nation. The important question of employing the surplus revenue in traversing the country by great national roads and canals, will no doubt be agitated anew, as well as the expediency of establishing a National Bank. Commercial questions may be proposed and agreed to, which in their operation might again, as they have once already done, involve the nation in war. There is scarcely a question of moment within the reach of Congress, that of peace or war excepted, which may not be agitated during the next session of Congress. Does it become the farmer, the mechanic, merchant or gentleman, to be ignorant of these great interests of his country? Is it of no moment to the citizen, though he may not reside in a city or a town, whether the Executive and his Council ratify or reject the Commercial Treaty with Great Britain? When it is recollected that the late war grew out of maritime collision with that nation, the contents of that treaty cannot be entirely uninteresting to the hardy yeomanry who have

had to pay and fight at least their due proportion. The Atlantic merchant and Western planter are alike interested in facilitating the means of intercourse, by roads and canals, and in an hundred other questions of almost equal magnitude, which need not be enumerated. We find, therefore, there remains yet something in the affairs of our own country worthy the attention of every citizen entitled to a vote.

When political questions now pending are adjusted, others of equal magnitude will supply their place. It is impossible that in any government all topics of legislation should be exhausted. The progress of society continually develops new wants, particularly in this young nation, whose expanding population over immense regions of wild lands will unceasingly demand the attention of government. The admission of new states, the division or consolidation of old ones, necessarily arising from the changes in the face of the country, incidents in themselves highly interesting, will give birth to new interests, and essentially vary the relative weight and importance of the different sections of the community. The mind is lost in the contemplation of the future prospect, so many and so vast are the ideas which crowd on the imagination. Every year will afford some incident, at least as interesting to us as any in the state of Europe, even in its most striking phases.

It is then not only an error, but an error which, if prevalent, would be fatal to the best interests of the country, to suppose that with our war had ceased all occasion for information of occurrences at home. It becomes free-men always to be on the alert, and watch the progress of events with a never-tiring vigilance. Freedom dies when enquiry and discussion cease. So long as our government exists, so long will newspapers be valuable. We cannot, therefore, be suspected of any grovelling motive of interest, when we say, that it is almost disreputable to those who have to decide on the destinies of this great nation, through their representatives, wilfully to remain ignorant of its most important concerns, or contented with the confused notions of them, which they gather from the tradition of travellers or the lips of those interested in deceiving them.

On the idea that the affairs of Europe have lost all their interest, it was not our purpose to remark. In our opinion, never were they more critical; never was there more to fear, or less to hope, for the friends of humanity and civil liberty.

## A SQUINT AT LEGITIMATE MONARCHY.

The following Essay on Government, it is presumed, is from the pen of Alexander C. Hanson, a federal member of Congress, a professed disciple of Washington, and editor of the Georgetown Federal Republican. He has the honor of representing the District formerly represented by Philip B. Key, Esq., an officer in the British Army during our revolutionary war, and a British pensioner during a great part of the time he was a member of Congress. People of all parties are requested to read it with attention—and then say, whether such men as Mr. Hanson, are deserving of public confidence or public trust.

From the Georgetown Federal Republican.  
One of the vulgar errors fastened by our demagogues on the addle-brained multitude, is that democracy and republicanism are convertible terms—or in other words, that a republican must be a democrat, and a democrat a republican. He that imagines such a monstrous proposition is too ignorant to instruct others, and he who says it knowing the fact to be otherwise, purposely deceives those to whom he addresses himself.

The first and incomparably the best authority in all cases of the kind is ARISTOTLE. So profound was his knowledge that he who reads his works carefully, will be disposed to say that nothing has been added to moral and political science by all after writers. He considers a true republic to be that government which is composed in such due proportions, as to form a check, each upon the others, of democracy, aristocracy, and monarchy.

Cicero, who lived in an age when political science was raised as high as human creatures can elevate it, says the same. He defines a republic to be a government of the people; nobles, & monarchic power mixed. This same Cicero was the bosom friend and counsellor, and as his works show, the constant correspondent of Brutus—the friend of Cato and of all the great republican characters of Rome; and the enemy of Cataline, and of that Caesar, who, by cajoling the people with scoundrel flattery reduced Rome from a republic to a tyrannical unlimited monarchy.

According to those two men, therefore, (the greatest to whom Greece and

Rome ever gave birth) it is clear that a pure democracy has no more claim than a pure monarchy to be called a republic. It is for these reasons a republic was compared, I think by the latter, to a Cone—the Base of which is formed by the people, the Apex by the monarch.

But let us hear what our greatest modern republican has said of it.—Will our democrats take the word of Charles James Fox?—Yes if it would bring them a vote at the next election; but not if it would lose them one.

On the 9th day of February, 1790, Mr. Fox in the so celebrated contest between him and Mr. Burke in the House of Commons, respecting the conduct of the French army declared that he did not at all affect democracy.—He always thought any of the simple unbalanced governments bad; simple monarchy, simple aristocracy, simple democracy; he held them all imperfect or vicious: all WERE BAD BY THEMSELVES: THE COMPOSITION ALONE WAS GOOD. These, he said, had always been his principles, in which he had agreed with Mr. Burke.

That these principles were occasionally, and indeed on the whole pretty much in view, in forming the federal constitution, is evident. The senate was intended for the aristocratic—the president for the monarchic part; but so very imperfect has been the imitation, that it is in all its parts purely democratic. Hence the torrents of scalding tears which America is doomed yet to shed. Regularly are the people resorted to for the choice of public officers of every kind—even those in the just selection of which the most spotless integrity are indispensable requisite, and a fellow whose family, wife, children, or any one who knew him, would be unwilling to trust to market with a dozen of eggs to sell, or to chuse a yard of Osnauburg at a store, is yet appointed periodically to chuse the person by whose virtue or villainy, knowledge or ignorance, ingenuity or solid gross stupefaction, the nation may be saved or undone. Here is the fruitful source of all corruption—this it is that generates the hosts of demagogues, corruptors, cheats and political impostors, that beset us.—Where are your checks? Why yes—the people check the people—Tom checks Tom, and Dick checks Dick.—And thus, we are periodically sent back to draw the dictates of wisdom from the very fountain head of folly;—and thus, naves are enabled to drive us all like cattle to market, to sell us and buy us again with the money we bring. Sic itur—sed non ad Astros.

The fact is, that every wise and honest liberal minded man, does abhor unmix'd democracy—must abhor it:—If he has read at all, the history of the world must, from his boyish days, have imbued him with dislike to it in the abstract:—The prodigious evils arising from popular power in France, must have filled him with detestation of it practically.—And we are much mistaken if the proceedings of our own Government have not improved the emotions of mankind from abhorrence to disgust.—What! when a premium is held up to every candidate in corruption, is it a wonder that myriads throng forward to obtain it, and push back the fair claimants—when a whole life of military service to the union is thrown aside by the great patron to make way for a scurrilous, stupid, vulgar, pasquinade upon England, even at the moment of seeking a treaty with her. Can any man of sense or justice withhold his contempt for the principle upon which the institutions are founded that gave birth to such nasty deeds, and render them the fashion of authority?

Remarks from the Carolinian.  
We cannot forbear making a few remarks on the foregoing, by way of explanation, as the cursory reader might pass over many important points which ought to be distinctly understood in order to form a correct idea of the views of its author.

1st. Hanson has always professed to be a disciple of Washington.

2d. Washington was a warm friend and supporter of our Constitution or form of government.

3d. Mr. Hanson declares that "the federal constitution is in all its parts PURELY DEMOCRATIC;" and further, "that every wise and honest liberal minded man does abhor UNMIXED DEMOCRACY."

He leaves us to infer from the general tenor of his remarks, that he wishes our government more monarchic & aristocratic. That is, to have the people saddled with a KING & HOUSE OF LORDS, (probably to be composed of such fellows as himself) and a house of representatives. But by whom would he have the representatives chosen? Not by the people, for he says, "regularly are the people re-

sorted to for the choice of public officers of every kind—even those in the JUST SELECTION of which, the most profound knowledge and the most spotless integrity are necessary." Here we have his ideas as to what the representative part of the government should be. He is surprised that the people should be "regularly resorted to for the choice of public officers." He would have none to vote but those of the "most profound knowledge"—probably men of liberal education. He would have a limited monarchy, a house of Lords—and a house of representatives chosen by men of the "most profound knowledge." Establish his plan, and not one in an hundred of the people can vote. The honest farmers and mechanics will no longer be "regularly resorted to"—our constitution will no longer be such as Washington exhorted us to support and preserve—it will no longer be purely democratic, (as Mr. Hanson calls it)—it will no longer excite the abhorrence and disgust of Mr. H. or his friends: But we shall have a government like that from whose oppression Washington risked his honor and his life to rescue us—we shall bow to kings and nobles such as he and all our revolutionary patriots abhorred and despised.

We will now ask, is Mr. Hanson a disciple of Washington? Is he a friend to our federal constitution? Are not those who support him, enemies to our present form of government? Do not those who aid him in the circulation of such monstrous sentiments, betray a disgust to the precepts of Washington? Do not they tacitly admit their conviction that his principles of government are in unison with their own? If they do not, let them openly avow it, that the public may know who are Federalists, who are republicans, and who are MONARCHISTS.

The federal party, generally, have heretofore looked upon Mr. Hanson as a federal republican—nay, they looked upon him as an oracle—they have supported his paper because they thought it would be conducted on federal republican principles—because they thought its editor was attached to our glorious constitution. Can the honest federalists be less surprised than are the republicans at Mr. Hanson's open avowal of his attachment to monarchy, and his enmity to what he has heretofore termed our federal constitution? Can they be willing to be ranked with him as monarchists, or will they discard him as an enemy to those principles by which they have heretofore professed to be governed? If they are the real disciples of Washington, Mr. H. can no longer enjoy their confidence. The public voice must condemn him. His former friends must despise and abandon him. Republicans and federalists must unite in expressing their disapprobation of his principles, which if suffered to prevail, must prove the destruction of the only free government now remaining in the world. As Mr. H. has, unguardedly perhaps, shown the "clove foot," those who hereafter support him, can claim no other title than that of monarchists—and no other should be given them: But we hope there is not a single citizen of the United States, who would be proud of such a title, or of such a leader.

## INTERESTING JOURNAL.

[The following highly interesting extracts are the conclusion of a series of papers published in the Richmond Enquirer, entitled "Journal of Events in Paris by an American." The Editor of the Enquirer says that the author is a man of no little distinction in his own country, and that if he were permitted to give his name he should be saved the necessity of making this statement.]

PARIS, JULY 7.  
On this day the Capital of France yielded up its independence and its reputation without a struggle; and this day six years past, the trophies of Wagram seemed to have placed the military character of the French beyond the effects of change or chance. Of the Heroes of that memorable Battle, Bonaparte is an outlaw; Bernadotte, an alien; Macdonald, an exile, Marmont denounced as a traitor, and Massena, commander of a patrol.

The last act of the piece, I do not know what to name it, is now under representation. The Prussians in great force have entered and marched thro' the City, with swords drawn, guns charged, and matches lighted. Woe betide the unlucky wight who looks awry! One of the dragoons with his musket cocked, pursued a poor devil, who fled into the crowd for refuge, pressing and getting behind an American gentleman and myself. He was upon the point of firing, and I should probably have received my

death at the hands of a two-penny cut-throat scoundrel in regimentals. They proceeded to the Thuilleries, turned out the Provisional Government neck and heels, took possession of the Luxemburg where the peers were sitting, planted cannon on the bridges, and in a few hours arranged and settled every thing. In 1806, the French paraded in triumph the streets of Berlin, recreated themselves in the Palaces and Gardens of Potsdam and Sans Souci.

"Even-handed justice now commands the poisoned chalice to their own lips," and the Prussian exultingly tramples over their Capital, pollutes their magnificent edifices, and rifles the sweets of the enchanted St. Cloud, Versailles and the Champs Elysees. How the French conducted themselves, I know not; but, the contemptuous and insulting looks of the Prussians were insufferable; besides this, the brutality of their conduct in riding among groups of men, women and children, & cracking with their whips the horses and drivers of carriages passing them!—Never, no never, ought a wretch to be forgiven, who elevates himself by inflicting on his country, humiliation so bitter, and disgrace so deep. Berlin, and Vienna, and Moscow, and Washington were taken by enemies; these were subjects of regret, but not of mortification; but Paris is insulted and derided by her friends, by Louis Le Desire, and hordes of affectionate Englishmen and Russians. Although their Capitals fell, Prussia, and Austria, and Russia and America valiantly and successfully opposed the foe; but, France sinks with Paris, is even compelled to smile in her agony, and kiss the hands which inflict on her bloody and undeniably stripes.

JULY 8.

The chamber of Peers convened as usual on the 7th. They had under consideration a Declaration of certain principles of Government, which had been adopted by the Representatives, and presented to the Allied Sovereigns by a Committee, composed of M. La Fayette and three others. The Duc de Dantzic (Lefebvre, I believe,) stated, that the garden of the Luxemburg was occupied by Prussian troops; this was contrary to the Convention; he, therefore, proposed the appointment of a deputation to demand an explanation from Blucher. While other members were very innocently expressing their astonishment at this event, a message was announced from the Provisional Government; its contents were as follows:—"Mr. President—Until this moment, we had reason to believe that the Allied Sovereigns were not unanimous as to the choice of a Prince who should reign over France. Our Plenipotentiaries on their return had given us like assurances. Nevertheless, the ministers and generals of the allied powers have declared yesterday, that all the allied sovereign had entered into an engagement to replace Louis 18th on the throne; and that he would make his entry into the Capital this evening or to-morrow. Foreign troops now occupy the Thuilleries where the Provisional Government sit. Under these circumstances we can do no more than offer up prayers for the good of our Country; and, as our deliberations are no longer free, we deem it our duty to separate."—Signed; Fouché, (Duc d'Otranto) Count Grenier, Quinette, Carnot, Caulincourt, (Duc de Vicenza.) The members listened to the reading of their death-warrant with calmness, submitted to their fate and dispersed. Not so in the house of Representatives. They heard the message with much indignation. M. Manuel, a young man of much merit and eloquence, mounted the tribunal; he inveighed against the treachery and injustice of the Allies, protested against their conduct, and concluded in repeating the sublime sentiment of Mirobeau. "We sit here by the will of the people, and nothing but the power of the bayonet shall drive us hence."—General Sebastiani and many other members evinced the same determination, to submit but to force. The next morning agreeably to adjournment, they repaired to their chamber. The avenues were guarded by armed men, the doors closed, and the members given to understand by the officers, that they had received formal orders not to permit them to enter. They then repaired to the house of Lanjunais, the President, signed a *protes verbal* of those circumstances, and retired each his several way; "the world before them, where to choose, and Providence their guide." Thus terminates the short Bonapartean Government of 1815. That the representatives have displayed much talent and energy, cannot be denied. They certainly made a bold stand when they compelled Napoleon to resign. They thought in this way to deprecate the wrath of their enemies; they have discovered their error; but as too late as hour. Their