

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

Vol. L.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1811.

[No. 15.]

"—I wish no other herald,
"No other speaker of my living actions,
"To keep mine honor from corruption
"But such an honest chronicler."

Shakespeare—HENRY VIII.

Printed and published by H. NILES, Water-street, near the Merchants' Coffee-House, at \$5 per annum.

Public Documents.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 227.)

Translation of a note from Count Rosenkrantz to Mr. Erving, dated 28th June, 1811.

The undersigned minister of state, chief of the department of foreign affairs, has laid before the king, his master, the notes which Mr. Erving, special minister from the United States of America, addressed to him, on the 7th current. He is charged to assure this minister that his majesty has seen with great satisfaction, that the president of the United States recognizes the reciprocal utility of the relations which unite the two governments.

The king having always had it at heart, to maintain a good understanding with the American government, would be much pained if he could be convinced that the subjects of the United States, who have carried on commerce and navigation either in the ports of his majesty, or in the waters which wash the shores of his states, and in the adjoining latitudes, have had just cause to complain of the treatment which they have met with there, in consequence of the privateering which his majesty has been forced to authorise by the war into which the Danish nation have been drawn by the government of Great Britain. His majesty is persuaded that the vessels captured under the flag of the United States, have not been brought into his ports unless there was reason to suppose that the vessel was not duly authorized to carry that flag, or that she was engaged in an illicit trade. The ordinance as to privateering which was published on the 28th of March of the last year, prescribed to those fitting out privateers, the conduct they were to pursue, and it also fixed the responsibility to which they were subjected. The high court of admiralty watches over the execution of this ordinance, which has met the approbation of all the governments of Europe.

If there had been many vessels under the American flag brought in, it is because there have been a great number of them furnished with false papers, that evidently carried on a simulated and justly prohibited commerce. It was naturally very difficult for the courts to distinguish at first, the navigation which was fair and in rule, (en regle) from that which was devoted to the service of the enemy of Denmark. The conduct of the navigators who followed the latter compromised those who had nothing to reproach themselves with; but in every case where the high court of admiralty discovered that the papers on board proved that the vessel was really American, and that the captain had not made an improper use of them, to cover the property of the enemy passing it off as American, the vessels and cargoes have been released. There was one cause of seizure and of process against American vessels which in a certain degree applied to those that produced false papers or to those in whose documents there were irregularities. This was the certificate of origin grant-

ed to American vessels by the French consuls residing in the ports of the United States. The French government caused it to be officially declared to the court of Copenhagen on the 22d of September, that the consuls of France would not grant any more certificates of origin, and that every American vessel that had them on board, had false papers, and was to be treated accordingly. Taking into view the strict and happy union which subsisted between the king and his majesty the emperor of the French—his majesty could not but pay attention to his communication. He therefore ordered that the certificates of origin, which had been thus declared to be all false, should be considered by the prize courts as false documents, which would authorise the condemnation of the vessel that had them on board.—The undersigned having been afterwards informed by the charge des affaires of his majesty in the U. States, and recently by Mr. Erving, that the consuls of France in the United States had not received the order of their government to abstain from granting these certificates until the 13th of November of last year, by the *Hornet*; and that they had not ceased granting them until after that period, and having reported this to his majesty, he immediately directed that the certificates in question should no longer be injurious to the vessels that were furnished with them, provided that these certificates bore date prior to the 13th of November of the last year.

The king has not confined himself to giving this proof of his attention to the remonstrance made to him on the part of the government of the United States:—his majesty has also, having in view the representations made by the special minister of the United States, just ordered that the cases of the following vessels under the American flag brought into the ports of his dominions, viz.

Minerva,	Captain Baker,
Resolution,	Eldridge,
Pittsburg,	Yardsley,
Maria Theresa,	Phelps,
Amiable Matilda,	Hague,
Minerva,	Smith,

should be reported to him by his chancery before the definite sentence was pronounced—in case the supreme court of admiralty should find the charges alleged by the captors were so well founded, as to make it probable that the sentence would be unfavorable to the vessels. Mr. Erving will be pleased to observe that these are vessels acquitted in the first instance by the prize courts, and in whose cases appeals had been made by the captors. His majesty had also determined to cause to be reported to him in the same manner, the cases of the following vessels:

Oscar,	Captain Cunningham,
William and Jane,	Bunker,
Washington,	Almy,
Rachel,	Joseph,
Charlotte,	Pierce,

in which the masters of the vessels have had recourse to an appeal to the decisions of the supreme court. The undersigned flatters himself that Mr. Erving will find in this compliance of the king his master, an evident proof of the desire of his majesty to see that the most exact justice may be observed towards the American vessels brought into the Danish ports.

His majesty, who has seen with great satisfaction, that the president of the United States properly appreciates the sentiments of justice and equity, which animates him; feels gratified in manifesting to him that he desires to preserve and to cultivate on his part, the relations of good understanding and of amity, which have always subsisted between the Danish government, and that of the United States of America. It is enjoined on the undersigned to charge Mr. Erving with assuring his government that the intentions of the king his master are inviolable in this respect.

In regard to vessels under the American flag arrested at sea by Danish cruisers, and which were found under the convoy of British ships of war, Mr. Erving will permit the undersigned to have the honor of observing to him, that when the fact is fully proven, the searching after and the use made of the protection of the enemies of Denmark in the seas which wash the shores of his majesty's dominions, or in those which environ them, cannot be viewed by the Danish government, but as having taken from those vessels their original character of neutrals. But the king, not having been willing that the courts should attribute to vessels under the American flag the having been placed (*de s'etre mis*) under the protection of his enemies unless the fact was proven, has very recently directed that proofs the most evident be required to establish the fact, that a vessel under the American flag had been (*ait etc*) under English convoy. The undersigned cannot but urge in favor of the principle established by the 11th article of the ordinance for privateering, the argument, that he who causes himself to be protected by that act, ranges himself on the side of the protector, and evidently renounces the advantages attached to the character of friend to him, against whom he seeks the protection. If Denmark should abandon this principle, the navigators of all nations would find their account in carrying on the commerce of Great Britain under the protection of English ships of war without running any risk. We every day see that this is done; the Danish government not being able to place in the way of it sufficient obstacles. The undersigned will add a single observation which will serve to convince Mr. Erving that this principle is in the view of his majesty as just as it is invariable—it is that every Danish vessel which should make use of English convoy is condemned—if she is convicted of it in like manner as a foreign vessel. It is but too well known that in all times during maritime wars, neutral navigation has been exposed to embarrassments and delays. The Danish navigation has had experience of it in its time. It is therefore that the king has established rules for privateering which place the navigation truly neutral under cover from vexations. His majesty would equally have wished entirely to have prevented captured vessels from experiencing delays of any importance, when it was found that they had their papers on board in order (*en regle*) and that they had not improperly used them to carry on a simulated commerce on account of the enemy of Denmark. He is convinced that he has taken for this purpose all the measures in his power, and he is resolved carefully to watch over their execution.

These measures, and the will (*volonte*) of the king offer sure guarantees to the commerce of the United States, that the vessel under their flag will be able to navigate in the seas and waters visited by the Danish cruisers, without any risk or being molested by them or brought in if their papers are in order (*en regle*) and there is no reason to suppose that they have been improperly used. The vessel which is destined to carry into any port whatever, produce and merchandize which are not admitted into that port according to the laws of the state to which it belongs, will not be considered as in rule (*en regle*) and the navigators who may aim at employing their vessels in this way, will only have to blame themselves if their enterprise leads to their injury.

The undersigned in acquitting himself as he has just done of the orders of his sovereign cannot deprive himself of the honor of again reminding Mr. Erving, that the navigation and the commerce of the citizens of the United States, found a reception and an outlet for the productions of their country, in the ports under the dominion of the king of Denmark, at a time when they did not enjoy the same advantages in the ports of the greater part of the states of Europe. This circumstance will sufficiently prove to the American government that that of Denmark is fully aware of the reciprocal utility of the relations of commerce and a good understanding between the two nations:

The undersigned has the honor, &c.

ROSENKRANTZ.

Copenhagen, 28th June, 1811.

Malthus on Population.

An Analytical review of the "Essay on the principle of population, by T. R. Malthus, A. M." with some remarks more particularly applicable to the present and probable future state of the United States.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 147.]

Until within a few years past, the preventive check will be found to have operated almost exclusively in Norway. The military enrollments, which enjoined a service of ten years included every man under the age of thirty six. The choice of the soldiers was left to the officers, who generally preferred the oldest on the list as being: the most effective men; and as none of these were permitted to marry without the special consent of his officer and a certificate from the minister of his parish, that he was possessed of enough to support a wife: those who were not in very good circumstances, rather than encounter the trouble, expense and difficulty of obtaining these requisites, preferred to remain single till the expiration of their service; so that the men were for the most part pretty far advanced in life before they thought of marrying. Other obstacles to early marriages existed in the peculiar state of the country. There are no large manufacturing towns to give employment to a redundant population; every man is an artisan and every family includes within itself its own artificers, hatters, bakers, brewers, &c. The farmer who owns a quantity of land, divides it into such portions as are adequate to the support of a family, and lets them out to a certain number of married labourers, who are called housemen, and who in return are obliged to work for the farmer at a fixed and low price whenever called upon. A vacancy among these housemen is the only prospect which presents itself to the laborer of supporting a family; and as the mortality is very small, being only as one to 48, it is not surprising that we find from the registers, the proportion of marriages to the population only as 1 to

150. Until a vacancy happens, the young men and women remain with the farmer as servants. The natural consequence of this state of the country is, that the lower classes of people in Norway are placed in a much better situation than might be expected from the nature of the soil and climate. Along the seacoast, on the contrary, where the hopes of procuring adequate supplies of food from fishing, induce the people to marry more frequently and early, the rise of population above their means of subsistence, renders them miserably poor and wretched in comparison to the interior inhabitants.

The great improvements which have lately been made in agriculture, the division of the land into smaller farms, and the consequent increase of the number of housemen, have tended to give a considerable start to the population.

The only difference between Norway and Sweden in respect to the population, is, that in the latter country, agriculture seems to be better understood—the farms are divided into smaller tenements: and the impediments to early marriage of course fewer. The proportion of marriages to the population as registered, is as 1 to 112. In proportion, however, as the preventive check is less prevalent, the positive checks operate with greater force. Whether from the natural unhealthiness of the soil, the habits of the people, or the nature of the government, which has been constantly directing its efforts to increase the population without attending to the means of supporting it, the mortality of Sweden is very great: the average proportion of deaths being to the population as 1 to 35. The medical colleges, the lying-in and foundling hospitals which were established by government for the purpose of encouraging population, or at least of impeding the mortality, have not been found in any degree to answer the desired end. Indeed our author is of opinion, that hospitals of that description, so far from producing any good effect, directly tend to increase the evils of society, by holding out encouragements to vice.

Considering the very great natural resources of Russia, its population may be looked upon as comparatively much inferior to that of most other countries. This is ascribed to two causes, both powerful in their operation, namely, the hospitals before spoken of, and the abject slavery to which the boors and peasants are condemned, being considered as much the transferable property of the noblemen, as the cattle which graze their fields. The revenue of a Russian nobleman arises from a capitation tax upon all the males of his estate. Each family is allowed a certain portion of land sufficient to support itself and pay the tax. According to their increase, new divisions of land are occasionally made; and if it is found that one farm has yielded more than the support and tax of the farmer, it is divided into two. It thus becomes the interest of the boor not to pay much attention to the cultivation of his land beyond those necessary purposes, as the consequence would be the loss of half his farm at the next division.—To which may be added, the indolence and ignorance which must necessarily accompany a state of ignominious bondage. As the imputation of inhumanity, or a want of proper respect for the condition of the poor, may be cast upon the author, from what has been said respecting institutions apparently beneficial to the general interest of society, and so honorable to the motives of their founders, as hospitals for the reception of foundling children and lying-in women; it would be doing him injustice not to make the reader acquainted with the facts and arguments upon which he has founded his opinion of their injurious tendency. We cannot do this better than

in the author's own words, "In the *maison des Enfants trouvés*, (or foundling hospital) the mortality is prodigious. No regular lists are published, and verbal communications are always liable to some uncertainty. I cannot, therefore, rely upon the information I collected on the subject; but from the most careful enquiries which I could make of the attendants at the house in Petersburg, I understood that one hundred a month was the common average. In the preceding winter, (which was the winter of 1788) it had not been uncommon to bury 18 a day. The average number received in the day, is about ten; and though they are all sent into the country to be nursed, three days after they have been in the house, yet, as many of them are brought in a dying state, the mortality must necessarily be great. The number said to be received, appears, indeed, almost incredible; but from what I saw myself, I should be inclined to believe, that both this and the mortality before mentioned, might not be far from the truth. I was at the house about noon, and four children had just been received, one of which was evidently dying, and another did not seem as if it would long survive.

"A part of the house is destined to the purpose of a lying-in hospital, where every woman that comes is received, and no questions are asked. The children which are thus born, are brought up by nurses in the house, and are sent into the country like the others. A mother, if she choose it, may perform the office of nurse to her own child in the house—but is not permitted to take it away with her. A child, brought to the house, may at any time be reclaimed by its parents, if they can prove themselves able to support it: and all the children are marked and numbered on being received, that they may be known and produced to the parents when required; who, if they cannot reclaim them, are permitted to visit them.

"The country nurses receive only two roubles a month (which is only about fifty cents a week;) yet the general expences are said to be one hundred thousand roubles a month. The regular revenues belonging to the institution are not nearly equal to this sum; but the government takes on itself the management of the whole affair, and consequently bears all the additional expences. As children are reclaimed without any limit, it is absolutely necessary that the expences should also be unlimited. It is evident that the most dreadful evils must result from an unlimited reception of children, and only a limited fund to support them. Such institutions, therefore, if managed properly, that is, if the extraordinary mortality do not prevent the rapid accumulation of expence, cannot exist long, except under the protection of a very rich government; and even under such, the period of their failure cannot be very distant.

"At six or seven years old the children who have been sent into the country return to the house, when they are taught all sorts of trades and manual operations. The common hours of working are from six to twelve, and from two till four. The girls leave the house at eighteen, and the boys at twenty or twenty-one. When the house is too full, some of those who have been sent into the country, are not brought back. The principal mortality, of course, takes place among the infants who are just received, and the children which are brought up in the house; but there is a considerable mortality among those which are returned from the country, and are in the firmest stages of life. I was, in some degree, surprised at hearing this, after having been particularly struck with the extraordinary degree of neatness, cleanliness and sweetness which appeared to

prevail in every department. This degree of neatness, almost inconceivable in a large institution, was to be attributed principally to the present empress dowager, who interested herself in all the details of the management, and when at Petersburg, seldom passed a week without inspecting them in person. The mortality which takes place in spite of all these attentions, is a clear proof, that the constitution in early youth cannot support confinement and work for eight hours in the day. The children had all rather a pale and sickly countenance; and if a judgment of all the national beauty had been formed from the girls and boys of this establishment, it would have been most unfavorable.

"The *maison des Enfants trouves* at Moscow, is conducted exactly upon the same principles as that at Petersburg; and Mr. Tooke gives an account of the surprising loss of children which it had sustained in twenty years, from the time of its first establishment in 1786. On this occasion, he observes, if we knew precisely the number of those who died immediately after reception, or who brought in with them the germ of dissolution, a small part only of the mortality, would probably appear to be fairly attributable to the foundling hospital; as none would be so unreasonable as to lay the loss of these certain victims to death, to the account of a philanthropical institution which enriches the country from year to year with an ever-increasing number of healthy, active and industrious burghers. It appears to me, however, that the greatest part of this premature mortality, is clearly to be attributed to these institutions, misnamed philanthropical. If any reliance can be placed on the accounts which are given of the infant mortality in the Russian towns and provinces, it would appear to be unusually small. The greatness of it, therefore, at the foundling hospitals, may justly be laid to the account of institutions which encourage a mother to desert her child, at the very time when, of all others, it stands most in need of her fostering care.—The frail tenure by which an infant holds its life, will not allow a remitted attention, even for a few hours. The surprising mortality which takes place at these two foundling hospitals of Petersburg and Moscow, which are managed in the best possible manner, (as all who have seen them with one consent assert,) appears to me incontrovertibly to prove that the nature of these institutions is not calculated to answer the immediate end they have in view, which I conceive to be the preservation of a certain number of citizens to the state which might otherwise perhaps perish from poverty or false shame. It is not to be doubted, that if the children received into these hospitals had been left to the management of their parents, taking the chance of all the difficulties in which they might be involved, a much greater proportion of them would have reached the age of manhood, and have become useful members of the state.

"When we look a little deeper into this subject, it will appear that these institutions not only fail in their immediate object, but by encouraging, in the most marked manner, habits of licentiousness, discourage marriage, and thus weaken the mainspring of population. All the well-informed men with whom I conversed on this subject at Petersburg, agreed invariably that the institution had produced this effect in a surprising degree. To have a child was considered as one of the most trifling faults which a girl could commit. An English merchant at Petersburg, told me that a Russian girl living in his family, under a mistress who was considered as very strict, had sent six children to the foundling

hospital without the loss of her place. It should be observed however, that generally speaking, six children are not common in this kind of intercourse. Where habits of licentiousness prevail, the births are never in the same proportion to the number of people, as in the married state; and, therefore, the discouragement to marriage, arising from this licentiousness, and the diminished number of births which is the consequence of it, will much more than counterbalance any encouragement to marriage from the prospect held out to parents of disposing of the children which they cannot support. Considering the extraordinary mortality which occurs in these institutions, and the habits of licentiousness which they have an evident tendency to create, it may be said perhaps with truth, that if a person wished to check population, and were not solicitous about the means, he could not propose a more effectual measure than the establishment of a sufficient number of foundling hospitals, unlimited in their reception of children. And with regard to the moral feelings of a nation, it is difficult to conceive that they must not be very sensibly impaired by encouraging mothers to desert their offspring, and endeavoring to teach them that their love for their new-born infants is a prejudice, which it is the interest of their country to eradicate. An occasional child murder from false shame, is saved at a very high price, if it can only be done by the sacrifice of some of the best and most useful feelings of the human heart in a great part of the nation.

"On the supposition that foundling hospitals attained their proposed end, the state of slavery in Russia would, perhaps, render them more justifiable in that country than in any other; because every child brought up at the foundling hospitals becomes a free citizen; and in this capacity is likely to be more useful to the state, than if it had merely increased the number of slaves belonging to an individual proprietor. But in countries not similarly circumstanced, the most complete success in institutions of this kind, would be a glaring injustice to other parts of the society. The true encouragement to marriage, is the high price of labor, and an increase of employments, which require to be supplied with proper hands; but if the principal part of these employments, apprenticeships, &c. be filled up by foundlings, the demand for labor among the legitimate part of the society, must be proportionately diminished, the difficulty of supporting a family be increased, and the best encouragement to marriage removed."

The author notices an extraordinary fact recorded in the registers for the city of Petersburg, for which, however, he does not pretend to account, and which is directly the reverse of what has been observed in all other countries; namely, the much greater mortality of female children than of male. Of 1000 boys born, 147 only died within the first year—but of the same number of girls, 310.

There is so little difference in the general operation of the checks to population to be found in the middle countries of Europe, that our author has thought it sufficient to direct the reader's attention to the register of marriages and deaths without a reference to each particular country. From the results furnished by these, the inference is clearly deducible that the former are dependent on the latter, or that they reciprocally influence each other. In countries, therefore, where no great or sudden increase in the means of subsistence is to be expected, the government acts unwisely to hold out encouragements to marriage, as they would be only so many means of increasing the mortality. Montes-

has justly observed in his *Esprit des Loix*, that wherever there is a place for two persons to live comfortably, a marriage will certainly ensue: particular laws, therefore, to encourage the propagation of the human species, are not only superfluous, but destructive of the happiness of the people. The exact proportion which marriages bear with deaths is strongly exemplified in Holland. Crome and Summich, two statistical writers, of acknowledged accuracy, have estimated the average proportion of marriages to inhabitants as 1 to 108, and by the same calculation the mortality as 1 to 36. But in certain Dutch villages, it appeared from the registers that the proportion of marriages was 1 to 64, a number which Summich endeavored to account for by the various trades and means of getting a livelihood in Holland; but this extraordinary deviation from the mean proportion is more correctly solved by the same register, by which it appeared that the mortality was 1 to 22, instead of being in the usual proportion of 1 in 36. This increased number of marriages, therefore, produced no increase of population, being occasioned merely by the vacancies which death had created in employments whereby a family might be supported. A further illustration of the subject will be found upon recollecting the contrast exhibited in the state of Norway. In that country the mortality was stated to be 1 in 48, and the marriages only 1 in 130. Thus it will be seen that an exact relative proportion is maintained.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

British Statistics.

NATIONAL DEBT—EXPENDITURE—TAXATION.

National Debt.

When queen Anne came to the throne in 1701, the debt was	£ 16,394,702
When George I. came to the throne in 1714	54,145,362
When George II. came to the throne in 1727	52,092,235
When George III. came to the throne in 1760	146,632,844
At the close of the American war the debt was (1784)	257,213,043
At the close of the war against "revolutionary France." (1801)	579,911,447
January 5, 1810.	811,393,082

Description of debt from papers laid before Parliament in February, 1809.

CAPITALS AT 3 PER CENT. PER ANNUM—

Bank of England, and annuities created in 1726,	£12,686,800	0	0
South sea old and new annuities, in 1751,	25,984,684	13	11 1/2
Consolidated annuities,	379,757,656	8	8 1/4
Reduced annuities,	148,448,550	5	2
Total at 3 per cent.	566,857,691	7	9 3/4

CONSOLIDATED ANNUITIES AT 4 PER CENT.	59,116,984	17	2
---------------------------------------	------------	----	---

CAPITALS AT 5 PER CENT.			
Consolidated annuities	50,104,095	19	4
Annuities created in 1797 and 1802,	1,916,346	18	0

TOTAL CAPITALS.	678,015,119	2	3 3/4
-----------------	-------------	---	-------

Debt of IRELAND payable in Great-Britain.

Consolidated annuities 3 per cent.	30,238,875	00	00
Reduced annuities, 3 per cent.	16,028,750	00	00
Consolidated annuities, 4 per cent.	3,254,375	00	00
Ditto. do. 5 per cent.	572,000	00	00

Total Irish debt payable in G. B.	50,094,000	00	00
-----------------------------------	------------	----	----

Debt of the EMPEROR OF GERMANY, payable in Great Britain.

Consolidated annuities, 3 per cent.	7,502,633	6	8
-------------------------------------	-----------	---	---

Total funded debt of G. B.	735,611,762	8	11 3/4
----------------------------	-------------	---	--------

Debt of IRELAND payable in Dublin.

3 per cent. per annum	6,630,962	17	1
4 per cent.	227,600	0	0
5 per cent.	12,875,450	11	3

Total Irish debt payable in Dublin,	19,783,023	8	4
-------------------------------------	------------	---	---

Total funded debt of G. B. and Ireland, January 1, 1809.	755,395,775	17	3 3/4
Unfunded debt of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND.			
Exchequer Bills,	£40,093,200		
Treasury Bills,	1,302,817		
Army, barracks, ordnance, navy, civil list advances,	9,470,311	19	4 3/4
Total Irish unfunded debt,	570,747	6	0

TOTAL BRITISH DEBT, January 1, 1809,	806,832,851	16	10 1/2
--------------------------------------	-------------	----	--------

The present amount of the national debt is variously stated by different writers. It is somewhere between 830 and 850 millions of pounds; a "handful of millions," to use the appropriate and significant words of a member of the house of commons, is of no great consequence,—one way or the other.

As the greater part of the debt bears only three per cent. per annum, and £100 of its stock will produce no more than from 60 to £65 in money, the British financial writers estimate its real amount to be about 500 millions, because (say they) it might be purchased for that sum in cash.

The following facts will explain to the reader why such great quantities of stock have been created at such low rates of interest.

In 1806, the British government borrowed 18 millions of money—but the stock created by it was exactly £29,880,000; thus—they gave £70 stock 3 per cent. reduced; £70 3 per cent. consols; and £10, 5 per cent. navy; making £150 stock for £100 money; besides, there was £2,880,000 more stock created than the money produced, at this rate. Whether this was a bonus to the lenders, we are unable to say—the facts are as stated.

Again—in 1808, £10,500,000 were raised—for every £100, the lenders agreed to take £118 3s. 6d. in the 4 per cents—making a stock of £12,408,475 and so bearing a real interest of nearly 5 per cent. besides the usual discounts and premiums.

The foregoing may serve to give a general idea of the nature of the British funds. But we do not pretend to understand the subject minutely, or comprehend clearly, the financial operations of this government. They are surrounded by mystery; and

completely known only to the few who "gamble" in them. The annexed explanation of terms will assist the reader to feel the *monied pulse* of the nation; on seeing the price of stocks quoted in the newspapers:

DESCRIPTION OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

Navy five per cent. annuities, produced from about fifty millions of stock, partly formed out of navy bills, converted in 1784, into a stock bearing interest at five per cent. whence the name.

Four per cent. consolidated annuities, produced from the same quantity of stock as the last, bearing interest at four per cent. as the title indicates; these annuities are called consols, or consolidated, from the stock having been formed by the consolidation of several debts of government.

Three per cent. reduced annuities, produced by about 170 millions of stock formed from several debts, that originally bore a higher rate of interest, but which on various conditions, has been reduced to the rate which the name of the stocks express.

Three per cent. consolidated annuities produced by about four hundred millions of stock in part formed by the consolidation of several stocks, bearing interest at three per cent.

N. B. When the word consols is indefinitely used it is always understood to mean these annuities.

Three per cent. imperial annuities, produced by about eight millions of stock created by loans to the emperor of Germany, with the security of the interest being paid by the government of this country whenever the emperor should fail in his engagement.

Five per cent. Irish annuities, produced by about two millions of stock formed by loans for the use of Ireland before the union.

Bank stock, is a capital of nearly 12 millions with which the company of the bank has accommodated government with various loans, and with which they carry on the banking business, purchase bullion, &c. The dividends on bank stock are now ten per cent; so that the profits of the company are near twelve hundred thousand pounds per annum.

India stock, forms the trading capital of the East India Company; this stock (consisting of six millions) produces an annual dividend of 10 1-2 per cent.

South sea stock and annuities consist of, or are produced from a capital of nearly twenty millions. The greatest part of this is lent to government, for which the company receive three per cent. but from the increase of other profits, the dividend to the proprietors is 3 1-2 per cent.

The terminable annuities are,

Bank long annuities, so called from the annual payment being from their origin made payable at the bank, and from their being granted for a greater length of time than other terminable annuities.—These annuities extend to the beginning of the year 1806, and the annual payments are about eleven hundred thousand pounds.

Imperial short annuities, formed in the same manner, and upon the same conditions as the imperial three per cent. annuities; they extend to May 1809.

Besides the permanent loans to government, which have created a perpetual and terminable annuities, various sums have been raised from time to time, as temporary loans, on what are called exchequer bills from their being made payable at the treasury of the exchequer.

Exchequer bills are issued for different hundreds or thousand of pounds, and bear an interest of 3 1-2 per cent. per diem, from the day of their date to the time when they are advertised to be paid off.

Navy bills are merely bills of exchange, drawn at 90 days date, and are given by the commissioners of the navy for the amount of supplies, for the use of that department, and the interest upon those, amount to three per cent. per diem.

India bonds are issued by the East India company, and bear interest at five per cent. per annum.

Omnium is a term denoting the different stocks formed by a loan, while any part of the loan remains unpaid. For example, suppose twenty millions of money were to be raised, and for every 100 in money, are to be given 100 stock in the 3 per cents, 50 stock in the 4 per cents, and 50 34 per cent in the long annuities; then if any person engage to advance 10,000 in money upon paying the first instalment, (for the money is usually advanced at the rate of about 10 per cent. per month, until the whole is paid,) he will receive three receipts, which separately contain an engagement to answer to the person possessing them 10,000 stock in the three per cents, 5,000 stock in the four per cents, and 5,100 stock in the long annuities, upon the whole of the instalments being paid, at or before the appointed time.—While these three receipts are sold together, and before the whole of the instalment has been paid they are called omnium, as they are made up of all, or of several of the stocks.

Script is a term given to each of the receipts of the omnium, they are sold separately: thus in the foregoing supposition, if the receipt containing the engagement to transfer the 10,000, in the 3 per cent. be sold without the other two receipts, this would be called a sale of script. Immediately the whole of the instalments upon any script is paid, the transfer of the stock is made to the person who holds it, and there is usually a discount allowed for any prompt payment.

N. B. When the stock created by any loan is formed in only one sort of stock, there is properly speaking no omnium; though, then by a misnomer, the script receipt is called by that name.

The prices of the stocks, &c. are exhibited in the lists that are published, in this manner.

The value of any perpetual annuity, thus:

Three per cent. consols, 63 18, 64 34, 12.

Signifies that the value of 1000, stock of these annuities sold on the day this price is given, for 63, 2s. 6d in money at the beginning of the market, that this stock rose to 64 15s and left off at 64 10s.

The value of any terminable annuity, thus:

Bank Long Annuities, 16 38, 16 116.

Signifying that any annual payment of these annuities was worth 16 3-8 years purchase at the beginning, and left off at 16 1-16 years purchase at the end of the market.

The value of either exchequer bills, or India bonds, thus:

Exchequer bills, 2 a 4 premium, or India bonds, 1 pr. 2 discount.

This signifies that every 1000, in exchequer bills bore a premium of 2s. at the beginning which advanced to 4s. in the end of that day; and that every 1000 in India bonds, sold at first at 1s. premium and afterwards sold at 2s. discount.

The value of omnium is expressed thus:

Omnium 3 1-2 premium;

And signifies that every 1000, of omnium, sold at a premium 3 1-2 10s.

NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

When queen Anne came to the throne, 1701, the whole annual expenditure, including the interest on the national debt, was £5,610,987 *pence*.

When George I. came to the throne (1714) just after queen Anne had been at war 11 years	6,663,581 peace.
When George II. came to the throne, 1727	5,441,248 peace.
When George III. came to the throne, 1760	24,456,940 war.
At the end of the American war, and beginning of Pitt's administration, 1784	21,657,609 peace.
At the latter end of the war against "revolutionary France," 1801	61,278,218 war.
For the year 1809	82,027,288 war.
—1810	83,099,186 war.

TAXATION.

When queen Anne came to the throne in 1701, the yearly amount of taxes was	£4,212,353
When George I. came to the throne in 1714	6,762,643
When George II. came to the throne, 1727	6,522,510
When George III. came to the throne, 1760	8,744,682
After the end of the American war, 1784	13,300,921
At the close of the war against "revolutionary France," 1801	36,720,071
For the year 1809	70,240,229
—1810 (nett revenue)	70,235,792

☞ The sinking fund to be noticed hereafter.

Kingdom of Sicily.

An unexpected but very decided change has lately taken place in the foreign policy of this kingdom. Sicily has long been the subsidiary and ally of Great Britain, who, by her fleets and armies have undoubtedly preserved it from the French; though, perhaps, with a view to secure the real sovereignty of the country to themselves, or preserve an important depot for their trade in the Levant, &c.—The latter end of July last, the queen issued a proclamation ordering all the English travellers to quit the capital, Palermo, without delay, "in consequence of their having interfered too much with the government of the country"—at the same time several princes [Sicily is full of them] were seized "for having conspired against their sovereign, and for applying for the assistance of Great Britain to withstand the legal authority." The queen has declared she will be independent of the English, and that she will not accept any further pecuniary aid from them. At this critical juncture, lord Wm. Bentinck, the British minister, arrived at Palermo; he was politely received, but speedily returned home on ascertaining the unfriendly disposition of the court. One report stated that the British forces were withdrawn, and that the queen was left at perfect liberty "to manage her own concerns in her own way"—but another account says, that in a full assembly of the cabinet ministers, at which the prince regent presided, held at London on the 5th of October, it was resolved immediately to seize on the island, and dispossess the "legitimate" authorities. Lord William Bentinck left England shortly after to make new efforts on behalf of his government with the Sicilian court.

The change is thus accounted for—the queen of Sicily (who, though the king is living, appears to direct all the concerns of the government) is aunt to the emperor of Germany, who is father-in-law

of Bonaparte;—the wife of the latter, it is presumed, has interfered on behalf of her kinswoman, and probably induced him to make some favorable overtures to the Sicilian government; which, seeing an end to all hopes of recovering its continental dominions, through the aid of the British, may easily be supposed inclined to enter upon any arrangement calculated to secure the remains of the monarchy.

This beautiful island once esteemed "the granary of the world," and still capable of the most luxuriant vegetation, by bad government and a numerous and truly worthless nobility and clergy, has been reduced to a most miserable state—the people are lazy and vicious, having but little encouragement to be otherwise; and the state of society is at the lowest ebb of debasement. The number of inhabitants are said to be about 1,500,000—Palermo contains 120,000.

Miscellaneous.

PRUSSIA.—State of the remnant of the Prussian monarchy in 1809.

Provinces.	German square miles.	Population.
Lithuania	315 . . .	376,578
Eastern Prussia	386 . . .	454,734
Western Prussia	343 . . .	367,067
Pomerania	442 . . .	490,106
The New Marche	269 1-4 . .	265,714
Electoral Marche, country of Magdeburg on the right bank of the river Elbe.	416 . . .	708,992
Silesia	668 . . .	1,896,350
	2,779 1-4	4,559,550

☞ The German mile is rather more than four miles English.

Las Viscaynas, or the Basque Girls.

From a PICTURE OF MADRID, taken on the spot. By CHRISTIAN AUGUSTUS FISCHER; Translated from the German.

La corta! la corta! To court! to court! is the device of all the country girls in Biscay. They forsake their native mountains in great numbers, and hasten to the fine and matchless city of Madrid.—Here they are sure of getting places, as on account of their cleanliness and industry they are usually preferred to all others. Most of them arrive in spring and autumn. They commonly make the journey with the muleteer and carrier from Bilbao, who packs them like a bale of goods, two by two on a mule. They are also distinguished by their long tresses, parti-coloured handkerchiefs on their heads, yellow jackets, and red striped petticoats, such a girl finds a place in a few days, and a few weeks afterwards she is seen walking about in a Spanish cloak, mantilla and a basquina, or Spanish upper petticoat, like a lady of fashion.

The Basque girls are handsome; their graceful shape, lovely complexion, and captivating vivacity, render them extremely attractive. They understand the art of emptying men's pockets, without granting them any favor; and usually amass a little capital without having committed any indiscretion.

Incredible as it may appear, it is however true, with a few exceptions, all a Basque girl thinks of, is to lay by something, which having done, she gaily hies back to her mountains with the little treasure. There she is sure of finding a bridegroom, for whom she preserves all a maiden can give.

Population of the United States.

Having published, (in the 13th number of the Register) four views of the population of the several states of the United States, we now proceed to give a comparative view of the different counties of the several states, by the enumerations of 1790, 1800 and 1810.

State of Vermont.

COUNTIES.	In 1790.			In 1800.			In 1810.		
	Free white.	Slaves.	Total.	Free white.	Slaves.	Total.	Free white.	Slaves.	Total.
Addison, - - - - -	6,412	none.	6,412	23,541	none.	23,541	19,871	none.	19,871
Bennington, - - - - -	12,218	16	12,234	26,849		26,944	15,844		15,890
Chittenden, - - - - -	7,278	none.	7,301	18,152		18,228	18,053		18,131
Orange, - - - - -	10,488		10,529	9,361		9,777	25,198		25,247
Rutland, - - - - -	15,534		15,565	1,422		1,439	24,787		29,482
Windsor, - - - - -	15,703		15,748	1,476		1,479	34,732		34,871
Windham, - - - - -	17,365		17,693	14,451		14,617	26,719		26,768
Caledonia, - - - - -				23,723		23,813	18,711		18,742
Orleans, - - - - -				13,451		13,517	5,811		5,838
Essex, - - - - -				12,782		12,778	3,081		3,081
Franklin, - - - - -				8,762		8,782	16,32		16,427
GRAND ISLE, - - - - -							3,431		3,445
TOTALS, - - - - -	85,268	16	85,539	153,208		154,465	171,163		217,911

New Hampshire.

Rockingham, - - - - -	42,740	98	43,169	55,001	none.	43,121	19,062	none.	50,179
Strafford, - - - - -	23,415	23	23,601	32,538		32,614	11,509		41,595
Cheshire, - - - - -	28,687	16	28,772	38,713		38,825	10,927		40,988
Hillsborough, - - - - -	32,694	none.	32,871	43,694		43,899	18,920		49,149
Grafton, - - - - -	13,423	21	13,472	23,023	8	23,093	28,398		28,462
Coos, - - - - -							3,971		3,991
TOTALS, - - - - -	141,097	158	141,385	182,998	8	183,585	213,390		214,368

Massachusetts—District of Maine.

York, - - - - -	none.	28,821	37,562	none.	37,729	11,952	none.	41,877
Cumberland, - - - - -		25,450	37,628		37,913	42,465		42,835
Lincoln, - - - - -		29,962	29,975		30,100	42,828		42,992
Hancock, - - - - -		9,549	16,274		16,316	29,940		30,031
Washington, - - - - -		2,785	4,411		4,436	7,834		7,870
Kennebec, - - - - -			24,233		24,402	32,390		32,564
Oxford, - - - - -						17,617		17,630
SOMERSET, - - - - -								12,910
TOTALS, - - - - -		96,549	151,901		151,719	227,736		228,705

Massachusetts—Proper.

Suffolk, - - - - -	43,819	none.	44,875	26,777	none.	28,015	32,897	none.	34,381
Essex, - - - - -	57,033		57,913	66,288		61,196	71,028		71,888
Middlesex, - - - - -	42,140		42,737	46,458		46,928	52,435		52,789
Hampshire, - - - - -	59,230		59,681	71,877		72,432	75,669		76,273
Plymouth, - - - - -	29,032		29,535	29,626		32,073	34,747		35,163
Bristol, - - - - -	30,980		31,709	33,072		33,880	36,248		37,168
Barnstable, - - - - -	16,982		17,351	19,030		19,293	21,975		22,211
Dukes, - - - - -	3,232		3,265	2,912		3,115	3,131		3,292
Nantucket, - - - - -	4,510		4,620	5,289		5,617	6,507		6,807
Worcester, - - - - -	56,398		56,807	60,702		61,192	61,312		64,914
Berkshire, - - - - -	29,968		30,291	33,391		33,883	35,754		35,907
Norfolk, - - - - -				26,890		27,210	30,989		31,245
TOTALS, - - - - -	373,324		378,787	416,393		422,845	465,303		472,040
Total in Massachusetts, - - - - -			475,327			573,740			700,745

NOTE.—The difference between the total and the amounts of free white males, the slaves being deducted, shews the number of those denominated "all other free persons, except Indians not taxed," meaning free people of color. To shew the whole progress of this people, as well as the increase or decrease of slaves, two distinct and comprehensive tables will be added. Since the census of 1790 many new counties have been formed in several of the states—unable to ascertain, clearly, of what older counties they are composed, to aid local calculations, we have nevertheless, distinguished those formed between 1790 and 1800 by inserting them in *italic*; and those established between 1800 and 1810 by printing them in *small capitals*.

Rhode-Island.

COUNTIES.	In 1790.			In 1800.			In 1810.		
	Free whites.	Slaves.	Total.	Free whites.	Slaves.	Total.	Free whites.	Slaves.	Total.
Newport	13,120	36	14,304	13,750	185	14,835	13,540	44	16,294
Providence	23,521	82	24,391	24,878	5	25,854	29,493	13	30,769
Washington	16,364	339	18,075	15,122	124	16,135	14,085	16	14,969
Bristol	3,021	98	3,211	3,610	46	3,801	9,476	37	5,072
Kent	8,434	63	8,848	8,060	20	8,487	8,848	4	9,834
TOTALS	64,470	948	68,825	65,438	380	69,192	73,214	108	76,931

Connecticut.

Hartford	37,336	263	38,028	41,337	67	42,147	45,806	1	44,733
New-Haven	30,172	433	30,830	31,276	230	32,162	36,263	52	37,064
New-London	31,885	586	33,200	33,443	209	34,868	33,151	77	34,707
Fairfield	35,126	797	36,250	36,975	276	38,208	39,682	83	40,950
Windham	28,597	184	28,921	27,553	35	28,222	27,938	21	28,611
Litchfield	38,199	233	38,755	40,511	47	41,214	40,606	4	41,375
Middlesex	18,491	221	18,855	19,551	72	19,874	20,353	51	20,729
Tolland	11,955	47	13,106	14,107	9	14,419	13,529		13,779
TOTALS	233,374	2,764	237,940	244,721	951	251,002	255,179	310	261,942

New-York.

Richmond	2,949	759	3,835	3,805	675	4,563	4,630	43	5,377
King's	3,017	9,432	4,495	3,929	1,479	6,740	5,450	1,118	8,343
Queen's	12,897	2,309	16,014	13,934	1,528	16,893	16,173	809	19,345
Suffolk	14,216	1,098	16,440	17,562	886	19,464	19,339	413	21,113
New-York city and county	29,661	2,369	33,131	54,122	2,868	60,489	86,556	1,686	96,373
West Chester	22,227	1,419	24,003	25,687	1,259	27,428	28,342	982	30,212
Dutchess	42,970	1,856	45,266	42,695	1,609	45,235	49,048	1,262	51,494
Orange	17,325	966	18,492	25,997	1,145	27,676	32,154	960	34,347
Ulster	26,324	2,906	29,397	19,669	2,257	22,272	24,073	1,437	26,576
Columbia	26,054	1,623	27,732	23,361	1,471	35,322	30,661	879	32,390
Albany	71,642	3,924	75,736	31,882	1,808	34,043	33,025	772	34,631
Montgomery	28,219	588	28,848	21,226	466	21,700	40,137	712	41,214
Washington	13,992	47	14,042	35,375	80	35,573	41,159	315	44,289
Ontario	1,052	11	1,075	15,052	57	15,218	41,528	212	42,032
Rockland				5,734	551	6,353	7,151	316	7,752
Clinton and Essex	1,582	17	1,614	8,394	58	8,514	7,911	29	8,000
Rensselaer				29,439	89	30,442	9,474	none	9,477
Saratoga				29,052	358	24,483	35,197	750	35,309
Otsego				21,544	48	21,636	32,475	107	33,147
Delaware				10,182	16	10,228	38,595	74	30,802
Green				12,005	520	12,584	20,171	55	20,303
Tioga				6,839	17	6,889	18,793	367	19,530
Staten				1,766	22	1,788	7,799	61	7,899
Cayuga				15,779	53	15,871	9,130	87	7,242
Onondago				7,377	11	7,406	29,681	75	29,842
Herkimer				14,410	61	14,479	25,823	50	25,987
Oneida				21,924	50	22,047	21,905	64	22,046
Chenango				15,616	16	15,666	33,581	81	33,792
Schoharie				9,443	354	9,808	21,616	12	21,704
Sullivan							18,394	310	18,945
Franklin							6,054	43	6,108
Jefferson							2,714	3	2,717
St. Lawrence							15,100	none	15,140
Lewis							7,863	5	7,885
Madison							6,404	4	6,439
Cortland							21,932	35	25,144
Broome							8,866	none	8,866
Seneca							8,077	23	8,130
Allegany							16,464	101	16,609
Genessee							1,921	21	1,942
Niagara							12,563	11	12,586
Schenectady							8,931	8	8,971
							9,595	318	10,201
TOTALS	314,142	21,324	340,120	558,610	20,613	586,050	918,870	15,617	959,220

New-Jersey.

COUNTIES.	In 1790.			In 1800.			In 1810.		
	Free white.	Slaves.	Total.	Free white.	Slaves.	Total.	Free white.	Slaves.	Total.
Hudson	18,661	1,301	20,153	19,521	1,221	21,201	24,097	1,229	25,864
Sussex	18,996	439	19,508	21,918	511	22,531	24,802	478	25,519
Burlington	17,270	227	18,095	20,563	188	21,521	22,747	1,119	24,550
Essex	16,451	1,171	17,785	20,550	1,521	22,271	23,940	93	24,978
Monmouth	14,969	1,566	16,918	17,771	1,633	19,878	20,614	1,501	22,150
Morris	15,532	636	16,216	16,873	775	17,751	20,778	656	21,828
Middlesex	14,498	1,318	15,956	16,063	1,561	17,891	18,418	1,296	20,381
Gloucester	12,830	191	13,363	15,408	61	16,111	18,781	74	19,744
Bergen	10,108	2,301	12,601	12,129	2,825	15,156	12,444	1,961	14,728
Somerset	10,339	1,810	12,296	10,777	1,863	12,815	11,694	25	12,761
Salem	9,891	174	10,473	10,679	85	11,371	13,673	2,181	16,660
Cumberland	7,990	121	8,445	9,182	75	9,529	12,081	42	12,671
Cape May	2,416	141	2,571	2,888	98	3,006	3,440	81	3,633
TOTALS	149,954	11,429	184,139	194,325	12,422	211,149	226,868	10,851	245,569

Pennsylvania.

Philad. { City and suburbs*	40,442	273	42,551	36,999	35	41,220	47,368	21	53,722
{ The remainder of the county, }	11,460	114	11,871	37,174	30	39,789	53,320	3	57,488
Montgomery	22,375	114	22,929	23,590	33	24,150	29,029	3	29,702
Bucks	24,559	261	25,401	26,827	59	27,496	31,377	11	32,371
Delaware	9,144	50	9,483	12,157	7	12,809	18,912	1	14,734
Chester	27,249	115	27,937	30,902	46	32,093	37,775	7	39,596
Lancaster	35,254	348	36,117	42,439	178	43,403	52,326	44	53,927
Berks	29,913	65	30,179	32,223	19	32,407	42,618	4	45,146
Northampton	24,094	23	24,250	29,813	8	30,062	37,956	26	38,145
Luzerne	4,880	11	4,904	12,743	18	12,835	18,011	1	18,109
Dauphin	17,908	212	18,177	22,011	93	22,270	31,604	3	31,883
Northumberland	16,963	89	17,161	27,684	29	27,791	36,130	3	36,327
Mifflin	7,461	59	7,562	13,460	23	13,609	12,016	9	12,132
and Center							10,566	1	10,681
Center	7,498	43	7,565	12,876	32	13,008	14,668	1	14,778
Huntingdon	17,814	223	18,243	24,829	228	25,386	26,185	307	26,757
Cumberland	13,041	46	13,121	12,010	5	12,039	15,025	1	15,746
Bedford	15,052	330	15,655	18,793	181	19,638	22,072	87	23,083
Franklin	36,411	499	37,747	25,214	77	25,613	31,329	22	31,958
York	15,851	128	16,018	22,505	136	22,726	26,137	20	26,392
Westmoreland	10,141	159	10,309	14,752	79	15,087	24,879	24	25,311
Allegheny	23,050	263	23,866	27,874	84	28,298	35,673	36	36,294
Washington	12,995	282	13,325	19,740	92	20,159	24,066	58	24,714
Fayette				2,507	1	2,562	4,078	3	4,123
Wayne				12,860	114	13,172	14,743	71	15,157
Adams				2,098	1	2,399	4,139	8	6,143
Armstrong				5,736	4	5,776	12,083	8	12,168
Beaver				3,913	1	3,916	7,336	2	7,346
Butler				2,336	5	2,346	6,156	2	6,178
Crawford				8,525	22	8,605	12,462	10	12,514
Green				5,112	39	5,414	10,940	2	11,006
Lancaster				3,215	5	3,221	8,231	3	8,277
Mercer				10,162		10,188	11,270		11,284
Snyder				1,124		1,130	3,051		3,061
Tioga				230		230	827		827
Warren				1,449	2	1,461	3,710	18	3,758
Erie							2,068	6	2,117
CAMBERIA							6,201		6,214
INDIANA							840		855
CLEARFIELD							161		161
JEFFERSON							1,687		1,687
FOGA							28		29
POTTER							141	1	142
McKEAN									
TOTALS	424,099	3,731	434,373	586,495	1,706	602,355	786,803	795	810,091

NOTE—see note in page 264. Counties formed since 1790 in *italics*—since 1800, in small capitals.

* For note see the head of next page.

* This comparative view has caused much more labor than we apprehended, arising, in part, from the irregularity of the several official lists in respect to districts. The census of 1790, gives us the city and suburbs of Philadelphia, in the aggregate—the enumerations of 1800 and 1810 make an absolute distinction between the city and the suburbs, the latter of which is included in the county aggregate. Therefore the above statement gives the population of the city and suburbs in 1790, and the remainder of the county in that year—but for 1800 and 1810 shows the city and the county separate and distinct; the suburbs of Philadelphia contain the greater part of the population of the county. When we give a list of the population of the chief cities and towns of the United States this matter shall be fully explained.

Twelfth Congress.

IN SENATE.

December 9.—Mr. Giles, from the committee to whom was referred certain parts of the president's message, reported four bills, viz. a bill completing the existing military establishment; a bill to raise for a limited time, an additional military force; a bill providing for the purchase of certain munitions of war; and a bill for the establishment of a quarter-master's department; which were severally read a first time and passed to a second reading.

December 10.—The bill for completing the existing military establishment; the bill to raise for a limited time an additional military force; the bill appropriating a sum of money for procuring munitions of war; and the bill for the establishment of a quarter-master's department, were read a second time, and on motion of Mr. Giles, were made the order of the day for Friday next.

Mr. Bayard, from the committee of conference on the apportionment bill, submitted the following REPORT.—That the committee had held a conference with the managers appointed in behalf of the house of representatives, and that the joint committee of the two houses, upon the close of the conference, finally separated without coming to any agreement; That the committee heard nothing on the conference sufficient to induce them to depart from the amendments made by the senate to the bill from the house of representatives: they therefore recommended it to the senate to adhere to the said amendments.

December 11.—The senate then resumed the consideration of the report of the managers of the conference on the subject of the bill entitled "an act for the apportionment of representatives among the several states according to the third enumeration," and it was determined, on motion of Mr. Bayard, that the senate adhere to their amendments to said bill—yeas 18—nays 16.

Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Bradley, Cutts, Dana, German, Gilman, Goodrich, Gregg, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, Leib, Lloyd, Reed, Robinson, Smith of Md. Smith of N. Y. and Varnum.—18.

Nays.—Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Brent, Campbell of Ohio, Campbell of Tenn. Condit, Crawford, Franklin, Gaillard, Giles, Lambert, Pope, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Worthington.—16.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Dec. 6.—Mr. Lewis presented a petition of the trustees of the Georgetown Lancastrian Society, in the district of Columbia, praying an act of incorporation; which was referred to the district committee.

Mr. Smilie presented a memorial from the Union Canal Company of Pennsylvania, praying the aid of the general government in accomplishing the works in which they are engaged; which was read and referred to a select committee.

Foreign Relations.—The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Macon in the chair, on the report of the committee of foreign relations, made some days ago.

The report having been read—

Mr. Porter said that the house were probably expecting from the committee on foreign relations some explanation of their views in reporting the resolutions now under consideration, in addition to the general exposition of them contained in the report itself. The committee themselves felt that such explanations were due, inasmuch as they had only reported in part, and had intimated their intention to follow up those resolutions, should they be adopted, by the recommendation of ulterior measures.

The committee, Mr. P. said, after examining the various documents accompanying the president's message were satisfied, as he presumed every member of the house was, that all hopes of accommodation must be abandoned. When they looked at the correspondence between the two governments; when they observed the miserable shifts and evasions (for they were entitled to no better appellation) to which Great Britain resorted to excuse the violations of our maritime rights, it was impossible not to perceive that her conduct towards us was not regulated even by her own sense of justice, but solely by a regard to the probable extent of our forbearance. The last six years have been marked by a series of progressive encroachments on our rights; and the principles by which she publicly upheld her aggressions, were as mutable as her conduct. We had seen her one year advancing doctrines which the year before she had repudiated. We had seen her one day capturing our vessels under pretences, which on the preceding day she would have been ashamed or afraid to avow. Indeed, said Mr. P. she seems to have been constantly and carefully feeling our pulse, to ascertain what portions we would bear; and if we go on submitting to one indignity after another, it will not be long before we shall see British subjects, not only taking our property in our harbours, but trampling on our persons in the streets of our cities.

Having become convinced that all hopes, from further negotiation were idle, the committee, Mr. P. said, were led to the consideration of another question which was—whether the maritime rights which Great Britain is violating were such as we ought to support at the hazard and expense of a war? And he believed he was correct in stating that the committee was unanimously of the opinion that they were. The committee thought that the orders in council so far they go to interrupt our direct trade, that is, the carrying the productions of this country to a market in the ports of friendly nations, and returning with the proceeds of them—ought to be resisted by war. How far we ought to go in support of what is commonly called the carrying trade, although the question was agitated in the committee, no definitive opinion was expressed.—It was not deemed necessary, at this time, to express such an opinion, inasmuch as the injury we sustain by the inhibition of this trade is merged in the greater one to our direct trade.

The orders in council, Mr. P. said, of which there seemed now to be no prospect of a speedy re-

peal, certainly none during the continuance of the present war, authorising the capture of our vessels bound to and from ports where British commerce is not favourably received; and as that nation is at war with most of the civilized world, the effect was (as he understood) from those who had much better information on the subject than he could pretend to, to cut up, at once, about three-fourths of our best and most profitable commerce. It was impossible that the mercantile or agricultural interests of the United States, which on the question of a right to the *direct trade* could never be separated, could submit to such impositions. It was his opinion that going upon the ground of a mere pecuniary calculation, a calculation of profit and loss, it would be for our interest to go to war to remove the orders in council, rather than to submit to them, even during the term of their probable continuance.

But there was another point of view in which the subject presented itself to the committee, and that was as regarded the character of the country. We were a young nation, and he hoped we cherished a little pride and spirit, as well as a great deal of justice and moderation. Our situation was not unlike that of a young man just entering into life, and who, if he tamely submitted to cool, deliberate, intentional indignity, might safely calculate to be kicked and cuffed for the whole of the remainder of his life: or, if he should afterwards undertake to retrieve his character, must do it at ten times the expense which it would have cost him at first to support it. We should clearly understand and define those rights which as a nation we ought to support, and we should support them at every hazard. If there be any such thing as rights between nations, surely the people of the *United States*, occupying the half of a continent, have a right to navigate the seas, without being molested by the inhabitants of the little island of Great Britain.

It was under these views of the subject that the committee did not hesitate to give it as their opinion, that we ought to go to war in opposition to the orders in council. But as to the extent of the war and the time when it should be commenced, there would of course become diversity of sentiment in the house, as there was, at first, in the committee.

That we can contend with Great Britain openly and even-handed on the element where she injures us, it would be folly to pretend. Were it even in our power to build a navy which should be able to cope with hers, no man who has any regard for the happiness of the people of this country, would venture to advise such a measure. All the fame and glory which the British navy has acquired at sea, have been dearly paid for in the sufferings and miseries of that ill-fated people at home—sufferings occasioned in a great measure by the expense of that stupendous establishment. But without such a navy, the United States could make a serious impression upon Great Britain, even at sea. We could have, within six months after a declaration of war, hundreds of *privateers* in every part of the ocean. We could harass, if not destroy, the vast and profitable commerce which she is constantly carrying on to every part of this continent. We could destroy her fisheries to the north; we could depredate upon her commerce to the West India Islands which is passing by our doors; we could annoy her trade along the coast of South America; we could even carry the war to her own shores in Europe. But, Mr. P. said, there was another point where we could attack her; and where she would feel our power still more sensibly. We could deprive her of her extensive provinces lying

along our borders to the north. These provinces were not only immensely valuable in themselves, but almost indispensable to the existence of Great Britain, cut off as she now is in a great measure from the north of Europe. He had been credibly informed that the exports from Quebec alone amounted during the last year, to near six millions of dollars, and most of these too in articles of the first necessity—in ship timber and in provisions for the support of her fleets and armies. By carrying on such a war as he had described, at the public expense, on land, and by individual enterprise at sea, we should be able in a short time, to remunerate ourselves tenfold for all the spoiliations she had committed on our commerce.

It was with a view to make preparations for such a war, that the committee had offered the resolutions on the table. Whether the means recommended were adequate to the object, or whether they were best adapted to the end, it would be for the house, when they came to discuss them separately, to determine. For himself, Mr. P. said, and he presumed such were the feelings of all the members of the committee, he should have no objections to any modifications of them which might be agreeable to the house, so that the great object was still retained. If these resolutions, or any other similar to them in object, should pass; it was then the intention of the committee, as soon as the forces contemplated to be raised should be in any tolerable state of preparation, to recommend the employment of them for the purpose for which they shall have been raised, unless Great Britain shall, in the mean time, have done us justice. In short, it was the determination of the committee to recommend open and decided war—a war as vigorous and effective as the resources of the country, and the relative situation of ourselves and our enemy would enable us to prosecute.

The committee, Mr. P. said, have not recommended this course of measures without a full sense of the high responsibility which they have taken upon themselves. They are aware that war, even in its best and fairest form, is an evil deeply to be deprecated: But it is sometimes, and on few occasions perhaps more than on this, a necessary evil. For myself, I confess I have approached the subject not only with diffidence but with awe: But I will never shrink from my duty because it is arduous or unpleasant, and I can most religiously declare that I never acted under stronger or clearer convictions of duty than I do now in recommending these preparatory measures: or, than I shall ultimately in recommending war, in case Great Britain shall not have rescinded her orders in council, and made some satisfactory arrangements in respect to the impressment of our seamen. If there should be any gentlemen in the house who were not satisfied that we ought to go to war for our maritime rights, Mr. P. earnestly entreated that they would not vote for the resolutions. Do not, said he, let us raise armies, unless we intend to employ them. If we do not mean to support the rights and honor of the country, let us not drain it of its resources.

Mr. P. said he was aware that there were many gentlemen in the house who were dissatisfied that the committee had not gone further and recommended an immediate declaration of war, or the adoption of some measures which would have instantly precipitated us into it. But he confessed such was not his opinion. He had no idea of plunging ourselves headlong into a war with a powerful nation, or even a respectable province, when we had not three regiments of men to spare for that service. He hoped that we should not be influenced

by the howling of newspapers, nor by a fear that the spirit of the twelfth congress would be questioned, to abandon the plainest dictates of common sense and common discretion. He was sensible that there were many good men out of congress as well as many of his best friends in it, whose appetites were prepared for a war feast. He was not surprised at it for he knew the provocatives had been sufficiently great. But he hoped they would not insist on calling in the guests, at least until the table should have been spread. When this was done, he pledged himself in behalf of the committee of foreign relations that the gentleman should not be disappointed of the entertainment for the want of bidding; and he believed he might also pledge himself for many of the members of the committee, that they would not be among the last to partake personally, not only in the pleasures, if any there should be, but in all the dangers of the revelry.

Mr. P. said that this was the time and occasion on which, above all others, within his experience, we should act in concert. If the ultimate object of the great body of this house and of this nation was the same, and so far as he had been able to ascertain the sentiments of both, it was—there would be no difficulty in attaining it. But we must yield something to the opinions and feelings of each other. Instead of indulging in party reflections and recriminations in this house, he hoped that the whole of the house and of the union would form but one party, and consider a foreign nation as the other.

Mr. P. said he had risen merely for the purpose of explaining to the house the opinions and views of the committee in relation to the resolutions now to be discussed, and he should be satisfied if he had been so fortunate as to succeed.

The question was taken on the first resolution for filling the ranks of the present army &c. and carried.

The second resolution for raising ten thousand regulars being under consideration.

Motions were made to strike out "ten" and insert *fifteen and thirty*. Mr. Alston wished to leave it discretionary with the president, not exceeding \$50,000—at length the word "ten" being stricken out, on the suggestion of Mr. D. R. Williams, the motions to fill the blank created by striking out "10,000," were withdrawn; and

The resolution, thus varied, was agreed to.

The 3d, 4th, and 5th resolutions, authorizing volunteers, militia, and equipment of our little navy, were agreed to by the committee of the whole.

The sixth resolution, to permit our merchant vessels to arm, in self-defence, against all unlawful proceedings against them, being under consideration—

Mr. McKee spoke against it, conceiving it at variance with the system comprised in the other resolutions. He had no idea now of merely *revising*; if attacked, he would retaliate.

Mr. Smilie supported the resolution. If we were not now in war, he said verily believed we soon should be.

Mr. Wright took the same ground with Mr. McKee, and moved to amend the resolution by adding thereto words similar to the following: "And attacked by any vessel contrary to the law of nations, to capture and bring them in for adjudication."

Mr. Porter explained. The proposed amendment would make the resolution an act of war, which it was not the intention of the committee to declare in this report, or to commence until they had prepared for it.

Mr. Wright's motion was lost.

Mr. McKee said the parties had joined issue, the pleadings were made up; the case was now to be decided by battle and not by jury. He therefore desired to retain the sinews of our strength, and moved an amendment contemplating *AN EMBARGO* for ninety days on vessels in our ports, &c.

The motion was declared to be out of order.

The sixth resolution was then agreed to.

The committee rose and reported their agreement to the resolution.

The house took up the report.

The question was put on the first resolution—

Mr. Randolph, wished time, moved that the report lie on the table. Motion lost 65 to 50.

The question was then taken on the first resolution in the following words:

"Resolved, That the military establishment, as authorized by the existing laws, ought to be immediately completed by filling up the ranks and prolonging the enlistment of the troops; and that to encourage enlistments, a bounty in lands ought to be given in addition to the pay and bounty now allowed by law."

The following are the yeas and nays on the question:—

YEAS.—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer, Avery, Bacon, Baker, Bard, Bartlett, Bassett, Bibb, Blackledge, Blecker, Blount, Boyd, Breckenridge, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Cheves, Chittenden, Clopton, Cooke, Condit, Crawford, Davis, Dawson, Desha, Earle, Ely, Emott, Findley, Fisk, Fitch, Franklin, Gholson, Gold, Goldsborough, Goodwyn, Gray, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hawes, Huffy, Hyneman, Johnson, Kent, Key, King, Lacock, Lefever, Lewis, Little, Livingston, Lowndes, Lyle, Mason, Maxwell, Moore, M'Bryde, M'Coy, McKee, M'Kim, Metcalf, Minor, Mitchell, Morgan, Mosely, Nelson, Newbold, Newton, Ormsby, Paulding, Pearson, Pickens, Piper, Picken, Pleasants, Pond, Porter, Quincy, Reed, Ridgely, Ringgold, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Sage, Sammons, Seaver, Seybert, Shaw, Smilie, G. Smith, J. Smith, Stewart, Stow, Strong, Sullivan, Taggart, Tallmage, Tallman, Talliaferro, Tracy, Truitt, Turner, Van Cortlandt, White, Whitehill, Williams, Wiggery, Wilson, Winn, Wright—117.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bigelow, Brigham, Champion, Davenport, Jackson, Law, Potter, Randolph, Stanford, Sturges, Wheaton—11.

Mr. Goldsborough, after expressing his readiness, should war be once determined and declared by the administration, to go all lengths to support it, but wishing further time for reflection on so important a subject, made a motion to adjourn which was carried. And the house adjourned.

December 7.—Mr. Pleasants presented a remonstrance and petition of sundry inhabitants of St. Louis, in Louisiana territory, praying that no alteration may be made in their present form of government.—Referred.

Mr. Rhea presented a petition of a directly opposite tenor to the above which was referred in the same manner.

Mr. Condit presented a petition of sundry inhabitants of Sussex county, New Jersey, praying the aid and patronage of congress in the culture of hemp.—Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

The house adjourned at an early hour, this being the day on which the several committees generally assemble.

December 9.—Several petitions were presented, and resolutions adopted of instructions to the committee, on the subject of post offices and post roads.

The house resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of foreign relations.

The question being on the agreement to the second resolution, authorising the raising an additional regular force.

Mr. Grundy, as a member of the committee, stated his impression that this was the vital part of the report; and although he had no desire to prolong debate, invited those who were opposed to the report now to come forward and state their objections to it.

Mr. Randolph took the floor, in order, as he said, to call up some member of the committee in support of the report, as it lay with them to state the specific object of the force proposed to be raised. Until this explanation should be made, he said it could not be expected that those opposed to the report could combat it otherwise than on the disadvantage ground.

Mr. Grundy then explained at some length his views of the subject. He considered the passage of this resolution as passing the Rubicon, as pledging those who supported it to a war against Great Britain. He called upon all those who had a different object in view to vote against the resolution; for after that was passed it would be too late to retreat.

Mr. Widgery next spoke in favor of the report.

Mr. Cheeves followed next in debate, and advocated the report at some length.

Mr. Randolph commenced some observations in reply, and Mr. Grundy rose to explain. Before Mr. Randolph resumed his speech.

A motion to adjourn was made by Mr. Grundy, with a view, as it was understood, of giving the opponents of the report time to prepare fully to rebut what had been to-day advanced by its supporters.—And the house adjourned.

December 10.—Mr. Mitchell from the committee appointed on that part of the president's message which relates to the Spanish American colonies, made the following Report:—

The committee to whom was referred so much of the president's message, as relates to the Spanish American colonies, have, in obedience to the order of the house, deliberately considered the subjects before them, and directed a report, in part, to be submitted to the consideration of the house, in the form of a public declaration, as follows:

Whereas several of the American Spanish provinces, have represented to the United States that it has been found expedient for them to associate and form federal governments upon the elective and representative plan, and to declare themselves free and independent.—Therefore be it

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, that they behold with friendly interest, the establishment of independent sovereignties, by the Spanish provinces in America, consequent upon the actual state of the monarchy to which they belonged; that as neighbors, and inhabitants of the same hemisphere, the United States feel great solicitude for their welfare; and that when those provinces shall have attained the condition of nations by the just exercise of their rights, the senate and house of representatives will unite with the executive in establishing with them, as sovereign and independent states, such amicable relations and commercial intercourse, as may require their legislative authority.

*House of Representatives,
10th December, 1811.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Dec. 5, 1811.

Sir—In behalf of the committee appointed to consider so much of the president's message of the 5th November, as relates to the Spanish American provinces, I beg leave to inquire whether it is known to our government, that any of those provinces have declared themselves independent, or that material changes have taken place in their political relations. It is not expected, however, that my request will be understood to extend to those communications which, in the opinion of the executive, it would be improper to disclose.

Be pleased, sir, to accept the assurances of my high consideration and respect.

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL.

Honorable James Monroe.

Washington, Department of State, Dec. 9th, 1811.

Sir—I have the honor to transmit to you, in compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 5th instant, a copy of the declaration of independence made by the provinces of Venezuela. This act was communicated to this government, by order of the congress, composed of deputies from those provinces, assembled at Caracas. It is not ascertained that any other of the Spanish provinces have, as yet, entered into similar declarations: but it is known that most, if not all of them on the continent, are in a revolutionary state. The progress made in that direction by some of them will best appear in the documents which have already been communicated to you.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant, JAMES MONROE.

The honorable Samuel L. Mitchell, &c. &c. &c.

Which was read and referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

The house resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of foreign relations.

The 2d resolution of the report was still before the house.

Mr. Randolph spoke for about two hours and a half.

Mr. Johnson proceeded in reply, but had not gone far before he sat down, to afford Mr. R. an opportunity to explain, after which an adjournment was moved and carried.

December 11.—Mr. Dawson reported a bill to amend the act providing for persons disabled by known wounds received in the revolutionary war: which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Newton reported a bill to authorise the re-funding of the duties paid on the importation of certain copper articles—Twice read and committed.

Mr. Randolph from the committee of conference on the subject of the census bill, submitted the following

REPORT.—That the committee had held a conference with the managers appointed on the part of the senate. That the following propositions were submitted by the committee to the managers of the senate—

To fix the ratio at 34,000
at 33,000
at 40,000

All which being promptly rejected by the committee of the senate, your committee as a last effort at accommodation, proposed 36,000 as the medium, between the two numbers adopted by the two houses respectively: which was also rejected, as the others had been, without any discussion whatever on the part of the managers of the senate. No proposition being submitted, on the other side, to

your committee, the conference was broken up, and the joint committee of the two houses finally separated without coming to any agreement.

The house resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of foreign relations.

Mr. Johnson spoke at considerable length in support of the report. He was followed by Mr. Wright at great length on the same side.

Mr. Calhoun, after stating his desire to give his support to the report of the committee of which he was a member, moved an adjournment on account of the lateness of the hour; which was carried.

(For Thursday's proceedings, see last page.)

FROM THE AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

Philadelphia Society

FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE.

November 12, 1811.

ORDERED, That the following communication be published in such newspapers as are best calculated to forward its circulation; and it is hoped the editors of such papers will assist the society in their views; as well for the purpose of giving, as inviting information on a subject peculiarly interesting at this time;—when efforts, highly laudable and useful, are making to encrease and ameliorate our flocks of sheep, as well as other domestic animals, throughout our country. Extract from the minutes.

JAMES MEASE, Sec'y.

BELMONT, Oct. 7, 1811.

Dear Sir—My friend, Dr. Rush, having been so obliging as to communicate to me a letter (to him) from Dr. David Petrikin, of Danville, in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, containing some information apparently important, on a subject which, in this country, is most lamentably neglected—to wit—the diseases of domestic animals. I extract a part of that letter (dated 1st Sept. 1811) for the information of the society. Any thing relative to veterinary subjects is desirable, in our present dearth of information, but this seems peculiarly worthy of attention—though I have before observed very strong facts proving the similarity of diseases in horses, cattle, and other animals, with those afflicting the human species; originating in like, or the same cause, and requiring similar treatment.—Whether the symptoms or exact description of the maladies existing at the same time, and in the same place, both in men, and the brute creation are alike, I will not determine. But I have repeatedly observed diseases appearing to me to originate in the same causes, and existing at the same time, in the same place, in our domestic animals and the human species. No doubt this has been observed by others more competent to turn the circumstance to useful account. And it is very desirable that those qualified in such subjects should promulgate both facts and opinions. Dr. Petrikin has set a laudable example to professional characters, who cannot employ their anatomical and medical talents to more advantage, than by exerting them in enquiries of this nature. Some of the most respectable men of their profession in Europe have deemed the subject honorable to them; and have devoted their acquirements in the medical art, as well as all branches of knowledge connected with it, to the great benefit of their country, by developing the causes and cures of diseases in domestic animals; whereof a most valuable part of the property of all countries consists.—Your very obedient servant, RICH'D. PETERS.

Dr. James Mease, Secretary of the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture.

EXTRACT.

"The whooping cough has been the prevalent disease in this neighborhood, since the first of June. It has been very mild, and required medical aid only in a few cases; and in those a free use of the lancet was all that was necessary. There have been a few cases of Typhus, within two or three weeks past, on the high hills, about five miles from this place. Blisters, bark, wine, &c. were successful. The persons attacked were under 20 years of age. An inflammatory disorder has appeared among the horses in the neighborhood of these cases; which is generally mortal, principally from their being generally wrong treated. On the first appearance of the whooping cough amongst the human species, an inflammatory sore throat was epidemic amongst the horses throughout this country: attended with loss of appetite, fever, inflammation of the tonsils, supuration and a very severe cough. I found that bleeding and purging was the remedy indicated in the beginning of the disease, or at any time before the supuration of the tumors. But after supuration, Peruvian bark, steel, asafetida and tar, were useful—and bleeding, &c. injurious. This disease has been generally called the throat distemper.

"I never was more forcibly struck with the similarity of the diseases of the human and brute creation, than last winter; of which the following is a history, from my note book."

"January 12, visited six patients. Disease, Pneumonia—pulse tense and quick;—remedies—bleeding, cathartics, and blisters to breast;—Called in a visit to Mr. W. B. Montgomery. Several of his sheep have died of disease. Upon dissection I find considerable inflammation of the membrane lining the thorax; and effusion of water around the lungs; in one of them the lungs do not appear to be inflamed; in several others the lungs are inflamed; and upon cutting into the substance of the lungs, the cells appear full of a frothy liquid. The rest of the body appears healthy; as also the brain. Examined several alive;—symptoms—cough, the falling of both ears backwards, vertigo; so that in attempting to walk they stagger. Prescribed bleeding and purges of molasses and yeast. January 16th, called to see Mr. Montgomery's sheep. Several had recovered that had been bled and purged the first day of the disease.

"The similarity of the diseases is evident; and Mr. Montgomery asserts, that bleeding alone saved one or two valuable half blooded merino sheep in this disease. The blood was taken by opening a vein near the articulation of the lower jaw. Mr. M. had at that time about three hundred sheep; of which he lost about thirty of this inflammatory disease; and chiefly the fattest of the flock."

I copy no more of the letter; because it concludes with an apology to Dr. Rush, for the trouble given to him by the writer. The society have had the most satisfactory proof, in the excellent lecture delivered by Dr. Rush, and printed in our first volume, that he requires no apology; but takes an interest in all such communications of information.—I mention, with not the most distant idea of reproach, but with serious and sincere regret, that until this communication, we have no instance of the good effect produced on medical men by the important example set in that lecture. So that our domestic animals are either, from necessity, placed in the hands of indolent and fraudulent quacks, and low pretenders to veterinary knowledge, or abandoned to their fate. The latter is, in most cases, the safest alternative.

R. PETERS.

The Chronicle.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 15, 1811.

Arrived at this place on the 28th ult. Mr. Rosevelt's steam boat, New Orleans—we are informed she is intended as a packet boat, between Natchez and New Orleans. Her burden is four hundred and five tons, and can accommodate from sixty to eighty cabin and steerage passengers, in a style not inferior to any packet in the union. She arrived at this place in sixty-four hours sailing from Pittsburg.—Frequent experiments of her performance have been made against the current, since her arrival, in the presence of a number of respectable gentlemen, who have ascertained with certainty she runs thirteen miles in two hours and one half.

ST. FRANCISVILLE, (W. F.) Nov. 7.

I have been informed from a source which is respectable, that two hundred Americans have crossed the Sabine near Nachitoches, and are marching against Nacagdoches, a garrison town of the province of Texas, now occupied by Spanish troops. It will be remembered by my readers, that about twelve months ago, there was some severe fighting between the Creoles of Texas and the Spanish troops, when the latter succeeded in crushing what they were pleased to call rebellion. As far as I can now learn, a Creole officer named Manchac, in the patriotic cause, came to Nachitoches lately to recruit for the republican service, and succeeded in getting two hundred of the finest riflemen of our country, who have marched in high spirits, flushed with the love of liberty, and panting for glory.—*Times*.

Baltimore, December 14, 1811.

THE FINE ARTS.—Sixty-five small paintings [Landscapes] by GUV, were disposed of a few days since in this city, at a very short notice, for \$1600. It is thought that the artist might have received nearly double the amount of them, had he not been disposed to make a compliment to his patrons in Baltimore, by putting them up on such moderate terms.

The bill for appropriating 5000 dollars a year for three years, for completing the Baltimore Hospital, has passed the house of delegates of this state, and been sent to the senate.

The house of delegates, have also *unanimously* passed a bill to appropriate some portion of the rich funds of the state to the relief and comfort of the "surviving officers and soldiers of the Maryland line." When it becomes a law, we will with pleasure record it.

WILLIAM PINKNEY, Esq. of Maryland, our late minister to Great Britain, has been appointed by the President of the United States, with the consent of the senate, *Attorney-General of the United States*, vice Mr. Rodney resigned.

The following is the amount and species of military force proposed to be raised by the bill reported in the senate by Mr. Giles, chairman of the committee raised in that body on our foreign relations:

Infantry	20,000
Artillery	1,618
Light Artillery	1,156
Cavalry	1,182
General Staff	21
Hospital	50

23,001

The legislature of Pennsylvania met at Lancaster on Tuesday the 3d instant. The senate unanimously re-elected PRESLEY CARR LANE, esq. of Fayette county, their speaker. JOHN TOD, esq. of Bedford county, was unanimously elected speaker of the house of representatives.

George William Smith, esq. was elected governor of the state of Virginia, by a joint ballot of both houses of the legislature.—For G. W. Smith, esq. 100.—James Barbour, esq. 97.—Majority 3.

The legislature of Ohio met on the 2d inst. Thomas Kirker, was chosen speaker of the senate, and Matthias Cowin, speaker of the house of representatives.

The legislature of Tennessee have incorporated a state bank, with a capital of 400,000 dollars.

INDIANS.—We have received information from a highly respectable source, that the men engaged in cutting a road from the Tennessee river to Mobile, have been attacked by a party of Southern Indians, (said to be Cherokees) 17 of them killed, and the balance compelled to fly.—*Reporter*.

The British king's malady has been pronounced incurable. On the meeting of parliament (January 7, 1812) it is supposed that the restrictions on the regency will be taken off, and a new ministry of the "whig party" come into power, Wellesley, only, to be retained.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, December 12.—After reading a petition from certain inhabitants in New York, praying the liberty to import coal from Great Britain. (we presume as ballast,) and another petition from certain manufacturers of the said city, praying for liberty to import brass wire.

The speaker laid before the house a petition from the legislative council of the Mississippi Territory praying to be admitted as a state in the Union—which was laid on the table.

The house then resumed the unfinished business of the preceding day—the speakers were Messrs. Calhoun, Smilie, Key, Dana, Troup and Mason; with some explanatory remarks from Messrs. Randolph, Grundy and Potter. The house adjourned at 3 o'clock.

¶ We intend to publish a few of the speeches on the report of the committee of foreign relations—the general spirit of the members, republicans and federalists, appears friendly to *positive and energetic* measures; and we cannot hesitate to believe they will be adopted.

NOTE FROM THE EDITOR.—Many interesting articles in manuscript are postponed. During the ensuing week the first four numbers of the Register will be forwarded to such of our subscribers as have not received them, the *second edition* being finished.

¶ The editor has the pleasure to inform the friends of the REGISTER that he is now in possession of a complete and *official* copy of the proceedings of the congress of 1765, in the hand writing of John Cotton, esq. clerk to that illustrious assembly; perhaps, and probably, the only perfect account of their transactions now extant. Though in these proceedings we see nothing calculated to excite surprise, there is much to admire; and as an antiquity, immediately connected with a history of the struggles of our country for freedom, it is inestimably valuable. The whole, every line and word, shall be speedily published in an extra number of this paper. If any are anxious to see the venerable manuscript they may gratify themselves by calling at the office.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

Vol. I.]

SUPPLEMENTARY TO No. 15.

"——— I wish no other herald,
"No other speaker of my living actions,
"To keep mine honor from corruption
"But such an honest chronicler."

Shakspeare—HENRY VIII.

Printed and published by H. NILES, Water-street, near the Merchants' Coffee-House, at \$5 per annum.

Public Documents.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 258.)

Mr. Erving to his excellency M. D. Rosenkrantz,
first minister of state and chief of the department
of foreign affairs, &c. &c.

Copenhagen, June 30th, 1811.

The undersigned, special minister of the United States of America, has received the note which his excellency M. de Rosenkrantz, first minister of state, and chief of the department of foreign affairs, was pleased to address to him on the 26th instant, in reply to the representations made by the undersigned on the 6th and 7th instant, respecting the reclamations with which he is charged; he shall immediately transmit his excellency's said note to the government of the United States, and is persuaded that the president will receive with great satisfaction the reciprocation which his majesty has therein offered, of the friendly sentiments which the undersigned was ordered to express. The dispositions, and the just and liberal views of his majesty with regard to the neutral commerce of the United States as declared in his excellency's note, since they leave not the least doubt but that his majesty has been wholly unaware of the great injuries which that commerce has lately sustained within his dominions, afford to the undersigned the happy presage of a favorable termination to the business with which he is entrusted, and a sure pledge that the harmony which has hitherto always subsisted between the two governments will still be maintained in its full extent and perfection. Thus assured of meeting on the part of his majesty's government with no dispositions but those which are of the most just and friendly character, it is with more than ordinary pleasure that the undersigned proceeds in the performance of his duty.

His excellency the minister of state, after shewing the causes which have occasioned the capture of so many vessels under the American flag, observes, that in all cases where the supreme tribunal of admiralty has found that the papers on board such vessels proved their American character, and where their neutrality has not been abused by any attempt to cover enemies' property under simulated papers, both vessels and cargoes have been released. Such is undoubtedly the impression on the mind of his majesty, who has been convinced that the enquiries pointed out by his instructions have been conducted with all the impartiality by which those instructions were dictated: but it can be shewn in a multiplicity of cases that the high court has entered into matter entirely irrelevant to the object of the instructions, that it has given weight to evidence entirely inadmissible, and has resorted to pretexts for condemnation entirely insufficient; it shall be shewn to his majesty that thus contrary to his royal intention a great mass of American property has been unjustly condemned in the high court, whether by a

misconstruction or misapplication of his majesty's regulations, the undersigned will not undertake to say. Perhaps it may be important to enquire, since, be the source of this evil what it may, to the royal sense of justice only the injured now have to look, and they look with confidence for redress.— The details upon this subject will be voluminous.— The undersigned will here point only to one, and that a recent decision, (being the first which presents itself) by way of exemplification.

In the case of the American ship "Swift," Champlin

In the high court, on the 11th of March, 1811, this ship was condemned on an allegation that captain Champlin had thrown some papers overboard; which allegation had no better or other support than the oaths of seven of the privateersmen who captured her.

It is to be observed on this sentence:

First, as to the alleged fact. The royal instructions of March 1810, after stating what shall be deemed causes of condemnation, in the 12th section, states what shall be cause of suspicion and subject vessels to further examination; and in the article E. specifies the throwing overboard or destroying papers. This throwing overboard of papers then constitutes ground of suspicion only, and authorises further examination with a view to ascertain whether that fact can implicate the neutral character of the vessel. Now in the course of the further examination on this trial, the neutrality of the ship, and the fairness of her voyage were fully established: The alleged circumstance with respect to her papers therefore remained naked and unsupported by any sort of ground or pretext for condemnation, and yet she was condemned!

Secondly as to the evidence. The American master objected that it was contrary to all the principles of justice and law to admit the evidence of privateersmen who were parties interested in his condemnation; but the court decided that they were not interested, and that their evidence must be admitted! and that the evidence of the crew of the American ship should not be admitted to rebut it! The American master then went on to shew that the witnesses were interested and produced a contract made between them and the owners of the privateer (the authenticity of which was acknowledged) by which it appeared that the equipage of the privateer were to receive half of the next prize which they might take; still the court determined that they were not interested in the condemnation of this ship, and that their evidence should be admitted! The American master then went on to prove that it was impossible they should have sworn truly; they had declared that the papers thrown overboard were of the size of about six inches square, and had been passed through a certain opening in the after part of the ship. The American master proved by the examination and declaration of two Danish masters, that the privateersmen

could not have seen them dropped into the water, as they had stated; and further, that the hole pointed out was not large enough for them so to have passed through. But neither did these proofs produce any effect in favor of the American—he was pre-destined to condemnation: the court had no disposition to reject the evidence of the privateersmen, though the same privateersmen had produced two other men to swear that they had seen this same ship "Swift" at Liverpool, and captain Champlin proved, that one day after the day in which this evidence stated that he was at Liverpool, he spoke to his majesty's gun brig the "Sea Gull."

The undersigned trusts that any comment whatever upon such a sentence would be entirely superfluous; a sentence in direct violation of his majesty's instructions. He will only add, that the property thus condemned is valued at 100,000 Spanish dollars!!

The explanation which the minister of state gives as to the objection made by the tribunals of French certificates of origin, and the orders which his majesty has now been pleased to issue on that subject though applying only to the two cases, viz. "Nimrod" and "Richmond," named in the lists transmitted to his excellency on the 6th instant, and both lately acquitted—cannot fail of being satisfactory; but observing therein that the notification made by the French government was not till the 22d of September, the undersigned cannot refrain from again adverting to the conduct of the high court, which in a sentence given on the 22d of December, in the case of the "Agent, Row," justified the capture of that ship in the month of June, upon the ground that she had with her papers a French certificate of origin! and upon that same ground, and upon that only, decreed that a sum of five hundred rix dollars should be paid to the captors!—precisely the same decision was given about the same time in the case of the "Julian, Abbott."

In the order which his majesty has now issued with respect to the eleven cases pending in the high court, and as specified in the minister of state's note, the undersigned recognizes the determination of his majesty to ensure justice to the American claims; and he has the honor to assure his excellency the minister, that the president will receive, with peculiar satisfaction, the declaration of his majesty accompanying this act, and charging the undersigned to communicate to his government his majesty's invariable disposition to cultivate the good intelligence and friendly intercourse which ought always to subsist between the two countries.

When on every other point there is the pleasing prospect of a perfect accord, it is with regret that the undersigned feels the necessity imposed on him of differing in opinion with his excellency Mr. de Rosenkrantz on the subject of the convoy cases, and of contesting some of the doctrines which the minister has laid down as applicable to those cases.

His excellency has not thought proper to reply to the reasoning upon which the undersigned based his reclamation, which therefore remains in its entire force—nor has he produced any thing which can be deemed satisfactory in support of the principle assumed in the royal instruction to which that reasoning has been applied. The minister of state has produced in favor of the principle in question, the single argument, that he who puts himself under the protection of another, does thereby take side with his protector, and renounces the advantages which belong to the quality of friend as to him against whom he seeks protection.—In vain are the books examined to discover the source from which this ar-

gument is drawn: in vain are history and the records of diplomacy resorted to, for authority, or for any countenance given to the doctrine which it embraces; but these books and these records—have they lost their title to respect? have they become a dead letter? His majesty certainly does not assume to act on principles unknown to them; to originate a practice at once undefined in its limits and rigorous in its character beyond all precedent; in hostility also with the ancient doctrines of Denmark, and a stranger to all her maritime codes; so much as that it is not found even in the royal instructions issued on the 14th September 1807. His excellency the minister of state supposes an acquiescence in this new rule, upon the consideration that it is applied to Danish ships as well as strangers. Certainly the United States will never dispute the equity or propriety of any law emanating from his majesty's authority and applied to his own subjects; but it is equally certain that they found their rights upon the public law only, and cannot consent to place them at the disposition of any partial authority, or to limit them by the convenience of the belligerent powers. It is not readily conceived how Danish ships, or ships of the allies of Denmark, being subject to the capture of the enemy, can be found under his convoy. Vessels carrying such flags and so found, cannot but be enemy's property; but if, by whatever means, his majesty's subjects do put themselves under enemy's convoy, they are doubtless guilty of a high crime, and richly merit all the punishment which his laws inflict; but are the same rules to be applied to the property and to the citizens of a neutral and independent power?

Thus much the undersigned has found it his duty to say in addition to what has been before stated, and remains unanswered, respecting the principle assumed in the royal instruction of March, 1810; but he finds one part of the minister's note which, as he apprehends, goes much beyond that instruction, and which would preclude the neutral from any kind of justification for being found under enemy's convoy.

It were a gross dereliction of the interests of the United States, should the undersigned leave the least room for his excellency to suppose that the American government will accede to the fiction propounded by his excellency, viz. "that neutral vessels found under enemy's convoy have *ex facto* lost their original quality of neutrals." This idea was certainly more fully and distinctly expressed in conversation, and seeing that there are parts of his excellency's note which favor a different conclusion, he eagerly seizes the hope that it is not really intended to carry the doctrine to such an extent: yet as, in a matter of such importance, nothing should remain equivocal, the undersigned, desirous of laying it before the president in the most distinct manner, requests that he may be favored with an explanation as to whatever is susceptible of misconstruction.

His excellency pursuing the idea above cited, in mentioning the instructions which his majesty has now given to his tribunals to direct their examinations on American vessels found under enemy's convoy, says, "*que les preuves les plus evidentes seront requises pour prouver qu'un navire sous pavillon American ait ete sous convoi Anglois*."—Yet it is hoped that the words *ait ete* are not intended to be connected with what is above quoted, but rather that they are to be governed by the sense of the words "*s'etre mis sous la protection*" found in the same sentence: by the words "*la recherche et l'usage faites*" in the paragraph preceded by the word "*se fait proteger*," which will bear the same construction in the paragraph following, and finally

by the words in the article "D" clause 11, of the royal instructions of March 1810, construed "*using convoy*," which must be supposed to mean a voluntary use of convoy, and cannot intend vessels which have been forced into or have accidentally found themselves in convoy. For to condemn vessels under such unfortunate circumstances—is that the course of a power friendly to the neutral? This reflection so strengthens the above construction of the words used in the royal order of March 1810, as not to leave a possibility of supposing that his majesty intended that such innocent vessels should be affected by it.

The undersigned cannot conclude this note without expressing his full confidence that the friendly disposition professed by his majesty, will dispose him so to regulate the conduct of his tribunals upon the convoy cases, as to satisfy the just claims of the United States; or without assuring his excellency the minister of state, in reply to the last observations in his note, that the American government is also fully sensible to the value of the commercial and friendly relations which have always subsisted between the two countries.

GEORGE W. ERVING.

Copy of a letter from count Rosenkrantz to Mr. Erving, dated COPENHAGEN, 9th July, 1811.

The undersigned minister of foreign affairs, has seen with particular satisfaction, from the note of Mr. Erving, minister of the United States of America, under date of the 30th ult. that he was not disappointed in his expectation of finding that Mr. Erving would acknowledge the sentiments of justice and equity, which animate the king his master, as well as the desire of his majesty to maintain a good understanding with the government of the United States. But it is not without pain that the same minister of state sees that Mr. Erving remonstrates against the sentences already definitively pronounced. It is with the same sentiment that the undersigned finds himself charged by the orders of his sovereign to repeat to the minister of the United States, that his majesty cannot make any general change in the regulations of the ordinance for privateering, issued on the 28th March of last year, and in consequence none in the eleventh, which under the letter "d" declares that neutral vessels that make use of the convoy or of the protection of the vessels of war of Great Britain are to be considered as good prize, if the Danish privateers capture them under convoy. The undersigned must repeat, that the rule laid down by that article of the ordinance, will be followed by the prize courts whenever the proofs are clear, that the vessels under American flags as well as those of other nations are found in a convoy under the protection of the enemies of Denmark. He does not wish to repeat here what he had the honor of stating on the subject in his preceding note, but he begs Mr. Erving to be so good as to observe to his government, that none of the powers of Europe have called in question the justice of this principle.

Mr. Erving has observed, that notwithstanding the Danish courts have not been directed to consider the certificates of origin granted by the French consuls in the ports of America as false, until after the 24th of September of last year, there has nevertheless been imposed upon two vessels, acquitted by the supreme court of admiralty, a fine solely for having these certificates on board, as Mr. Erving has been informed. The undersigned, although he is not informed of these facts, will not call in question the assertion of the minister of the United States; and

he must consequently suppose that the suspicion of the legality of these certificates was excited by the public declaration which was before made on the part of the French government, that the consuls of France were not authorised to grant the certificates in question, and for that reason the courts have decided that the captors were justified in bringing in the vessels for examination.

(Signed) ROSENKRANTZ.

The honorable Mr. Erving.

[Attached to the last letter of Mr. Erving, are several lists of vessels taken and condemned, released or still under investigation, in the various northern ports of Europe for the two last years. The following statement exhibits the result of the tables:—]

It results from the foregoing lists,

That the number of vessels carried into the ports of Norway in the year 1809 was 36, of which only 6 have been finally condemned.—None pending. That the number of vessels carried into the ports of Norway in the year 1810 was 36, of which only 8 are pending in the high court of admiralty at Copenhagen, and of which there has not been one final condemnation.

That the number of vessels carried into the ports of Holstein, Sleswick and the Danish Islands in the year 1809 was 25, of which 7 were condemned and 18 acquitted.

That the number of vessels carried into the ports of Holstein, Sleswick and the Danish Islands in the year 1810 was 68, of which 19 have been finally condemned and 6 are yet pending.

That of 18 convoy cases, 8 have been condemned—they were desperate cases—10 are yet pending—some of them more favorably circumstanced than others.

The pending cases of the foregoing lists—are

Of the Norway list of 1810, eight, viz. Egerid, captain Law; Oscar, Cunningham; Revolution, Elbridge; Minerva, Baker; Pittsburg, Yardley; Maria Theresa, Phelps; Richmond, Jarvis; Amiable Matilda, Hague.

Papers sent to Paris, in the cases of "Lydia," Chevers, and "Reno, Skow."

Of the Danish list of 1810, six, viz. Nimrod, Smith; William and Jane, Bunker; Fair Trader, Craig; Minerva, Smyth, Mann, Washington, Almy; Ariel, Buder.

Of the convoy cases, ten, viz. Annawan, Donaldson; Hope, Rhea; Mary, Ropes; Hope, Meik; Rebecca, Meik; James, Gawn; Hesper, Cushing; Elizabeth, Campbell; Polly, Graves; Irish, Russell.

Legislature of South Carolina.

Message of his excellency the GOVERNOR, delivered to the Legislature of South Carolina, the 27th Nov. 1811.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

THE luminous, temperate and dignified exposition of the state of our foreign relations, so recently presented to the view of the nation, in the message of the president of the United States to congress, precludes the necessity of any attempt on my part, to communicate to you on this occasion, any information on that head; I shall offer, notwithstanding a few observations on a subject involving, as that does, our most important interests, and connected in some degree, with your legislative duties.

We have long witnessed the United States pursuing a course of policy entirely pacific, impartial

and conciliatory, and displaying in all their transactions with foreign powers, a degree of mildness and forbearance almost without example in the history of nations. Experience, however, shows, that such a policy has failed of producing the corresponding dispositions which might have been anticipated, and renders a farther adherence to it in some sort questionable, since during the same period, we have beheld the belligerent powers of Europe, (unrestrained by any regard to our neutrality, perhaps invited by our known love of peace) interdicted our lawful commerce with the ports of their enemies respectively, and seizing and condemning under their hostile orders and edicts, our unresisting merchantmen.

It appears at length, that France, yielding to considerations of justice or of interest, has determined to discontinue her depredations, and has opened her ports to commerce; while England continues and extends her captures and condemnations, refusing to do us that equal justice to which she stood pledged in such care; at the moment too of our disappointment in our most reasonable expectations, she advances a new pretension, requiring us to interfere with the municipal regulations in the ports of her enemy and to insist on the introduction of her products and manufactures under our flag; in short, she demands of us what we have neither the right or the power to do, as a condition of her ceasing to violate our neutral rights. In addition to this accumulation of wrong, she threatens farther restrictions on our commerce if we should not consent to abandon the only measure of resistance hitherto opposed to her injustice.

It may not be unimportant to remark what various modes of procrastination have been resorted to by the British government, for protracting the negotiations, and for deferring the final decision of the discussions with our government, thereby prolonging a state of things, during which England enjoys many of the advantages of peace, while America suffers nearly all the privations of war.

It is a subject of deep concern to observe, that any encouragement should be derived from the state of parties in our country to a perseverance by the British government in their aggressions; that such has been the case plainly appears from the minister of that government alluding to "the contested legality or justice of the president's proclamation," and from other parts of his correspondence, as well as that of his predecessors. This forms indeed a crisis in which it is the duty of every American to lend his best assistance to the support of the government of his country, according to his station and abilities; and public opinion may justly set the brand of reprobation on such as shall continue yet to vindicate the spoilers of their country's rights.

How much longer our patience shall be abused, it is not our province to determine; but we may look with confidence to the constitutional guardians of our national rights, for such provisions as will effectually maintain them in all their integrity, and rescue the United States from submission to foreign injustice. The ulterior deliberations of congress must decide what course shall be pursued, as best calculated to avert, or to meet the crisis; in the mean time it will be safest for us to prepare against the events of a war, which if not to be avoided without a sacrifice of our maritime rights, will be, at once, just and necessary. Viewing the probability of such a state of things, I must add that it will best consist with your duty, as representatives of a state, presented a long extent of sea coast, which becomes in war an exposed frontier, to provide, in

aid of such dispositions as may be made by the general government, the means of a prompt and efficient co operation on the part of the state government, in all measures for the complete protection of every portion of our territory, and particularly of our sea ports and harbors.

Under the indications of impending war, which appeared in the course of the past summer, I felt it my duty to make such preparation, as the means I possessed would afford. All the heavy ordnance, which could be procured, has been fitted for immediate service. Fort Mechanic, the only battery on the harbor of Charleston, in possession of the state, received such temporary repairs as were requisite. The different military corps of the city and its vicinity, were ordered to hold themselves ready at a moment's warning; and there can be no room to doubt, from their known discipline and patriotism, their good conduct, if their services had been called for.

Brigade musters of officers have been held throughout the state, in the spring and autumn of this year, with great advantage to the service in the opinion of competent judges; an opportunity has been afforded to the officers of obtaining much information on the subject of tactics, as well as of the routine of camp duties, by these musters; and it is confidently believed, they will have a tendency to cherish and support the military spirit so necessary to the safety and liberties of the country; much praise is due generally to the officers who attended, and who have done themselves credit by the patriotic and military ardor evinced in that attendance. It would be gross injustice to omit noticing, also, in terms of approbation, the distinguished ability with which the adjutant general of the state has acquitted himself of the laborious duty assigned to him, during his attendance at all these musters.

Before I dismiss the subject of the militia, I cannot refrain calling your attention to the laws regulating the rise of officers; the mode now established is attended by circumstances of delay and difficulty, which in case the country should require the active services of this force, might create confusion, besides fostering at all times, a litigious spirit, and producing disgust, and consequent resignations, in all those whose claims, from length of service are disregarded.

I conceive I cannot urge in terms too strong, your taking into immediate consideration all such measures as may be calculated to improve the general system of our militia, on the perfection of which our safety so materially depends.

I shall reserve the subject of arming our troops, together with that of arsenals and the munitions of war, to a more advanced period of your session, when I may be better enabled to judge of the extent of the appropriations for which it may be necessary to call on you for those objects.

I cannot suffer the present occasion to pass, without bringing to your view the propriety of providing free schools in all those parts of the state where such institutions are wanted; there can scarcely be a difference of opinion on the advantages which a country must generally derive from the instruction of its people; but one of the first objects of a government founded on popular rights, should be to diffuse the benefits of education as widely as possible, and to enlighten and inform the whole mass of that people, whose collective will controls and directs the energies of the country. A system of general instruction is essential to the preservation of our political institutions. Your liberal support of the South Carolina College, a monument of your

eneration for science and learning, testifies your anxious solicitude to secure to our youth the highest advantages of instruction; and doubtless that seminary will annually yield an accession of able and virtuous citizens to the state; but those alone whose affluent circumstances have enabled them to pass through certain preparatory studies, can enjoy the benefits of that institution: it is now hoped that you will employ some portion of your funds in procuring the elements of education for the children of indigent persons. Reading, writing, and arithmetic, are highly essential to those children, who must owe their advancement in life to their own industry; and while they are acquiring the keys of knowledge, their hearts may be formed to a proper sense of moral and religious excellence. To the real philanthropist, this must be an object of great interest, when it is considered that the diffusion of useful knowledge has ever been found the means of correcting the propensity of vice and of diminishing the number of crimes.

As another plan of amelioration, I propose for consideration the expediency of establishing a house of correction for offenders against the laws; and of revising, with a view to such an establishment, your system of penal jurisprudence. The project has already more than once occupied the attention of the legislature, and it is a subject of deep regret with humane persons, that no such plan has been yet adopted; the experience too, of those states which have tried the Penitentiary system, appears on the whole to be highly encouraging. Under the present enactments of our criminal law, it too often happens that culprits escape, either by the acquittal of a jury, or the pardon of the executive, because the feelings of human nature recoil at inflicting capital or ignominious punishments for offences of minor atrocity; in the penitentiary system there may be a graduation of penalties proportioned to each particular offence, in such manner as will most effectually tend to the suppression of crimes, while the certainty of punishment will increase as the public mind shall become impressed with the persuasion that no crime meets more than its just retribution.

I herewith transmit a resolution of congress, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States. I have also to communicate to you the ratifications of the same by the legislatures of the states of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Kentucky, and Ohio.

Congress will, probably, during their present session fix the ratio of representation in the house of representatives of the United States for the next ten years, under the last enumeration of the people. If the ratio fixed upon should be such as to vary the number of members to be sent by this state, a new distribution of electoral districts will be necessary: It may therefore be expedient to devise some prospective measure, if the legislature think it advisable, to avoid calling an extra session.

In conformity with your resolution of the twentieth of December, last the executive of the general government has been requested to obtain the extinguishment of the Indian title to that portion of our territory, which lies at the northwest side of the Cherokee boundary: an answer has been received, signifying that measures have been taken, from which it is expected that arrangements will result, embracing the object of the resolution.

I have deemed it my duty to notify to the governor of North Carolina, your resolution of the fourteenth of December last, on the subject of boundary; I hope that I shall have some satisfactory

communication to make to you on that point before the end of your session.

I shall content myself, for the present, with having thus called your attention to what appears to me to be the most important objects claiming it; only adding the expression of my confident expectation, that you will proceed in your legislative functions, under the guidance of an enlightened spirit of patriotism which cannot fail to redound to the general weal, and to insure you the approbation of your constituents.

HENRY MIDDLETON,

COLUMBIA, 26th Nov. 1811.

Legislature of North-Carolina.

Message of the governor to the legislature at the opening of the present session:—

*Fellow citizens of the senate,
and of the house of representatives,*

The important period has once more arrived when by the wise provision of our well tried and highly approved constitution, those who are selected by the votes of a free people for their integrity and ability, are convened for the purpose of consulting together for the general good of the state, and who, coming from every part of it, bring with them a competent knowledge of the various wishes, wants and grievances of each county therein. That this high distinction is well merited, and that the confidence of the people will be gratefully rewarded by the wisdom of your measures, I feel the most agreeable anticipations: and if by any assistance and endeavours in my power, the public welfare shall be advanced, the business of the state facilitated, or the pleasantness of your session be promoted, it will afford me heartfelt satisfaction.

When the last session had nearly expired, and after the bill for establishing a penitentiary had been rejected, I received from the executive of Virginia, a pamphlet containing a collection of the several acts of the assembly of that state concerning their penitentiary, together with the rules and regulations which have been adopted for the internal government of that institution, accompanied by a duly certified statement of the number of prisoners received in the penitentiary during each year, from its commencement to the 30th of last November—also, the number pardoned, escaped, died and discharged by regular servitude; the number of prisoners and their occupations; shewing that the *clear profits*, from April, 1807, to the 30th November, 1810, agreeably to the annual statement, (after deducting the keeper's, assistant keeper's, turnkey's and clerk's salaries) amount to "*forty three thousand dollars.*" The above mentioned document, marked No. 1. in the file of letters herewith laid before you, distinguished by the letter A, were accompanied with a very obliging letter from Mr. Abraham Douglass, keeper of the Virginia penitentiary, offering any information in his power, with respect to the system and plan of a proper building for the purpose, as well as his personal attendance to advise how the prisoners might be employed.—These valuable papers will be very serviceable, in case the legislature should take into consideration an improvement of such vast importance in the cause of humanity, the establishment of which has done honor to several highly respectable states of the union. It is presumed a small additional tax laid for a few years would be sufficient to commence and carry on the system, till it became sufficient to maintain itself—a sum so trifling, that, divided amongst the many thousand individuals of our population, there is probably not one, possessing a

spark of worthy feeling, but would cheerfully give double the amount to save the life of a fellow creature about to suffer death in his presence. Many very sound reasons, both of a benevolent and interested nature, might be offered in favor of this grand plan of reforming the too sanguinary criminal code derived from Great Britain whilst under her government.

The long pending and unpleasant differences with our neighboring states of South Carolina and Georgia, respecting boundary, still remain in an unsettled and disagreeable situation. A letter from governor Middleton in the file marked No. 5, appears to merit prompt attention, for the reason therein set forth. And you will assuredly in the course of the session, treat with all due respect, the communication from governor Mitchell, marked No. 6. To it, the reply in the letter book, page 54, was made; which I trust will meet the approbation of the legislature.

Too much attention cannot be paid to the all-important subject of education. In despotic governments, where the supreme power is in the possession of a tyrant, or divided among an hereditary aristocracy (generally corrupt and wicked) the ignorance of the people is a security to their rulers; but in a free republic, where the offices and honors of the state are open to all, the superiority of their political privileges should be infused into every citizen from the earliest infancy, so as to produce an enthusiastic attachment to their own country, and ensure a zealous support to their own constitution, laws and government, to the total exclusion of all foreign influence or partiality. A certain degree of education should be placed within the reach of every child in the state; and I am persuaded that a plan may be formed upon economical principles that would extend this boon to the poor of every neighborhood, at an expense trifling beyond expectation, when compared with the incalculable benefits from such a philanthropic and polite system. In these schools, subject to proper superintendency, the rising generation might be brought up in the true principles of christian religion, which includes the purest morality, and would prevent that multiplicity of crimes now too frequently perpetrated in the country.

It gives me sincere pleasure to call your attention to the masterly report of the manufactures of this state, published by the marshal of the district. The amount and variety must swell with exulting satisfaction the breast of every good citizen; for, however proper it may be to encourage and protect commerce, yet certainly a proper attention to our own manufactures and products, will render us more independent of foreign nations. True it is, that North Carolina, from her great extent of uncultivated territory, including some of the most fertile lands on the globe, must long continue an agricultural state: yet it is certain there are many persons who may be advantageously employed in domestic manufactures. But what fellow citizens, will these and the many other blessings we possess avail, if we cannot enjoy them in peace and security—if we do not evince a willingness to defend our rights, a power to punish in suits and avenge wrongs? To be prepared for war, frequently ensures peace. To the federal government belongs the fortifying our harbors, equipping a navy, and raising a regular military force; but it is in our power to do much by improving that natural and powerful safeguard, the militia, one of the strongest pillars of national liberty and security.—

Whilst the use and necessity of a certain number of regular troops cannot be denied, yet assuredly it must be admitted, that with proper discipline, the militia may be trained to achieve the most brilliant victories, as they did at King's mountain, and many other places during our revolution.—The people possess all the bravery and patriotic zeal that is necessary to great and glorious actions—give them but arms, good officers and wise regulations. It is true, that for want of perseverance in digesting a national militia system, this great rock of defence has been too much neglected—yet it is observable by every experienced officer, that the smallest military attention from those of high grade rouses a spirit of emulation amongst the men. This is evident by the improvement from reviews. Under a conviction of the good effects that would ensue, I had determined to pass most of the summer in visiting the regiments in the healthy parts of the state, and employing myself in discharging the military duties of my station, as commander in chief of the militia, by reviewing them—but circumstances beyond my control (and which I shall ever regret) prevented that as well as a more constant residence at the seat of government, for which I had amply provided. I shall reserve further remarks on this favorite object of *improving the militia*, till a representation is laid before you in a separate communication, respecting the situation of the state as to the measures of defence taken by the general government to place it in a posture to resist invasion—and what further steps appear indispensable to our safety. Preparatory hereto, the papers marked Nos. 8, 9 and 10, in the file A, may be well worthy your perusal.

Fellow citizens—portentous and threatening clouds darken our political horizon, which must soon be dispelled, or they will generate a storm that will burst on our heads with redoubled fury. The crisis is alarming.—Too long have we borne the injuries heaped upon us by the oppressive belligerents of Europe. In vain have we depended on the justice of those hostile nations. They have trampled on our right, imprisoned our citizens, plundered our property, and degraded us with insults not to be endured by a nation having any pretensions to honor or independence. Our forbearance and love of peace have tempted their avarice, encouraged their presumption and pampered their insolence. It is full time to make a determined stand. Let us discard all foreign partialities and prejudices, the bane of republics. Let us know the nations of the earth only as 'enemies in war, in peace friends.' Let us cling to our own government and support it with zeal as the ark of our safety. Let us assure our political head of the warmest support, with our lives and fortunes, in the sacred cause of defending our country's rights. Viewing the man as a traitor who would encourage separation of the states, let us cherish that unanimity which will secure our safety against a world in arms. Let us strive in our neighborhoods, both by precept and example, to discard all party bickerings, and promote a spirit of harmony and good will. Let us cherish industrious and frugal habits, improve domestic manufactures, facilitate the means of education, but above all, regard 'the one thing needful,' which will bring down blessings on ourselves, and ensure from the Giver of all good gifts, peace, liberty and happiness to our common and beloved country.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, gentlemen, very respectfully, your most obedient.

BENJAMIN SMITH.

Catholic Meeting.

[From the Dublin Evening Post of Oct. 19.]

The first meeting of the general committee of the Catholics of Ireland.

Saturday, Oct. 19.

This day, the long expected meeting took place at the Theatre, Fishamble street. Nearly three hundred members attended from all parts of Ireland.—A numerous concourse of spectators, of all religious persuasions, and many of the first men in Ireland, for rank, fortune and character, appeared at an early hour, to grace the meeting with their countenance and support. The boxes, pit and galleries of the Theatre were crowded. About 150 of the most distinguished members of the committee were seen upon the stage—all anxious—all determined—animated by the love of the constitution—tempered and guided by the most valuable spirit of moderation and concord.

A few minutes before eleven o'clock, the earl of Fingall presented himself to his approving countrymen, supported by a long train of peers, baronets, and the representatives of a great portion of the wealth, talents and virtue of Ireland.

At 11 o'clock precisely, on the motion of lord Netterville, seconded by lord viscount Southwell, the earl of Fingall took the chair amid loud acclamations.

His lordship modestly addressed the meeting;—thanked them for the confidence thus reposed in him, and declared that he would on that occasion, and on every other, discharge his duty with zeal and fidelity. He stated that there was but one object in view, namely—to be put on an equal footing with their protestant fellow subjects, which was an act of sound policy, as of immutable justice. There was one sole and definite object for their consideration, and the introduction of any other business, would be perfectly irrelevant.—[Loud applause.]

Viscount Netterville rose, and produced a draft of a petition for the consideration of the committee, and moved,

“That the draft now read, be approved of by this committee, and recommended to the adoption of the Catholics of Ireland, throughout the respective counties, cities, towns and parishes.

Viscount Southwell seconded the motion.

The petition was then read by Mr. Edward Hay, and was received with universal approbation.

Lord Netterville's motion was then put, and unanimously carried.

It was then moved and carried, that the petition be subject to revision, if necessary or prudent.

Also, that the committee do adjourn to a day preceding the meeting of parliament by one fortnight, (which, of course, will be on Wednesday, the 6th of November), the meeting of parliament being prorogued to the 20th of that month.

The hon. Thomas Barnewell then moved, that the earl of Fingall do leave the chair; which being carried, lord Netterville was requested to take it.

The sincere and warm thanks of the meeting were then unanimously voted to the earl of Fingall, for his dignified, manly and prudent conduct this day in the chair, upon the motion of Mr. Barnewell, seconded by sir Edward Bellow.

The chair being again vacated, and the intended business of the day being thus happily and effectually concluded, the meeting broke up. The earl of Fingall, lord Southwell and the other members of the committee, then left their seats, and were retiring, when gentlemen, from the head police office,

who had been for some time present, rose to address lord Fingall.

Many persons at first imagined that these were catholics desirous to deliver speeches, and as the meeting had adjourned, no attention was paid to them.

Alderman Pemberton and Mr. Hare, two of those police magistrates, were evidently much embarrassed. The noise of mixed conversation and departing visitors, completely drowned their voice.

At length some gentlemen recognized them, and apprised lord Fingall of the circumstance: his lordship had just reached the door, but instantly returned. The magistrates not knowing his person, fell into various mistakes in this respect, and addressed several members successively with the title of ‘my lord.’ With difficulty they, after some time, (and with the help of catholic gentlemen) addressed lord Fingall, who stood upon one of the benches, in expectation of being addressed.

The meeting, as we observed already, had broken up; the business had been concluded—no object existed, calling for its continuance; and therefore, no chair was taken or called for. What followed was merely in the nature of a personal conversation between lord Fingall and Mr. Hare, in a corner of the room.

Mr. Hare then said, I understand I have the honor of addressing lord Fingall. I wish to state my purpose of coming to this meeting: [Loud cries of—the business is concluded.] I wish to state the fact—[Cries of—too late, too late.] I hope I shall have the honor of a hearing. [Cries of—the meeting is over.] I trust your lordship will not refuse me a hearing.

Lord Fingall—Sir, I am no longer in the chair; and I now speak as an individual.

Mr. Hare—I wish to state my object in coming here. I came here as magistrate, on an information which I received, that the general committee of the catholics of Ireland, were to be assembled here this day. As soon as the chair was taken, a person, who had been placed here for the purpose, came to me to apprise me of the fact, and I walked immediately here to disperse the assembly, conceiving the meeting to be unlawful. [Loud and general cries of—too late—too late.] I hope that you are perfectly convinced that I did not mean to offer the slightest personal disrespect to the feelings of any individual, but to discharge a public duty. My object is effected, as you now disperse; but I wish to say, that the very moment I heard that the chair was taken, I walked here for the purpose of dispersing this meeting.

Lord Fingall—Sir, I am no longer in the chair, I am only as an individual here.

Mr. Hare having made some observations which were not heard by our reporter.

The hon. Mr. Barnewell stepped forward and spoke the following words:

Sir, I think myself called upon to come forward as a member of the catholic body, and the son of a catholic nobleman, to assure you, that none among us, from the peer to the ploughman, wish to shew any disrespect to the government and the magistrates of this kingdom; but that we are all determined to join hand in hand with our fellow subjects of every religious persuasion, in the defence of our country, to the last drop of our blood.

It is remarkable, that two of the head constables of this district applied for admittance at twenty minutes before eleven, were actually admitted, and were conducted to seats in the gallery by Messrs. Murphy, Macon and Dromcoole, members of the sub-committee of arrangement, and sat there quietly throughout the entire scene.

Thus ended the business of this memorable day to the satisfaction and delight of every lover of religious liberty; a glorious day to every member of the committee who, on this occasion, attended to perform his duty!—a delightful day for every honest, honorable Irishman!

New Island.

The Island lately formed by volcanic eruption, about two miles W. of St. Michaels, has been named "Sabrina Island," by captain Tillard, of the British sloop of war Sabrina, who landed on the island, the 4th of July (the eruption having ceased) and took possession of it in the name of his Britannic majesty. They found it very steep; its height no less than 200 or 300 feet; the ground, or rather the ashes, composed of sulphurous dross of iron, &c. The whole island (in circumference from 2 to 3 miles) is however but a crater, and it was conjectured, would soon break out again. In the place where this island has appeared, the water was formerly 240 feet deep.

[The following account of the above remarkable occurrence in natural history, though partially related before, will be read with some interest. It was communicated to the editor of the Boston Palladium by a gentleman recently arrived from St. Michaels.]

"In the first part of June last, the inhabitants of the island of St. Michaels were much alarmed and astonished by the appearance of smoke, which apparently issued from the earth, spread over the western part of the island, and continued for the space of two days. This smoke was so strongly impregnated with a sulphurous quality, that the residents of that part of the island were nearly suffocated. At the expiration of the abovementioned time an immense eruption was discovered to proceed from the bosom of the ocean whose depth at that place was 50 fathoms, at about 6 leagues distance from the principal town or village of St. Michaels, called Posa Delgada, and one mile from the shore. This eruption continued for two days more, emitting nothing but fire and smoke, which appeared spread as much as three miles round its vicinity, and then disappearing entirely for the space of only a few hours, when it again commenced its volcanic vomitings, one league further to the westward, in the same direction from the shore.

"Now was to be seen one of the most awful and magnificent sights that the eye of man ever beheld. Let the reader picture to his glowing imagination, a tremendous marine volcano, in its most violent operations; casting forth continually immense bodies of sparkling fire, beautifully variegated with the colors of the rainbow intermixed with rising volumes of smoke, at the same time very large rocks are seen ascending to an astonishing perpendicular height, till their force being spent, they return with increasing velocity, to regain, as it were, their former watery station; then let him add the terrific thunderings of the greatest naval battle that was ever fought; and he will have a complete description of this 'awfully sublime' spectacle.

"This last eruption lasted about six days. When it subsided and the smoke disappeared, a small island was discovered in that place, composed of rocks, cemented together by the lava, similar to that which comes from burning mountains. This island is supposed to be about one mile in circumference and nearly round, having a large basin of water in the centre, apparently half a mile in circumference.

"During the continuance of this monstrous effort of nature, numerous shocks of earthquakes were felt over the whole island. The only damage done that we know of, was the overthrow of seven small stone houses on the western part of the island, which were entirely demolished. The occupants were obliged to decamp very suddenly, in order to avoid being buried in the ruins of their habitations. A visit to the new island was contemplated to be made immediately. The result of this visit will no doubt prove highly interesting to the philosopher, as well as important to the navigator.

The impatient curiosity of three gentlemen was very near being paid with the loss of their lives. In attempting a visit previous to the termination of the eruption, they were, notwithstanding their greatest efforts, drawn by an overpowering suction of air, about half a mile, as they supposed, into the immense body of surrounding smoke. They remained one hour and an half, much frightened by their perilous situation. When at length, the glorious light of Heaven again shone upon them, they were much surprised to find their faces, hands, clothes and sails quite blackened, and the deck of their vessel entirely covered more than an inch with a coarse black cinder, like those found in a blacksmith's shop. This new island is in lat. 37, 46, long. 25, 53.

It is not yet ascertained whether a vessel can or cannot pass through between this new island and the old land. This and many other particulars will be the fruits of the expected navigation of this wonderful gift of old Neptune.

Curious Phenomenon.

On the 19th of July, about 12 o'clock at noon, says a Dublin paper, the following remarkable appearance shewed itself near mount Congrave:

"Although the day was calm and very sultry, yet, at that point of the river, at the extremity of the Long Reach, there arose a violent whirlwind, which caused the water to be ruffled and the waves to roll uncommonly high. The commotion, after a few minutes, produced a whirlpool, whose diameter nearly equalled the breadth of the river, which carried the water to a great height, in a perpendicular line, and rendered the bottom of the river plainly visible to the spectators. It was fortunate that no boats came within the grasp of the whirlpool, in whose bosom they would inevitably have been entombed, for the assistance of sails, and the plying of oars, could have availed them nothing. The fishermen that were at some distance in the small boats, were so much alarmed, that they dropped their employment, and with all possible speed sought the banks of the river, where they remained until the wind ceased and the phenomenon vanished.

§7—The following explanation appears due to the patrons of the REGISTER, and may prevent some anxiety and trouble in future.

Of the first four numbers of the REGISTER, 2500 copies were printed—at No. 5, the copies were increased to 3,000—at No. 9, to 3,500, the quantity at this time worked off. A second edition of Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 (and the supplement to No. 4) is now completed, and to subscribers who have not received them, were carefully forwarded last week. As leisure permits, we shall proceed to reprint Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8—but wishing to publish several supplements, while the present pressure of matter continues, those desirous of possessing a complete file, immediately after subscription, must secure it by a speedy application.

EDITOR.