

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

[No. 1.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1811.

[No. 16]

"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.

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Legislature of Pennsylvania.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA
TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMON
WEALTH, DELIVERED ON THE 5TH INSTANT,
AT 12 O'CLOCK.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

FELLOW CITIZENS—

Through the blessings of Divine Providence you are permitted to assemble and to deliberate on the concerns of the commonwealth in peace and tranquility. In the commencement of the discharge of the important duties devolved upon us, permit me to join with you in sentiments of sincere gratitude to that kind Providence who has favored us with a continuance of internal peace and prosperity, with abundant productions of the earth and a general prevalence of health throughout our country.—Grateful for these blessings, let us look to him that formed and can control the human mind—to direct to such public measures, as will best promote the real substantial happiness and prosperity of our country. The communications recently made to congress by the president of the United States, and voluminous documents accompanying the same, which no doubt you have all read with attention and solicitude, exhibit but a gloomy prospect.—Amidst this gloom, however, it is with just pride and pleasure we notice the firm, the candid and impartial conduct of the executive towards the two conflicting powers who have violated the laws of nations and of common right. The justice, impartiality, and forbearance of the United States will be matter of wonder and approbation to a candid world, and a lasting monument to the honor of a free republican government. While it neutralizes the poison of calumny, it inspires confidence, and it must unite the hearts and hands of all true Americans in support of their government, in every measure it may ultimately adopt for the maintenance of our rights or to avenge our wrongs. If, in the course of events, a last appeal must be made to arms, we may with confidence rely on the valor and patriotism of the citizens of Pennsylvania, to unite with their fellow citizens of other states in supporting the honor and independence of our beloved country. It is matter of satisfaction to perceive that one of the belligerents has evinced a disposition to respect our neutral rights; and although that government has still left strong ground for complaint, yet what it has done justifies a hope that it is a prelude to measures of ample justice. On the part of the other belligerent, scarcely a symptom appears to warrant an expectation of an amicable adjustment. To the general government we look for that wisdom in council and persevering energy of action which will cause that power to respect all our rights and redress our injuries: and especially

that of impressing our seamen. To despoil us of the fruits of our honest industry and legitimate enterprise, is palpably unjust—but to enslave an American citizen, and compel, by the galling lash, brother to stain his hands with brother's blood,—is adding insult and cruelty to injustice—and trampling in the dust the most precious and essential attribute of a free and independent nation. Devoutly deprecating the miseries of desolating war—prudence imperiously suggests the propriety and the necessity of preparing to meet every event. This consideration will naturally lead your attention to the revision of our militia system. It cannot be too often repeated, that a well organized, well disciplined, and well appointed militia, is the only legitimate, efficient, and safe defence of a free republican government. It is generally acknowledged the present system is materially defective, and the repeated essays of the legislature on that important subject, prove the difficulty of forming a system that will be effective in its operation, without being oppressive to the citizens.—Let not, however, difficulty deter;—rather let it stimulate to exertion for the completion of so indispensable an object. While on this subject, it is my duty to state to you, that the public arms not distributed, are suffering material injury in consequence of no legal provision being made to keep them from corroding rust—not are those which have been distributed (except such as are in the hands of volunteer associations) in a better condition, because of the insufficiency of the regimental funds, from the want of a judicious final arrangement of the fines when collected, as well as the irregular manner of their collection. Frequent applications have been made by volunteer companies for rifles; the applicants could not be gratified, because there are no rifles in possession of the commonwealth. To you is submitted the importance and propriety of making provision to meet such applications. The discipline of the militia is materially affected by the frequent change of officers, arising from resignations, generally occasioned by the expense to which they are exposed in uniforming, equipping, and time in learning the military art. Perhaps a small compensation from the state for such sacrifices, or an exemption from military duty after a faithful performance of their duties as officers for a given period of years, might probably obviate the evil.

To the subject of education I would again invite your serious attention: of its beneficial effects upon moral and political institutions I need not enlarge.—To ignorance, our prisons, our penitentiary and poor houses are principally indebted for their inhabitants. The value of education is incalculably enhanced in a government of the people, such as ours, where every citizen may be called in his turn to legislate or to execute. A general diffusion of knowledge can alone insure and perpetuate our republican institutions:—without a competent portion of infer-

mation, national liberty cannot be reached,—it ceases indeed to be a blessing,—it degenerates into licentiousness. Your predecessors have made some progress in the business, but not to the extent of the constitutional injunction.

The present embarrassing state of our foreign relations, cutting off the sources of supplies of manufactures from abroad, which we were in the habit of importing, will necessarily lead your particular attention to the encouragement of our own manufactures. The importance of the subject will receive additional force from the recollection of the frequent recurrence of manufacturing establishments being destroyed by fire, and from those unfortunate events being connected with circumstances which excite strong suspicions that incendiaries have been employed to perform the work of destruction, and check the enterprising spirit of our artisans. Food and raiment are indispensable to the preservation of real practical independence. The fertility of our soil, and the industry of our husbandmen, afford an ample supply of the former; the skill and enterprise of our artisans; with the abundant supply of materials which our country affords, are fully competent to the latter, and only want the fostering hand and patronage of government to make us in the true and most unlimited sense of the word, an independent nation. In the midst of embarrassments occasioned by the interdiction of commerce, it is a consolatory idea, that those very embarrassments have a tendency to wean our citizens from a too ardent pursuit of foreign commercial speculations, and invites their attention to the exploration of the internal resources of our own country; and we view them with pleasure directing the force of their genius, their enterprise, and their capital to improvements in agriculture and manufactures, which must, if persevered in, ultimately convert a transient calamity into a permanent substantial national advantage.

Years of experience, purchased it is true, at great expense, must convince us that foreign commerce is a good but of a secondary nature, and that happiness and prosperity must be sought for within the limits of our own country and not in foreign connections. Moral honesty among individuals is but too rare; moral honesty in governments, especially those founded on violence and wrong, is visionary. The importance of the subject upon which I have been addressing you is too palpable to require arguments to enforce it, and will command that portion of your deliberation which it deserves. Intimately connected with the foregoing subject is that of improving our roads, the navigation of our rivers, and opening of canals, by which the supplies of articles produced in one part of the country may be transported to another with cheapness and facility. To the former of these subjects the attention of your predecessors has been directed with considerable effect. The liberality of the last legislature, in the encouragement given to the improving of roads, and building bridges, has justly received the general approbation of the people of this commonwealth. These monuments of public liberality, I am happy to say, have been so effectually supported by private wealth and individual exertion, that during the recess of the legislature three companies have had charters of incorporation granted them for the building of as many bridges over the Susquehanna, at McCall's ferry—at Columbia—and at Sunbury. On reviewing that subject, you will probably discover that something more still remains to be done. Little yet has been done in cutting canals: to that point I would solicit your particular attention. The

superior advantages of water carriage are too well understood to require much argument to prove or to illustrate them. The importance of such improvements will be greatly enhanced by recollecting that our country can be most effectually annoyed on the sea board.—Maritime and hostile nations have it in their power not only to interrupt, but almost destroy, our coasting trade, and cut off the trade and water communication between the states. This evil can alone be avoided by opening canals; and so numerous and so situated are lakes, rivers, and lesser streams, that by exertions worthy the magnitude and immense advantages of the object, both as it regards interest and safety, water communications might be opened so as to connect the eastern and western, the northern and southern extremes of the United States.—This subject has engaged the attention of our sister states.—The state of New York is now assiduously employed in the project of opening a water communication between lake Erie and the Hudson river.—From a view of the map of Pennsylvania, as well as from information derived from enlightened and scientific men who have explored the country with a special view to that subject, it is confidently believed that lake Erie can with less difficulty and expense, be connected with the principal navigable waters of the state.—It is confidently hoped that the government will not be inattentive to the importance of those water communications which have been mentioned. There is one which may be considered as a preliminary step towards the accomplishment of so interesting an operation, which I conceive is completely within the power of the state to effect, the connection of the Susquehanna with the Schuylkill and Delaware rivers.—A company for that purpose has already been incorporated, but in all probability, without the aid of the state, neither the exertions, the enterprise, nor the resources of the company, will be adequate to the object. Some consideration I trust, will be bestowed on the propriety and expediency of aiding them by a loan of money upon a moderate interest, until their prospective resources can be brought into action. I am persuaded of its practicability. The object is worthy of legislative aid and patronage, and it would be honorable even to have failed in so laudable an attempt—I have only to add on the foregoing subject generally.—That domestic is infinitely more valuable than foreign commerce as it regards pecuniary considerations; and in a political view it becomes still more enhanced: it would form an indissoluble bond of union; it would forever banish the idea of a separation of the states: it would create new and strong ties and dependencies—new and reciprocal advantages—and excite new sympathies and affections among children of the same American family.

The legislator as well as the moralist will search for the sources of evil either felt or feared, in the corruption of the morals and manners of the people, as well as on the defects of their political constituents: in fact he will perceive that they have a necessary and reciprocal influence on each other. A republican legislator will examine the subject with peculiar interest, because he is aware that the stability of the government depends not only on the information but the virtue of the people.—There are national vices which are nothing more or less than the aggregate vices of individuals, which invite national punishment.—The predominant vices of our country are too palpable to require a particular detail.—These few remarks will lead your attention to the revision of the laws for the suppression of vice and immorality.—They are either too lenient in

their penalties, or too lax and imperfect in their provisions, to correct or control the progress of moral depravity.

That an evil of any considerable magnitude should exist in Pennsylvania, without an appropriate remedy, need only to be mentioned to enure your early attention. Application has lately been made to the supreme court, by the attorney-general, for leave to file an information, in the nature of a *Quo Warranto*, against the trustees of a certain literary institution, for their misuse of a donation made them by the legislature. Another application was made by the same officer, that an information, in the nature of a *Quo Warranto*, might be filed, and a rule granted, to shew cause why a certain other corporation should not be dissolved, for abuse of its powers. The process prayed for was refused in both cases on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction.—Authentic copies of the proceedings had before the court, will form the subject of a special message.

By a law passed the 30th day of January 1810, it is enacted that the robbery or larceny of bank notes of any incorporated banks, shall be punished in the same manner as the robbery or larceny of any goods or chattels of equal amount. However laudable the intention of this law may have been, experience has shewn it to be productive of consequences injurious to property and to morals; for, agreeable to the interpretation this act has received from the highest judicial authority, it is necessary, in all cases of prosecution under it, to state in the indictment that the notes stolen are the notes of an incorporated bank; and as it is requisite that all the material allegations in an indictment should be proved on the trial, convictions are thereby rendered difficult and sometimes impracticable. Bank notes of all the states in the union are occasionally found in circulation; and to require the prosecuting officer to make proof in any of the courts of justice in this commonwealth of the actual incorporation of a bank in South Carolina, or in any other distant state, is attended with obvious and sometimes insurmountable difficulties. The restriction of the act in question to notes of banks in Pennsylvania, might perhaps make it less exceptionable. Thus restricted, it would still tend to secure one of its principal objects, and prevent the evils which have sprung, and may yet spring, from the existence or formation, within this state, of unauthorized banking institutions.

By the 9th section of the act passed the 11th of March 1809, persons indicted for any criminal offence in the mayor's court of the city of Philadelphia, in addition to the privilege they enjoy, of removing the same into the supreme court, have the right forthwith to demand that such indictment be removed to the court of quarter sessions of the county of Philadelphia, there to be proceeded on and tried. The operation also of this law has been found to produce embarrassment, delay, and not unfrequently the entire failure of justice. The guilty party, dreading the moment of trial, removes the indictment when the public officer is prepared to call it up for trial. That the accused should have the right thus to interrupt the proceedings, without any previous notice, and remove them to a court, not of superior, but co-ordinate powers and jurisdictions, without alleging any reason for such removal, is such a novelty in jurisprudence, and attended with so many inconveniences, that I have considered it an important duty to present the subject to your consideration. If a repeal be not deemed salutary, the imposition at least of some terms upon this right might prove an useful amendment.

These remarks upon particular laws lead me to some reflections upon our system of criminal jurisprudence. Though its general excellence is acknowledged by the enlightened statesman and philanthropist, yet it is evidently defective in arrangement. By progressive legislation our criminal laws at this time amount to more than fifty. The distant intervals of time at which different provisions for similar subjects have been enacted; the variety of penal or prohibitory clauses interspersed in statutes, which otherwise relate to matters of a civil nature; the multiplicity of complex reference from one act to another; the partial repeal of laws and sections of laws connected with others of a subsequent date; the difficulty of collecting from fractional parts of various acts, the meaning of the legislature so as to produce one lucid whole, create much embarrassment, and destroy that perspicuity which is one of the most important characteristics of a good penal code. The confusion occasioned by these several causes, has frequently perplexed the enquiries of men the most accustomed to judicial researches, and too often rendered the subject of legislative provisions, totally unintelligible to the generality of our citizens. It is respectfully conceived, that in Pennsylvania, claiming among her sons, those from whom has emanated the ameliorating spirit of this interesting branch of our polity, there cannot be wanting that portion of an enlightened and benign zeal which may be necessary for its attainment to still higher state of perfection.

While on the subject of criminal jurisprudence, permit me to reiterate the suggestion made to a late legislature; "whether the substitution of imprisonment during life, or any other punishment, would be productive of less evil to society, than the punishment of death, is a question meriting the attention of humane and enlightened legislators." Without presuming at this enlightened period of our policy, to attempt by arguments familiar to you all, to impress the suggestion, I may be permitted to state the important fact, that in Pennsylvania, containing nearly one million of souls, only one person has been convicted of the crime of wilful murder, for the period of two years and an half past. The inferences are obvious—either that "the habits, manners and religious opinions of a respectable number of our citizens make them recoil from being in any wise instrumental in bringing to the bar of justice, testifying against, or convicting a fellow being, when they know the consequence of that conviction is to be the death of the criminal;" or that the crime of wilful murder is seldom, if at all, committed in Pennsylvania. And that, to use the language of a philanthropic committee, contained in a report on the journal of one of your houses, "the propitious period has now arrived for giving the last stamp of greatness and humanity to the character of Pennsylvania."—Shall it then be said that in Pennsylvania, where triumph the purest principles of legislation, revenge and blood shall longer stain her code of laws? Elevated as is her character for humanity, there is yet permitted to remain one other stain on the otherwise fair and benign features of her polity. The galling yoke of slavery is felt still by some of our fellow creatures in different parts of this commonwealth, and its pressure is made the more severe by witnessing the happiness and freedom of surrounding multitudes.—A recent act of cruelty which came under my notice, and which awakened feelings of a painful and distressing nature, will, I trust, excuse the introduction to your notice of a subject so very interesting to the whole human family, and

embracing the facts and practices, palpably inconsistent, with the terms and spirit of that fundamental and immutable law of reason, "that all men are born free and equal."

The several laws for the sale of unappropriated lands, within the purchase of 1768, and preceding purchases, require amendment. It has long been matter of regret, that the benevolent intention of the state, by lowering the price of her lands, and thereby bringing the acquisition of real estate within the means of the poor (improvement and actual residence being a necessary pre requisite to the obtaining of a warrant) has in a great measure been defeated by the crafty speculator, who, by suborning the ignorant or corrupt, obtains a title from the state, without having brought his claim within the spirit and meaning of the laws.

Under a mistaken application by the land officers, of the provisions of the law of the 3d of April 1792, (offering for sale vacant unappropriated lands) to the laws of 1785 and 1786, by which latter laws, were set apart and appropriated a tract of country north and west of the rivers Ohio and Alleghany, for the redemption of depreciation certificates, a loss has been sustained by the commonwealth, actual settlers on those appropriated lands having (under the law of the 3d April, 1792) obtained warrants, and some of them patents, without having refunded, as was directed by law, their due proportion of upwards of 11,000 dolls. paid by the state for surveying those lands. The legislature, it is presumed, will perceive the necessity of confirming such titles as were granted in mistake, and also of prescribing some mode whereby settlers on other such lands may obtain legal titles from the commonwealth.

Owing to the circumstance of the offices of master of rolls and recorder of deeds for the county of Philadelphia, having been at one time vested in the same person, state papers and papers of a local nature have been promiscuously recorded in the same books; some of which books remain in the office of the said recorder of deeds, and some remain in the land office. That much difficulty is caused by such a state of things is evident, and needs legislative correction.

The commissioners appointed by your predecessors to view the several roads leading from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, have made a report as they were by law directed to do, which will be laid before you.

The venerable Indian chief to whom your predecessors granted forty dollars immediately, and forty dollars yearly during life, did not live to enjoy that truly laudable, and by him well merited remuneration for many and important services rendered the state during the revolutionary war: he died shortly before the passage of the law. May I be permitted to invite the present legislature to extend by a small donation to his sons, a portion of that benevolent feeling which pervaded the last general assembly, when considering the case of their ancestor.

There are other subjects which will present themselves to your consideration. Amongst these, permit me to say, is the necessity of a law for continuing an health office for the city and port of Philadelphia—a rigid enforcement of the provisions of the existing law was instrumental in preventing the introduction of contagious diseases from abroad. But the provisions in that law, for averting the dangers that may arise from domestic causes, are generally considered to be inefficient. The interest you feel in preserving the lives and securing the comfort and happiness of so large a portion of our citizens, will, it is presumed, direct the application of appropriate remedies in a new law, which the expiration, at the

end of the present session of the legislature, of the present law, make necessary.

By the investiture of 500,000 in stock of the Bank of Pennsylvania, at par, under the act continuing the charter of that institution, passed the 14th day of February, 1808, we may with safety calculate on an addition to our annual revenue of 50,000 dollars, that institution having lately paid the state a dividend of ten per cent. per year. This addition, independently of those sources of revenue from whence were derived the means by which was effected the investiture itself, and which are not yet exhausted, as will appear from a report to be made by the accountant officer, exhibiting a comprehensive view of our finances, will, at a time when the general welfare seems so strongly to invite it, justify a renewal of assuagement to a legislature, in whose exertion for the promotion of the public good I repose implicit confidence, "That such ample means, liberally but judiciously applied, in cutting canals, improving roads, and the navigation of rivers, in fostering our infant manufactures, and in the diffusion of knowledge, will command the approbation and applause of our fellow citizens."

Such duties as by legislative injunction devolved on the executive, have been, I trust, duly performed. In all your endeavors to promote the future interest of the commonwealth, be assured of my prompt and zealous co-operation.

SIMON SNYDER.

Lancaster, 5th December, 1811.

History

Of the Invasion of Spain by Bonaparte.

ABRIDGED FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES.
CHAPTER VI.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 222.)

Siege of Zaragoza. Description of that city. Legend of our lady of the pillar. Contempt expressed by French writers for the character of the citizens. Lefebvre attempts to force the city and is repulsed: he is reinforced by general Verdier from Pamplona, and wins Torrero. Heroism of the women! countess Barrita. The French bombard the city; they attempt to storm it, and are again defeated. They cross the river, and complete the investment of the place. Battlements erected against the gates of St. Eusebia. History of the church and convent, which are now destroyed. The French enter the city, obtain possession of half of it, and are finally driven out.

While the patriots were thus triumphant in Andalusia, their brethren in other parts of the peninsula were encountering greater danger with the same spirit and resolution. Early in June, before it was possible that any plan could be executed for defending the province, the French dispatched general Lefebvre with 8000 infantry and 900 horse from Pamplona against Zaragoza. The Marquis de Lazan, Palafox's elder brother, collected some armed peasantry, and attempted to oppose this army in the neighborhood of Tudela. Such a force was unable to cope with regular troops in the open field; they were compelled to retreat to the village of Mollen, and there suffered a second defeat. [June 13] with considerable loss, though their position was supported by an olive grove, between the canal of Arragon on their right, and the village on the left. The chief prisoners were put to death; the French generals from the beginning of this war acting upon the infamous principle of the tyrants whom they served, that all who opposed them were

to be considered as rebels.* On the following day, (June 14), the French advanced to Alagon, about sixteen miles from Zaragoza. The citizens, half-armed, and undisciplined as they were, compelled Pélissier to lead them out; they soon found the enemy in order of battle on a plain, where his cavalry and flying artillery gave him a decided superiority. The patriots were again defeated; but their handful of regulars, who had now been joined by a few fusiliers, protected their retreat with great steadiness. The victorious army advanced and took a position very near the city in the valley on the opposite side of the town to that which was situated on the Ebro. This position was covered by a rising ground planted with olive trees. Having occupied this post, they deferred their general attack on the city till the morrow, but a small detachment of cavalry that penetrated into the town on the 14th of June, paid dearly for their rashness.

Zaragoza is not a fortified town;† it has no advantages of situation, and would not have been considered as capable of resistance by any men but those whose courage proceeded from a virtuous and holy principle of duty. It stands in an open plain, which is covered with olive grounds, and bounded on either hand by high and distant mountains, but it is commanded by some high ground called the Turrero, about a mile to the southwest, upon which there is a convent, with some smaller buildings. The canal of Aragón divides this elevation from another rising ground, where the patriots had erected a battery. The Ebro bathes the walls of the city, and separates it from the suburbs; it has two bridges within musket shot of each other; one of wood, said to be more beautiful than any other of the like materials in Europe; the other of freestone, consisting of seven arches, of which the principal is 122 feet in diameter; the river is fordable above the city. Two smaller rivers, the Gallego and the Gervia, flow at a little distance from the city, the one on the east, the other on the west; the latter being separated from the walls only by the breadth of the common road; both are received into the Ebro. Unlike most other places of the peninsula, Zaragoza has neither aqueduct nor fountains, but derives its water wholly from the river. The people of Tortosa, and probably of the other towns upon its course, drink also of the Ebro, preferring it to the finest spring; the water is of a dirty red colour, but, having stood a few hours, it becomes perfectly clear, and has a softness and pleasantness of taste, which soon induces strangers to agree

* "Rebel" is a favorite term with monarchs, then hiring man-butchers and minions. The proceedings of the royalists in the early part of the American war, and the accursed remembrance of the *Jersey* prison ship, where thousands on thousands of "rebels" were literally starved to death, with the horrid massacres at *Paoli*, *Wyoming*, &c. &c. attest the truth of the assertion—An infamous principle it certainly is—but always, and perhaps, necessarily prevails among those who wickedly affect to believe in the "divine right of kings;" whose "right" is eternally carrying on a relentless war against the rights of the people. There were American "rebels"—there are Irish and Spanish "rebels." [EDITOR.]

† "Elle est sans defense et sans fortification" said Colmenar, writing a century ago, *fermée d'une simple muraille; mais ce défaut est réparé par la bravoure des habitants*. After the proofs which the inhabitants have given of their patriotism, this praise appears like prophecy.

with the natives in their preference of it. The population was stated in the census of 1787 at 42,600; that of 1797, excellent as it is in all other respects, has the faults of not specifying the places in each district; late accounts compute its inhabitants at 60,000, and it is certainly one of the largest cities in the peninsula. It has twelve gates, four of them in the old wall of Augustus, by whom the older town of Salduba upon the same site was enlarged, beautified, and called *Cæsarea Augusta*, or *Cæsar-Augustus*; a word easily corrupted into its present name.

The whole city, even its convents and churches, is built of brick; the houses are not as high as they usually are in old Spanish towns, their general height being only three stories; the streets are, as usual, very narrow and crooked; there are however open market places, and one very wide, long, and regular built street, formerly called the *Calle Santa*, having been the scene of many martyrdoms, but now more commonly known by the name of the *Cozo*. The people, like the rest of the Arragonese, and their neighbours, the Catalans, have been always honorably distinguished in Spanish history for their love of liberty; and the many unavailing struggles which they have made during the last four centuries, have not abated their attachment to the good principles of their forefathers. Within the peninsula, and once indeed throughout the whole of Catholic Europe, Zaragoza is famous as the city of our Lady of the Pillar, whose legend is still so firmly believed by the people, and most of the clergy of Spain, that it was frequently appealed to in the proclamations of the different generals and juntas, as one of the most popular articles of the national faith. The legend is this: when the apostles, after the resurrection, separated and went to preach the gospel in different parts of the world, St. James the elder, Santiago, as he may more properly be called in his mythological history, departed for Spain, which province, Christ himself had previous to his commended to his care. When he went to kiss the hand of the Virgin, and request her leave to set off, and her blessings, she assured him, in the name of her son, to build a church to her honor in that city of Spain wherein he should make the greatest number of converts; adding, that she would there give him further instructions concerning the edifice. Santiago set sail, landed in Galicia, and, having preached with little success through the northern provinces, reached *Cæsarea-Augusta*, where he made eight disciples. One night, after he had been conversing and praying with them as usual, on the banks of the river, they fell asleep, and just at midnight the apostle heard the angels sing, *Ave Maria gratia plena*. He fell on his knees and instantly beheld the Virgin upon a marble pillar in the middle of a choir of angels, who went through the whole of her matin service. When this was ended, she bade him build her church around that pillar, which is Lord, her blessed son, had sent him by the hands of his angel; there, she told him, that pillar was to remain till the end of the world, and great mercies would be vouchsafed there to those who supplicated for them in her name. Having said this, the angels transported her back to her house at Jerusalem,—for this was before the Assumption,—and Santiago, in obedience, erected there the first church which was ever dedicated to the Virgin.

Many mournful scenes of bigotry and superstition have been exhibited in Zaragoza; but, in these fiery trials which Bonaparte's tyranny was preparing for the inhabitants, the dross and tinsel of their faith

disappeared, and its pure gold remained. The French, a people of too little feeling to understand a character so infinitely above them as that of the Spaniards, speak with peculiar contempt of the Zaragozans. "Few persons," said they, "are to be seen among them who distinguish themselves by their dress,—there is little of that elegant attire so observable in large cities. All is serious and regular—dull and monotonous. The place seems without any kind of resource, because the inhabitants use no effort to obtain any; accustomed to a state of apathy and languor, they have not an idea of the possibility of shaking it off."* With this feeling, equally despising the strength of the place, and the character of the people, the French proceeded to besiege Zaragoza.

On the 15th of June, with part of their force, they attacked the outposts upon the canal, and, with their main body attempted to storm the city by the gate called Portillo. The Zaragozans attacked almost at the moment, both at the outposts and at the gates of their town, fought with a spirit worthy of their cause, they had neither time, nor room, nor necessity for order. Their cannon, which they had hastily planted before the gates, and in the best situations without the town, were served by any person who happened to be near them; any one gave orders who felt himself competent to take the command. They did not stop to load their muskets a second time, but, as if regardless of their lives, rushed on the French columns as they advanced, with the bayonet and other hand weapons. All were animated by the same spirit, and their efforts after a most desperate conflict were finally crowned with success. A party of the enemy entered the town and were all put to death. Lefebvre perceived that it was hopeless to persist in the attack with his present force, and drew off his troops, having suffered great loss. The patriots lost about 2,000 men killed and as many wounded: In such a conflict, the circumstances are so materially in favor of the defendants, that the carnage made among the French must have been very much greater. Their baggage and plunder were left behind them in their retreat, and the Zaragozans thus took 400 cavalry and 27 baggage waggons. The conquerors would have exposed themselves by a rash pursuit, but Palafox exhorted them not to be impatient, telling them, that the enemy would give them frequent opportunities to display their courage. While he thus restrained their impetuosity, he continued to excite their zeal. This victory, he said, was but the commencement of the triumphs which they were to expect under the powerful assistance of their divine patrons. The precious blood of their brethren had been shed in the field of glory—on their own soil. Those blessed martyrs required new victims; let us, he added, prepare for the sacrifice!

The Zaragozans had obtained only a respite; defeated as he was, Lefebvre had only removed beyond the reach of their guns, his army was far superior to any which they could bring against it; and it was not to be doubted that he would soon return in greater force, to take vengeance for the repulse and disgrace which he had suffered. A regular siege was to be expected; how were the citizens to sustain it with their mud walls, which were not constructed for defence, without heavy artillery, and without troops who could sally forth to interrupt the besiegers in their works? In spite of all these discouraging circumstances, (says Mr. Vaughan, to whom the English are indebted for a narrative of the most glorious and memorable siege) the people confiding

in God, in their own courage and in the justice of their cause, determined to defend the streets of the city to the last extremity. Palafox immediately after the repulse of the enemy set out collect reinforcements, to provide such resources for the sieges as could, and to place the rest of Arragon in a state of defence, if the capital should fall. He found about fourteen hundred soldiers who had escaped from Madrid, and he united with them a small division of militia which had been stationed in the city of Calatayud. Small as this force was, such was the ardor of the men, that he resolved in compliance with their urgent desire, to attack the French, and marched to Epila, thinking to advance to the village of Mucha, and thus place the invaders between the little army and the city, in the hope of cutting them off from their reinforcements. Lefebvre prevented this; by suddenly attacking him at Epila, on the night of the 23d. After a most obstinate resistance, the superior numbers, arms and discipline of the French were successful. The wreck of this gallant band retreated to Calatayud, and afterwards with great difficulty, threw themselves into Zaragoza.

In the meanwhile the enemy was reinforced by general Verdier with 2,500 men and artillery from Pampeluna, besides some battalions of Portuguese, who, according to Bonaparte's system had been forced out of their country, to be pushed on in the foremost ranks, wherever the first fire of a battery was to be received, a line of bayonets clogged, or a ditch filled with bodies. They occupied the several military positions in the plain covered with olive trees that surrounds Zaragoza, though not without occasional molestations from the citizens. In a short time however, they had invested nearly one half of the town. On the 27th of June they attacked the city and the Torrero, but they were repulsed with the loss of 800 men, six pieces of artillery and five carts of ammunition. The next morning they renewed the attack at both places: from the city they were again repulsed, losing almost all the cavalry which was engaged. The Torrero was lost by the misconduct of an artillery officer who made the men abandon the batteries at a critical moment. For this treachery he was condemned to run the gauntlet six times, the soldiers beating him with their ramrods, and then he was shot.

The French having now received a train of mortars, howitzers, and twelve pounders, which were of sufficient force against mud walls, kept up a constant fire, and showered down shells and grenades from the Torrero. About twelve hundred were thrown into the town and there was not one building that was bomb proof within the walls. After a time the inhabitants placed beams of timber together, endways, against the houses, in a sloping direction, behind which those who were near when a shell fell, might shelter themselves. The enemy continued to invest the city more closely, while the Aragonese made every effort to strengthen their means of defence. "Gardens and olive grounds" says Mr. Vaughan, "that in better times had been the recreation and support of their owners, were cheerfully rooted up by the proprietors themselves, whenever they impeded the defence of the city or covered the approach of the enemy." Women of all ranks assisted, they formed themselves into companies; some to relieve the wounded, some to carry water, wine and provisions, to those who defended the gates. The countess Burita instituted a corps for this service, a lady of great rank, young, delicate, and beautiful. In the midst of the most tremendous fire of shot and shells, she was seen coolly at

* Laborde.

tending to those occupations which were now become her duty; nor throughout the whole of a two months siege did the imminent danger, to which she incessantly exposed herself, produce the slightest apparent effect upon her, or in the slightest degree bend her from her heroic purposes. Some of the Monks bore arms; others exercised their spiritual offices to the dying; others, with the nuns, were busied in making cartridges which the children distributed. Among three score thousand persons there will always be found some wretches wicked enough for any employment, and the art of corrupting has constituted great part of the French system of war. During the night of the 28th, the powder magazine, in the area where the bull fights were performed, which was in the very heart of the city, was blown up, by which explosion fourteen houses were destroyed, and about two hundred persons killed. This was the signal for the enemy to appear before these gates which had been sold to them. And while the inhabitants were digging out their fellow-citizens, they opened a fire upon them with mortars, howitzers, and cannons, which had now been received for battering the town. Their attack seemed chiefly to be directed against the gate called Porcillo, and a large square building near it, without the walls, and surrounded by a deep ditch; though called a castle it serves only for a prison. The sand bag battery before this gate was frequently destroyed, and as often re-constructed under the fire of the enemy. The carnage here throughout the day was dreadful. AUGUSTINA ZARAGOZA, a handsome woman of the lower class, about 22 years of age, arrived at the battery with refreshments, at the moment when not a man who defended it was left alive, so tremendous was the fire which the French kept up upon it. For a moment the citizens hesitated to re-man the guns. Augustina sprang forward over the dead and dying, snatched a match from the hand of a dead artillery-man, and fired off a six and twenty pounder; then, jumping upon the gun, she made a solemn vow never to quit it alive during the siege. Such a sight could not but animate all who beheld it with fresh courage. The Zaragozans rushed on the battery and renewed their fire with greater vigor than ever, and the French were repulsed here, and at all other points, with great slaughter.

After this destructive bombardment of the city, a variety of attempts were made by the besiegers to effect a lodgement, but through the spirited exertions of the inhabitants they were uniformly repulsed, with great loss. The military men in Zaragoza considered these attacks as extremely injudicious. Lefebvre, probably, was so indignant at meeting with any opposition from a people whom he despised, and a place, which, according to the rules and pedantry of war, was not tenable, that he lost his temper, and thought to subdue them the shortest way, by mere violence and superior force. But when he found his mistake, he proceeded to invest the city more closely. In the beginning of the siege, the besieged received some scanty succours; yet, however scanty, they were of importance. Four hundred soldiers from the regiment of Estramadura, small parties from other corps, and a few artillery men entered the city. Two hundred of the militia of Logrono were added to these artillery men, and soon learnt their new service, being in the presence of an enemy whom they had such righteous reason to abhor.—Two four and twenty pounders and a few shells which were much wanted, were procured from Lerida.—The enemy, meantime, were amply supplied with stores from the magazine in the cita-

del of Pamplona, which they had so perfidiously seized on their first entrance, as allies, into Spain. Hitherto they had remained on the right* bank of the Ebro. On the 11th of July they forced the passage of the ford, and posted troops enough on the opposite side to protect the workmen while forming a floating bridge. In spite of all the efforts of the Arragonese, this bridge was completed on the 14th; a way was thus made for their cavalry, to their superiority in which the French have been mostly indebted for all their victories in Spain. This gave them the command of all the surrounding country: they destroyed the mills, levied contributions on the villages, and cut off every communication by which the besieged had hitherto received any supplies. These new difficulties called out new resources in this admirable people and their general,—a man worthy of commanding such a people in such times. Corn mills worked by horses, were erected in various parts of the city; the monks were employed in manufacturing gun powder, materials for which were obtained by collecting all the sulphur in the place, by washing the soil of the streets to extract its nitre, and making charcoal from the stalks of hemp, which in that part of Spain grow to a very unusual magnitude.†

By the end of July, the city was completely invested, the supply of food was scanty, and the inhabitants had no reason to expect succour; on the night of the 2nd of August and on the following day, the French bombarded the city from their batteries opposite the gate of the Carmen. A foundling hospital, which was now filled with the sick and the wounded, took fire and was rapidly consumed.—During this scene of error, the most intrepid exertions were made to rescue these helpless sufferers from the flames. No person thought of his own property or individual concerns. The women were eminently conspicuous in their exertions, regardless of the shot and shells which fell about them, and braving the flames of the building.

On the following day the French completed their batteries upon the right bank of the Guerva, within pistol shot of the gate of St. Engracia, so called from a splendid church and convent of Jeronimites, situated on one side of it. Their batteries soon demolished the mud walls, and on the 4th after a severe contest and dreadful carnage they were in possession of one half of Zaragoza. Lefebvre now summoned Palafox to surrender, in these words: "Head Quarters, St. Engracia. Capitulation." The hero immediately returned his reply: "Head Quarters, Zaragoza. War at the kulie's point."

The contest which was now carried on is unexampled in history. On the 5th, when the ammunition of the citizens began to fail, Don Francisco Palafox, the general's brother, entered the city with a convoy of arms, ammunition and a reinforcement of 3,000 men. The war was now continued from street to street, from house to house, and from room to room—pride and indignation having wrought up the French to a pitch of obstinate fury, little inferior to the devoted courage of the patriots. This most obstinate and murderous contest was continued for eleven successive days and nights. The hostile batteries were so near each other, that a Spaniard in

* In military language, you always describe a country by the current of water, and speak as if you were looking down the stream.

† On this simple foundation, says Mr. Vaughan, "a regular manufactory of gunpowder was formed after the siege, which produced 3 arrobas of Castile per day, that is 325 lb. of 12 ounces.

one place made way under cover of the dead bodies, which completely filled the space between them, and fastened a rope to one of the French cannon; in the struggle which ensued, the rope broke, and the Zaragozans lost their prize at the very moment when they thought themselves sure of it. A new horror was added to the dreadful circumstance of war in this memorable siege. The dead were left up on the field of battle, and the survivors remove to clear ground and untainted atmosphere; but here—under the climate of Spain, and in the month of August, here where the dead lay, the struggle was still carried on, and pestilence was dreaded from the enormous accumulation of putrifying bodies.—Nothing in the whole course of the siege so much embarrassed Palafox as this evil. The only remedy was to tie ropes to the French prisoners, and push them forward amid the dead and dying, to remove the bodies, and bring them away for interment.—Even for this necessary office there was no truce, it would have been certain death to the Arragonese who should have attempted to perform it.

At a council of war which was held on the 8th, it was determined that in those quarters of the city where the Arragonese still maintained their ground they should continue to defend themselves with the same firmness: should the enemy at last prevail, they were then to retire over the Ebro into the suburbs, break down the bridge, and defend the suburbs, till they perished. When this resolution was made public, it was received with the loudest acclamations. But in every conflict the citizens gained ground on the soldiers winning it inch by inch, until, on the morning of the 11th, after a night uncommonly destructive the columns of the French were seen at a distance, retreating over the plain, on the road to Pampalona.

The history of a battle, however skillfully narrated, is necessarily uninteresting to all except military men. One of the first cares of Palafox, after the delivery of the city, was to establish a board of health to provide against the effects of putrefactions—such was the number of French who were left dead on the houses and in the streets. The temper of the Zaragozans after their victory was not less heroic than their conduct during the struggle. When the dead were removed and the ruins sufficiently cleared, Ferdinand was proclaimed (20th August) with all the usual solemnities, a ceremony, at other times attended to with no other feeling than such as sports and festivity occasion, now made affecting by the situation of Ferdinand himself and the scene which surrounded the spectators, walls blackened with fire, shattered with artillery and stained with blood. The obsequies of the Spaniards who had fallen were next (Aug. 25th) performed with military honors, and their funeral oration pronounced from the pulpit. The brave priest, Santiago Sivas who had signalized himself during the siege by fighting nobly, by exhorting zealously, and by administering the holy comforts of religion to the dying, was made chaplain to the commander in chief; and Palafox, who had always selected him for the most dangerous enterprises, gave him a military commission. There were times when the religion of Matthias and the Macabees was required; and the priest of the altar was in the exercise of his duty, when defending it, sword in hand, in the field. A pension was settled upon Augustina, and the daily pay of an artillery man. She was also to wear a small shield of honor embroidered upon the sleeve of her gown, with Zaragoza inscribed upon it. The general reward which Palafox conferred upon the Zaragozan people

is strongly characteristic of the high Spanish sense of honor. By his own authority, and in the name of Ferdinand, (September 20,) he conferred upon the inhabitants of the city and its districts, of both sexes and of all ranks, the perpetual and irrevocable privilege, never to be adjudged to any disgraceful punishment by any tribunal, for any offence except for treason or blasphemy.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Horticulture.

PRESERVATION OF PLANTS FROM FROST.

The following method of preserving plants from dying after having been touched by the frost, may probably be found interesting to those of our readers who are fond of such pursuits. It is particularly useful for exotics, which are in flower pots, because the experiment may more easily be effected on them.

Before the plant has been exposed to the sun or thawed after a night's frost, it should be well sprinkled with spring water, in which sal ammoniac or common salt has been infused, this must be continued for some time; but I would rather recommend, where it can be done, to immerse the whole plant in the above infusion. It is particularly requisite that the root should be immersed, because the part being harder withstands the frost much longer, and will not so soon thaw, owing to its being covered with earth. The philosophical reason will easily be perceived. Indeed I am inclined to believe, that if plants were to be watered every morning in the spring, after the cold nights, with some such solution it would preserve them greatly from the blight. For if the blight is a species of gangrene or mortification, as Dr. Garnett asserts, (vol. 12, of the Monthly Magazine) brought on by the action of the sun in the spring, on the morbidly accumulated irritability which had been produced by a considerable subtraction of heat during the night; "especially if," as the doctor observes, "a frosty night succeeded by a cloudy or misty morning, is never attended with these effects, which almost certainly follow, if, when the spring is considerably advanced, a frost should be succeeded by a fine warm morning"—if blight be a species of the disorder above mentioned, why should not this method be as effectual in its cure of plants as snow is when used to prevent a mortification in any of the human members?

Methodist Church.

From the "minutes taken at the several annual conferences of the Methodist Episcopal church, for the year 1811," the following statement of the number of members in the United States is taken:

	Whites.	Coloured.
Western conference,	25,681	1,467
South Carolina do.	19,404	9,129
Virginia do.	19,345	6,234
Baltimore do.	19,802	7,430
Philadelphia do.	22,527	10,354
New-York do.	18,001	986
New-England do.	31,765	72
Genessee do.	11,700	53
Whites,	140,835	35,732
Coloured,	35,732	

Total, 178,567

Jersey district, which is included in the Philadelphia conference, contains, including Staten Island, 5434 white, and 546 coloured members.

There are 569 preachers in the United States.

Delaware.

COUNTIES.	In 1790.			In 1800.			In 1810.		
	Pop- ulation.	Slaves.	Total.	Pop- ulation.	Slaves.	Total.	Pop- ulation.	Slaves.	Total.
New-Castle,	16,485	2,364	19,686	20,769	1,806	25,361	19,463	1,347	24,129
Kent,	14,050	2,304	18,920	13,823	1,485	19,554	14,151	728	20,495
Sussex,	15,773	4,025	20,488	15,260	2,834	19,338	21,747	2,402	27,750
TOTALS	46,308	8,887	59,094	49,852	6,153	64,273	55,361	4,177	72,674

Maryland.

Hartford,	10,781	3,417	14,976	15,177	1,344	17,626	14,606	4,431	21,358
Baltimore,†	18,953	5,877	25,431	24,150	5,983	32,516	21,021	6,697	29,255
City of Baltimore,†	11,925	1,255	13,503	21,000	2,843	26,614	27,897	3,713	35,583
Eastern Precincts of Baltimore,									
Western Precincts of ditto,							6,224	697	6,922
Anne-Arundel,	11,664	10,130	22,598	9,737	9,114	20,411	12,439	11,693	26,668
Frederick,	26,937	3,611	30,791	26,474	4,572	31,323	27,983	5,671	31,437
Allegany,	4,439	258	4,806	5,703	499	6,363	6,273	620	6,909
Washington,	14,472	1,236	15,822	16,108	2,204	18,650	15,591	2,656	18,730
Montgomery,	11,679	6,030	18,003	8,508	6,288	15,058	9,731	7,572	17,989
Prince George,	10,004	11,176	21,344	8,346	12,191	21,183	6,471	7,189	20,589
Calvert,	4,211	4,305	8,552	3,889	4,101	8,291	3,680	3,917	8,005
Charles,	10,124	10,085	20,613	9,043	9,558	19,172	7,398	12,435	20,245
St. Mary's,	8,226	6,985	15,544	6,678	6,399	13,698	6,158	6,000	12,791
Cecil,	10,053	3,407	13,625	6,542	2,103	9,018	9,652	2,467	13,066
Kent,	6,718	5,433	12,836	5,511	4,471	11,777	5,222	4,249	11,450
Queen Anne's,	8,171	6,674	15,463	7,315	6,517	14,577	7,529	6,381	16,048
Caroline,	7,028	2,057	9,509	6,714	1,865	9,181	6,932	1,520	9,453
Talbot,	7,231	4,777	13,084	7,070	4,775	13,436	7,359	4,878	14,300
Somerset,	8,272	7,070	15,610	9,330	7,432	17,348	9,162	6,975	17,195
Dorchester,	10,010	5,337	15,875	9,415	4,566	16,340	11,415	5,132	18,108
Worcester,	7,628	3,836	11,640	10,723	4,398	15,570	11,490	4,427	16,971
District of Columbia,				5,672	2,072	8,144			
TOTALS	208,649	103,036	319,728	210,170	163,312	332,171	235,117	111,502	340,540

Virginia.

Augusta,	9,260	1,563	10,880	9,671	1,946	11,711	11,241	2,880	14,368
Albemarle,	6,833	5,572	12,585	8,796	7,436	16,438	8,632	9,236	18,268
Accomack,	8,973	4,262	13,950	9,733	4,429	15,663	9,341	4,542	15,743
Amherst,	9,286	5,296	13,703	9,205	7,462	16,801	5,148	5,207	10,048
Amelia,	6,684	11,307	18,097	2,789	6,585	9,430	3,233	7,186	10,594
Botetourt,	9,241	1,259	10,521	8,366	1,343	9,825	10,736	2,275	13,301
Buckingham,	5,496	4,165	9,779	6,821	6,336	13,389	7,786	11,675	20,059
Berkeley,	16,650	2,932	19,713	14,733	3,972	18,577	9,761	1,529	11,479
Brunswick,	5,919	6,776	12,827	6,647	9,422	16,339	5,665	9,368	15,411
Bedford,	7,725	2,754	10,531	9,826	4,097	14,123	9,789	6,147	16,148
Cumberland,	3,577	4,434	8,155	3,935	5,711	10,825	3,715	6,102	9,992
Chesterfield,	6,358	7,487	14,214	6,317	7,852	14,487	3,691	6,015	9,979
Charlotte,	5,199	4,816	10,078	5,506	6,283	11,914	5,354	7,597	13,161
Calpepper,	13,809	8,325	22,105	10,479	7,348	19,100	10,391	8,313	18,967
Charles city,	2,084	3,144	5,588	1,953	3,013	5,369	2,776	3,023	5,136
Caroline,	6,994	10,292	17,489	6,501	10,581	17,447	6,452	10,769	17,544
Campbell,	4,946	2,488	7,685	5,893	3,671	9,866	4,370	5,268	11,001
Diawiddie,	6,039	7,331	13,934	4,741	6,866	11,853	4,606	7,442	12,924
Essex,	3,543	5,440	9,122	3,465	5,767	9,498	3,411	5,659	9,870
Elizabeth city,	1,556	1,876	3,450	1,235	1,522	2,778	1,799	1,734	3,669
Fauquier,	11,157	6,642	17,892	12,444	8,754	21,319	11,984	16,361	22,689
Fairfax,	7,611	4,574	12,320	7,035	6,078	13,347	6,020	5,942	13,111
Franklin,	5,735	1,073	6,843	7,666	1,582	9,476	7,966	2,672	10,724
Fluvanna,	2,430	1,466	3,921	2,659	1,920	4,623	2,576	2,122	4,775

†The preceding statement of the population of the city and county of Baltimore, is involved in the same perplexity, by the official return, as the city and the county of Philadelphia, noticed in our last issue. To explain the above it is necessary to remark—in 1790, the population of the city and precincts and the remainder of the county are shewn—in 1800, the city and county (of which latter the precincts form a part) are separately shewn—in 1810, the population of the city, of the two precincts, and the remainder of the county, are individually noticed. This will reconcile an apparent diminution of the population of Baltimore county, when the reverse has been the case.

Virginia—Continued.

COUNTIES.	In 1790.			In 1800.			In 1810.		
	Free whites.	Slaves.	Total.	Free whites.	Slaves.	Total.	Free whites.	Slaves.	Total.
Frederick	15,315	4,250	19,681	15,827	5,118	21,365	15,547	6,417	22,574
Gloucester	6,225	7,663	13,498	3,237	4,909	8,181	4,183	5,798	10,427
Goochland	7,143	4,656	9,053	4,480	4,803	9,699	4,230	5,464	10,218
Greenville	5,530	3,620	6,363	2,398	4,116	6,727	2,254	4,599	6,853
Greenbrier	5,676	319	6,015	3,892	271	4,165	5,390	499	5,911
Hentico	5,600	5,819	12,000	3,999	4,608	9,149	4,384	4,551	9,945
Hanover	6,291	8,223	14,754	5,952	8,192	14,403	6,219	8,454	15,082
Hampshire	6,879	454	7,346	7,202	587	7,797	8,731	929	9,781
Harrison	2,013	67	2,080	4,593	245	4,844	9,448	459	9,958
Hardy	6,356	369	7,336	5,033	623	6,666	4,579	749	5,525
Halifax	8,913	5,565	14,722	11,168	7,911	19,377	12,117	9,663	22,131
Henry	6,763	1,551	8,479	3,715	1,415	5,255	3,641	1,755	5,611
Isle of Wight	4,786	3,867	9,029	4,835	4,029	9,442	4,447	4,041	9,186
James City	1,519	2,405	4,071	1,371	2,589	3,933	1,351	2,321	4,091
King William	2,896	5,151	8,123	3,139	5,744	9,053	3,264	5,788	9,285
King and Queen	4,156	5,143	9,377	4,335	5,380	9,879	4,718	6,080	10,988
King George	3,123	4,157	7,863	2,598	3,987	6,744	2,381	3,876	6,454
Lunenburg	4,347	4,332	8,959	4,372	5,876	10,381	4,933	7,155	12,265
Loudon	14,749	4,030	18,962	15,204	4,990	20,523	15,577	5,157	21,338
Lancaster	2,259	3,236	5,638	2,090	3,126	5,373	2,276	3,112	5,592
Louisa	3,681	4,573	8,467	5,768	5,992	11,892	5,313	6,430	11,900
Mecklenburg	7,555	6,762	14,733	7,779	8,676	16,008	7,796	10,261	18,453
Middlesex	1,531	2,558	4,140	1,603	2,516	4,203	1,811	2,476	4,414
Monongalia	3,402	154	4,768	8,359	163	8,546	12,405	351	12,793
Montgomery	12,394	828	13,228	8,037	968	9,044	7,233	1,099	8,419
Norfolk	8,928	5,345	14,524	7,551	4,735	12,493	7,445	5,647	13,669
Northampton	4,181	3,244	6,889	2,931	3,178	6,763	3,221	3,356	7,471
New Kent	2,331	3,700	6,239	2,523	3,622	6,368	2,445	3,729	6,478
Northumberland	4,496	4,460	9,163	3,679	3,905	7,803	4,162	3,847	8,308
Nansemond	4,713	3,817	9,010	5,709	4,408	11,027	4,593	4,462	10,321
Orange	5,454	4,421	9,921	6,160	5,242	11,445	5,711	6,516	12,321
Ohio	4,907	281	5,212	4,168	257	4,740	7,681	440	8,175
Prince Edward	4,032	3,986	8,100	4,977	5,921	10,961	5,264	6,996	12,409
Prince William	6,744	4,704	11,615	6,975	5,416	12,733	5,733	5,220	11,311
Prince George	3,387	4,519	8,173	2,793	4,380	7,423	3,101	4,486	8,050
Powhatan	2,296	4,325	6,822	2,403	5,031	7,777	2,484	5,091	8,073
Pendleton	1,378	73	2,452	3,641	124	3,777	3,952	262	4,239
Pittsylvania	8,538	2,979	11,579	8,503	4,136	12,699	10,710	6,312	17,172
Princess Anne	4,529	3,202	7,793	5,200	3,574	8,859	5,305	3,926	9,498
Richmond	2,908	3,984	6,985	5,333	7,826	13,743	2,775	3,178	6,214
Westmoreland	932	19	951	1,739	85	1,792	2,706	111	2,854
Randolph									
Rockingham	6,677	772	7,449	9,266	1,056	10,374	11,049	1,491	12,753
Russell	3,143	190	3,338	4,443	352	4,708	5,894	386	6,316
Rockbridge	5,825	682	6,548	7,778	1,070	8,945	8,545	1,721	10,318
Spotsylvania	5,171	9,933	11,254	6,875	6,830	13,002	5,596	7,135	13,296
Stafford	5,465	4,036	9,586	5,435	4,343	9,961	5,319	4,191	9,830
Southampton	6,312	5,993	12,861	6,461	6,625	13,925	5,982	6,400	13,497
Surry	2,762	3,097	6,227	2,777	3,258	6,533	5,751	3,440	6,855
Shanandoah	9,979	512	10,510	11,725	738	12,547	12,461	1,038	13,646
Sussex	4,776	5,387	10,551	4,512	5,988	11,042	4,436	6,344	11,362
Warwick	567	990	1,690	614	1,024	1,659	697	1,120	1,835
Washington	2,177	450	5,625	7,050	817	8,174	10,561	1,448	12,136
Westmoreland	3,183	4,425	7,722	1,166	2,020	3,121	3,401	4,080	8,102
York	2,115	2,760	5,235				2,789	2,931	5,187
Mathews				2,985	2,804	5,706	2,118	2,068	4,227
Madison				4,836	3,436	8,322	4,223	3,976	8,381
Nottaway				3,311	5,983	9,401	2,730	6,268	9,278
Patrick				3,452	649	4,331	3,696	724	4,699
City of Richmond				2,837	2,293	5,737	4,798	3,748	9,735
Norfolk borough				3,851	2,724	6,929	4,776	3,825	9,193
Petersburg				1,606	1,487	3,511	2,406	2,173	5,608
Monroe				3,987	189	4,188	4,898	376	5,444
MASON							1,742	219	1,991
NELSON							4,997	4,679	9,684

Virginia—Continued.

COUNTIES.	In 1800.			In 1860			In 1810.		
	Price white.	Slaves.	Total.	Price white.	Slaves.	Total.	Price white.	Slaves.	Total.
Yazewell				1,897	219	2,117	2,061	328	3,007
Wood				1,153	61	1,217	2,588	450	3,036
Wythe				5,338	831	6,169	7,180	1,157	8,356
Bath				5,021	672	5,733	3,806	882	4,837
CABELL				4,402	288	4,706	5,472	332	5,843
Booke							2,471	221	2,717
Grapen				3,741	176	3,912	4,641	270	4,941
GILES							3,478	242	3,745
JEFFERSON							7,967	3,532	11,851
Kanawha				2,991	231	3,222	3,468	352	3,866
Lee				3,292	243	3,538	4,337	336	4,694
TOWNS.									
Fincastle				407	176	602			
Abington				206	83	365			
Romney				170	26	205			
Springfield				75	19	86			
Frankfort				151	7	169			
Lewisburg				156	26	182			
Stephensburg				440	64	513			
Winchester				1,759	348	2,128			
Fort Royal				204	47	251			
Middletown				305	26	334			
Berry Ville				71	59	131			
Keigs Town				83	14	109			
Pugh Town				75	1	77			
Smithfield				154	2	156			
Darksville				123	7	134			
Shepherdstown				918	75	993			
Charlestown				489	71	563			
Srasburg				337	15	352			
Woodstock				614	19	634			
New Market				271	15	290			
Muhlenburg				848	112	977			
TOTALS.	442,117	292,627	747,611	514,386	346,968	886,149	557,537	392,518	974,622

NOTE.—Counties formed between 1790 and 1800 in *Italics*—since 1800 in *SMALL CAPITALS*.

On a superficial view of these comparative statements, any person would suppose (as I myself apprehended) that the matter was easily done; and so it would be, were the several returns of the marshals, at the different periods, in concord with each other, which is not the case. Some of them, particularly in the census of 1800, were made out in a *slovenly* manner, and are besides *incorrect*. In several cases we have corrected these errors, but, in others, have been compelled to let them pass as they are—the results are as they should be. These facts are mentioned by way of apology for not proceeding more rapidly with them—an accountant was well employed nearly three days in making out the preceding statement of *Virginia* alone, which is not yet satisfactory to me. The population of the *towns* in the enumeration of 1800, should have been added to that of the *counties* in which they are situate—but want of time has compelled us to give them as they are *officially* published.

Domestic Manufactures.

PUEYEVON'S OFFICE, Philadelphia, Dec. 5, 1811.

The present situation of the United States, impressively suggests a considerate anticipation of the most serious possible exigencies. Though many articles of supply for immediate use are in our public and private stores, though many articles are continually imported, though breaches of the laws may occasion some supplies in peace, and captures may produce some in war, though the constant operations of our established manufactories, afford more than we can want of some commodities, yet it appears beneficial and necessary to make an early and universal operation of local and general resources and capacities.

It is respectfully hoped and trusted, that it will be found convenient and prove agreeable to every gen-

tleman in publication to give such direction to one copy of this paper, as will ensure its reception, by three or more public spirited and intelligent citizens in their respective states and districts.

It is hoped, that those three or more public spirited and intelligent citizens will promptly take the proper and necessary measures to communicate this paper to every township, hundred, town, ward or other smaller section of our counties, cities and boroughs, in order to ensure a *general and effectual* attention to the measure.

The gentlemen described and other public spirited and intelligent citizens in the wards, townships and other smallest sections of the cities, boroughs and counties are respectfully invited to procure every master manufacturer and all persons dealing in raw materials, to make an early and full communication by mail, addressed to this office, shewing, with exactness, their respective residences, kinds of

goods manufactured, and current prices, and the quantities and the whole amount, if they think proper. Two forms of such a communication are subjoined, for uniformity and explanation.

This operation may be easily made. The information, which may be obtained, when digested by this office, will place the resources and capacities of the country more fully before the various branches of the government, so as to enable them to act as the nature of their powers and duties may appear to require or admit. It will facilitate the operations of the purchasers for the public supplies, whom it will enable to deal with manufacturers adjacent to the divisions of the public forces, and distant from their offices.

Very considerable advantages, costing nothing, would result to manufacturers from this measure, by the light it would give upon the subject of this spontaneous and very increasing branch of the national trade and business. Not only would the public agents and the people at large, be enabled to know how, and where they could procure supplies of American manufactures, but the legislature and the executive, with its assistants, would be enabled to consider, for every necessary purpose, the value, the quantity, the local situations, the instruments and means, the capacities, the denominations or kinds, and other facts relative to the manufacturers of the United States, their stocks of domestic and foreign raw materials and their goods and merchandise.

A note of any manufactures, on hand, at this time, or which could be completed within a few months, might be a useful addition to the communication; particularly of blue, grass green, buff, white, black, and scarlet broad cloths, at prices above two dollars, and narrow in proportion; white swanskins and white plains above fifty cents; strong woolen vest back cloths; woolen or worsted lining stuffs, blue, green, &c. Blankets of 3 to 3 1/2 pounds weight, 6 feet long, 4 1/2 feet wide, and tweeled; white linen 28 1/2 inches wide, above 35 cents, or any other proper military goods.

TENCH COX,

Purveyor of Public Supplies.

Form of a Manufacturer's Statement.

GEORGE B. WILLIAMS, of the township of Northampton, county of Berkshire, and state of Massachusetts, makes and sells broad cloths at two dollars and one-half, to three dollars per yard; blankets at three to three dollars and one-half each; narrow cloths at one dollar and one-third, to one dollar and one-half per yard; total of goods in a year 4231 yards of broad cloth, 7368 yards narrow cloth and 413 blankets. Total value 25,511 dollars and 15 cents.

The said George Williams employs and moves by water one carding machine and 150 spindles; and by hand four hundred and ten spindles in the woolen manufacture.

Another form of a Manufacturer's Statement.

PHILIP J. HARN, No. 33, Washington-street, Winchester, Frederick county, Virginia, makes and sells wool hats at ninety to one hundred cents each, rumor, castor or common fur hats at four to five dollars each, and fine hats at five to six and one-half dollars each; total quantity of goods in one year, 4390 wool hats, 1103 rumor, castor or common fur hats, 208 fine fur hats. Total value \$10,452.

Smuggling.

During the continuance of our embargo a British order in council issued for the express and sole purpose of encouraging violations of it, by citizens of the United States. American vessels

were ordered to be admitted to make regular entries in British ports, however irregular their shipping papers might be, or if altogether destitute of them—thus transforming what would be accounted piracy—(or, at least, make the property liable to seizure and certain condemnation) in other times, a legitimate business, “protected by the British cannon.”

Since the non-importation law went into operation, astonishing attempts have been made by individuals of the British nation, and their friends in the United States, to set it at defiance, in which they have extensively succeeded; though several seizures have been made in the eastern states, in which the trade appears to have been chiefly carried on. A thousand artful means have been resorted to to elude the vigilance of the officers of government. It will be seen by the following order in council, that the British ministry have also interfered in this matter, and done as much as in them lies to promote and encourage a violation of that law. This might have been anticipated. If Great Britain will adhere to her orders in council, which prevent us from carrying the produce of our soil to the continent of Europe, until the continental powers will agree to receive her manufactures, (and such, in truth, is the pretension of her ministry,) is it surprising that she would issue an order in council to facilitate the introduction of her fabrics into the United States? We have already given our opinion of the non-importation law (page 133)—and are happy to find it accords with the sentiments of those whose business it is, not only to make laws, but to see them executed; and entertain a hope that it will be speedily abandoned or fully coerced.

From the Boston Centinel.

AMERICAN INTERCOURSE.—A gentleman in town has received an official copy of the order of the British privy council for allowing a trade between certain ports in the British provinces of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, and the United States of America; which after reciting a preamble is as follows:

“His royal highness the prince regent, by virtue of the powers vested in his majesty, by the above recited act, is pleased in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, and by and with the advice of his majesty's privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the first day of November 1811, and during the continuance of the act above recited, until further orders made thereon, it shall be lawful in any ship or vessel, except in vessels belonging to France, or to the subjects thereof, to export from the ports of Halifax, Nova-Scotia, and the ports of St. Andrews and St. John's, New Brunswick, to any port belonging to the United States of America from which British vessels are, or shall be excluded, any articles being the growth, produce or manufacture of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or any of his majesty's colonies, plantations or settlements in the West Indies, provided such articles shall have been certified by the collector and comptroller of his majesty's customs at any of the ports above-mentioned, from whence the same shall be shipped for any of the ports of the United States as aforesaid, to have been imported into one of the said provinces of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, in a British ship or vessel from a port of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or from a port of the said colonies, plantations or settlements; and also to import into the ports of Halifax, Nova-Scotia, and the ports of St. Andrews and St. John's, New Brunswick, from any of the said ports of the United States, wheat and

grain of any kind, bread and biscuit and flour, pitch, tar, and turpentine, such articles being of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the said states."

Twelfth Congress.

IN SENATE.

December 13.—The Senate resumed the consideration, in committee of the whole, of the bill for completing the existing military establishment; and after making some progress in it, the senate adjourned.

December 14.—The senate resumed in committee of the whole, the consideration of the bill for completing the existing military establishment; which was reported to the senate by the president with amendments; and was ordered to be engrossed for the third reading.

The bill to raise for a limited time an additional military force was resumed, as in committee of the whole; and read through by paragraphs, various amendments being made to it. The senate adjourned without ordering it to a third reading.

December 16.—Mr. Worthington from the committee on Indian affairs, reported a bill authorising the president of the United States to raise certain companies of spies or rangers for the protection of the frontier of the United States, which was read, and ordered to pass to the second reading.

The bill for completing the existing military establishment was read the third time.

Mr. Anderson moved to re-commit the bill to a select committee to consider further and report thereon, which was determined in the negative; and

On the motion, "Shall this bill pass?" it was determined *unanimously* in the affirmative, twenty-eight gentlemen being present. viz.

Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Brènt, Campbell of Ohio, Campbell of Ten. Condit, Crawford, Cutts, Dana, Frank'in, Gaillard, German, Giles, Gilman, Goodrich, Gregg, Lambert, Leib, Lloyd, Pope, Reed, Robinson, Smith of Md. Smith of N. Y. Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum.

The senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

December 13.—Mr. Blackledge, after stating the difficulties frequently experienced by the militia in the course of their training, moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to cause to be prepared and laid before this house, a digest of the system of rules and regulations by which the regular troops of the United States are trained and disciplined.

An ineffectual attempt was made by Mr. Randolph to take up the report of the committee of conference, and the message from the senate on the census bill.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

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

Mr. Boyd, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Findley, Mr. King, Mr. M-Kee and Mr. Lacock spoke in support of the report, and Mr. Stanford against it. Mr. Nelson did not consider himself committed by this vote as to ulterior measures.

Two or three unsuccessful motions were made to adjourn.

Mr. Randolph stated his intention to make some further remarks against the report, which might occupy two or three hours of the time of the house. He then renewed the motion to adjourn, which was carried. And the house adjourned to Monday.

December 16.—Mr. Seybert, from the committee appointed on that part of the President's message which relates to the manufacture of cannon and small arms and providing munitions of war, made a report, which was read.

He also presented a bill from said committee, authorising the purchase of ordnance and stores, camp equipage, &c. which was read and committed to a committee of the whole house on Friday next.

A letter from the secretary of the treasury enclosing the annual statement of the district tonnage was laid before the house, and read.

The Speaker laid before the house a petition of sundry inhabitants of Orange county, New-York, praying the aid of the general government to encourage the culture of hemp.

The petition of Return J. Meigs and others, presented sometime since, as witnesses in the case of the United States vs. Burr, was referred to the committee appointed to provide compensation for witnesses in criminal prosecutions depending in courts of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Morrow, it was resolved, that the committee on the public lands be instructed to enquire whether any and what provision ought to be made to prevent the sale of land at private sale (in case of reversion) for a less price than the land had been sold for at the public sales, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The house then resumed the consideration of the unfinished business, being the report of the committee of foreign relations.

Mr. Randolph spoke for three hours in opposition to the second resolution.

The question was then taken on concurring with the committee of the whole in their agreement to the second resolution, which is in the following words:

"That an additional force of thousand regular troops ought to be immediately raised to serve for three years; and that a bounty in lands ought to be given to encourage enlistment."

And decided as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer, Avery, Bacon, Baker, Bard, Bartlett, Bassett, Bibb, Blackledge, Blecker, Blount, Boyd, Breckenridge, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Cheves, Cochran, Clopton, Cooke, Condit, Crawford, Davis, Dawson, Desha, Dinsmoor, Earle, Emott, Findley, Fisk, Fitch, Franklin, Gholson, Gold, Goldsborough, Goodwyn, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hawes, Hufty, Hyneman, Johnson, Kent, Key, King, Lacock, Lefever, Little, Livingston, Lowndes, Lyle, Macon, Maxwell, Moore, M-Brady, M-Kee, M-Coy, M-Kim, Metcalf, Milnor, Mitchell, Morgan, Morrow, Nelson, New, Newbold, Newton, Ormsby, Paulding, Pickens, Piper, Pond, Porter, Quincy, Reed, Ridgely, Ringgold, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Rodman, Sage, Sammons, Seaver, Sevier, Seybert, Shaw, Smilie, G. Smith, J. Smith, Stow, Strong, Sullivan, Tallman, Tracy, Troup, Turner, Van Cortlandt, Whitehill, Williams, Widgery, Wilson, Winn, Wright.—109.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bigelow, Brigham, Champion, Chittenden, Davenport, Ely, Grav, Jackson, Law, Lewis, Mosely, Pearson, Pitkin, Potter, Randolph, Sheffield, Stanford, Storges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Wheaton, White.—22.

The question was then taken on the 3d resolution, in the following words:

"That it is expedient to authorise the president, under proper regulations, to accept the service of

any number of volunteers, not exceeding fifty thousand; to be organized, trained and held in readiness to act on such service as the exigencies of the government may require."

And decided thus:

YEAS.—Alston, Anderson, Archer, Avery, Bacon, Baker, Bard, Bartlett, Bassett, Bibb, Blackledge, Blecker, Blount, Boyd, Breckenridge, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Cheves, Chittenden, Cochran, Clopton, Cooke, Condit, Crawford, Davis, Dawson, Desha, Dinsmoor, Emott, Findley, Fisk, Fitch, Franklin, Gholson, Gold, Goldsborough, Goodwyn, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hawes, Huffy, Hyneman, Johnson, Kent, King, Lacock, Lefever, Little, Livingston, Lowndes, Lyle, Macon, Maxwell, Moore, M'Bryde, M'Coy, M'Kee, M'Kim, Metcalf, Milnor, Mitchell, Morgan, Morrow, Mosely, Nelson, Newton, Newbold, Ormsby, Paulding, Pearson, Pickens, Piper, Pitkin, Pond, Porter, Quincy, Reed, Ridgely, Ringgold, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Sage, Sammons, Seaver, Sevier, Seybert, Shaw, G. Smith, J. Smith, Strong, Sullivan, Talmadge, Tallman, Tracy, Troup, Turner, Van Cortlandt, White, Whitehill, Williams, Widgery, Wilson, Winn, Wright.—113.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bigelow, Brigham, Champion, Davenport, Ely, Gray, Jackson, Law, Lewis, Potter, Randolph, J. Smith, Stanford, Sturges, Taggart, Wheaton.—16.

The question was next taken on the fourth resolution, in the following words:

"That the president be authorised to order out from time to time, such detachments of the militia, as in his opinion the public service may require."

And decided as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer, Avery, Bacon, Baker, Bard, Bartlett, Bassett, Bibb, Blackledge, Blecker, Blount, Boyd, Breckenridge, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Cheves, Chittenden, Cochran, Clopton, Cooke, Condit, Crawford, Davis, Dawson, Desha, Dinsmoor, Emott, Findley, Fisk, Fitch, Franklin, Gholson, Gold, Goldsborough, Goodwyn, Gray, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hawes, Huffy, Hyneman, Johnson, Kent, King, Lacock, Lefever, Lewis, Little, Livingston, Lowndes, Lyle, Macon, Maxwell, Moore, M'Bryde, M'Coy, M'Kee, M'Kim, Metcalf, Milnor, Mitchell, Morgan, Morrow, Mosely, Nelson, Newbold, Newton, Ormsby, Paulding, Pearson, Pickens, Piper, Pitkin, Pond, Porter, Potter, Quincy, Randolph, Reed, Ridgely, Ringgold, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Rodman, Sage, Sammons, Seaver, Sevier, Seybert, Shaw, Sheffield, Smilie, G. Smith, J. Smith, Stanford, Strong, Sullivan, Talmadge, Tallman, Tracy, Troup, Turner, Van Cortlandt, Wheaton, White, Whitehill, Williams, Widgery, Wilson, Winn, Wright.—120.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bigelow, Brigham, Champion, Davenport, Jackson, Law, Sturges, Taggart.—8.

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

"That all the vessels not now in service belonging to the navy and worthy of repair be immediately fitted up and put in commission."

And carried as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer, Avery, Bacon, Baker, Bard, Bartlett, Bassett, Bigelow, Blackledge, Blecker, Blount, Breckenridge, Brigham, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Champion, Cheves, Chittenden, Cochran, Clopton, Cooke, Condit, Crawford, Davis, Dawson, Desha, Dinsmoor, Earle, Ely, Emott, Findley, Fitch, Frank-

lin, Gholson, Gold, Goldsborough, Goodwyn, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hawes, Hyneman, Jackson, Johnson, Kent, King, Lacock, Law, Lefever, Little, Livingston, Lowndes, Lyle, Maxwell, Moore, M'Bryde, M'Coy, M'Kim, Metcalf, Milnor, Mitchell, Morgan, Morrow, Mosely, Nelson, Newbold, Newton, Ormsby, Paulding, Pearson, Pickens, Piper, Pitkin, Pond, Porter, Quincy, Reed, Ridgely, Ringgold, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Sage, Sammons, Seaver, Sevier, Seybert, Shaw, G. Smith, J. Smith, Strong, Sturges, Sullivan, Taggart, Talmadge, Tallman, Tracy, Troup, Turner, Van Cortlandt, Wheaton, White, Widgery, Wilson, Winn, Wright.—111.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bibb, Boyd, Brown, Gray, Huffy, Lewis, Macon, Potter, Randolph, Rodman, Sheffield, Smilie, Stanford, Whitehill, Williams.—15.

The question was put from the chair on the 6th resolution, in these words:

6. That it is expedient to permit our merchant vessels owned exclusively by resident citizens, and commanded and navigated solely by citizens, to arm under proper regulations to be prescribed by law, in self defence against all unlawful proceedings towards them on the high seas.

When the resolution was, on motion, ordered to lie on the table.

The three first resolutions for filling up the present establishment, for raising an additional number of regulars, and authorising the acceptance of volunteers services, were referred to the committee who reported them, with instructions to bring in bills in pursuance thereof.

And then the house adjourned.

MARITIME DEFENCE.

Mr. Cheves, from the committee appointed on that part of the president's message which relates to the naval force of the United States and to the defence of our maritime frontier, made the following report in part:

"The committee to whom was referred so much of the president's message of the 5th of November, 1811, as relates to the defence of our maritime frontier, report in part, that two communications from the secretary at war, which accompany this report, which were made in reply to queries propounded by the committee, contain the best information on the subject which they have been able to collect.—That one of them contains an enumeration of the permanent fortifications which have been completed or commenced, with remarks on the troops necessary to garrison them. That for the completion of works already commenced, no further appropriation is requisite. But that some additional works are deemed necessary, the precise extent of which cannot at present be determined; for which, and for contingent objects of defence on our maritime frontier, in the event of hostilities, the committee recommend an appropriation of one million of dollars; and the committee for that purpose beg leave to report a bill, entitled "a bill making a further appropriation for the defence of our maritime frontier."

Mr. Cheves then presented a bill making a further appropriation for the defence of our maritime frontier; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Cheves, from the same committee also made a detailed report on the subject of our naval establishment.

Mr. Cheves, from the same committee presented a bill concerning the naval establishment; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Williams from the committee appointed on that part of the president's message which relates to

filling the ranks and prolonging the enlistments of the regular troops, and to an auxiliary force, to the acceptance of volunteer corps, to detachments of militia, and to such a preparation of the great body of militia, as will proportion its usefulness to its intrinsic capacity, asked and obtained leave to lay on the table all the documents obtained by the committee from the war department on the subjects submitted to their consideration. Referred to the committee of foreign relations.

Mr. Newton reported a bill to deprive in certain cases ships or vessels of their American character, and to prevent under certain disabilities any citizen of the United States from taking a licence from any foreign power to navigate the ocean or trade with any other foreign power. Twice read and committed.

Mr. Newton also reported a bill to prevent the exportation from the United States or territories thereof of any goods, wares or merchandise under the authority of permits or licences derived from any foreign power: which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Poindexter reported a bill to enable the people of the Mississippi territory to form a constitution and state government and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states; which was twice read and committed.

The bill from the senate for completing the existing military establishment was twice read and committed.

The house then proceeded on motion of Mr. Blackledge to consider the resolution submitted by him on the 13th, which was modified so as to read as follows:

"Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to cause to be prepared and laid before the house a system of rules and regulations proper to be adopted for training and disciplining the regular troops and militia of the United States."

The resolution was agreed to, and Messrs. Blackledge and Livingston appointed a committee to present the same to the president.

The house proceeded to consider the report of the committee of conference on the apportionment bill; when, on motion of Mr. Randolph, the further consideration thereof was postponed till to-morrow.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The house resumed the consideration of the unfinished business.

The fifth resolution yesterday adopted, respecting the navy, was referred to the committee of the whole to whom was this day committed the bill concerning the naval establishment; and the fourth, respecting authorising the executive to call out detachments of militia, was referred to the committee of foreign relations to report a bill.

The house then proceeded to consider the sixth and last resolution reported by the committee, in the following words:

6. That it is expedient to permit our merchant vessels owned exclusively by resident citizens, and commanded and navigated solely by citizens, to arm under proper regulations to be prescribed by law; in self defence, against all unlawful proceedings towards them on the high seas.

Mr. Wright moved to amend the resolution by adding thereto the following:

"And that if attacked by any British ship or vessel, it shall be lawful to capture and bring such ship or vessel into any port of the United States for adjudication."

Mr. Findley moved to postpone the further consideration of the resolution and amendment to the 1st Monday in March next.

After debate on these motions the house adjourned without coming to a decision on either.

Mr. Porter from the committee of foreign relations, to whom was committed the bill from the senate "completing the existing military establishment," reported the same without amendment.—Referred to a committee of the whole.

BATTLE ON THE WABASH.

Mr. Ormsby moved the following resolution: Resolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and if any, what provision ought to be made by law, for paying the officers and soldiers of the militia who served under governor Harrison in the late expedition against the Indians on the Wabash, to compensate them for the loss of horses, and for the relief of widows and orphans of those who fell in the action of the 7th November last.

The resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. McKee offered the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved that the president of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this house such information as may be in the possession of the government and proper to be communicated on the following points:

1st. Any evidence leading to shew whether any and what agency the subjects either public or private of any foreign power may have had in exciting the Indians on the western frontier to hostility against the United States.

2. The evidence of hostility towards the United States on the part of the Shawnee prophet and his adherents, anterior to the commencement of the late campaign against them under governor Harrison.

3. The orders and authority vested in governor Harrison by the United States under which the late expedition against the Indians was carried on, and such other information relating to the subject as in the opinion of the President may be proper to be communicated to this House.

This resolution was also ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Rhea presented petitions from Louisiana territory, in favor of the second grade of government. Referred.

The consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday (respecting arming merchantmen, &c.) was called for; when it was, on motion of Mr. Randolph, ordered to lie on the table.

APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The house resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of conference made the 11th inst. together with the message from the senate adhering to their amendments to the bill on this subject.

A motion was made by Mr. Randolph to commit the bill and report to a committee of the whole, and negatived.

A motion was then made by Mr. Fisk, that this house do recede from their disagreement to the amendments of the senate.

After much debate,

The question was decided as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Anderson, Archer, Avery, Bacon, Bartlett, Bibb, Bigelow, Bleeker, Boyd, Brigham, Champion, Chittenden, Coke, Davenport, Davis, Dinsmoor, Ely, Emott, Findley, Fisk, Fitch, Gold, Goldsborough, Green, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hyneman, Jackson, Kent, Key,

Law, Little, Livingston, Lyle, M'Kim, Metcalf, Milnor, Mitchell, Mosely, Paulding, Piper, Pitkin, Pond, Porter, Potter, Quincy, Reed, Ridgely, Ringgold, Rodman, Sage, Sammons, Seaver, Seybert, Shaw, Smilie, G. Smith, Stow, Strong, Sturges, Sullivan, Taggart, Talmadge, Tallman, Tracy, Turner, Van Cortlandt, Wheaton, White, Widgery, Wright—72.

NAYS.—Messrs. Alston, Baker, Bard, Bassett, Blackledge, Blount, Breckenridge, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Cheres, Cochran, Clopton, Condit, Crawford, Dawson, Desha, Earle, Franklin, Gholson, Goodwyn, Gray, Grundy, Hawes, Hufty, Johnson, King, Lacock, Lefever, Lewis, Lowndes, Macon, Maxwell, Moore, M'Bryde, M'Coy, M'Kee, Morgan, Morrow, Nelson, New, Newbold, Newton, Ormsby, Pearson, Pickets, Pleasants, Randolph, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Sevier, Sheffey, J. Smith, Stanford, Stewart, Troup, Whitehill, Williams, Wilson, Winn—62.

So the house agreed to recede from their disagreement to the senate's amendment, which of course prevails, and the ratio is fixed at 35,000.

The house adjourned at 4 o'clock.

Thursday, Dec. 19.—A message from the president was received laying before congress two letters from governor Harrison explaining in detail the affair on the Wabash. [Which shall be laid before our readers when the copies are received.]

The house then proceeded to consider the sixth resolution attached to the report of the committee of foreign relations, and the motion of Mr. Wright to amend the same (as noted in the preceding minutes) being before the house—

After some remarks, the proposed amendment was withdrawn, and the resolve, as originally reported, adopted—97 to 22—and referred to the committee of foreign relations to report a bill.

The proceedings shall be noticed more in detail in our next.

The Chronicle.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 21, 1811.

The report of the promotion of captain Bingham, for his attack on the President, is contradicted in the London papers. The British king was living on the 8th November, but seems to be gradually declining in strength. The last accounts from the Mediterranean state there are 17,000 British troops in Sicily—an alarming scarcity of grain is said to exist in the countries situated on this sea. Bonaparte was expected to return to Paris early in November, from his late tour. The Pacific, from New York, arrived at Liverpool in 19 days—being only sixteen from land to land. Many valuable captures have been made since the last notice of them, by the British, of American vessels to and from France.

The emperor of France has rendered Antwerp one of the strongest places, and best naval stations in the world. The works are prodigious; the dock yards extensive and convenient without example. Twenty three vessels of war, of which eight are three deckers, are on the stocks. The basin will hold fifty ships of the line.

The bank of England has declared a half-yearly dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, the coinage of small change by the bank is continued.

The armies in Spain and Portugal remain inactive. Both parties seem to have adopted a Fabian system of war, as if striving to weary each other out by delays. Spirited rencontres of small parties frequently take place, of which the success is various. Lord Wellington's head quarters were at

Freneda on the 23rd October. The exportation of specie from Spain is prohibited by the cortes. Taragona is said to have been retaken by the Spaniards, by which the French lost between 4 and 5000 men.

The Buenos Ayreans (republicans) are still carrying on the war against the Montevideans (royalists)—the success is doubtful, as the government of Brazil has sent 7000 men to the assistance of the latter. A deputation from the provinces of Peru and Paraguay were to meet at Buenos Ayres in November last. The republicans appear much perplexed by the intrigues of the Tories.

Within thirty miles of the town of Providence, R. I. there are 76 cotton mills, several of which are just erected. They have 51,690 spindles in operation, and might (and probably soon will) run 111,690 spindles. The spindles at present in use make yarn enough to weave 128,655 yards of cloth per week, at 30 cents per yard, worth \$37,476 25—

So much, on one little spot, for the British orders and French decrees.

The law passed by the house of delegates of this state "for the relief of the officers and soldiers of the Maryland line," noticed in our last, has been rejected by the senate.

It will be seen in our congressional proceedings that the house of representatives has receded from its opposition to the amendment of the senate, respecting the apportionment bill. The ratio is fixed at 35,000 and wants only the signature of the president to make it a law—by referring to the table, (No. 13, page 237) the number of representatives that each state is entitled to, will appear.

The Editor's Department.

Until we made an examination of the official copy of the documents accompanying the president's message, we thought they were concluded with Mr. Erving's correspondence, which is terminated in the supplement to No. 15, issued with the present number. We find, however, that the official statement made by the officers of the *Little Belt* has been omitted—It shall promptly appear. Whatever may be our private opinions, we never will make ourselves liable to the charge of suppressing, or neglecting to insert, any official paper belonging to any series of them laid off for the Register. "All or none," is our motto.

The speeches of the governors of the several states—generally affording us an epitome of their history, and unfolding much interesting matter regarding their polity and resources, as also enabling us frequently to draw very important political conclusions, shall all have a place in this paper—in the order received.

The current of political matter—much of it highly interesting—still overwhelms us. We have many articles on manufactures, and of a miscellaneous nature, that we are very desirous of inserting. Two or three weeks more, we expect, will relieve us from the pressure. The proceedings of congress, at this important period, we shall carefully detail—and give some of the speeches, when, from the chief part of them being before us, we shall be the better able to judge which of them may be most useful to our readers, or honorable to the members, to record, publishing those on opposite sides. In examining the *yeas* and *nays* in congress, a reference to the list of members, (No. 13, p. 232) will be satisfactory. As our work grows older, its importance as a BOOK or REFERENCE, will become the more manifest.