

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

Vol. 1.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1812.

No. 22,

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

Shakspeare—HENRY VIII.

Legislature of Ohio.

December 28, 1811.—A bill to amend the act relating to judgments and executions being under consideration—

On motion of Mr. T. Morris to agree to the first section of said bill as amended, as follows:—

Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Ohio, that each person who has a family, shall be allowed to hold twelve sheep, also the wool, and all the yarn and cloth manufactured by such family, exempt from all attachments; distresses, executions or sale for debt and damages; and the question thereupon being taken; it was determined in the affirmative. Yeas 38—Nays 13.

Finances of Virginia.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Friday, January 10, 1812.—Mr. Purnall, from the committee appointed to examine the treasurer's accounts presented a report; as follows:

The joint committee of both houses have, according to order, examined the treasurer's accounts, from the 1st day of Jan. to the 31st day of Dec. 1811, inclusive, and find that at the last settlement of his accounts; on the thirty-first day of December, 1810, there remained in the treasury, a balance of one hundred and sixty-eight thousand two hundred and fourteen dollars, and twenty-five cents: since which time, the treasurer has received on public accounts the following sums, viz:

On account of the revenue tax 1811	260,472 46
Arrears of taxes	26,775 46
From clerks and notaries	24,057 91
Divers persons on sundry accounts	21,908 86
Inspectors of tobacco	12,140 56
Militia fines	3,568 94
Bank of Virginia	33,000 00
Register of the land office	2,556 68
Penitentiary agents	11,108 81
Redemption of land	17,905 41
Unappropriated land	643 13

\$ 414,133 22

Amounting in whole, including the said balance remaining in the treasury on the thirty-first day of December 1810, to the sum of five hundred and eighty-two thousand, three hundred and fifty-two dollars, and forty-seven cents.

168,214 25

\$ 582,352 47

Your committee further find, that the treasurer, in the period aforesaid, has disbursed and admitted in discount, according to law, the following sums, viz.

Expenses of the general assembly	54,974 85
Officers of civil government	69,303 08

Officers of militia	4,837 76
Militia fine fund	2,773 27
Criminal charges and guards in the country	21,416 06
Removing criminals to the Penitentiary	1,911 73
Internal charges of the Penitentiary, including officers' salaries	17,801 53
Slaves executed and transported	8,387 23
Public guard in the city of Richmond	7,904 03
Lunatic Hospital	8,069 25
Seventh installment of the bank including one year's interest on the State shares in the same	34,800 00
Interest on the public debt	4,851 80
Pensioners	5,464 31
Repairs of public warehouses and commissioners	4,040 11
Commissioners of the revenue	16,981 25
Manufactory of arms, including Foundry and Boring mill, and officers' salaries	60,649 64
Rifles made under contract	5,000 00
For the purchase of lead and materials for powder	527 00
Public services of circuit court clerks	3,105 50
For clerks' and sheriffs' fees	386 87
Representation to congress and state senate	297 28
Making gun carriages, including expenses of repairing arms under contract	7,329 40
Contingent expenses	14,333 30
Special acts of assembly	4,875 18
Warrants not provided for	1,125 99
For building a house for the governor	8,000 00
Certificates discounted	266 19

\$ 369,912 17

Amounting in the whole, to the sum of three hundred and sixty-nine thousand, nine hundred and twelve dollars, and seventeen cents, and leaving, on the 31st day of December, 1811, a balance in favor of the treasury of two hundred and twelve thousand, four hundred and forty dollars, and thirty cents.

Your committee having compared the warrants and receipts in the treasurer's office; and having found them to correspond with the different entries in his books, have destroyed them, and also the certificates which have been discounted.

Your committee have likewise examined the register of public debts, since the last settlement of the treasurer's accounts, and find that he has renewed certificates thereof, from No. 441 to No. 445, inclusive, and that the interest thereon has been correctly calculated.

Finances of Kentucky.

In the House of Representatives, December 7, 1811.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from John P. Thomas, treasurer of this commonwealth, enclosing his account of the state of the treasury, from the 10th day of November, 1810, until the 10th day of November, 1811; which was then taken up and read as follows, to wit:

To the honorable the Speaker

of the house of Representatives.

SIR,—A law makes it my duty to report to your honorable house, on the 6th day of your session, the state of the treasury; which with pleasure I herewith enclose.

With respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN P. THOMAS, *Treasurer.*

The Treasury to the State of Kentucky.

November 10th, 1811—To cash in the treasury on the 10th day of November, 1810, \$16,112 11 5

To cash received of Sheriffs, from the 10th day of November, 1810, to this day inclusive, 41,745 20

To do. received of clerks of courts the same time, 4,482 03

To do. received of non-residents the same time, 11,263 15

To do. received of the register for fees of office, do. 1,930 52

To do. received from the state bank for shares on dividends 1st January and 1st July last, 14,646 37

To do. received of Green River settlers same time, 29,419 94

To do. received on Tellico lands, do. do. 103 20

To do. received of the estate of the late colonel John Logan, deceased, same time, 1,500

To do. received of Daniel Ramsey for a stray horse, 15 54

To do. received of John Rowan for land, 24 75

\$121,242 81 5

To cash in the treasury, 10th November, 1811. \$31,106 43 5

CONTRA

Cr.

November 10th, 1811—By auditor's warrants paid and taken in from 10th November, 1810, inclusive, 89,819 70

By militia certificates for Green River land same time, 190 61

By interest on them 126 07

By cash in the treasury 10th November, 1811 31,106 43 5

\$121,242 81 5

December 9.—The speaker laid before the house a letter from the agent of the penitentiary house, containing his report of the accounts of that institution, and the number of convicts confined therein; which was then taken up and read as follows, to wit:—

ACCTN'ts OFFICE Dec. 9th, 1811.

The honorable John Symphon,

Speaker of the House of Representatives,

SIR,—This is my report concerning the penitentiary. The labor performed by the convicts, from the first of December, 1810, to the 1st inst. after deducting the price of materials, amounts to six thousand three hundred and fifty-four dollars.

Upon which sum, the keeper is entitled to his ten per cent.—amounting to six hundred and thirty-five dollars forty cents

The debts due to the penitentiary in notes and accounts amount to \$13,008 21 2

Cash in hand, 717 99 0

Raw materials, 1,526 55 8

Manufactured articles in hand, 1st inst. 8,033 45 5

23,286 21 5

Amount due Treasury, as } \$4,000

per appropriation in 1807, } \$4,000

Deduct for bad debts, 500

4,500 00 0

Total worth, \$18,786 21 5

The institution is, therefore, worth, after paying all demands against it, eighteen thousand seven hundred and eighty six dollars, twenty one cents, five mills.

There are thirty nine convicts in confinement.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN WATKINS, A. P.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the auditor of public accounts, exhibiting the sums drawn annually from the public treasury, for the last five years by brigade inspectors; which was then taken up, and read as follows:

Auditor's Office, December 9, 1811.

SIR.—Pursuant to a resolution of your house of the 7th inst. requiring of the auditor to report the amount of money drawn from the treasury for five years past, by brigade inspectors, the following report is respectfully submitted:

From November 10th, 1806, to November 10th, 1807, \$744 00

From November 10th, 1807, to November 10th, 1808, 763 75

From November 10th, 1808, to November 10th, 1809, 1,208 00

From November 10th, 1809, to November 10th, 1810, 924 25

From November 10th, 1810, to November 10th, 1811, 464 50

Total amount for 5 years past, \$4,204 50

GEORGE MADISON, A. P. A.

Mr. Giles's Speech,

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

December, 17, 1811.

On the motion of Mr. Anderson, to strike out the word "ten," for the purpose of inserting a smaller number of regiments, in the bill to raise an additional military force.

[CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 373.]

It will appear, said Mr. Giles, from the census lately taken, that the population of the U. States is perhaps not less than seven and an half millions of souls. Now, sir, this must be a population of a most extraordinary character, and under the influence of a government of a most extraordinary organization, if it cannot command the services of 35,000 men, upon the most extraordinary exigencies. But we are not without a memorable experiment upon the population and governments of the United States, at a former period. In 1775, 1776, we commenced the revolutionary war with Great Britain, with a population, very little, if at

all, exceeding two millions of souls.* Let us see the number of regular troops, not merely voted, but actually brought into the field, and paid for their services during the whole of that war. They are as follow:—Total in pay, in 1775—27,443; 1776—46,891; in 1777—34,820; 1778—27,699; 1780—21,015; 1781—13,392; 1782—14,256; 1783—13,476. These are the regular troops actually in pay, exclusive of militia.

In making this comparative estimate, he was willing, in these degenerate days, to give two, nay three for one, over the population of 1775 and 1776; and it would appear, that the committee had not drawn upon the existing population beyond moderation. With a double, nay threefold population; with more than quadrupled pecuniary resources; with a capacity for furnishing munitions of war above one hundred fold, the committee proposed to draw upon the existing population for 35,000 regular troops in the whole. In 1776, there were actually in the field and paid, 46,891, regular troops, exclusive of militia. Great Britain, with a population of but little more than double that of the United States; laboring too under a debt of more than seven hundred millions of pounds sterling, has, at this time, in her land and naval service, perhaps 300,000 men; yet an alarm seems to be produced here by a proposition to call into the service of the United States, thirty five thousand men. This too for repelling the aggressions of the same Great Britain we encountered in 1775 and 1776; and for the same cause. Yes, sir; it is as much a question of independence *now*, as it was *then*. It was *then* a question, whether Great Britain should impose a tax of three pence per pound on tea, when in our colonial state? It is *now* a question, whether Great Britain shall regulate by force the whole of our commerce, in contempt and violation of the laws of nations, when we effect to be in an independent state? If, sir, our fathers had condescended to calculate the costs of a tax of three pence on a pound of tea, compared with the costs of the war for achieving our independence, as some of their sons are now doing with respect to the value of our commerce *submitted* to the regulation of Great Britain, we should not now have it in our power to degrade their memories, by the profligate abandonment of the independence achieved for us by the profusion of their blood and treasure. And what, sir, became of the 46,891 men raised to oppose Great Britain in 1776? We know they were often compelled to fly before superior British forces, and by the waste of the war and *short enlistments*, were reduced in 1783, to 13,476. Yet we seem now to be willing to fall into this same fatal error—And for what? and from what cause? From groundless and visionary fears of the possible influence of regular troops upon our liberties. But, sir, these fears come too late. They should have come upon us long ago. It is too late to say, we are more afraid of the means of annoyance, than the enemy to be annoyed. We ought to have submitted long ago. We have now taken the ground of resistance, and cannot recede! He hoped that the considerations urged the other day upon this subject, were sufficient to demonstrate the fallacy of these alarms, and their unfortunate tendency in relation to the public welfare in the present state of our affairs. Upon these views of the whole subject, he trusted

that the senate would concur with the committee in opinion that the number of men recommended, is not too great for the purposes of the government; nor beyond the convenient abilities of the United States.

Mr. G. said, he would now proceed to the tenderest point of this discussion—the decrepid state of the treasury department. Mr. G. said, he did not think this the true standard for estimating the national resources, nor energies; nor for estimating the means necessary for repelling aggressions upon our national rights; nor is it the one recommended in the president's responsible message. But the honorable mover had said, it demanded and ought to receive our first attention. He complained too, that Mr. G. had said the objects at stake were too great for counting the costs. Mr. G. said, this was not precisely the view he had before presented of this part of the subject. The opinion he expressed was, that there would be an economy in furnishing means sufficient to effect your objects; that the costs could not be deemed excessive, which would ensure success; but if you dealt out your means so sparingly as to fail of your object, it would then become prodigal waste and profusion of economy. To this opinion he still adhered; and he thought that never was an occasion, where the remark would apply with more force and propriety, than at present. The gentleman who expresses so much concern for the treasury department tells us, that the gentleman at the head of that department possesses the most splendid financial talents, &c. Mr. G. said, he hoped he did; and he was not disposed to detract aught from this impression; but he could not help remarking, that he should feel more confidence in that gentleman's financial reputation, if it were founded more on facts, and less on rumor and anticipation. The honorable secretary's financial reputation was made to his hands by others.—He has had little or no share in it.—He has annually given us the most lucid views of the amount and manner of revenue received at the treasury, which was provided by others, and the manner in which it has been disbursed for the purposes of the government. But this is no difficult task, and is no evidence of financial skill; which he understood to consist in the faculty of getting the most money into the treasury, with the least inconvenience to the contributors. He was not disposed, however, to complain of this inactivity on the part of the honorable secretary; because the government had never called upon him for greater exertions, and perhaps had no occasion to have made such a call, until about 3 years ago.—But, sir, what does this gentleman tell us, upon whose splendid financial talents we all rely? That the national resources are equal to all the national exigencies. In his last report, he says, in substance, there can be no doubt of the ability and the will of the nation to furnish all the necessary supplies. If, then, reliance can be placed on his splendid financial talents; only give them scope for action; apply them to the national ability and will; let them perform the simple task of pointing to the true *modus operandi*; and what reason have we to despair of the republic? What reason have we to doubt of the redundancy of the treasury supplies? Until now, the honorable secretary has had no scope for the demonstration of his splendid financial talents. Of all the revenues receivable at the treasury, he knew of but one fund for which we are indebted to the suggestion of that gentleman. That is what is called the Mediterranean Fund; and that is annually presented to us in a very awkward

* NOTE.—POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

At four several periods.			
1780	1790	1800	1810
2,051,000	3,929,226	5,308,605	7,239,903

and crooked form. But against this may be placed the repeal of the salt tax; one of the most improvident measures ever adopted by this, or any other government. He presumed the secretary at least yielded his assent to that measure. Mr. G. said, he was extremely opposed to this measure at the time of its adoption; had twice reported against it as the chairman of a committee, to whom the subject was referred; and he believed, it was twice rejected by this honorable body. His single vote, he believed, turned the scale. He should have persevered in his opposition, notwithstanding the popular cry raised at the time; but he yielded at length to an imposing claim urged on him by many members of the house of representatives—that the house of representatives was peculiarly entrusted by the constitution with the power of raising revenue; and it could hardly be considered as correct in a single individual of the other branch of the legislature, to put his vote to a measure in relation to revenue, which was recommended by so large a majority of that branch, to whose discretion all subjects of revenue were entrusted in a peculiar manner. To this claim, and the very high respect he entertained for the house of representatives, he yielded a reluctant consent, upon condition that the repeal should be postponed until one month after the meeting of the next session of congress; and that the house of representatives would again review and consider the subject. The month elapsed without re-enacting the law, and the tax ceased. Mr. G. said, he never gave a vote more against the convictions of his own judgment than he did on that occasion, although the motive was one which he conceived ought to exempt him from censure. If gentlemen will now multiply the product of that tax, by the number of years since it was taken off, they would find, it would have produced all the sums which have since been called for by loans, provided no greater expenditures had been incurred by the government than have taken place. Besides, the diminution of treasury funds, it has had the most baneful influence upon the salt works, which had been established under its protection, and which would, under the influence of the same protection, in a very short time, have rendered us independent of foreign nations for the supply of this article of the first necessity. He was not disposed, however, on these accounts, to distrust the splendid financial talents of the honorable secretary; although candour compelled him to acknowledge, that he should feel more confidence in them, if it were not for the unwillingness evidently manifested by that gentleman himself, during the last three years, in affording their usefulness to the government, in times which imperiously demanded their full and prompt exertions.

Mr. G. said the recession of the treasury department, from the trying difficulties of the nation during that period, must be evident to every impartial observer: and he believed he was acquainted with circumstances, which amounted to a knowledge, that all the measures which have dishonored the nation during the same time, are, in a great degree, attributable to the indisposition of the late and present administration to press on the treasury department, and to disturb the popularity and repose of the gentleman at the head of it. That the inexecution of the embargo is properly attributable to that cause, he had no doubt; and notwithstanding all the clamor upon that subject, its inexecution produced its repeal. The executive refused to incur the expense, and accept the means necessary for its effectual execution; which, he believed, would

have been readily and zealously granted by congress upon the executive request, at any moment. When we were driven from that measure by the inexecution of the law, this honorable body proposed a substitute, in his judgment, infinitely better calculated to retrieve the honor and promote the interests of the nation, than the embargo itself. It was done too against the known and anxious opposition of the executive, acting, he believed, under the same unfortunate influence. This measure consisted in presenting to the aggressing belligerents an impartial and honorable proposition for accommodation; and in the event of its rejection, to issue letters of marque and reprisal against the refusing nation. This measure was so strongly and obviously recommended by the peculiar circumstances under which we were coercively placed by both the belligerents, that he was astonished at the anxious opposition it received; and to the success of that opposition, after the embargo was abandoned, may clearly be traced all our present sufferings and degradations. Both the belligerents had determined that we should be no longer neutral; and had adopted the most injurious measures in relation to us, to coerce us into the war; each urging us to war against its enemy. What was the proper and manly reply to these aggressing nations? Here is a proposition of accommodation to each of you; if either accepts, we pledge ourselves to issue letters of marque and reprisal against the other, it refusing the accommodation. This was the very situation in which each wished to place us against its enemy; and of course both would probably have accepted the proposition; one or other certainly would; and if the acceptance of one before the other, would have produced a state of hostilities against that other, it would have been of very short continuance; because neither of them would find any interest in a war against us; and each wished us to take part in the war, not against itself, but against its enemy; and perhaps the accommodation would not be the less durable for having been sealed with blood. This measure was not opposed upon its intrinsic merits or demerits; but it required to be backed with other measures of preparation and expense: and hence the real cause of its failure. The practical understanding of the rejection of this measure, both at home and abroad, was submission to the belligerent aggressions: or in other words, notwithstanding all our previous patriotic speeches and resolutions, we were determined not to resist by force. And what has been the result of this conviction on the part of the belligerents, of submission on our part? Great Britain immediately disavowed an arrangement made by Mr. Erskine, under the influence of instructions given under a contrary conviction; a conviction produced by the measures of this body, and by a report made by a gentleman, then a member of the house of representatives, and whom I now see with pleasure on this floor, and a resolution adopted in consequence of that report. This resolution declared our determination to resist the belligerent aggressions, with only two dissentient votes. The measures of this house, without any declaration, were calculated to produce the same conviction. In this state of things Mr. Erskine received his instructions, and a satisfactory arrangement with Great Britain was the consequence; but the moment G. Britain found we had receded from our own ground, and falsified our professions, she disavowed the arrangement, and now perseveres in hostile inflexibility.—How did France act, upon being apprised of this improvident and fatal recession? Her emperor immediately seized and confiscated all your property with-

in his control; and his minister officially told us, that he would have expected something more from a Jamaica assembly! It is not to be presumed that Great Britain and France acted in concert upon this unfortunate occasion; and therefore the analogous conduct of each, must be proof positive of the practical understanding and effect of our deprecatory recession. It was a declaration of submission, as far as submission consists in refusing resistance by force.* The government seems now sensible of

* NOTE.—Observe the chronological statement of the following facts, and mark the obvious course of cause and effect.

House of representatives, U. S. Dec. 13, 1808. The question was taken on agreeing to the following resolution, to wit:

"Resolved, that the United States cannot without a sacrifice of their rights, honor and independence, submit to the late edicts of G. Britain and France."

And resolved in the affirmative as follows; yeas 118; nays 2:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, W. Alston, L. Alston, Bacon, Bard, Barker, Bassett, Blackledge, Blake, Blount, Boyd, Boyle, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, G. W. Campbell, Champion, Chittenden, Clay, Clopton, Culpepper, Cutts, Dartmouth, Dawson, Deane, Desha, Durell, Elliot, Ely, Findley, Fisk, Franklin, Gardner, Garnett, Gholson, Goodwin, Gray, Green, Harris, Heister, Helms, Holland, Holmes, Howard, Humphreys, Isley, J. G. Jackson, R. S. Jackson, Jenkins, Johnson, Jones, Kelly, Kenan, Key, Kirkpatrick, Lambert, Lewis, Lloyd, Love, Macon, Marion, Masters, McCreery, Milnor, D. Montgomery, J. Montgomery, N. R. Moore, T. Moore, Jer. Morrow, Jno. Morrow, Moseley, Mumford, Nelson, Newbold, Newton, Nicholas, Pickin, Porter, Quincy, Randolph, Rea, Rhea, J. Richards, M. Richards, Russell, Say, Seaver, Shaw, Sloan, Smelt, Smilie, J. K. Smith, J. Smith, Southard, Stanford, Stedman, Storer, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Taylor, Thompson, Trigg, Troup, Upham, Van Allen, Van Cortlandt, Van Horn, Van Rensselaer, Verplanck, Wharton, Whitehill, Wilbour, Williams, A. Wilson, N. Wilson, Winn—118.

NAYS—Messrs. Gardenier, Hoge—2.

Senate of the U. S. Feb. 20, 1809.—The bill "to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes," was read the second time, and considered as in committee of the whole; and the president reported the bill to the house amended.

On motion by Mr. Reed, to strike out of the 11th section, the following words: "And to cause to be issued, under suitable pledges and precautions, letters of marque and reprisal, against the nation thereafter continuing in force its unlawful edicts against the commerce of the United States."

It was determined in the negative, as follows; yeas 11—nays 14:

YEAS—Messrs. Condit, Franklin, Gilman, Goodrich, Hillhouse, Lloyd, Mathewson, Parker, Pickering, Reed, Sumpter—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Crawford, Gaillard, Giles, Gregg, Howland, Milledge, Moore, Robinson, Smith, Md. Smith, N. Y. Smith, Ten. Tiffin, Turner—14.

House of Representatives U. S. Feb. 24, 1809.—On the question, that the house do concur with the committee of the whole in striking out of the 11th section of the above-mentioned bill, the following

this fatal error, and is determined to retrieve it;—but, he was sorry to observe, with measures as inefficient upon the principle of resistance by force, as were commercial restrictions, in a substitution of that principle. And when we look for the causes of this deplorable inefficiency, they resolve themselves, as heretofore, into tenderness for the treasury department, &c.

Mr. Giles said, that whilst upon this most unpleasant part of the subject, he wished to be indulged in a few observations upon the state of our public debt; because this subject, in the hands of a skillful financier, had been the most efficient weapon for beating down all the measures, which he believed,

words: "and to cause to be issued, under suitable pledges and precautions, letters of marque and reprisal against the nation thereafter continuing in force its unlawful edicts against the commerce of the United States."

It was resolved in the affirmative as follows; yeas 74; nays 33:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, W. Alston, Bacon, Barker, Bibb, Blackledge, Blake, Blount, Boyd, Butler, Champion, Cook, Culpepper, Dana, Durell, Elliot, Ely, Eppes, Findley, Franklin, Garnett, Gholson, Goodwin, Harris, Helms, Humphreys, Isley, R. S. Jackson, Jones, Kelly, Kenan, Lambert, Lewis, Livermore, Lloyd, Lyon, Macon, Marion, Masters, Milnor, Jno. Morrow, Moseley, Mumford, Newbold, Pugh, Quincy, Randolph, Riker, Rowan, Sloan, J. K. Smith, S. Smith, Southard, Stanford, Stedman, Storer, Sturges, Swart, Taggart, Tallmadge, Thompson, Upham, Van Allen, Van Cortlandt, Van Dyke, Van Rensselaer, Verplanck, Whitehill, Wilbour, Williams, Wilson—74.

NAYS—Messrs. Bard, Bassett, Boyle, Brown, Calhoun, Clay, Cutts, Deane, Desha, Fisk, Green, Holland, Holmes, Johnson, Love, McCreery, J. Montgomery, N. R. Moore, T. Moore, Newton, Nicholas, Porter, Rea, Rhea, J. Richards, M. Richards, Say, Seaver, Smilie, J. Smith, Taylor, Wilson, Winn—38.

In Senate, Feb. 23, 1809.—The senate proceeded to consider the amendments of the house of representatives to the bill entitled "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes."

On the question to agree to the amendment of the 11th section, as follows: *strike out the words*, "And to cause to be issued, under suitable pledges and precautions, letters of marque and reprisal against the nation thereafter continuing in force its unlawful edicts against the commerce of the United States."

It was determined in the affirmative, as follows; yeas 17; nays 14.

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Bayard, Bradley, Condit, Franklin, Gregg, Howland, Kitchel, Mathewson, Meigs, Mitchell, Parker, Pope, Reed, Sumpter, Tiffin, White—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Gaillard, Giles, Gilman, Goodrich, Hillhouse, Leib, Lloyd, Milledge, Moore, Pickering, Smith, Md. Smith, N. Y. Smith, Ten. Turner—14.

Mr. Erskine's instructions were given on the 23d of January, 1809, and his arrangement proclaimed by the president of the United States on the 19th of April, 1809. This arrangement was disapproved by the British government on the 24th of May, 1809.

The French Rambouillet decree took place on the 23d March, 1810.

were best calculated to support the character and promote the interest of this country. Mr. G. said, it had always given him pleasure to see that debt in a rapid state of reduction, and he had all times given his aid to facilitate that object. We had, however, experienced the effects of a debt, of above 80,000,080 of dollars, now reduced to perhaps 46,000,060 of dollars; yet this difference of the amount of debt had never been felt by society. It had produced no sensible effect upon the common intercourse amongst men in their pecuniary affairs. He asked every gentleman to reflect and recollect, whether in his pecuniary arrangements, he ever took into his calculations the present, compared with the former state of the public debt? For his part, he said, he should never have known of the reduction of the debt, but for the annual treasury report. The reason why a debt of eighty millions of dollars is not felt in the United States, is, that the amount is so entirely within their ability. Now, sir, is it not infinitely better to restore the debt to its former amount or more, when we know from experience how little influence it has on society, and that influence will necessarily be diminished in proportion to our increase in wealth and population, than to surrender the smallest attribute of the national sovereignty?

Mr. G. said, before he concluded, he begged permission to observe, that particular individuals supposed they had an interest in imputing to him a wish to involve this nation in a war with Great Britain, and had accordingly reproached him with the most unworthy epithets. He said, no gentleman present wished for peace, or deprecated a war with Great Britain more than himself. He said he hoped he was not blind to his own interests, nor the interests of those inhabiting the same scene of country with himself. It was imperiously their interests, not only to preserve peace with Great Britain, but a free commercial intercourse with her. Grain was the principal product for exportation in that part of the country; Great Britain was almost at all times in want of that article, and was at this moment giving very high prices for it. The country was generally in a very prosperous condition, in consequence of this state of things, and it could not be desirable to change it. But he never could see the incompatibility between the desire of preserving peace, and a preparation to meet unavoidable war. It appears now to be almost universally agreed, that if this course had been heretofore pursued, it would have ensured peace; and if war should now come, it would be in consequence of the fatal rejection of the proposed measures of preparation for war. In fact, there is no sounder maxim, than that a preparation for war, was the surest mean of preserving peace. If in this moment, in consulting his own and the nation's interest, in the preservation of peace, he were called on to decide merely in reference to that object, whether we should now raise thirty thousand men (his favorite number) or ten thousand, or no men at all, he would certainly prefer the thirty thousand.

If you had 30,000 men on the confines of Canada, Great Britain would then believe you were in earnest. She would know that after that force was raised, it must be applied to its objects, and she would of course begin to calculate its consequences. If she found that the inconveniences of opposing such a force, would not be compensated by her hostile aggressions, she would probably abandon them. If she thought that by the chances of war, an obedient and friendly colony might be converted

into an enemy's country, it would afford a great inducement to her to avoid the war. If she found a hostile population approaching Halifax, the inducement would be increased; for that is the point nearest her heart; and she would risk much in its protection. It is important to her, as a protection to her West-Indies, &c. Besides, the war would deprive her of her best commercial customer, &c. &c. These and similar considerations might induce her to prefer peace. Without presenting a competent military force, perfectly prepared and placed in a situation for action, none of these inducements for the preservation of peace will be presented to the British cabinet. But if disregarding these considerations, she should prefer war, no gentleman can seriously conclude that even 30,000 additional troops can be too many for the purposes of war.

Exports of the U. States for 1811.

The following letter was laid before the House of Representatives on Thursday the 23d ult.

Treasury Department, Jan 21, 1812.

SIR—I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of goods, wares and merchandize, exported from the United States, during one year, prior to the first day of October, 1811, and amounting to 61,316,833 dollars.

The goods, wares and merchandize, of domestic growth or manufacture, included in this statement, are estimated at	\$ 45,294,043
And those of foreign growth or manufacture at	16,022,790
	\$ 61,316,833

The articles of domestic growth or manufacture, may be arranged under the following heads, viz.	
Produce of the sea,	1,413,000
forest,	5,286,000
agriculture,	35,556,000
Manufactures,	2,376,000
Uncertain,	663,000
	\$ 45,294,000

And they were exported to the following countries, viz.	
To the dominions of Russia, Prussia,	
Sweden and Denmark,	3,055,833
Ditto Great Britain,	20,308,211
Ditto Spain and Portugal,	18,266,466
Ditto France and Italy,	1,194,275
To all other countries, or not distinguished,	2,469,258
	Dollars, 45,294,043

The goods, wares and merchandize of foreign growth or manufacture, were exported to the following countries, viz.	
To the dominions of Russia, Prussia,	
Sweden and Denmark,	5,340,117
Ditto Great Britain,	1,573,344
Ditto Spain and Portugal,	5,772,572
Ditto France and Italy,	1,712,537
To all other countries, or not distinguished,	1,624,320
	Dollars, 16,022,790

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir,
 your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN
*the Honorable the Speaker
 of the House of Representatives.*

Summary of the value of exports from each state.

	Domestic	Foreign	TOTAL
New Hampshire	315,054	53,809	368,863
Vermont	533,306	32,795	571,104
Massachusetts	6,042,643	5,192,820	11,235,463
Rhode-Island	944,868	626,555	1,571,424
Connecticut	994,216	58,135	1,032,354
New York	8,747,700	3,518,515	12,266,215
New-Jersey	1,871	-	1,871
Pennsylvania	5,694,447	3,865,670	9,560,117
Delaware	76,945	11,687	88,632
Maryland	4,553,582	2,280,405	6,833,987
Dist. of Columbia	2,060,331	2,920	2,063,251
Virginia	4,798,612	23,695	4,822,307
North Carolina	793,975	4,001	797,976
South Carolina	4,650,984	210,295	4,861,279
Georgia	2,537,225	11,541	2,568,866
†Territory of U.S.	2,523,282	149,840	2,673,122
Total dollars	55,294,943	16,022,790	61,316,833
†Michigan territory	19,997	1,632	21,629
Mississippi territory	1,441	-	1,441
New-Orleans	2,501,842	148,208	2,650,050
Total dollars	2,523,280	149,840	2,673,120

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, January 20th, 1812.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

Banks of Pennsylvania.

The legislature of Pennsylvania lately appointed a committee to examine and enquire into the state and condition of three banks in which that commonwealth is interested, when the following highly satisfactory results appeared:

The quantity of paper in circulation is as follows:

Bank of Pennsylvania,	1,425,203
Philadelphia,	713,309
Farmers and Mechanics,	804,730
	2,943,242

But from this must be deducted notes held mutually of each other not in circulation—

Pennsylvania	506,266
Philadelphia	231,945
Farmers and Mechanics	337,752
	1,075,963

Total in circulation by these three Banks, 1,867,279

The cash in hand is as follows—

Pennsylvania	1,071,136
Philadelphia	305,861
Farmers and Mechanics	345,695
Total cash	1,722,682

The deposits of individuals in those banks are as follows—

Pennsylvania	1,697,666
Philadelphia	734,671
Farmers and Mechanics	927,612
	3,359,949

The bills discounted are—

By bank of Pennsylvania and branches	5,088,305
By bank of Philadelphia and branches	2,873,480
By Farmers and Mechanics	2,849,930

10,811,715

South-America.

The people of the province of Carthagena, in South America, through their representatives in general congress assembled, at the city of Carthagena, on the 11th of November last, published a manifesto to the world setting forth their reasons for declaring that province to be, from that day, A FREE, SOVEREIGN AND INDEPENDENT STATE. "And for the better securing and effecting this our declaration, (says the congress) we pledge our lives and properties; swearing to spill the last drop of our blood in support of this so sacred and solemn a declaration."

The first fruit of freedom at Carthagena, was the abolition of the INQUISITION; in which city was the chief seat of that accursed tribunal for all the provinces of *Terra Firma*. The buildings belonging to the institution are devoted to civil purposes.

We are extremely anxious for intelligence from the other great provinces of this country, particularly of *Quito* and *Santa Fe*; both of which, we believe, with some others, have established free representative governments. It is highly probable that these several provinces will soon become united under a general head, forming a great federal republic, like that of the United States. The philanthropist has anticipated such an event for several years past.

The above mentioned declaration of independence is placed on file, and shall be inserted in the REGISTER.

It would be desirable in this place to give a short geographical sketch of the province of *Carthagena*, were the materials in our possession. But we know little of its extent, population or resources. It appears, on a map before us, to extend about three hundred miles into the interior, bounded on the north by *New-Grenada*, or, as it is frequently called, *St. Fe*; on the east by the province of *St. Martha*, and on the west by *Darien*, being, perhaps, one hundred and sixty miles wide. *Robertson** and after him some others, says it is "thinly peopled and of course ill cultivated. It produces, however, a variety of valuable drugs, and some precious stones, particularly emeralds." The city of *Carthagena* is one of the most important places in *South America*, "having the safest and best fortified harbor of any in the American dominions of Spain." It was the centre of a vast commerce before the late wars of Europe and present disturbances in Spain; all the revenues of the king from *New Grenada* and *Terra Firma* being brought to it. The streets are broad, straight and well paved; the houses built of brick or stone, generally one story high. It is nearly surrounded by water, but the entrance of the harbor, defended by three strong forts, is so narrow that only one vessel can enter at a time. The climate is unhealthy, yet the city is said to contain from 25 to 30,000 inhabitants. N. lat. 10 27, W. long. (from Greenwich) 75 22.

* It is about 23 years since *Robertson's* writings were published, and the information his work conveys of the then existing state of the country, is very slight indeed. As heretofore observed, it has been the constant policy of Spain to keep from the world every thing relative her colonies, as well as to keep the colonists ignorant of what was doing in the world. Hence our want of knowledge of the geography of these extensive countries.

Caracas.

Late accounts from this new republic announce the success of their cause and triumph of their principles. *Valencia*, to which the *tories* chiefly resorted, has attached itself to the new government, and its police is completely organized, according to the new order of things. *St. Martha* still holds out, but had been kindly entreated to cease an useless opposition, being given to understand, at the same time, that measures of force would be resorted to if the royalists continued to thwart the views of the republicans. The gazettes are filled with essays against monarchy, and the inquisition, and in favor of popular government. If our file affords any thing worthy of translation it shall be inserted in the REGISTER. From the general aspect of their affairs, and the means of defence provided, there is every reason to encourage the pleasing hope, that the change will be permanent.

The Small Pox.

"One hundred and sixty persons (says the *National Intelligencer*) died of the SMALL POX in the city of New-York, in the year 1811; and yet,

strange to say, vaccination is performed gratis at the dispensary of that place." But nine or ten persons have died of this loathsome disease in every week, for some weeks past, in the city of *Baltimore*, though vaccination is performed gratis at the dispensary, at the "Vaccine Institution," and by almost every physician in the city; some of whom have publicly invited, nay, begged the people to come to them, without fee or reward, in order to exterminate it. What excuse can parents or guardians give for neglecting to use the *preventive* so bountifully afforded by Providence, and so generously offered at their very doors? How will they account for the death of their children and others committed to their care, in neglecting, wilfully neglecting, so important a duty? Is it not sinful to omit, this duty, knowing its consequences; is it not *murderous*? Aye, "MURDER OF THE FIRST DEGREE." It is disgraceful to humanity to be assured that such horrible negligence exists—it goes far to reduce us to a level with the brute creation supposed never to reason, yet instinctively avoiding the paths of known danger. There are no doubt, some fatal cases which prudence, itself, could hardly prevent—but they are too few to do more than afford exceptions to this general censure.

Official Papers.

Accompanying the Secretary of the Treasury's annual report. (See page 229.)

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 368.)

(B 2)

A statement of the duties which accrued on the principal articles imported from Great Britain and her dependencies, during the year 1810, with an estimate of the debentures issued on the same articles, deduced from a comparison with the whole amount of duties accruing, and debentures issued during the same year on all articles of the same description imported from all countries.

	<i>Ad valorem.</i>	<i>Spirits.</i>	<i>Cotton, Spices and Indigo.</i>	<i>Sundries, &c.</i>
Gross amount of duties on articles imported from all countries, dollars,	8,121,337 1/2	15,000	681,414	283,778
Deduct gross amount of debentures issued on the exportation of such articles, " " " "	656,773	33,323	563,601	10,700
Net revenue, " " " "	7,464,564	1,281,762	117,813	273,078
Gross amount of duties on such of the same articles as were imported from Great Britain and dependencies,	6,174,510	561,893	192,710	244,244
Deduct estimated amount of debentures on the exportation of such of the said articles as were of British importation, " " " "	499,510	14,893	159,710	9,244
Estimated net revenue on articles imported from Great Britain and dependencies,	5,675,000	547,000	33,000	236,000
Net revenue as per statement A, for 1810, Dollars,	12,513,000			
Deduct do. do. on articles imported from Great Britain and dependencies, viz :				
On merchandize ad valorem,	5,675,000			
Spirits,	547,000			
Spices, indigo and cotton,	33,000			
Sundries,	236,000			
	6,491,000			
Net revenue after deducting that arising from British importations,	Dollars 6,022,000			

a. Consisting of beer, pewter, anchors, sheet, slit and hoop iron, nails and spikes, paints, lead and manufactures of lead, steel, twine and packthread, glass, coal and fish. Some small items, not exceeding 10,000 dollars, are omitted.

NOTE. Sugar, coffee and molasses, are not included, as the whole quantity wanted for domestic consumption will be supplied from other countries.

D.

An estimate of the principal redeemed of the debt of the United States, from the 1st October, 1810, to the 30th September, 1811; and also from the 1st, April, 1801, to the 30th September, 1811.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE DOMESTIC DEBT.	Redemption from 1st October, 1810, to 30th September, 1811.	Redemption from 1st April, 1801, to 30th September, 1810, per the secretary's report of 11th Dec. 1810.	Total redemption from 1st April, 1801, to 30th September, 1811.
The amount of warrants issued on the treasurer of the United States, on account of the interest of the domestic debt, and of the re-imbursement of the old six per cent and deferred six per cent. stocks, from the 1st October, 1810, to the 30th September, 1811, exclusive of a re-payment of 140,000 dollars and of the re-imbursement of the exchanged six per cent. stock, as stated below, was \$3,153,408 01 Deduct interest, which accrued during the same period, calculated quarter-yearly, 1,846,260 45			
Re-imbursement of the old six per cent. and deferred stocks,	1,307,147 56	12,005,699 01	13,312,846 57
Ditto of the navy six per cent. stock,		711,700	711,700
Ditto of the five and a half per cent. stock,		1,847,500	1,847,500
Ditto of the four and a half per cent. stock,		176,000	176,000
Ditto and purchase of eight per cent stock,		6,359,660	6,359,660
Ditto ditto of the exchanged six per cent. stock,	3,751,125 26	2,542,225 86	6,293,351 12
Payments made for lands, in certificates of the debt of the United States,		268,240 70	268,240 70
Ditto to foreign officers, and for certain parts of the domestic debt,		90,092 58	90,092 58
Ditto on account of domestic loans,		3,440,000	3,440,000
Re-imbursements of the foreign debt,		(a) 10,075,004	10,075,004
	\$ 5,058,272 82	37,516,062 15	(b) 42,574,334 97

(a) This sum of \$10,075,004 is the true amount of the foreign debt (including principal and premiums) actually due on the 1st April, 1801. The whole of it having been re-imbursed, this sum is substituted for that of \$10,239,442 33, inserted in the estimate (D.) of last year, in which the advances for interest payable in Europe on the Louisiana stock, had been blended with the payments for principal of the old foreign debt.

(b) To this sum of \$ 42,574,334 97 must be added,

Difference between the nominal amount of three per cent. stock extinguished and that of converted stock issued under the act of the 11th of February, 1807, \$ 1,001,458 45

Difference between the nominal amount of six per cent. and deferred stocks as here stated and the amount actually re-imbursed, as per accounts settled at the treasury, arising from unclaimed dividends and arrears of interest, 250,884 68

1,292,343

From which deduct re-imbursement on stock paid in for lands prior to the 30th September, 1805, 4,229 90

1,288,113 15

True amount re-imbursed from 1st April, 1801, to 30th September, 1811, \$43,862,448 12

The reimbursement of six per cent. and deferred stocks, on the 31st December, 1811, is estimated at 865,909 97

Ditto of converted stock 1,294,452 29

2,160,362 26

Amount re-imbursed from 1st April, 1801, to 1st January, 1811, as per secretary's report, \$ 46,022,810 38

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register,

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Twelfth Congress.

IN SENATE.

Monday, January 27.—Mr. Franklin, from the committee to whom was referred the bill authorizing the president of the United States to accept and organize certain volunteer military corps, reported the bill with amendments.

Tuesday, January 28.—The bill in addition to the act supplementary to the act concerning the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, &c. being under consideration, Mr. Gilman moved to postpone the further consideration until the 1st Monday in June, which motion was negatived 19 to 10. On motion of Mr. Lloyd, it was postponed till the first Monday in March, 27 votes to 2.

The bill to continue in force for a further time the first section of the act farther to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers, was read the third time and passed.

The bill supplementary to the act regulating the grants of land appropriated for the refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia, was recommitted. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, January 24. The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the bill concerning the naval establishment; and after a speech from Mr. Gold in favor of the bill, the blank in the section for providing a dock-yard, was filled with *one hundred thousand dollars*.

Mr. Rhea moved so to amend the bill, as to fix the dock-yard in the navy-yard at Washington city; but his motion was negatived by a large majority.

On motion of Mr. Cheves, the words "*central and*" were struck out, so as to leave the site of the dock-yard to be determined by the executive.

The committee having gone through the bill, rose and reported it to the house with the amendments. The house took up the bill; and on the question of filling up the blank for repairing the vessels on hand with *four hundred and eighty thousand dollars*, it was carried; yeas 90; the nays were as follows:

NAYS.—Messrs. Bibb, Boyd, Brown, Cochran, Franklin, Gray, B. Hall, O. Hall, Lacock, Lyle, Macon, McKee, Metcalf, Piper, Rodman, Seaver, Shaw, Smilie, G. Smith, Stanford, Whitehill, Williams—23.

The question was next put upon agreeing to the report of the committee to strike out the second section of the bill, which contemplated the building of new frigates; when Mr. D. R. Williams spoke at length against the bill, and was replied to by Mr. Cheves. The house adjourned without taking the question.

Saturday, January 25.—Mr. D. R. Williams gave notice that he should, the first opportunity which he could get, call up the bill for classifying and arming the militia of the United States.

After some remarks Mr. Condit offered the following resolution to the house:

"Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be directed to enquire into the causes of the suspension of payment and losses which have accrued from the default of public officers, and report to this house what alterations or amendments are necessary in the laws for the collection of the revenue, in order to secure the prompt payment of its officers in future."

After a few explanatory observations from Mr. Bacon (chairman of the committee of ways and means) from which it appeared that the attention of the committee had already been drawn to this subject, the resolution was agreed to.

The house then took up the order of the day, which was the bill concerning the naval establishment. And the question on agreeing to the report of the committee of the whole to strike out the second section of the bill, which provided for the building of a number of new frigates, being under consideration, Mr. Wright and Mr. Quincy spoke against striking out the section, and M. Fisk and Mr. McKee in favor of the motion. The house adjourned without taking the question.

Monday, January 27.—Mr. Bacon from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill making appropriations for the service of the government for the year 1812, which was committed.

Mr. Seybert said, that when he considered it his duty to take up the subject of the navy, he had occasion to look into the expences of that establishment, and especially into the expences of the navy yard in this city; and from examining the account lately laid before this house by the secretary of the navy, of the expences of 1810, he was induced to offer the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the secretary of the navy be directed to lay before this house, a statement of the expenditures of public monies in the navy yard of the city of Washington, during the past year, distinguishing the value of the materials used for repairs, the labor bestowed and the nature of the work performed, the number of officers, overseers and workmen, together with their pay and duty."

Mr. Bassett hoped the gentleman from Pennsylvania would have no objection to add the navy-yard of Philadelphia to the resolution.

Mr. Seybert declared he would not; and on suggestion of Mr. D. R. Williams, the resolution was so modified as to embrace all the navy-yards, and then agreed to.

The house then took up the order of the day, viz. the bill concerning the navy; the question of agreement to the report of the committee of the whole to strike out the section for building new frigates being still under consideration, Mr. Bibb spoke at some length against the navy establishment, and Mr. Nelson in favor of it: when

After a few remarks from Mr. Smilie against the navy, and from Mr. Widgery in favor of it, the question on agreeing to strike out the section for building the frigates, was carried 62 to 59. The Yeas and Nays as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Anderson, Archer, Bacon, Bard, Bibb, Boyd, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Cochran, Clopton, Crawford, Davis, Desha, Dinsmoor, Earle, Findley, Fisk, Franklin, Gholson, Goodwyn, Gray, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hully, Hyneman, Johnson, Kent, King, Lacock, Lefevre, Lyle, Macon, McKee, Metcalf, Morgan, Morrow, New, Newbold, Ormsby, Pickens, Piper, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Rodman, Sage, Seaver, Sevier, Seybert, Shaw, Sheffield, Smilie, G. Smith, Stanford, Strong, Talliaferro, Whitehill, Williams, —62.

NAYS.—Messrs. Alston, Baker, Bassett, Bigelow, Bleeker, Breckenridge, Brigham, Calhoun, Champion, Cheves, Chittenden, Condit, Davenport, Dawson, Ely, Emott, Fitch, Gold, Green, Hawes, Jackson, Key, Law, Little, Livingston, Lowndes, Maxwell, M'Bryde, M'Kim, Milnor, Mitchell, Mosely, Nelson, Newton, Pearson, Pickett,

Pleasants, Pond, Porter, Potter, Quincy, Reed, Richardson, Ringgold, Sammons, J. Smith, Stow, Surges, Taggart, Tracy, Troup, Turner, Wheaton, White, Widgey, Wilson, Winn, Wright—59.

The next question was, on agreeing with the committee of the whole to fill the blank for providing ship timber and other imperishable materials, with the words *two hundred thousand dollars*, which was carried 92 to 37.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Boyd, Brown, Cochran, Clopton, Desha, Gray, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Hufty, Jonnson, Lacock, Lefever, Lyle, Maron, McKee, Metcalf, Morgan, Morrow, Newbold, Pickens, Piper, Rhea, Roberts, Rodman, Sage, Seaver, Seybert, Shaw, Smilie, G. Smith, Stanford, Strong, Whitehill, Williams—37.

Another question was on agreeing with the committee of the whole to make the above appropriation for *three years*, viz. for the years 1812, 1813 and 1814. This motion was carried 67 to 52.

The next question was on agreeing with the committee of the whole to appropriate *one hundred thousand dollars* for providing a Dock Yard.

Mr. Rhea moved to strike out the section; but this motion being decided to be out of order, Mr. D. R. Williams spoke against the propriety of appropriating money without estimate, for an object not wanted until we went about building 7ths. The House adjourned, on motion of Mr. Smilie, without taking the question.

Tuesday, January 28.—Mr. Jackson presented a memorial and remonstrance from certain inhabitants of East Greenwich, Rhode-Island, condemning, in strong terms, a resolution some time ago introduced by a member from New-York, offering a bounty to American seamen, on board British vessels, who should bring in any such vessel into the ports of the United States. This remonstrance, was very long, and contained a number of severe reflections upon the measures of government. After the reading had progressed for some time, the further reading of the paper was objected to, on the ground of its being indecorous. This producing some debate, Mr. J. withdrew the memorial.

The Speaker declared, that in future, when he discovered that any paper presented to the house was couched in disrespectful and improper language, he should consider it his duty to take the sense of the house on the propriety of suffering the reading to progress.

Mr. Bibb presented a petition from the managers of a manufacturing company in Georgia, praying for permission to supply the *Indians* with such goods as they may be able to manufacture.—Referred to the committee on Indian Affairs.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from the Treasury department containing statements of the miscellaneous expences of the treasury, war and navy departments paid at the treasury during the year 1811, and an account of the expenditures at the several ports of the United States on account of sick and disabled seamen, and of contracts and purchases made by the collectors for the year 1810, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Archer [after some remarks expressive of his repugnance of applying to stamp duties and excise laws] offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to give this house such information as he may possess relative to the practicability of effecting loans for the government, of the U. States and to what amount such loans may be obtained, and at what rate of interest?"

After Mr. Smilie had caused an extract from Mr. Gallatin's late letter, touching this subject, to be read, the resolution was agreed to.

The order of the day, viz. the bill concerning the naval establishment, was then taken up; and the question on agreeing to the report of the committee of the whole to fill up the blank in the section providing a dock-yard, with *one hundred thousand dollars*, being under consideration, Mr. Cheves stated the grounds upon which the committee had recommended this provision of the bill, and replied to some remarks of his colleague (Mr. Williams) made yesterday.

Mr. Rhea then moved to strike out the whole section in relation to the dock-yard, which after some little debate, was carried 56 votes to 52.

Mr. Blackledge moved a new section to the bill, providing for the building of four seventy-four gun ships. As an inducement to the house to adopt this new section, he stated there were sufficient timber and guns on hand; that the whole expence would not exceed 1,300,000 dollars, and the guns and timber being already provided, an appropriation of 824,000 dollars only, would be necessary to complete them.

The question was negatived 76 to 33.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. D. R. Williams, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Breckenridge in the chair, on the bill supplementary to an act more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States; and to an act making provision for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the United States. The bill having been gone through, without amendment,

Mr. Williams said, it might be expected from him, as a duty to state what were the reasons which induced the committee to bring forward this bill.—As the day was far spent, however, and as this could be as well done in the house, as in the committee of the whole he would move that the committee rise and report the bill. The committee rose accordingly.

[A sketch of the bill was giving in our last]

Wednesday, January 29.—Mr. Harper presented the petition of the directors of the New-Hampshire Iron manufacturing company, stating, that they had expended large sums of money in the erection of their works, without being able, as yet, to make them in any degree profitable; owing to the low price at which British articles of the kind which they make, have been sold; they pray, therefore, for an additional duty on all imported hollow iron ware.—Referred.

Mr. Milnor presented the petition of the surviving officers of the Pennsylvania line, praying for remuneration for their revolutionary services, which was referred to a select committee.

The engrossed bill concerning the naval establishment, was read the third time and passed. The Yeas and Nays on its passage were as follow:

YEAS.—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Bassett, Blackledge, Breckenridge, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Cheves, Chittenden, Condit, Davenport, Davis, Dinsmoor, Ely, Esmot, Findley, Fisk, Fitch, Franklin, Gholson, Goodwyn, Green, Harper, Hawes, Hyneman, King, Little, Livingston, Lowndes, Maxwell, Moore, M-Bryde, M-Coy, M-Kim, Milnor, Mitchell, Nelson, Newton, Pitkin, Pleasants, Pond, Porter, Potter, Richardson, Ringgold, Rhea, Seybert, Shreve, G.

Smith, J. Smith, Stewart, Stow, Sturges, Taggart, Talliaferro, Tracy, Troup, Turner, Van Cortlandt, Wheaton, White, Wilson, Winn, Wright—65.

Nays.—Messrs. Bacon, Bibb, Boyd, Brown, Cochran, Crawford, Desha, O. Hall, Hufty, Johnson, Lacock, Lyle, Macon, McKee, Metcalf, Morgan, New, Newbold, Piper, Roane, Roberts, Rodman, Sage, Seaver, Shaw, Smilie, Stanford, Strong, Whitehill, Williams—30.

The house then took up the bill for classifying and arming the militia; when Mr. D. R. Williams spoke at considerable length in its favor, explaining the objects of the bill, and Mr. Mitchell against it, who concluded his observations by a motion to strike out the first section of the bill. He was followed by Mr. Wright in favor of the bill. After Mr. W. had been speaking a considerable time, the speaker observed that there was not a quorum of members present. A motion was made to adjourn, and carried.

[For Thursday's proceedings see page 408.]

"Legitimate Princes."

I never hear an American citizen speak of the "legitimacy" of princes without indignation or pity. It betokens a dangerous foreign influence, or betrays a weak mind: the latter may be commiserated, but the former must be despised. The *legitimacy of kings* is in the strength of their swords, and their pretensions to a "divine right" to govern, absurd in the extreme. If the fact were disputable, I would desire no better evidence to establish it, than the *inconsistencies* of those who affect to fight for "legitimate princes" in Europe, or prate about them in America; as from this the knavery is demonstrated. Truth is simple, eternal, universal—the same in *India* as in *Spain*; and applies equally to things belonging to the everlasting snow-capt Andes, as to the regions of the burning zone:—time or place can make no alteration of it.

A "legitimate prince," son of the late Tippee sultan of India, a little while ago, put a period to his existence by discharging a fowling-piece into his chest, at Calcutta. The father of this "royal prisoner" had been despoiled of all his rich possessions by the British—he was slain when gallantly defending his country, sword in hand, against the "mercenary bandits of the usurper." His family and friends were carried into captivity, and his late valuable dominions annexed to the British territories. The war was evidently provoked, or rather sought for, by the British—the fact is admitted by their own historians. The power of Tippee was feared; and his possessions, rich in resources, were very convenient to the spoilers of the east. Zengis Khan and Nadir Shaw were humane and merciful, mild and beneficent, compared with the late conquerors and present possessors of India. It has frequently been stated and never denied, (that I have heard of) that in thirty-five years—from 1758 to 1793, more than thirty-six millions of the people of this country, perished by the sword or famine, in consequence of the invasion of the British; whose intrigues, in exciting the various petty princes to war against each other (that their forces might be mutually weakened) were not less cruel than their monopolies of rice, which strewed the high-ways so thickly with the dead, as to render them sometimes impassable for carriages.* This is no metaphor—it

is plain matter of fact. Of the destruction since 1793 we have not seen an estimate—it is, however, declared that where flourishing cities once stood, the tyger holds his savage habitation; and that great districts, lately fertile and highly cultivated, are turned into jungles or thickets, and desolate.

But to wipe off the "usurpation" of India, and cleanse herself from the blood of thirty-six millions destroyed by her lust for territory in *Asia*, "Great Britain is fighting for the liberties of the world"—in *Europe*!—deprecating the inordinate ambition of Bonaparte who wants to rule over, not to kill, ten or eleven millions of Spaniards, and denouncing him as the most perfidious of wretches for keeping Ferdinand from his people. Agreed that he is so—but, is Ferdinand better than Tippee? Why are the claims of the former so much more powerful than the claims of the latter to this "shield of afflicted humanity," the English nation, and their friends? Young Tippee was the lawful child of the prince his father, and lived unimpeached of crime. Ferdinand was infamously acknowledged by his own mother to be the fruit of her adulterous intercourse with the villain Godoy, whose connection with her was notorious to all the civilized world—and he was charged by the man to whom he supposed himself indebted for life—the king, of a design to murder him;—which confession and allegation there are the strongest reasons to believe were true.

We should call things by their proper names. The same causes that led Great Britain, "to fatten the fields of *Indostan* with the blood of her sons," prompted the emperor of France to invade the peninsula; and the same causes that led Bonaparte to invade the peninsula, induced Great Britain to cherish the opposition of the Spaniards. Suppose (as was talked of some years ago) the French had marched an army to *India*, furnished the natives with the munitions of war, and excited the former subjects of Tippee to revolution—would the Indians have been called "patriots," or the French acquired honor for their magnanimity? I think they would not—it would be evident that the French were using the people of India to carry on the war against their enemy, the British—and so, in plain truth, are the British using the Spaniards to carry on the war against their enemy, the French.

What are the alliances of kings? Bargains of necessity or convenience—contracts of plunder, devastation and blood. The "legitimate" sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia entered into a "holy alliance," and like the robbers of the Appennines assailing the cottage of the peasant, they invaded Poland, and dispossessed her "legitimate sovereign" of the greater part of his "legitimate" dominions. Great Britain allied herself to almost every "legitimate" power of Europe at the commencement of the French revolution, and the object of the allies was, to partition and curtail the dominions of France, and impose a king upon the remaining possession, without the consent of the people. In his late correspondence with the secretary of state, the British minister, Mr. Foster, prefers a complaint against Bonaparte for compelling the governments of Europe to adopt his commercial restrictions. Has the minister forgotten what Britain and her allies did against France? Does he not know that Hervey, the minister of his king

only six feet—that heap would be nearly, three miles long, three miles wide and three miles high—and, with the bodies, a road 12 feet wide might be covered as if paved with stone, the length of three thousand four hundred miles.

* This devastation is not easily conceived. Allowing the whole of the persons destroyed to have been cast into one heap and allowing each to occupy

at the court of *Tuscany*, literally bullied the grand duke (disposed to remain neutral) into a declaration of war against the French republic, under no less a penalty than that of having his territories invaded by an overwhelming army, while a British fleet should batter down the city of Leghorn? *France* and *Spain* were at peace with *Portugal*—the royal families of the two latter nations were intimately allied by marriage—yet *France* and *Spain* plotted the dismemberment of *Portugal*, and actually compelled the court to seek its safety in flight—can we then feel commiseration for the old king of *Spain*, seeing this very league to destroy *Portugal* brought about his own ruin? *Ferdinand* conspired to dispossess *Charles* of the throne, by violence—and *Bonaparte* compelled *Ferdinand* to resign the pretension to obtained! Here the account is balanced and *Ferdinand*, at least, treated justly. *Great Britain* was at peace with *Denmark*—but *Copenhagen* was treacherously assailed, and its fleet carried off—*France* pretended *Portugal* thwarted her views regarding *England*! and *England* affected to believe that *France* might obtain the *Danish* navy. Without a declaration of war, *France* commenced hostilities against *Spain*; and, under like circumstances, *Great Britain* effected her famous seizure of the *Spanish* frigates laden with specie, returning from the colonies. The *French* troops, under secret orders, made themselves masters of many fortresses in *Spain*, and the *British* fleet, with sealed orders, to be opened in a certain latitude, robbed the *Spaniards* of their money. But it is a sickening detail, and we hasten to close it by observing that "legitimate" princes always have done, and necessarily will do such illegitimate acts—"a corrupt tree cannot bring forth good fruit."

The emperor of *France* declares himself a friend to the liberty of the seas—because his navy cannot cope with that of *England*. The *British* ministry would make us believe they are fighting for the liberties of the world—meaning only those parts they cannot conquer for themselves; witness *India* and *Ireland*. Such are the sequences which truly attach themselves to the pompous declamations of the liberty-loving creatures. When *Bonaparte* shall give freedom to the land, we may be inclined to believe he is a friend to the liberty of the sea. And when *Britain*, who has dethroned more "legitimate" princes in *Asia* than reign in all *Europe*, shall restore them to their territories and their people, and cease to be a robber and man-stealer on the ocean, some credit may be due her exalted pretension.

H. N.

Mr. Foster's explanations.

On reviewing the whole of this gentleman's correspondence with the secretary of state we are irresistibly led to conclude that he is the most extraordinary envoy [reversing his title] that ever left the island of *Great Britain*, on any mission whatever. One half of his letters are incomprehensible, and the other half is among the dullest of all compositions. The secretary of state seems out of patience with him, and well he may be:—Mr. F. has been giving explanation upon explanation ever since his first letter; but inevitably falls into the very position he supposes had been mistakenly applied to him.

If we understand any thing from his late letter to Mr. Monroe, published in the last number of the REGISTER, it is, that his meaning has been misunderstood; and a denial, that he demanded, or expected, that the United States "should undertake

to force *France* to receive into her harbors, *British* manufactures," as a condition for the repeal of the orders in council.

Having asserted that he did make this demand, or what is tantamount to it, it became us to examine the grounds on which our assertion rested; to retract it, if erroneous—and maintain it, if just. We have done so—and in despite of the mist that obscures all Mr. Foster has said, think we perceive clearly that we have not wronged this representative of *George III.* If room is afforded next week, we intend to introduce a few extracts from the correspondence which gave rise to the accusation, in proof of its rectitude—always bearing in mind the saying of old *Joshua*—"O that mine enemy had written a book!"

Massachusetts.

The state of parties in the house of representatives of *Massachusetts*, is ascertained by the yeas and nays on the reported answer to the governor's speech, which is as "warmly" republican as any public paper we ever saw. On foreign relations, the house says, "the period has now come when this country must cease to be an independent power, or reclaim her usurped rights," and points directly to a war with *England*. Of the internal position they declare—"It is the peculiar misfortune of this commonwealth that the enemies of the United States have most of them, rendezvoused in this capital [Boston] and its vicinity." The reply shall be inserted at length, as usual, when room permits:

For this reply there were, yeas 223—nays 110—majority in favor 113.

Animated Pathology.

Review of "a lecture introductory to a course of lectures on the cause, seat and cure of diseases, proposed to be delivered in the city of *Baltimore*, by *John Crawford, M.D.*"—1811. p p 51.

New theories of any particular science may claim the attention of those unconnected with the professional pursuit, from several considerations; the novelty of the hypotheses upon which they are founded; the brilliancy of talents displayed in their development; or their felicitous adaptation to common understandings. In the science of medicine, more particularly, every man is, in a greater or less degree, interested; for upon the correctness of prevailing notions with regard to the treatment of diseases, must depend the inestimable blessing of health. From the very nature of man this science, perhaps, is not susceptible of that degree of perfection which may be attained by every other; and hence the necessity of inquiring into the plausibility of every plan which may be proposed by those into whose hands we commit the precious trust of preserving our lives. Independent of these general considerations our attention has been more particularly directed to the lecture before us, by finding it emphatically addressed to "those who are not of the profession." "In such" says the author, "prejudices may exist, but they cannot have their passions excited, and to such I would boldly say, they are the most deeply interested. To have a rational plan in the treatment of their diseases, correctly pursued, must be to them of very great moment, and if a rational idea of these diseases can be conveyed to their minds, they will quickly

discover how far the knowledge of those they employ, is adequate to the task they undertake. If there should be sufficient evidence that an erroneous path has been pursued, the objects of practice will, in a very short time, exact a relinquishment of ascertained errors, and self-interest will enjoin the study of medicine in such a way as may best promote the disclosure of truth, as may best secure the improvement of the science." We are sorry to perceive from this and some other hints, that the doctor's brethren of the *wig and cane* have not lent him that patient hearing to which his learning and respectability certainly entitle him. Whether this proceeds from an intuitive persuasion on their parts, of the fallacy of the doctor's arguments, or indignation at the threatened attempt to expose to the vulgar eye the whole *arcana* of the *shop*, is unimportant to our present purpose, which is simply to enquire into the nature of the task the author has imposed upon himself, and the probable benefit which may result to his hearers from its performance.

The doctor proposes to commence his course with "a natural history of the diseases incident to life" according to the principles of the great philosopher Bacon; that is, he promises to attend to nature only, and not to the erroneous conceptions of man, with respect to her operations. That this can, in every instance, be steadily pursued, we may be permitted to hazard a doubt, without withholding our entire approbation of the plan. The mere operations of nature must be as uninteresting and as uninteresting to the philosopher, as to the most superficial observer, unless applied to the explanation of phenomena otherwise unintelligible.—To this end the faculty of reason must be exerted, and here it is that we are so prone to deceive ourselves; each one will be willing to think his own interpretation right, and where the ultimate reference must be to the great first cause, the confirmation of opinion must rest alone upon the ingenuity of its author. But notwithstanding these difficulties, the plan proposed has a decided superiority over every other which has been pursued in medical investigations; it will bring into more general view the great "volume of creation," and tend by imperceptible gradations to lead the mind from the contemplation of the operations of nature "up to nature's God." This cannot fail to produce its advantages, even though the immediate object of research be unattainable.

In the prosecution of his history of diseases, the author proposes to institute a comparison between the diseases of which the causes have been clearly ascertained, and those wherein they have remained concealed; and here the nature of his theory begins to be unfolded. "I shall then proceed," says he "to consider the cause of suffering in the animals that are in nearest connexion with us, continue my inquiries through all the animal tribes, down to the smallest insect, as far as the means of information have been within my reach; and finally advert to the lending sources of destruction in the vegetable kingdom. In the pursuit of this inquiry I shall have occasion to notice much of the economy of the several species. Having prosecuted what has been demonstrated to be the cause of disease and death in these correlative objects, I shall revert to man, and hope to reflect the light elicited from them on what is obscure in our own species." This is a task of Herculean magnitude, sufficient to appal a mind less devoted to the cause of truth and science than that of our author; but

we know his unwearied industry and great research, and do not doubt its accomplishment, in a way which, if it shall not rescue the science of medicine from its acknowledged obscurity, will at least open sources of information useful to every class of hearers.

The pride of man will long oppose a formidable barrier to the general reception of the doctor's theory, which strikes at once at the root of that superiority of which we have so long boasted, over the other parts of creation. His account of the various gambols with which our little concealed enemies amuse themselves at our expense, reminds us of Dr. Johnson's description of a set of invisible "hunters whose game is man" which he has ingeniously brought into his review of an *inquiry into the nature and origin of evil*, for the purpose of ridiculing certain opinions of its author, and which we cannot resist the temptation of quoting. The doctor says that these invisible beings "stand round the fields of Blenheim or the walls of Prague, as we encircle a cock-pit. As we shoot a bird flying, they take a man in the midst of his business or pleasure, and knock him down with an apoplexy. Some of them, perhaps, are *virtuosi*, and delight in the operations of an asthma, as a human philosopher in the effects of the air-pump. To swell a man with *tympany* is as good sport as to blow a frog. Many a merry bout have those frolicsome beings at the vicissitudes of an ague, and good sport it is to see a man tumble with an epilepsy, and revive and tumble again, he knows not why.—Sometimes obstructing the bile, that they may see how a man looks when he is yellow; sometimes wasting a man to a skeleton; and sometimes killing him fat for the greater elegance of his hide." We shall conclude this little notice of the doctor's "introductory lecture" with expressing our unqualified commendation of his proposed course. It presents a diversity wherein every class of society may find something to amuse or instruct them, and we most earnestly hope such an opportunity will not be lost to the public.

American superfine Cloths.

The commencement of the year 1812, presents us with an opportunity of noticing the great advancement and improvements made in this highly important branch of our manufactures; improvements which a few years since it would have been deemed impossible to have made in half a century.

There is now exposed for sale, at the domestic society's warehouse, superfine cloths, from the woollen manufactory recently established at Middletown in Connecticut, made of the first imported Merino wool, and which will bear comparison with the best of imported; the wool is superior to most of the foreign superfines, and the colors warranted to be in every respect equal.—Mr. William Patridge, a first rate dyer from the west of England, and who has resided in this city for some years, has the management of the dying department.—These cloths are the first which the Middletown company have introduced into this city, and we doubt not but every encouragement will be given to the sale of them, in a decided preference by all who are friendly disposed to the progress of improvement in our country.

It gives us much pleasure whilst noticing this subject, to make mention of Oliver Evans' steam engines; all the various machinery of the above establishment is carried on by one of them made here.

about 12 months since, and which has given great satisfaction to the proprietors. In every respect they consider it altogether superior to the English engines (and the best power for a woollen manufactory)—not only in the manner of using the steam and the great saving of fuel resulting therefrom (which is Mr. Evans's great improvement) but in the construction and simplicity of all parts of the machinery. By means of one steam valve revolving in one direction in a rotatory manner, he at once does away the necessity of all the complicated and expensive valves used to Watt and Bolton's engines for introducing and discharging the steam from the main cylinder. Besides the advantages resulting to the establishment from the use of this engine in warming the rooms free of expense from the waste steam that has done its work, the same steam is also applied in connection with the brushing machine in finishing their cloth, without adopting the method of oiling and hot pressing as is commonly practised in England. In this method of finishing, the cloth does not require sponging before it is made up.

[*Laurora.*]

Native Oil.

Finer and sweeter oil, no country can supply, than what we can, with little trouble and expense prepare for ourselves. The tall annual Sun-Flower will prove this—its seeds bruised and pressed, will yield an oil as sweet, and as fine as that we can import from Florence.—From a bushel of this seed, a gallon of oil may be drawn—and with this advantage, that it can be obtained at any time, quite soft, bland and fresh. The seed also, and mass that remains, after the expression of the oil, are of excellent use to feed and fodder hogs, poultry, &c. But, besides these uses, the growing plant is of eminent service—it having been proved that near twenty times as much pure dephlogisticated air is exhaled from one plant in 24 hours, in light and clear weather, as a man respires in a vitiated and impure state in that space of time. Hence the inhabitants of close, ill-aired and unwholesome places, should be diligent in its cultivation.—[*Del. Watchman.*]

Mr. Joseph Lancaster.

We are glad to insert the following honorable testimony in favor of the prince regent. It is so seldom that *kings* and *princes* (of whom much is required for they have much in their power) act like honest and enlightened *men*, that the mind dwells with pleasure on so rare an example of royal virtue.

The Prince Regent and Mr. Lancaster.—When Mr. Lancaster, a short time ago, attended at Carlton house (agreeably to the prince's appointment) after sending his name to col. M'Mahon, he was shown to the audience chamber, where he was to be introduced to the prince regent. The gentleman who did this, said, "sir, you will place yourself here, and when the prince regent comes down to go to council, you will take off your hat, and present your petition, kneeling on one knee. Mr. Lancaster replied, "that is more than I can do; my religious principles do not permit me. I have been introduced to the prince before, and he dispensed with this etiquette." The gentleman immediately withdrew, and in a few seconds returned with a condescending command—"You are to do only what you please and what you usually do." In a few minutes after the prince came down, and at

once addressed him, by saying, "Lancaster, it is some time since I saw you; it was at Devonshire house. I find you have been doing much good since, and am glad of it." Mr. Lancaster answered, "whatever good I have been doing, thy name, thy father's name, and the names of all the royal family, have been my passport to usefulness—my plans would have been cried down but for your support." To which the prince, with that graceful manner which so eminently distinguishes him, said—"We have done something—we must do more; you shall have our support for the good of the country. You are doing more good than any man alive." He then presented the petitions; the prince received them, saying, "I will answer them, I will do all you ask." On which the audience closed. [*London paper.*]

The Chronicle.

BALTIMORE, February 1, 1812.

The United States brig Nautilus, supposed to have been lost, has arrived safe at Newport. December 23, she carried away her bowsprit, and foretopmast, lost her stern boat, and some of her sails and spars, and was obliged to throw all her guns overboard.

A vessel has arrived at Boston in 44 days from Corunna in Spain. There had been no recent battle or movement of the armies that excited alarm or interest. The British head-quarters are about 100 miles from Lisbon. Where the French are, is not mentioned.

Various parts of the United States have been severely agitated by earthquakes during the two last months. Having preserved the greater part of the remarks upon them at different places, we propose, hereafter, to give a digested narration of the effects of the phenomena, that their history may be preserved.

General Henry Dearborn, late secretary of war, now collector of the port of Boston, has been appointed, by the president of the United States and senate, a *major general* in the army of the United States. This appointment places that gentleman at the head of the army of the United States. [*Nat. Int.*]

We understand that the committee of foreign relations have lately had a meeting, at which considerable unanimity prevailed among the members as to the ulterior measures which they intend to report; and, it is believed, they only wait the arrival of the proper period to present to the house of representatives a course consistent with the honor of the country.—[*ib.*]

The application of the subscribers to the late Bank of the United States to the legislature of Pennsylvania, for an act of incorporation under the title of the "American Bank," as noticed in the REGISTER, page 336, was rejected by the house of representatives on the 26th ult. Yeas 69, Nays 22. The yeas and nays were as follow:—The bonus offered was \$500,000!

YEAS—Messrs. Aker, Anderson, Baxter, Beas, Bond, J. Brooke, Brown, Clunn, Clemens, Dale, Darlington, Davis, Deckart, Dingman, Dickerson, Donaldson, Duncan, Dysart, Evans, Fackenthal, Farrelly, Feger, Farguson, Fields, Forster, Frailley, Gibson, Haines, Hall, Hanna, Heaton, Hendrix, Hibshman, Hill, Irwin, Kirby, Kurtz, Lawrence, Magill, Marks, M'Alvey, M'Call, M'Clenahan, J. Mitchell, Montgomery (of M.), Montgomery (of W.), Plumer, Rankin, John Reed, Joseph Reed, Reiff, Rose, James Scott, Samuel Scott, Stauffer, Shenrer, Shoemaker, Shreve, James Smith, Ro-

bert Smith, St. Clair, Stevens; Thompson, Weaver, Weiss, Weygandt, Whiteside, Winter, and Todd, (Speaker)—69.

NAYS.—Messrs. Mathew Brooke, Clawges, Drinker, Graham, Groves, Hamilton, Heston, Hodgden, Holgate, M'Comb, M'Euen, M'Leod, M'Sherry, W. Mitchell, Morgan, Newhard, Pennock, Pollock, Robinette, Satterlee, S. Smith and T. Smith—22.

The United States have, at different periods, appropriated 390,000 dollars for carrying on trade with the Indians, 10,000 of which remain in the treasury. We have seventeen Indian agents and assistants; the aggregate of whose salaries amounts annually to 12,650 dollars, paid from the treasury; and the aggregate of their annual allowance for subsistence, paid from the trading fund is 4,585 dollars. The amount of returns is not precisely known.

The nominal number of troops, officers and soldiers, in the old military peace establishment, and the additional military peace establishment, is 10,000; the actual number appointed and enlisted, is 5,559.

[American.]

From a late London paper.

PAPER MONEY.—By a useful calculation, it may be shewn, that, taking the bank three shilling tokens as the criterion, a one pound bank note is only worth 16s. 3d. 1-2 sterling. But the gentleman who made this calculation was not, it seems, aware, that the dollar silver, in point of fineness, is 8 dwts. worse than English standard silver; as therefore the dollar is now issued at 5s. 6d. and its divisions in proportion, bank paper is to sterling as 51 3-4 to 66, which makes the sterling value of the three shilling token, 2s. 4d. 1-4 and of the one pound note, 15s. 8d. 1-4.

In sterling, the one pound note is

	worth	0 15 8 1-4
the 5s. 6d. token		0 4 3 3-4
the 3s. token		0 2 4 1-4
the guinea		1 1 0
the shilling		0 1 0

In the Bank of England paper,

the pound is worth	1 0 0
the 5s. 6d. token	0 5 6
the 3s. token	0 3 0
the guinea	1 6 9
the shilling	0 1 3 1-3

The depreciation is therefore 27 1-2 per centum; and these results are drawn from data furnished by the bank company themselves, in their tokens.

WASHINGTON, (M. T.) Dec. 20, 1811.

Colonel Simonds has just received orders to move his troops to Baton Rouge. Conjecture destines them to the margin of the Perdido, and to occupy the fort of Mobile.

December 22.—We have received orders to proceed to Baton Rouge. Colonel Simonds has ordered 100 men to the Natchez, to prepare transports for us. We are not to remain at Baton Rouge.

Aurora.

NEW-ORLEANS, November 28.

The court martial, of which colonel Alexander Smyth is president, convened agreeably to adjournment, at Baton Rouge, on the 1st Proximo, for the trial of colonel Cushing, of the second infantry.

The members and witnesses from this city are gone up. It will be a very interesting trial, as it is on the military points that the court have to decide.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Jan. 20 After a variety of business of no immediate importance, but which shall be duly

noticed, the house took up the order of the day; the bill for classing the militia of the United States. There was much speaking, but no decision.

37 The senate have passed the volunteer bill from the house of representatives to a third reading with one amendment—appropriating one million instead of three millions of dollars, for their equipment, &c.

The Editor's Department.

MR. GALLATIN'S LETTER

To the chairman of the committee of ways and means, has given great activity to public discussion; and his plan for raising a revenue has its friends and opponents. It is contended, in favor of the "budget," that the articles specified are *fair subjects for taxation*; and that, as an additional income must be had to meet the expected change in our political relations, *prejudice* should not condemn it merely because those articles were resorted to by a former administration, for similar purposes. On the contrary, the letter is considered by others as "a damper" upon the new army, &c. artfully drawn up for the express purpose of alarming the people, and checking the decision of congress—and, that it derogates much from Mr. Gallatin's character as a financier to be able to point out no other means of raising a revenue than those recommended by his predecessors in office, Messrs. Hamilton and Wolcott.

If these discussions assume a body and form worthy of record, we shall condense the arguments and insert them in our numbers; adding thereto such statistical facts as we believe are necessary to assist the formation of a just conclusion on this highly interesting subject. The committee of ways and means is composed of some able and intelligent men (Messrs. Bacon, Cheves, Smith, Bibb, Barwell, Johnson, and Pitkin;) to whose report, yet to be made, much weight will be attached as they command "a view of the whole ground;" and have liberal access to many sources of information unknown to the people, generally.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—It would be well for the members of the legislatures of the several states now in session, to look to the laws relating to the election of a president and vice-president of the United States, the electors for which are to be chosen according to the new apportionment of representatives, see 2nd vol. Laws of the United States, page 22. For this hint we are indebted to George M. Bibb, Esq. member of congress from Kentucky, who has written a letter to governor Scott on the subject.

The History of the invasion of Spain will be resumed next week, and continued in the two succeeding numbers, bringing it down to the battle of Corunna and death of sir John Moore, where we propose for the present to stop.

Mr. Anderson's speech, in reply to Mr. Giles, shall appear next week, when a supplement will be issued.

37 The price of the first volume of the REGISTER will be raised to three dollars and fifty cents to those who have an opportunity to subscribe for and neglect to do so until after it shall be completed.

Books wanted. The editor will feel himself much obliged to any gentleman who can furnish him with, or give information where he can obtain them, the following books—Fordyce's *Comitatus Anglorum*, and an old work, entitled, *Conversat on of Gentlemen*, printed at London about 100 years ago.

The request of a friend at Columbia, (S. C.) shall be complied with next week.