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:

_Bill 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. Yes 38—Noes 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 January to the 31st day of December, 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 thirteen dollars, and twenty-five cents: since which time, the treasurer has received on public accounts the following sums, viz:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On account of the revenue tax 1811</td>
<td>260,472 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrears of taxes</td>
<td>26,773 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From clerks and notaries</td>
<td>24,075 91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divided persons on sundry accounts</td>
<td>21,938 86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inspectors of tobacco</td>
<td>12,140 56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Militia fines</td>
<td>3,588 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of Virginia</td>
<td>33,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Register of the land office</td>
<td>2,556 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penitentiary agents</td>
<td>11,108 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redemption of land</td>
<td>17,930 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unappropriated land</td>
<td>643 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$414,133 22</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amounting in whole, including the said balance remaining in the treasury on the thirty-first day of December, 1810,

$168,214 25

to the sum of five hundred and eighty-two thousand, three hundred and forty-two dollars, and forty-seven cents.

$582,252 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expenses of the general assembly</td>
<td>54,974 85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers of civil government</td>
<td>69,892 08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Officers of militia 4,857 70
Militia fine fund 2,773 27
Criminal charges and guards in the country 21,416 09
Removing criminals to the Penitentiary 1,911 79
Internal charges of the Penitentiary, including officers’ salaries 17,891 59
Slaves executed and transported 8,378 29
Public guard in the city of Richmond 7,704 09
Lunatic Hospital 8,059 29
Seventh installment of the bank including one year’s interest on the State shares in the same 34,800 80
Interest on the public debt 4,851 80
Pensions 5,464 31
Repairs of public warehouses and commissions 4,040 11
Commissioners of the revenue 16,281 29
Manufactory of arms, including Foundry and Boring mill, and officers’ salaries 60,649 60
Rifles made under contract 5,000 00
For the purchase of lead and materials for powder 527 09
Public services of circuit court clerks 3,105 50
For clerks’ and sheriffs’ fees 386 97
Representation to congress and state senate 297 28
Making gun carriages, including expenses of repairing arms under contract 7,282 49
Contingent expenses 14,333 30
Special acts of assembly 4,575 18
Warrants not provided for 1,123 59
For building a house for the governor 8,000 00
Certificates discounted 500 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, one 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. 442 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 F. 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 F. THOMAS, Treasurer.

The Treasury to the State of Kentucky,

Dr. November 10th, 1811,—To cash in the treasury on the 10th day of November, 1810,

| To cash received from Sheriff's, from the 10th day of November, 1810, to this day inclusive | $16,112 11 5 |
| To do. received of clerks of courts the same time | 4,432 03 |
| To do. received of non-residents the same time | 11,963 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 | 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.

**CONTRA**

November 10th, 1811,—By auditor’s warrants paid and taken in from 10th November, 1810, inclusive,

| Militia certificates for Green River land same time | 89,819 70 |
| By interest on them | 190 61 |
| By cash in the treasury 10th November, 1811 | 31,196 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—

*Agent’s Office Dec. 9th, 1811.*

The honorable John Sympan, 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 $18,008 21 2

Cash in hand, 717 09 0

Raw materials, 1,625 55 8

Manufactured articles in hand, 1st inst., 8,033 45 0

Amount due Treasury, as 2. $4,000 per appropriation in 1807, $4,500 00 0

Deduct for bad debts, 500

Total, $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 35

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

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

Mr. George Madison, A. P. A.

George Madison, 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 372.]

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 organisation, if it cannot command the service 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 follows: in total pay, in 1775—3,301,443; 1776—
8,891; in 1777—34,820; 1778—27,699; 1780—
21,015; 1781—13,992; 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 those degenerate days, to give two, or 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, may thousandfold population; with more than doubled 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, 4,891, 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 600,000 men; yet an alarm seems to be thrown here, in proportion to call into this 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 copper mines, and the regulations 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 yet, we were disposed to denounce Great Britain in 1775? 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 13,576. 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 are 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 these bold attacks on the present state of the public welfare in the present state of our affairs. Upon these views of the whole subject, he trusted

*NOTE.—POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, IN FIVE, SEVEN, AND EIGHT YEARS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1780</td>
<td>2,051,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1790</td>
<td>3,922,725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1800</td>
<td>5,308,026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1810</td>
<td>7,320,999</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

That is what is called the Mediterranean Fund. And that is annually presented to us in a very awkward.
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, formed the deciding vote. It was 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 care we 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 brought up at 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 beneficent influence upon the salt works, which had been established by the system of 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, to discuss the subject. Moreover, the splendid financial talents of the honorable secretary, although cast in a less light than was thrown upon him, would have been sufficient to have nullified the influence of the same protection, in a very short time, had they been used by 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 the treasury department, and to disturb the popularity and repute 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 clamors in their behalf, its inexecution produced its repeal. The citizen is not only entitled to 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, not 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 a persevering and unabated 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 care we 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 put to a vote at 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 beneficent influence upon the salt works, which had been established by the system of 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, to discuss the subject. Moreover, the splendid financial talents of the honorable secretary, although cast in a less light than was thrown upon him, would have been sufficient to have nullified the influence of the same protection, in a very short time, had they been used by the government, in times which imperiously demanded their full and prompt exertions.

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THE WEEKLY REGISTER—MR. GILES'S SPEECH.

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 analogues conduct of each, must be proof positive of the practical understanding and effect of our depressed 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; year 11; nays 2; yeas 74;


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 a 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 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 affirmative, as follows; yeas 17; nays 14;


Mr. Erskine's instructions were given on the 23d of January, 1809, and his arrangement proclamed by the president of the United States on the 13th of April, 1809. This arrangement was dissolved 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 debts in a rapid state of reduction, and he had always given his aid to facilitate that object. We had, however, experienced the effects of a debt, of above 80,000,000 of dollars, now reduced to perhaps 46,000,000 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 among 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 small in within their ability. Now, 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 them to have an interest in impeding him to 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 interest, 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 was 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 consequence. 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 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 merchandise, 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 merchandise, of domestic growth or manufacture, included in this statement, are estimated at $45,294,045

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, 1,413,800

forest, 5,285,000

agriculture, 33,556,000

Manufactures, 2,376,000

Uncertain, 663,000

And they were exported to the following countries, viz.

To the dominions of Russia, Prussia, Sweden and Denmark, 3,035,823

Ditto Great Britain, 20,308,211

Ditto Spain and Portugal, 18,266,465

Ditto France and Italy, 1,194,775

To all other countries, or not distinguished, 2,469,258

And in dollars, 45,294,045

The goods, wares and merchandise of foreign growth or manufacture, were exported to the following countries, viz.

To the dominions of Russia, Prussia, Sweden and Denmark, 5,840,117

Ditto Great Britain, 1,573,344

Ditto Spain and Portugal, 5,772,572

Ditto France and Italy, 1,712,337

To all other countries, or not distinguished, 1,684,220

Dollars, 16,022,790

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, our obedient servant,

ALBERT GALLATIN

the Honorable the Speaker
of the House of Representatives.
## THE WEEKLY REGISTER—SOUTH AMERICA.

### South-America.

The people of the province of Carthagena, in South America, took 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 institution; 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 Guatima 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.

### 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**: 713,369
- **Farmers and Mechanics**: 834,739
- **Total in circulation**: 2,973,302

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

- **Pennsylvania**: 309,266
- **Philadelphia**: 231,945
- **Farmers and Mechanics**: 337,752
- **Total not in circulation**: 1,075,963

### Total in circulation by these three Banks: 1,897,279

#### The cash in hand is as follows:

- **Pennsylvania**: 1,071,136
- **Philadelphia**: 305,861
- **Farmers and Mechanics**: 345,895
- **Total cash**: 1,722,892

#### The deposits of individuals in those Banks are as follows:

- **Pennsylvania**: 1,697,066
- **Philadelphia**: 294,671
- **Farmers and Mechanics**: 997,612
- **Total deposits**: 3,339,349

#### The bills discounted are:

- By bank of Pennsylvania and branches: 5,688,305
- By bank of Philadelphia and branches: 2,873,480
- By Farmers and Mechanics: 2,849,930
- **Total**: 10,311,715

*It is about 23 years since Robertson’s writings were published, and the information his work conveys of the late 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 to 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 its cause and triumph of its principles. Valencia, to which the troops chiefly retired, has attached itself to the new government, and its police is completely organized, according to the new order of things. St. Lucia still holds out; but had been kindly treated 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 Intelligence) 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, may, 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 prevents 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 murder? 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 doubts, 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operations</th>
<th>Ad valorem</th>
<th>Spirits</th>
<th>Cotton, Spices, and Indigo</th>
<th>Sundries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gross amount of duties on articles imported from all countries,</td>
<td>8,121,337</td>
<td>1,15,086</td>
<td>681,414</td>
<td>583,778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deduct gross amount of debentures issued on the exportation of such articles,</td>
<td>656,778</td>
<td>33,322</td>
<td>558,601</td>
<td>10,708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net revenue</td>
<td>7,464,559</td>
<td>1,281,762</td>
<td>137,813</td>
<td>723,079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross amount of duties on such of the same articles as were imported from Great Britain and dependencies,</td>
<td>6,174,510</td>
<td>561,829</td>
<td>192,710</td>
<td>534,244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deduct estimated amount of debentures on the exportation of such of the said articles as were of British importation,</td>
<td>499,510</td>
<td>14,820</td>
<td>159,710</td>
<td>9,244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated net revenue on articles imported from Great Britain and dependencies,</td>
<td>5,675,000</td>
<td>547,000</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>236,002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net revenue as per statement A, for 1810,</td>
<td>5,675,000</td>
<td>547,000</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>236,002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deduct do. do. on articles imported from Great Britain and dependencies, via: On merchandise ad valorem,</td>
<td>5,675,000</td>
<td>547,000</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>236,002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td>947,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spices, indigo and cotton</td>
<td>33,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundries</td>
<td>236,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net revenue after deducting that arising from British importations,</td>
<td>6,022,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Note. Sugar, coffee and molasses, are not included, as the whole quantity wanted for domestic consumption will be supplied from other countries.
The amount of warrants issued on the treasury of the United States, on account of the interest of the domestic debt, and of the reimbursement 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 reimbursement of the exchanged six per cent. stock, as stated below, was $3,153,408 01. Deduct interest, which accrued during the same period, calculated quarterly, 1,846,260 45.

Reimbursement of the old six per cent. and deferred stocks,

- 1,307,147 56
- 271,709
- 1,307,147 56
- 1,307,147 56
- 1,307,147 56
- 1,307,147 56
- 1,307,147 56
- 3,751,125 96
- 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 on account of domestic loans,

- 3,440,000
- 3,440,000

Reimbursements of the foreign debt,

- 10,075,004
- 10,075,004

(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-imburse, 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 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-imburse, as per account kept at the treasury, arising from unclaimed dividends and arrears of interest,

- 280,884 60

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

- 4,299 90
- 1,288,113 16

True amount re-imburse from 1st April, 1801, to 30th September, 1811,

- $43,862,449 12

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

- 865,909 97
- 1,294,432 29
- 2,160,362 26

Amount re-imburse from 1st April, 1801, to 1st January, 1811, as per secretary's report,

- $46,022,810 38

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's office, 20th November, 1811.

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 a permanent volunteer military corporation, 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 further 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. Adjourred.

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 of the United States. 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 navy-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 seat 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 having four hundred and eighty thousand dollars, it was carried; yeas 90; the nays were as follows:


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 a new frigate; 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, in 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 he directed to inquire into the causes of the suspension of payment and losses which have accrued from the defection 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, viz. the bill concerning the building of the navy-yard during the past year; and the question on agreeing to report 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 Mr. Fisk and Mr. M'Kee 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 lay before the committee the subject of the navy, he had occasion to look into the expenses of that establishment, and especially into the expenses of the navy-yard in this city; and from examining the account lately laid before the house by the secretary of the navy, of the expenses 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 Philadelphia 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 gentlemen 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; and the question on agreeing to report the bill of the committee of the whole to strike out the second 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. Smiley 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 39. The Year and Navy as follows:


THE WEEKLY REGISTER—CONGRESS.

Present: Pond, Porter, Potter, Quincy, Reed, Richardson, Ringgold, Sammons, J. Smith, Stowe, Sargis, Taggart, Tracy, Troup, Turner, Wheaton, White, Widgery, Wilson, Wynn, Wright—50.

The next question was, on agreeing with the committee on the whole to fill the blank for providing timber and other imperishable materials, with the words two hundred thousand dollars, which was carried 92 to 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 the motion had not 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 7's. The House adjourned, on motion of Mr. Smilie, without taking the question.

Tuesday, January 29.—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 cargo 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 inapplicable. The House, in 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 coached in disrespectful and improper language, he should consider it his duty to take the sense of the House upon 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 expenses of the treasury, war and navy departments paid at the treasury during the year 1811, and an account of the expenditures at the several parts of the United States on account of sick and disabled seamen, and on 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 opinion 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 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 funds and guns on hand; that the whole expense would not exceed 1,500,000 dollars, and the guns and timber already provided, an appropriation of 924,000 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 England 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:

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. The fact was disputable, I would desire no better evidence to establish it, than the inconsistencies of those who affect to fight for "legitimacy" in Europe, or prelate 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-capped 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 Tippero, sultan of India, a little while ago, put a period to his existence by discharging a toweling-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 bands 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 Tippero was feared; and his possessions, rich in resources, were very convenient to the spoilers of the east. Zengi Khalis and Nadir Shah were humane and merciful, both inherited, 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 iniquities, 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 closed the high-ways so tightly 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 1783 we have not seen an estimation given; but, in reducing that where flourishing cities were destroyed, the tyrant holds his savage habitation; and that great districts, lately fertile and highly cultivated, are turned into jungles or thickets, and desolate.

But to return to the "surprisal" 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 men, and denouncing him as the most pernicious of wretches for keeping Ferdinand from his people. Agreed that he is so—but, is Ferdinand better than Tippero? Why are the claims of the former so much more powerful than the claims of the latter to this "blessed affiliated humanity," the English nation, and their friends? Young Tippero was the lawful child of the prince his father, and lived unimpeached of crime. Ferdinand was infamous acknowledged by his own mother to be the fruit of her adulterous intercourse with the man Godfrey, whose connection with her was notorious to all the civilized world. 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 fasten 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 Spain—that compelled Great Britain to cherish the opposition of the Spaniards. (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 Tippero 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 French 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 "blessed alliance," and like the robbers of the Appenines, assailing the cottage of the peasant, they invaded Poland, and dispossessed her of her "legitimate sovereign" of the greater part of her "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. Castlereagh, sent 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.
at the court of Turin, literally bullied the grand duke (disposed to remain neutral) into a declaration of war against the French republican, 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 family of the two latter nations were, in fact, united 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, seeking this very league to destroy Portugal brought about his own ruin? Ferdinand conspired to dispose Charles of the throne, by violence—and Bourbons compelled Ferdinand to resign the pretension so obtained! Here the account is balanced and Ferdinand, at least, treated justly. Great Britain was, at peace with Denmark—but Copenhagen was disgracefully assailed, and the 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 carried on warlike hostilities against Spain; and, under like circumstances, Great Britain affected 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 fortsresses 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 their 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 liberty 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 declarations of the liberty-loving country. 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 deenoncled more "legitimate" princes in Asia than reign in all Europe, shall restore laws to the territories and people of Spain, and cease to be a robber and man-stealer on the ocean, some credit may be due her exalted pretension.

H. N.

Massachusetts.

The state of parties in the house of representatives of Massachusetts, is ascertained by the year, and nays on the reported answer to the governor's speech, which is as "cordially" 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 ancient rights," and points directly to a war with England. Of the internal opposition they declare—"It is the peculiar misfortune of this commonwealth that the enemies of the United States have most of them, rendezvous in this orbit [Boston] and its vicinity."
The reply shall be inserted at length, as usual, when room permits:

For this reply there were, ayes 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 51.

Now 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 the 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 followed, must be to them of very great moment, and if a rational idea of those 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 unguarded 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 only, and not the ignorant and conse-quent patient himself, has 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 ancestry 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 material 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 with-holding our entire approbation of the plan. The most operations of nature must be as interesting to man and as uninstruction to the philosopher, as to the most superficial observer, unless applied to the explication of phenomena otherwise unintelligible.—To this and the faculty of reason must be excelled, and here it is that we are so prone to deceive our- selves; 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 supe-riority over every other which has been pursued in medical investigations; it will bring into more gen-eral 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 be-gins to be unfolded. "I shall then proceed," says he "to consider the cause of suffering in the uni-verse that will most nearly correspond with us, continu-niling 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 ad-vert to the leading sources of destruction in the vegetable kingdom. In the pursuit of this in-qury I shall have occasion to notice much of the economy of the several species. Having prosected what has been demonstrated to be the cause of disease and death in those 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 Hercules magnitude, sufficient to appeal a mind less devoted to the cause of truth and science than that of our author; but we know his unwearied industry and great researches, and do not doubt its accomplishment, in a way which, if it shall not rescue the science of medi-cine 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 ingen-iously brought into his review of an inquiry into the nature and origin of evil, for the purpose of rid-culing certain opinions of its author, and which we cannot resist the temptation of quoting. The doctor says that these invisible beings "stand around the fields of Blenheim or the walls of Prague, as we encircle a cock-pit. As we shout, fly- ing, they take a man in the midst of his business or pleasure, and knock him down with an apology. Some of them, perhaps, are virtuous, and delight in the operations of an asthma, as a human philoso-pher in the effects of the vacuum pump. To each a man with tympany is as good sport as to blow a bomb. Many a merry bout have those frolicsome beings at the vicissitudes of an agar, and good sport it is to see a man tumble with an epilepsy, and revive and tumble again; then again we are occasionally 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 flat for the greater elegance of his hide." We shall conclude this little notice of the doctor's "introductory lecture" with expressing our unequalled com- mendation 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 by the public.

American superfine Cloths.

The commencement of the year 1812, presents us with an opportunity of noticing the great ad- vancement of improvements made in one of our most important branch of our manufactures; improve-ments 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 woolen manufactory recently established at Middletown in Connecticut, made of the first imported Murino wool, and which will bear comparison with the best of imported; the wool is superior to most of the foreign superfines, and the colors war-ranted to be in every respect equal to those of Patridge, a first rate dyer from the west of Eng-land, 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 improve-ment in our country.

It gives us much pleasure whilst noticing this subject, to 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 it is altogether superior to the English engines (and the best power for a wooden machinery—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 advantage resulting to the establishment from the use of this engine in warming the rooms free of expense from the 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 spouting before it is made up.

Native Oil.

Finer and sweeter oil, no country can supply, than what we can, with little trouble and expense produce on our fertile soil or mountain. The annual Sun-Flower Oil, from one of our fields, 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 so at this season. But, besides this, the growing plant is of eminently 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 respire 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. McMahon, he was shown to the audience chamber, where he was to be introduced to the prince regent. The gentlemen 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 have been tried and the whole world would have been tried 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 25, 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 bat- tles on the Spanish or French coast, and the last account of the American frigate, Constellation, was in the Teneriffe Sound. A British naval officer, on the arrival of the frigate at Corunna, was asked how long he had been there; he replied, “For 11 months.”

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 last two months. Having preserved the greater part of the remarks upon them in 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. [Far.]

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 the House of Representatives a course consistent with the honor of the country. [Far.]

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 356, was rejected by the house of representatives on the 20th ult. Yes 69, Nays 22. The yes and nays were as follow: [The bonus offered was $500,000.]

YEAS — Messrs. Allen, Anderson, Baxter, Bean, Bond, J. Brooke, Brown, Chinn, Cograms, Dale, Darlington, Davis, Deckert, Dingman, Dickerson, Donaldson, Duncan, Dyard, Evans, Fackenthal, Farrelly, Feger, Furguson, Fields, Foster, Frailey, Gibson, Hare, Hall, Hanna, Houston, Hendricks, Hibbsman, Hill, Irwin, Kirby, Kurtz, Lawrence, Magill, Marks, M’Aley, McCall, M’Chesnatin, J. Mitchell, Montgomery (of M.) Montgomery (of W.) Plumer, Rankin, John Reed, Joseph Reed, Reif, Rose, James Scott, Samuel Scott, Shouller, Sherer, Shoeamaker, Shive, James Smith, Ro-
THE WEEKLY REGISTER—CHRONICLE, &c.

The United States have, at different periods, appropriated 306,000 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, is 10,000; the actual number appointed and enlisted, is 6,559.

From a late London paper.

Paper money. By a useful calculation, it may be shown, 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 513 to 466, which makes the sterling value of the three shilling token, 2s. 4d. 14 and of the one pound note, 15s. 8d. 1-9.

In sterling, the one pound note is worth 0 15 8 1-4

the 5s. 6d. token 0 4 3 5-4

the 3s. token 0 2 4 1-1

the guineas 1 1 0

NA 0 1 0

In the Bank of English paper, the pound is worth 0 1 0

the 5s. 6d. token 0 5 6

the 3s. token 0 3 0

the guineas 1 6 0

the shilling 0 1 3 1-3

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

Colonel Simonds has just received orders to move his troops to Baton Rouge. Conjecture destinies 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.

NEW-ORLEANS, November 28.

The court martial, of which colonel Alexander Smyth is president, convened agreeably to adjournment, at Baton Rouge, on the 1st of January, 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.

The Editor's Department.

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 decisions 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 there to 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. Barre, Gideon, Smith, Bibb, Burwell, Johnson, and Patkin,) to whose report, not 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 that part of the new apportionment of representatives, see 2nd vol. Laws of the United States, page 22. For this hint we are indebted to George W. 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.

The price of the first volume of the Register will be raised to three dollars and fifty cents, and 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, the following books: Porridge's Commissary Asylum, and an American Compendium, entitled, Consultar on of Gentle- men, printed at London about 100 years ago.

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