Legislature of New-York.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the senate and of the Assembly, The approaching crisis of our national concerns, and the arduous and diversified duties of revising the whole system of statute law, upon which the peace, the happiness, and the destinies of nearly one million of free citizens may depend, give to the session upon which you have just entered, more than ordinary solemnity and interest. It becomes us, therefore, to advance to its cares, with minds unainted with party prejudice—unswayed by selfish and interested motives, and with our aspirations of praise and thanksgiving to the great Protector of nations, to mingle a humble and devout supplication for his guidance and approbation in the accomplishment of the task before us.

In my communication to the representatives of the people at patriotic muster, I had the honor to refer to the then state of our foreign relations, and to note the accumulated injuries which had been inflicted upon us by the powers of Europe. I shall, therefore, forbear to repeat the disgusting detail, on the present occasion:—Nothing has occurred to alter our relative situation with France since the last session of the legislature. One item of complaint, however, has been espoused from the long catalogue of British wrongs; wild fresh aggravations and insults have been substituted in its stead. The almost forgotten topic of an attack upon the frigate Chesapeake, has been lately revived by an unexpected tender of repartition which has met the acceptance of our national pride.

An affront calculated to excite equal sensibility, is to be found in the late assault of the Little Belt upon the frigate President, mitigated, to be sure, by the consoling reflection, that it was bravely and nobly chastised upon the spot.

Although accumulated evidence of the actual suspension of the operation of the odious decrees of France, has been submitted to the British cabinet, we are still doleful to witness a persistence in her orders in council, of which the edicts of Berlin and Milan were the pretended and ostensible basis, in defiance of a solemn stipulation to the contrary, and to bow the victims of an increased rigor in their execution, which has given the decisive and ultimate blow to our neutral commerce.

It would be painful to dwell upon every item of aggression and insult which swells the list of our grievances. The precise points of difference are stated, and luminously discussed in the documents which have recently been submitted to congress by the national executive. There are so universally and well understood, and the merited confidence in the wisdom and firmness of our national councils has been so thoroughly confirmed, as to have produced an union of feeling and sentiment in the nation, seldom before witnessed; and it furnishes a source of conscious pride and satisfaction in every American breast, to be convinced, that whatever may be our local and domestic differences, we shall be an united and formidable people, upon all questions which involve our national existence and privileges, or which affect the vital principles of independence.

Experience has at length taught us the feeble reliance which is to be reposed on appeals to the veracity, the magnanimity or the justice of monarchs, and has dispelled every remaining gleam of hope that our neutral rights will be suitably respected. The consequent unanimity and spirit which inspire us, and which have dictated the late measures of Congress, shew a determination to enforce respect for our rights and sovereignty at every hazard.

It therefore behooves the state of New York to clothe herself in armour, and to stand prepared for the approaching contest. The security of her valuable and exposed maritime frontier on the south, and the protection of her inhabitants upon the extensive borders of the north and west, challenge our anxious solicitude and united services.

The documents now communicated, with others which will be laid before you by special message, in a few days, will furnish full and accurate information of the number and equipment of the militia, of the extent and distribution of the military stores, and of the situation of our fortifications and military depots.

With respect to the militia, the most flattering improvements in discipline and equipments, have been universally exhibited both by the officers and privates. The introduction of military schools into several of the counties, has contributed materially to excite ambition, and a spirit of emulation. We may repose unlimited confidence in the patriotism, gallantry and efficacy of the militia, wherever the honor and safety of the country shall require their services. The organization established by the act of 1809, has been found to be satisfactory and just in most respects. It is, however, essentially defective, in two or two particulars. It provides no limitation or guide to the jurisdiction of military courts, nor is there in it any designation or definition of what shall constitute military offenses, nor any rules or regulations for the practice and proceedings of those tribunals. The remedies proposed for these, and for other omissions and defects when practice has discovered, will be specified in a special report of the adjutant general, which will be laid before you previously to the revision of the military laws.

The revision of our code of laws will furnish you with opportunities of making many beneficial alterations. To devise th means for the gradual and ultimate extirpation from amongst us, of slavery,
that reproach of a free people, is a work worthy the representatives of a polished and enlightened nation.

Allow me here to observe, that the law which authorizes the transportation of slaves convicted of certain offenses, is the most impolitic considering that unjust. Impolitic, because it culminates in the master, to whom alone those unfortunate creatures can look for friendship and protection, to aggravate, to tempt or to enchain the slave into an error—to operate upon his ignorance or his fears, to contuse a charge, or to withhold it from him the means of employing counsel for defence, or of establishing a reputation which is frequently the only shield against a criminal allegation. This influence will be peculiarly strong, where the slave is of that description, the sale of which is prohibited; for a conviction will enable the master to evade that restriction, and to make a lucrative disposition of what might otherwise be a burden to him. It is unjust because transportation is added to the full sentence which may be pronounced upon others.

To inflict less punishment for the crimes of those who have always breathed the air of freedom, who have been benefited by polished society, and by literary, moral and religious instruction and example, than to the master of those who are the poor, the untutored, unrefined and unfortunate victims of slavery, is a palpable inversion of a precept of our benevolent Redeemer. The servant "that knew not" and did committing worthy of stripes, shall be beaten with few stripes; for unto whomsoever much is given, of him shall be much required.

"It would be an employment equally grateful and honorable, to endeavor to ameliorate the condition and to mitigate the sufferings of the aboriginals, who dwell within our territory. These have generally demeaned themselves in a friendly and inoffensive manner. Although they are amenable to our laws they are yet disqualified from pursuing the ordinary means of redress, for injuries committed upon their persons or their property. It is not to be disguised that worthless and unprincipled white persons, availing themselves of the ignorance of the Indians, and of their horror at becoming the objects of indignation, by laws which they cannot interpret or comprehend, wantonly and boldly violate their individual possessions and national domain. Such persons are generally of transitory residence, and are amongst the most depraved members of community, who, besides the violation of the individual and national rights of the Indians, corrupt and debase their propensities and habits. These intruders bid defiance to the ordinary remedy by ejectment, the issue of which they can protract for two or three years, and if they cannot, in the mean time, avail themselves of the contingency of the purchase, by the state, or of special legislative interposition in their behalf, they escape before the final process overtakes them, and leave the state or the Indians encumbered with the expense of the proceedings. Of repeated and earnest appeals for the redress of these grievances, a wise and prudent legislature cannot be regardless. As no right to the possession or title of Indian lands can be acquired from them by an individual, and as, therefore, no legal or valid defence can possibly be made in a suit at law, it is submitted whether a power to expel, in a similar way, intruders upon Indian territory, or upon public lands, where no preemptive right is reserved, ought not to be exercised somewhere, to be exercised under suitable restrictions, and whether such intruders ought not to be deemed public offenders, and be dealt with accordingly.

You will, in a few days, receive the report of the commissioners, who were appointed to investigate the titles of the Onondaga salt lots. Its importance will doubtless direct your serious attention to the general regulation and permanent use of that invaluable establishment. Every discernable avenue ought to be closed, by which associations or individuals may monopolize the lots, or the salt manufactured at the public springs. If that be permitted, the object contemplated by the governor and council, and the industrious and enterprising citizens of that flourishing portion of the state, be essentially and permanently injured.

Our treasury for upwards of twenty years, has been constantly drained by the discharge of pretended or real demands against confiscated lands. The best means of resisting or limiting those demands, has frequently engrossed the earnest attention of the legislature. The systems which it has hitherto been thought advisable to have more or less parried by speculative management, or legal ingenuity. Possessions of nearly twenty years, warranted and confirmed by public authority, are constantly disturbed, and our treasury still feels the pressure of claims of purchasers of those possessions. Claims are constantly haunting us. If it is essential to our financial resources, that effectual barriers be interposed against those claims. It would, perhaps, contribute materially to lessen their amount in future, were you to make void, and punish as fraudulent and criminal speculations upon the state, direct or indirect purchasers of them.

Much of the time of the legislature has heretofore been engrossed with the concerns of incorporated associations. It is a question worthy of our serious meditation, whether corporations, other than those of a literary, charitable or religious kind, have not already been multiplied to a dangerous and alarming extent, particularly those of them which are endowed with the power of conducting monied operations.

It has already been announced, that petitions for new banks, to the amount of eighteen and an half millions of capital, will be presented during the present session. It will appear by a report on your files of February last, and by an inspection of all the laws passed since that, that our existing bank capital, including the stock to be subscribed by the state, amounts to nearly thirteen millions of dollars. The debts which may now be legally contracted upon that capital, are thirty nine millions; and if eighteen millions and an half of additional capital should be granted, the banks of this state alone will then be enabled to contract debts, or in other words, to issue their paper to the enormous sum of ninety-four millions of dollars, a sum at least sixteen times greater than the whole specie capital of the state. A failure to discharge such a debt, will produce universal bankruptcy and ruin.

The fearful prospect presented to my imagination by the preceding facts, and by the information which has hitherto occasionally prevailed, with respect to banks, demand of me, as a sacred, official duty, to submit to your consideration a few remarks upon that subject.

The ingenuous and hollow pretences, which are so frequently practiced to draw the legislature into the views of applicants, by exciting expectations that particular local benefits will flow from the grant of the charter solicited; or that particular classes of citizens, or politicians, will be peculiarly gratified by it, have not to impose upon us this late day; for we know, that expectations, excited by
such representations, have too often vanished in a subsequent selfish, speculating and demoralizing,

distribution of the stock. Neither ought we to be

unmindful, that not unfrequently, the prominent

men, who seek the incorporation of new banks, are

the very same who have deeply participated in the

original stock of most of the previously established

banks. Having disposed of that stock at a lucrative

price, and their avidity being sharpened by

repeated gratification, they become more importunate

and vehement in every fresh attempt to obtain

an opportunity of renewing their speculations. It

is also worthy of preliminary notice, that the appa-

rent unanimity in favor of a measure which often

surrounds this capital, when the legislature are

best with bank applications, is no real indication

of the sentiments of the community at large.

One prominent objection, which meets us at the

threshold of an examination of this subject is, that

the vaults of banks are the reservoirs into which

the specie is collected, and where larger quantities

of it are at all times accessible by those who may

wish to send it out of the country, than would be

the case were the specie left diffused, instead of the

case.

Bank stock is generally owned by the speculat-

ing, the wealthy, and the aspiring part of society.

An amount of their personal property, equal to

that vested in stock, is withdrawn from other ap-

plications and appropriations of it, which would

probably be more beneficial to the agricultural,

manufacturing and laboring interests. Hence arises

the difficulty experienced by enterprising farmers,

manufacturers and mechanics, to raise money at

a lawful interest upon the best security; and hence

it follows that the necessity of temporary pecun-

iary relief, frequently drives them into the embraces

of unprincipled, avaricious usurers, who fertilize up-

on the wants and distresses of the needy and un-

fortunate.

The influence or the wealth amassed and concen-

trated in bank stock, wielded under the direction

of a few persons not accountable or responsible to

the community for their conduct, nor restrained

by any official oath, may be devoted to a sway over

individual passions, sentiments and excitements,

alarmed in a representative government. A dis-

genius observer will have already perceived one pal-

pable operation of this influence on public senti-

ment, in the fashionable, erroneous opinion, which

prevails, that there is greater sanctity in corporate

than in individual property and rights, and that the

one is less amenable than the other to governmental

control, and less subservient to any paramount pub-

clic good.

The multiplication of banks increases the facility

of counterfeiters to make deceptions on society, and

their operations are almost exclusively prejudi-

cial to the less wealthy part of the community,

whose business does not familiarise them with the

great variety of paper money which is put afloat.

The last mentioned part of society are generally

the most moral, upright and useful members thereof,

and are the main dependence of government in

times of danger and of war. Of them, therefore,

the legislature ought to be the peculiar guardians.

A recent detection of immense quantities of false

bills, creates serious apprehension that the amount

of forged paper already emitted, bears a great pro-

portion to the quantity of genuine paper in circula-

tion; and if so, how will the country be deluged with

the former, if the facilities for putting it off be

multiplied?

One of the baleful consequences of banks, is the

facility with which credit may be obtained by cer-

tain descriptions of persons in and near cities

and villages through the medium of a responsible

derendorser. The fictitious capital thus acquired by a

man, inspires confidence in all descriptions of

dealers and mechanics, who consequently trust

him. Whenever adversity overtakes him, the pro-

perty on hand is immediately transferred to the en-

dorser to secure the bank demand. This course is

dictated by a sense of gratitude to the endorser, and

by a desire to propitiate the good will and future

patronage of the bank; and thus it happens, that whilst

the bank obtains full payment, more humble credi-

tors, who have trusted the insolvent, in consequence

of the imposing appearances, with which that very

bank invested him, lose the utmost faith in their

dues. Hence, and not from the defect of the insol-

vent law, as is generally imagined, proceeds the

universal complaint, that the estates of insolvents

yield no dividends to ordinary creditors.

The wound which the morals and reputation of

neighboring states have experienced from a too

great indulgence of the bank mania, and the pres-

ent depreciated credit of bank currency there and

in England, furnishes a lesson of vast importance
to patriotic and upright statesmen. The paper

of the late bank of the United States had an unbound-

ed credit and circulation. At its first creation,

there were few rival institutions in the great mer-

cantile cities, where its branches were established,

and it therefore enjoyed the deposits and business of

the first houses and character in the union. It

was also patronised by the exclusive deposits of the

general government to the amount of near twenty

millions annually, which added greatly to its ability

for accommodation; and it that bank with such

unprecedented advantages, can neither make a

dividend for the present year, nor redeem the origi-

nal stock at par after payment of its debts, which

is evident from the price of its stock; what would

be the fate of many of our present banks, were

their affairs brought to a close? And they will

assuredly be brought to a close whenever a material

stock shall be given to the credit and circulation of

their paper. On these discouraging consequences

are inextricable, consequences which will not be

confined to cities and villages, but will pervade in

a more eminent degree the agricultural parts of the

state.

To facilitate commercial operations is the essen-

tial pretext for soliciting bank charters, and is the

only justification for granting them. But at this

moment commerce is almost annihilated, and there-

fore there exists no necessity ostensible or real

for the multiplication of banks.

There is one other consideration of empirical

influence at the present period. It is well known

that stock is generally considered an unfit subject

of taxation, and in fact, is not included in the taxa-

ble fund, nor does it contribute to discharge the

public burdens, nor is it liable to distress, or to

seizure or sale upon execution. To increase, there-

fore, the amount of that valuable and indispensable

mass of wealth at this moment of apprehended war, would be justly

considered a partial exemption from contribution

towards the public burdens of so many millions of

the personal property of the rich. With what

indignation would the remonstrant, the great mass

of our constituents, receive the intelligence that

measures directly calculated to increase their burdens

by a partial indulgence to the property of the rich?

Finally, we must be feelingly alive to every thin
which has a tendency to impair confidence in the public functionaries. If the interests and the sentiments of the great mass of our constituents are opposed to the further establishment of the banking associations; if their insatiability will greatly facilitate forgers in passing false bills: If the suspension of commerce takes away the only plausible and rational pretext for counterfeiting them; if the wisdom taught us by the experience of neighboring states, of the inefficacy of any additional power by the supposed situation of the late United States bank, confirm and proclaim the danger to be anticipated from attending to the increase of the number and capital of banks: If they contribute to drain the country of specie and discourage agriculture and manufacture, by withdrawing from other uses and appropriations more beneficial to them, the money of the public; if they have an influence which enables them to obtain the whole property of insolvent debtors, to the injury of other creditors: If their tendency be to the subversion of our government, by vesting in the hands of the wealthy and aristocratic class, powerful engines to corrupt and subdue republican nations: If the augmentation of banks capital creates an equivalent curtailing of the taxable fund, and will thereby relieve the wealthy stockholders from their equal share of contribution to the public service, and proportionally enhance the tax on the hard earnings of the farmer, mechanic, and laborer: If the wisdom and example of the national government must be worthy of respect or imitation: And if we will preserve in multiplying banks, will there not be danger of infusing into the public mind a suspicion, either that we yield too gladly to the management and pressure of external combinations, or that the unhallowed shrine of dignity has as adorers within the very sanctuary of legislation. Such a suspicion will be the precedent to the downfall of republican government, for it is erected and supported upon the affections of the people at large, and upon their faith in the inviolable firmness, and probity of their public agents, and when once the foundation is removed the superstructure must fall of course. Let us therefore conscientiously endeavor so to dispose of the various bank applications with which we are to be assailed, as to promote the general welfare, and at the same time, to retain and confirm public confidence, not only in the wisdom, but also in the unbiassed independence and unassailable integrity of the legislature.

A communication from the chancellor of this state, relative to certain existing evils in the administration of justice, in the high and important tribunal over which he presides, is now presented. Your disinterested and watchful care over the rights of your constituents, and the dignified and respectable source from whence the representation of the existence of these evils is derived, will doubtless engage your best efforts to devise and apply the appropriate remedy.

The report of the commissioners of the school fund, shortly to be laid before you, will attract your attention to the diffusion of useful knowledge, and the consequent promotion of virtue and happiness. The flourishing state of domestic manufactures, and the share which the encouragement and bounty of the legislature has had in contributing to the success of their activity and success, and the consequent independence of the country, prompt to a continuance of every countenance and support compatible with our resources.

On a former occasion I had the honor of communicating to the legislature my ideas of corporal real and capital punishments. I shall not, therefore, dwell upon that theme now, longer than to repeat that I have always entertained serious doubts of the right of society to take away life in any case. The such extreme and vindictive punishment is by no means indispensable for the preservation of the social compact, or for the peace and security of society; and that it is offensive and repugnant to those sympathies among men, by the suppression and refinement of policy and of reason which adorn civilized and free communities. If by inviting your reflection once more to this interesting topic, I shall be so fortunate as to subserve the cause of humanity, by effecting from our penal code the vestige of barbarism, it will be to me a source of high and durable satisfaction.

GENTLEMEN,—For the unusual length of this address, my only apology is to be found in the great variety and the last two or three scenes which will necessarily engage your attention.

With an acknowledgment of my high sense of your patient indulgence, I offer a fervent prayer to Him, who directs the passions and talents of men, to guide the counsels of government with unanimity, patriotism and wisdom, in the performance of the high and responsible duties of our respective stations, and to grant that our services may redound to the lasting happiness and welfare of the state.

D. TOMPKINS.

Albany, January 5, 1812.

Public Sentiment.

The following is a copy of the resolutions introduced in the house of assembly of this state on Thursday last, by SAMUEL PENNINGTON, Esq. appratory of the proceedings of the general government, and tendering their aid and support in such measures as shall be adopted for the general welfare.

[New-York Centinel.]

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-JERSEY.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, JAN. 11, 1812.

WHEREAS, in cases of great national concern, involving in their consequences the interests, the rights and the welfare as well of the future as of the present generation; it cannot fail to be useful and acceptable to those entrusted with the national government to be made acquainted with the deliberate opinion of every portion of the union: The members of the legislature of New Jersey at this moments crisis in our national concerns, think it a duty incumbent on them, publicly to express, as well the sense of the legislature, as the known feelings and sentiments of the citizens of the state they represent.

In contemplating the convulsive struggles which have within the last twenty years broken up the governments, overturned the ancient bond marks and carried disorder and distress into almost every quarter of the European world; the citizens of New-Jersey have surveyed the destructive processes of this war of ambition on the one side and the merciless monopoly on the other, not only as men commiserating the sufferings of others, but with a view to the consequences on the safety and happiness of America. The anxious solicitude manifested by the general government to the obstacle can impartial neutrality in relation to the belligerent nations, has at all times met the decided approbation of the government and citizens of New Jersey.

It was confidently hoped that this line of conduct would have secured to our country the complete
obscenities of the acknowledged laws of civilized nations, or at least have protected the persons and property of our citizens from outrageous violence. It was with ample grounds of astonishment and indignation that they saw the two greater belligerent European powers, at one and the same time, set at defiance the public law of nations by commencing a wanton unprovoked attack upon the persons and property of our citizens on the high seas. This indignation was increased by the assurance offered to an enlightened nation in presents assigned as the causes of this violence. The danger and impiety of waging war against all Europe at once, justified the course pursued by the general government of remonstrance, negotiation and commercial restrictions. It has now become a subject of some consolation that one of the great belligerent nations has receded from her hostility, ceased to violate our neutral rights, made assurances of future amity and the observance of the laws of nations, and thereby left America a single antagonist to contend with—one against whom she has already measured her strength.

In contemplating the evils inflicted on our country by Great Britain, the legislature of New Jersey distinctly recognized the injuries suffered by the revolutionary war, these having been magnanimously buried in the treaty of 1783. Nor do they take into account the alleged instigation of the savages to hostilities on our frontier settlements, the facts not being officially ascertained and declared; they leave out also the insult to the American flag in the attack on the Chesapeake frigate, that having been amiably adjusted; nor would they at this time think proper to complain of the refusal of Great Britain to accede to the desires of the civilized world, of ameliorating the evils of war, by adopting as a rule, that free ships make free goods. Even if the controversy between the two countries arose solely out of the interruption to our carrying trade, although they consider the trade founded on a perfect indivisible right which ought never to be yielded by treaty, yet policy might suggest the propriety of sleeping over the injuries arising from the deprivation of the exercise of this right for a time.

But the two following causes of complaint on which America and Great Britain are at issue, are of so unquestionable a nature as to leave no doubt in the minds of the representatives of the people of New Jersey, viz: Their absolute right to the exclusive possession of the Mississippi, and the character and conduct of French vessels on that stream. In that respect they would answer all the purposes of the French Navy in that publication it was stated they were under trial at the famous Bradawell's mills, &c. I have now the pleasure to communicate the result of that trial to the numerous readers of the Weekly Register, and to congratulate them on the discovery of so great a desideratum.

To those that are personally acquainted with the gentlemen who sign the annexed article, from the American Watchman any thing I may say of their conduct and character, or of their incapacity of judging in this matter, might well be deemed superfluous. But to those who do not know them, I feel a pleasure to declare, that the most inestimable merit may be placed in the many.

It is now some months since we took the liberty to request the public to suspend their opinion of the Georgia Burr Stones until an opportunity had been offered by experience to test their value. We now have four pairs of mill stones made from the Georgia Burr Stone, with which we work, and have supplied four other pairs to different millers at this and other places; and we have no doubt that if the proper

Burr Mill Stones.

Some months ago, I had the pleasure to announce to the public, through the Baltimore Evening Post, the discovery of a quarry of stones in the state of Georgia, of a character and value not before known. It was but natural that one who had so ably handled the subject, and the public of the United States, navigated by native American seamen, laden with goods the growth or manufacture of the United States, not contraband of war, bound to a belligerent port, which is neither invested nor blockaded, is subject by the orders of the British government to seizure and condemnation, both ship and cargo; the ruin of individuals, and the destruction of commerce, evidence the rigid execution of these orders.

This flagitious conduct of the rulers of Great Britain needs no comment; it is too notorious to be denied, too palpable to be susceptible of exculpation, and too atrocious for palliation or excuse. The answers to the reasonable remonstrances of our government have only added insults to injuries, by assuming positions, at variance with reason, justice and the public law, in consequence of which further negotiation becomes idle and vain; it only remains for the constitutional authorities of the union to give the decision of a numerous, brave and powerful nation, by marking out its future course. That in doing this they may rely with confidence on the support of New Jersey—

Be it resolved by the legislative council and general assembly of the state of New Jersey, That at this important crisis in our national concerns, the government of New Jersey entertain a firm and perfect confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the president, the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America—and hereby most solemnly assure the national government, that New Jersey will readily accord in any measures which it may, in its wisdom, think proper to adopt for the redress of national wrongs. That they cordially approve the recommendation of the president of the United States to both houses of congress, demonstrating them to put the nation in armor. That in case the government of the United States shall eventually determine to resist by force the lawless aggressions committed by the British nation on the persons and property of our citizens, the national government, in behalf of themselves, and the citizens of New Jersey, whose representatives they are, pledge themselves to the nation to render to the general government all the aid, assistance and support in their power, and will with all readiness perform all the duties required of them in the prosecution of a war undertaken for the common defence and general welfare.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing to the president of the United States, with a request that he would be pleased to communicate a copy to each branch of the legislature.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor be also requested to transmit a copy to each of our senators and representatives in congress.
History

Of the Invasion of Spain by Bonaparte.

ABRIDGED FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

CHAPTER VIII.

(continued from page 328.)

While the peasantry of Spain were thus manfully struggling for their liberties, the grandees were acting a very different part in Bavonie. This city, once belonged to England, and was, for a considerable time, the residence of her favorite hero, Edward the black prince. It is remarkable that he there received the visit of Pedro, the exiled king of Castile, who requested his assistance in the re-conquest of his kingdom; and from that place the English force marched which did restore him to his throne. It was now the residence of Joseph Bonaparte. Here he received a deputation of the grandees of Spain, with the Duke de Ilundaito at their head, who expressed their lively joy at presenting themselves before his royal person. His presence, they said, was necessary to the re-establishment of their country. The grandees had at all times distinguished themselves by their fidelity towards their sovereigns, and that fidelity he would now experience from them. He answered by assuring them of his special protection, and declared that it was his intention to rule only by virtue of the laws. Deputations from the different councils, and from the army, were ready also with their homage and their flattery.

—the serene brother of the great Napoleon, they told him, deserved to be his choice on this important occasion; for he united in his person the sublime qualities by which thrones are supported and strengthened, and was more worthy of the scions of royalty than any other subject, constituting a part of the family destined by Providence to govern. The fame of your deeds has stretched itself over the Pyrenees and spread itself over all Spain." One thing which passed at this audience is especially worth of notice; Joseph said to the deputies of the Inquisition, that other countries allowed of different forms of religion, but he considered it as the felicity of Spain that she had but one and that the true one.

A national assembly had been convened at Bayonne, to do homage to Joseph, and receive from him a new constitution. Of 150 summoned, not more than ninety attended. Don Miguel Joseph de Aranza, the president of the body, pronounced an empty declaration,—in which he congratulated the venerable meeting for the pleasing and honorable task in which they were engaged, and exhorted them to offer their individual benefits on the altar of their country, in order to raise a simple and great monument, in place of the gothic and tottering structure of their former Constitution.

For the feelings of some of this convention, irony and sarcasm could not have employed language of keener reproach. Let the motives of their conduct be what they may, whether their submission to the intruder have been affected or sincere, the whole weight of their sanction was given to the act, and the nation at large is the more to be admired for its general insurrection; because these men, whom it had been accustomed to look up as the most enlightened and patriotic of their chiefs—had apparently sold themselves to Joseph Bonaparte.

An address was voted to Joseph. It was in the basest strain of adulation. They spoke of the resolution which he had announced of governing only for the happiness of Spain, as "a resolution worthy the monarch, whose fame was spread over the universe, as a model of gentleness and virtue—who constituted the delight of the people whom he had served, and whom he left in tears, because he went to bear away his virtues in another land." At the third sitting (June 20) the constitutional statute for Spain was presented by order of Napoleon Bonaparte, who is ambitious of the fame of a legislator as well as that of a conqueror. On the seventh, the ceremony of accepting this constitution was performed, at which another speech was addressed to Joseph. A few days before he took possession of the throne, he had abdicated the crown of Naples. "Providence," said he in the proclamation which he addressed to the Neapolitans, "Providence whose designs are inscrutable, having called me to the throne of Spain and to India, we have found ourselves in the cruel predicament of withdrawing ourselves from a people who had so many claims to our attachment, and whose happiness was our most grateful hope, the only object of our ambition. With that impolite hypocrisy which belongs to kings, he appealed to the searcher of all hearts, to witness how reluctantly he left them, for the purpose of accepting another kingdom. But to insure their future comfort, he presented them a new constitution of the latest fashion, which Napoleon approved and guaranteed. Some weeks elapsed before the people of Naples were informed of the name of the prince, to whom the emperor had committed the charge of rendering them happy. Murat at length (July 20) who was now recalled from the scene of his proscriptions to Bayonne, announced to them that the crown had been ceded to him by his brother-in-law, conformably to the decrees of Divine Providence; that he had assumed the title and dignity of Joachim Napoleon, and that he would proceed to the establishment of the state, king of the two Sicilies, and grand Admiral of the empire, and that he should appear in the midst of them with the queen Caroline, his august spouse, and the prince royal, Achilles Napoleon. Such, however, was his fear of his new subjects, that one of the first measures of his reign was to revive a law prohibiting the manufacture of arms without permission from government, and to pass a decree compelling gunmakers to register the name of every man who bought a musket, and forbidding any person to carry arms without an especial license.

Joseph, with a suite of about one hundred carriages, entered Spain by Irún (9th July) two days after he had received homage from the Junta at Bayonne. When he reached Burgos, a deputation went from St. Andre, while the French were in possession of that place, appeared to solicit his forgiveness and ratify the submission of their townsmen, a few hours only before those townsmen recovered their liberty. Deputations also from Carabanzo and Alava were ready with their compulsory homage.

At Vitoria he was proclaimed; all the troops were under arms when he entered that city, and the
inhabitants were compelled to receive him with the forms of rejoicing. On the evening of the 20th he reached Madrid, all the troops being under arms, a necessary part of the parade. He had previously been crowned king in the city of St. Sebastian on the 19th, and the rejoicings usual on such occasions, the most solemn silence prevailed during the coronation. The general reception met with is detailed in the following letter, dated from that city July 11. "Last Saturday, at half past eight o'clock, arrived here a person of the name of Joseph, and found a city deserted by ninetenths of its inhabitants, who fled before his arrival to shun his sight. There was not a single individual who returned the bows he made in his coach, and no shouts were heard but those of a woman in the market-place, who, on his passing by, exclaimed, long live Ferdinand VII." This entry resembled the funeral of a poor deceased in the hospital. A certain Uruguay complained of this conduct, but no attention was paid to his complaints. The constituted authorities received him with the respect which is due to a foreign prince, and told the Uruguay, that they could not control the sentiments of the people. On the 18th he was again present, and under circumstances not more flattering. Every possible means were taken, therefore, to prepare the metropolis for his reception in a more flattering manner, and to keep down the spirit of the people. The publication of news from the provinces continued by the severest measures; and, if any of the patriots' manifestoes found their way to Madrid, to print, copy, read, or listen to them, was declared and punished as high treason. A proclamation was forged in the bishop of St. Ando's name, recommending the people to receive with gratitude, the king and the army who were come to regenerate them. The proclamation of Joseph took place on St. Iago's day; the grand standard-bearer and his son effected their escape from the capital, and thus avoided the degradation of appearing in such a procession. Nothing indeed could be more striking than the contrast between this day and that on which Ferdinand made his entrance as king; then, the streets swarmed with the population of the whole surrounding country; there was the zeal and authority of the magistrates necessary to repress the popular enthusiasm: now, what few demonstrations of joy were made was procured by authority, the officers going from door to door to call upon the inhabitants. The houses were just sufficiently decorated to preserve them from the military commission to which they would otherwise have been exposed. The money which was scattered among the populace, lay in the streets where it fell, for the French themselves to gather up; and the theatres which were thrown open to the people, were left to be filled by Frenchmen.

Joseph seems to have halted at Victoria till he received intelligence of Bessieres' victory at Rio Loco, and to have advanced to Madrid in full confidence that the French would be equally victorious in all parts of the Peninsula. The first news which reached him after his arrival was of the defeat and surrender of Dupont. St. Andero had been released from his usual captivity, and put into the French army. Money had been sent from Madrid, and Bessieres, instead of being able, as he had hoped, to march to the assistance of the

not in Portugal, was fain to fall back upon himself, and provide for his own safety; and Blaive, whom the defeat at Rio Loco seemed only to have rendered more formidable by displaying his talents, and obliterating that reputation which he merited, was ready to lend his aid to the provisional government. The expectation of the capital, and might not improbably cut off the retreat of the French court unless it were speedily effected. The French force at Madrid would perhaps have been sufficient to have defeated the little levies that the contest had been born with these only; but the inhabitants of the metropolis were ready to rise upon them at the first favourable occasion, and take vengeance for their murdered brethren. On the 28th July, says the Oviedo Gazette of 2d August, it was reported that Joseph Bonaparte was marching, and that all the troops in the city were following him. He intended to start in the dusk on the 30th. The carriages were harnessed and repaired to the court of the palace, but the coach-men and mule drivers, and most of the attendants of the private carriages, had disappeared. He was therefore obliged to wait until the following day, when he departed on horseback, being unable to put the carriages in motion. Before he went he caused the government mules and under-officers to sell the horses and goods they possessed for the lowest price. He forced open the public treasury and the bank, putting the people in the greatest terror, from the apprehension of a general pillage. At two in the morning of the 1st Aug. a cannonade was heard, which though at first was taken for a fatal signal, was in fact but the precursor of the brightest and happiest day that ever shone upon Madrid. Before the French left the city, they seized upon the regalia and the crown jewels, burnt the gun carriages, spiked the cannon, threw two hundred barrels of powder into a pond, and, generally, destroyed all that they could not take with them. When the inhabitants of Madrid saw themselves delivered from the horde, they returned thanks to the supreme ruler of events, and assumed as a badge the portrait of Ferdinand.

Spain had no sooner risen in arms against the Bonaparte, than the attention of the British government was directed to the Spanish troops, who, having been marched over the drier parts of Germany, were now stationed in the Danish Islands. There the emperor thought they had secured them, the court of Denmark being disposed to act with subserviency to his will, partly from his attachment to France, and partly from a deep-rooted feeling of hatred towards Great Britain. The Paris journals (Aug. 12) had published that these troops had taken the oath of allegiance to Joseph with universal enthusiasm. No man who knew the Spanish character—no man, indeed, who knew any thing of human nature, believed this falsehood; on the contrary, when this oath was proposed, far as they were from Spain, with no probability, scarcely with the hope of returning, ignorant of the spirit which had manifested itself there, and surrounded by French and Danish troops, who were equally hostile to the cause of the patriots, they planted their colors, formed a circle round them, and there swore on their knees to be faithful to their country. The difficult task of opening a communication with their commander, the marquis de la Romana,* and endeavoring to bring off their troops,

*The marquis was kept in profound ignorance of the events that had taken place in his country, and various attempts had been made on the part of the British government, to communicate the tidings to him, and devise means for his escape with the
The Weekly Register—Spain.

was entrusted to Rear-admiral Keats, one of the ablest and most distinguished officers in the British service. The main body of these troops were with the commander in chief upon the island of Fuen, and were under a general in the Spanish service. A smaller body in England. It was proposed by the British admiral (Aug. 7) that those in Fuen should secure themselves in a peninsula on the north side of the island, from whence if necessary, they might be removed to the small islands in that sea. The Danes garrisons would be rendered inactive if the Spanish general had it in his power, and should think it proper, to seize on the town and port of Nyborg; but this measure Admiral Keats thought might endanger the safety of the troops in Zealand and Jutland, by increasing the Danish power, and making them more dangerous. When they otherwise might be disposed to work at it, or make no serious efforts to impede the quiet removal of the Spaniards. There was little hope that any negotiation for a pacific arrangement would be successful in that case. The Danes, no doubt, would make the most of the situation, and it would become more and more urgent to make a declaration of the unoffending object in view, might thus, he thought, be advantageous. The troops in Zealand, it was proposed, should attempt to force their way to the peninsula, where they might be able to defend the town till they could be removed to the neighboring island of Spore. Those at Fredericia, in Jutland, were to force vessels, and endeavor to unite with their countrymen at Fuen; but if the troops in England were strong enough to hold themselves in safety, it would be better to land all the others there, from whence they could be transported as leisure.

Troops under his command, without effect. At length a Swedish clergyman was found, in whose good sense and enterprising disposition, the former found a confidant. This gentleman, disguised as a low and travelling trade man, went by the way of Holandia, and having overcome many obstacles with the utmost prudence, prudence and fortitude, at length arrived at the place where the marquis and his troops were stationed. Having ascertained the person of the marquis, and on his way he was obliged to watch incessantly for an opportunity of addressing him, without exciting the suspicion of the numerous people he was surrounded by. The marquis, who was at last addressed, as if by accident, he polled the marquis in the street, in order to attract his attention. Having done so, he apologised, as a ignorant of the person whom he addressed, and concluded with offering to sell him some excellent coffee. The marquis treated this offer with contempt, and signified that he supposed he was talking to a smuggler. The minister, however, persevered in recommending his coffee, and in the course of the conversation, found means to intimate that he was not a smuggler but a gentleman. "We'll soon see that," said the marquis, and then asked him how he could speak Latin. The minister answered in the affirmative, and a conversation ensued, apparently about coffee, as the gestures of both were calculated to deceive all who might observe them. The marquis was then duly informed of every thing that had occurred in Spore, of the assistance the British government had rendered, of the readiness to adopt any measure that might be thought practicable for effecting the rescue of himself and his troops, that they might join their countrymen in assisting the French in their attempts to enslave them.

It was scarcely possible that these various moves could be concerted without exciting suspicion, prepared as the French officers and the Danish government were to expect some such attempt, and after the manner in which the Spaniards had exposed their army and the corruption of their country. A premature execution of the plan became necessary, and Romana, accordingly (9th August) took possession of Nyborg. Admiral Keats had hoisted his flag the preceding day, in the waters off that town. As soon as the Spaniards entered it, he dispatched a letter to the governor, informing him, that notwithstanding the state of war between England and Denmark, it was his wish to abstain from every hostile act, provided no opposition was made to the embarkation of the Spanish troops. While this was going on, he must necessarily cooperate with those troops, and consequently, with the town of Nyborg; but the strictest orders had been given to all under his command to observe the utmost civility towards the inhabitants. If he had received the demands should he be opposed, he must, however reluctantly, take measures which might occasion the destruction of the town.

The Danish garrison had yielded to circumstances: but an armed brig and a cutter which were moored across the harbor, near the town, resisted all the efforts of both the Spanish general and the English admiral, and even all the remonstrances of their own countrymen: such small vessels and boats as could be collected were sent against them and they were taken. It had been the special care of Romans, that no act of hostility should be committed by his men except as were absolutely necessary to secure their embarkation. Some of them, however, irritated at the obstinacy with which the English were opposed, fired a few shots at the Danish ships before they struck. Admiral Keats now addressed a second letter to the governor, telling him, that as his entrance into the harbor had been opposed, it was evident that he was bound by no absolute law or usage to respect the property of the inhabitants. The Spanish general had occasion for some of the small craft in the port, and the masters and crews would assist them in equipping and navigating them, it might not be in his power to secure them from injury; if they would, he pledged himself, after the short service for which they were required, should be ended, not only to secure them from injury, but to every right, in his power, but also grant them passports to return in safety. Accordingly a great part of the artillery, baggage and stores, were embarked on board such vessels as were in the ports; the troops amounting to 6000, were taken on board, and landed upon Jutland; and a convention being made between Romans and the governor of that island, in which the latter agreed to supply the Spaniards with provisions, they, on their part, abstaining from hostilities. Above a thousand troops from Jutland affected their escape in the manner proposed, and joined their countrymen while at sea. Another thousand had arrived at Jutland. One regiment in Jutland was too distant, and too unfavorably situated, to effect its escape; and two in Zealand after having fired upon the French, were commanded to strike, and having killed one of his aides-de-camp, were overpowered and disarmed. Nothing could exceed the joy of those who effected their escape—the regiment of Zamora made a march of eighteen Danish (equal to eighty-two English) miles in twenty-one hours. This regiment which made this
surprising exertion for the sake of turning to their own country, to maintain its independence, was one of those which the French papers described as discovering the greatest attachment to Joseph The court of Denmark issued a proclamation on this occasion, expressing its astonishment at what is called the treachery of the Spaniards, and charging them with having violated the most sacred duties! That court was therefore the first to give its sanction and support to the manumission of Spain. (TO BE CONTINUED.)

Official Papers.

**ACCOMPANYING THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY’S ANNUAL REPORT. (SEE PAGE 229.)**

(Continued from page 401.)

(D. D.)

Statement of the amount of the public debt on the first of April, 1801, and on the first of January, 1812.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Debt on 1st April, 1801.</th>
<th>Principal</th>
<th>Interest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Six per cent. and deferred, unredeemed</td>
<td>37,887,840 54</td>
<td>2,273,270 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three per cent. outstanding</td>
<td>19,102,477 85</td>
<td>573,074 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five and a half per cent.</td>
<td>1,817,500</td>
<td>175,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four and a half per cent.</td>
<td>711,700</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eight per cent. (including 800 dollars overissued)</td>
<td>6,682,500</td>
<td>12,657,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy six per cent.</td>
<td>863,218 50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary loans, viz.</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at six per cent. 2,040,000</td>
<td>4,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at five per cent. 1,400,000</td>
<td>2,440,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1796 six per cent.</td>
<td>10,419,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign debt, on first January, 1801</td>
<td>10,075,004</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deduct principal and premiums paid between 1st January and 1st April, 1801</td>
<td>456,100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unfunded debt, consisting of such parts of the registered debt, and debt due to foreign officers, as have been subsequently paid</td>
<td>343,906</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>90,692 58</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Debt, first April, 1801.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reimbursements from 1st April, 1801, to 1st Jan. 1812, viz.</th>
<th>Principal</th>
<th>Interest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On six per cent. and deferred stocks</td>
<td>20,820,744 46</td>
<td>1,249,244 67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three per cent. including reimbursement of converted stock and deducting converted stock outstanding</td>
<td>2,379,289 44</td>
<td>(c) 54,418 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eight, five and a half, four and a half, and navy six per cent. stocks, and temporary loans, paid all in full</td>
<td>12,657,700</td>
<td>863,218 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign debt paid in full</td>
<td>10,075,004</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On account of unfunded debt</td>
<td>40,092 58</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total reimbursement</td>
<td>46,022,810 48</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Debt on first January, 1812.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Old debt, viz :</th>
<th>Principal</th>
<th>Interest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First, old debt</td>
<td>33,870,304 53</td>
<td>1,547,481 56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Six per cent. and deferred</td>
<td>17,037,066 06</td>
<td>1,024,425 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Three per cent.</td>
<td>16,157,890 04</td>
<td>518,635 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Converted six per cent.</td>
<td>565,218 41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1796 six per cent.</td>
<td>89,000</td>
<td>4,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old debt</td>
<td>33,870,304 53</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second, new debt, viz :</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana six per cent.</td>
<td>11,250,000</td>
<td>675,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total amount of debt, first January, 1812</td>
<td>45,122,304 53</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The reimbursement of principal for 1812, will be 1,589,900 65, thus:

| Nominal amount of six per cent. and deferred stocks | 32,424,090 14 | 2,593,326 41 |
| at six per cent. | 3,792,382 37 |
| Of which is interest, as above | 1,024,025 76 |

| Total amount annually payable on the public debt after 1812 | 3,792,382 37 |
(a) Interest extinguished on 2,379,269 3d at three per cent. 21,078 0s. Deduct, interest increased, three per cent. on 565,318 4s. converted six per cent. stock, outstanding, 16,939 5s. Diminution of interest on three per cent. stock 54,418 5s.

(b) Six per cent. and deferred stocks, 1st January, 1801. Nominal amount exclusive of the sinking fund, 4,189,310 0s. The previous reimbursements, by the accounts of receipts and expenditures, amounted to 3,972,233 8s. Deduct for an error, as stated in the accounts for the year 1803, 24,210 3d. But of that reimbursement, there has been paid on stock transferred to the sinking fund, a sum of 4,177 72. Leaving for the reimbursement on the above stated nominal amount, 3,947,851 6d.

And making for the unredeemed amount, as per report of April, 1806, The reimbursement paid on 31st March, 1801, was 37,947,458 20d. 59,017 66. 37,887,840 54.

Unredeemed six per cent. and deferred, on 1st April, 1801, The payments of principal from first April, 1801, to first January, 1812, are as follows:

I. Annual reimbursements from 1st January, 1801, to 1st January, 1811, per printed accounts of receipts and expenditures, 13,019,741 16d. Deduct reimbursement for first quarter of 1801, as above, 55,917 66. Reimbursement of the year 1811, estimated at 12,963,123 50. 1,599,000. 14,562,123 50.

II. Paid in for lands and purchased, viz:

For lands, unredeemed amount, as stated in the several estimates marked D. 61,282 10. Deduct, on account of the nominal amount, instead of the unredeemed amount, having been inserted in those estimates, prior to the 30th September, 1805, 4,229 0s. Purchased in 1806, 57,052 20. 17,517 61. 74,569 81. 6,294,051 12. 10,820,746 46.

Unredeemed amount on 1st January, 1811, 15,566,026 0s. Deduct reimbursement of 1811, estimated as above, at 1,499,000. 17,067,026 0s.

(c) Three per cent. stock on 1st January, 1801, (including Higgin's stock, 17, 18, stated subsequently in the accounts) per report of April, 1806, Ditto, issued subsequently thereto, 19,030,292 21. 8,675 65. 19,102,477 89.

Total outstanding 1st April, 1801, 2,861,289 15. 58,278 70. 2,944,567 85. 2,579,269 44.

Reimbursements.


II. Paid in for lands, 1,031,458 45. 83,278 70. 80. 1,294,432 25. 2,579,269 44.

Outstanding on 1st January, 1812, - 2,944,567 85. 2,579,269 44.

From the above amount of reimbursements, 10,157,860 04. Deduct, outstanding converted stock, on 1st January, 1812, 1,294,432 25. 2,579,269 44.
Financial Views.

A friend, who is quite out of humor with Mr. Gallatin and his letter to the chairman of the committee of ways and means, has urged some general propositions on finance with a view to their publication in the Register; accompanied by such remarks and observations as we might believe calculated to elucidate his ideas—which we are more inclined to do from their novelty, in one instance, and apparent plausibility in another.

He proposes

Loans.—There shall be two kinds of loans: direct loans, and loans from individuals, or corporate bodies as usual.

The direct loans are to supply the place of direct taxes, and supercede the necessity of some of the internal revenues proposed by the secretary of the treasury. Suppose these loans to amount to $3,500,000 dollars per annum, to be raised from the people as their county levies are raised. Let each state be directed by the general government to raise her proportion of the said amount according to her representation, by directing her several levy courts, or county commissioners, to assess such an additional per centum on their usual taxes as will supply the quota to be furnished by the county, which supply shall be according to population, rating the slaves agreeably to the principle laid down in the constitution of the United States. The money, when collected, to pass from the county treasurers to the state treasury, and from thence to the treasury of the United States; the proper evidence of the contribution being given, in the first instance, by the state treasurers to the county treasurers, and by the treasurer of the United States to the state treasurers, upon drawing the money.

On the supplies thus raised no interest shall be paid at present [if at all]; but on the return of peace, or at such period as may be agreed upon, and means shall be provided to return to the states every succeeding year, for the reimbursement of the counties, a sum equal (at least) to one half of the amount levied in any one year, with the whole or some proportionate part of the interest, [if thought most expedient] until the principal with simple interest therefore shall be finally and fully paid. On the condition of their obligations the states shall direct the counties to make an abatement of their usual levy, proportionate to the sum that reverts to them, and so continue to do until the whole war loan is exhausted for county purposes—or, in other words, in fact, returned into the pockets of the people.

The organization of this system is exceedingly simple; and will be attended with no expence whatsoever except the usual per centum allowed for collection.

To pay the interest upon the money thus obtained, or cast out a direct anchor for the extinguishment of the debt, suppose that one seventh part of the contribution shall be annually invested by the purchase of evidences of the public debt bearing interest payable semi-annually or annually, and so form a sinking fund.† If actively employed it will produce the following results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount Invested</th>
<th>Total Interest</th>
<th>Total Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Year</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>$61,800</td>
<td>$561,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Year</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td>$550,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Year</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>$49,508</td>
<td>$549,508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth Year</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>$49,836</td>
<td>$549,836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifth Year</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td>$550,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

And so on until the expiration of ten years, when the amount of the fund will be $7,134,675.

There may be, and, perhaps, must be, some obstructions to the perfect operation of this plan; but it is presumed the purchase of stocks on which the interest is payable semi-annually would fully make up for any time lost, and give a result at least as favorable.

Here, with this system it is proposed, in part, to stop. The war has lasted ten years; peace is re-established, and business has assumed its usual channels. We have now a large surplus revenue to be shown hereafter] and can appropriate 8 or 10 millions to the payment of the principal of the public debt, after discharging the interest. Let the sinking fund attached to the direct loans operate 10 years longer, by the mere accumulation of interest, and it will amount to $1,766,657—of this sum the principal invested is only 5 millions in the whole, and there remains a balance of $7,766,657 applicable to the payment of the interest, and a clear profit of $2,366,497 by the operation.‡

But suppose that on these direct loans no interest should be paid during the period of war and for five years after its conclusion, when a sum shall be annually refunded equal to one year's contribution and the current year's interest on the whole sum borrowed? Would any one think the imposition grievous? Would not such a sacrifice (if a sacrifice it can be called) be among the least that any man could expect to make? Who would feel or know it? No person could be sensible of it unless he took up pen and paper to calculate it; when he would rather estimate a profit that might have resulted than a loss.

To very well without it, and would have $500,000 a year more for defence than has been calculated, and the final reimbursement will only be obstructed for six months. But the fund might be useful as a market for stocks, and strengthen the public credit by its demands.

† Balance after payment of principal $7,766,657.

‡ Fifteen years interest (equated time) on five millions $4,500,000

Profit $3,206,497
THE WEEKLY REGISTER—FINANCIAL VIEWS.

Low actually sustained. Yet this non-receipt of interest, as above proposed, would stand in lieu of taxes to the amount of two millions per annum during the war, (supposed for ten years) which taxes, every man would, very often, feel and know. Loans from individuals to the amount of ten millions per annum is presumed may be easily obtained. This is Mr. Gallatin's calculation; and of the will or capacity of the people to furnish such a supply there can be no question. There is a vast unincumbered capital in the United States which such requisitions would bring into action. The sums raised, if to be remembered, are not lost to the people, but immediately revert to them through a thousand different avenues. Indeed, it is the opinion of many, and an opinion that appears pretty well founded, that the money would thereby become much more clipsable (to use a common saying) than it is at this time. Open war would give a free circulation to that which in our mercantile peace, every man is afraid, or has not the spirit, to part with.

Thus is provided a resource. Thirteen millions a year—but the secretary, for all his purposes, wants about twenty millions—there are yet seven millions deficient.

It is admitted that the duties on goods imported, if doubled, would produce five millions. This is certainly the lowest possible estimate that can be formed.

The tax upon salt is allowed to be a good tax, inasmuch as it will give a great spur to an important domestic manufacture and can be collected without any or but little additional expense. This will raise, says Mr. Gallatin, $400,000.

Granted that whiskey is, of all possible subjects that can present itself, the fairest for taxation. Had not Britain such a resource she would levy twenty millions a year upon it in addition to all her present excises and duties, and the tax would be paid. Notwithstanding our immense supply of domestic distilled liquors, we have imported ten million gallons in one year of foreign spirits; a drop of which could not sometimes be found by a traveler in a whole day's ride, within fifty miles of a seaport; and yet our foreign liquor have cost

6 It is probable this source of revenue would produce at least eight millions. With all their navy the British could not watch the American coast as closely as they watch the Atlantic coast of France, even as it were at their doors; and of our vessels, (whither on the coast of France, or the high seas, or at the mouths of our own harbors) they do not seize more than one of three engaged in the commerce, although they are not prepared as they would be if open, undisguised, could war be declared. It should be recollected also, that the United States can and probably will soon have at least 1000 or 1500 of the wealthiest and most active privateers that ever were on the ocean, and that the vast quantity of the richest commerce of Britain passes by our coasts. We have the ships and vessels fitted for the service; but, what is more, we have "500,000 seamen and half seamen," a quantity greater, perhaps, than all those who would possess besides, Great Britain herself excepted. Does any man suppose that a spot of the navigable world, from the sea of Kamschatka to the Irish Channel (between England and Ireland) will be unvisited by these privateers? Captures will be made upon the coast of England—in the sight of her 72's; many will be rescued, some will be disabled, and the duties on the cargoes will run up very fast, being doubled.

In 1806 we imported 10,188,826 gallons of spirits, the average duty on which was 29 cents per gallon—we also imported 3,028,312 gallons of wine, the average duty on which was almost 32 cents per gallon, producing together a revenue of $4,059,124 19—which were re-exported about as much as, by drawback, reduced the net revenue to three parts. This, perhaps, is more than the average; and we will call it three millions, to aid the suppositions.

The citizens of the United States living on the sea-board, or in the immediate neighborhood of seaport towns, constituting not one tenth of the whole population, have paid at least three fourths of this revenue of three millions; and what has been the inconvenience or hardship of it? Let a man look at it fairly. If the one sixth of the people have paid it, or if the whole were without being the least oppressed or feeling the least inconvenience from the tax, three fourths of three millions a year for spirituous liquors, can it be believed that the whole people will be unwilling, or are unable to pay for all their spirituous drinks, the small comparative sum of seven millions and a half? The proportion of the tax upon the whole will then be as the tax is at present on the part, as 1 is to 2—that is, for one cent that the whole of the people will have to pay, a part of the people now pay 3 cents. Fruit being perishable, the duty might be lower on the articles produced from them—the deficiency made up by the higher duty on these made of foreign material.
THE WEEKLY REGISTER—THE BRITISH MINISTER.

With such prospects is it not sinful to "despair of the republic?" Our resources are like the infant Hercules in the cradle—let the serpents of despondism attack us, and our strength will be manifest.

There is no country under heaven with the same population, that has so much general wealth; and like our soil, our resources are new and vigorous. And to guarantee the whole, if a guarantee is necessary, there is a public property in land (not in figures or paper money)—but firm substantial soil, worth, and will ultimately produce), from six to seven hundred millions of dollars. Our population is doubling itself in every 25 years, and the wealth of the country is trebled in the same period. Labor begins to be employed in all parts of the country to the best advantage. The states are full of machinery—and the ingenuity and enterprise of our people are second to none under the canopy of the sky. Let Congress, which should be the fountain of wisdom and energy, put their trust in that providence which never deserts a good cause: rise up in the majesty of the people, who have given them the lead, and fear no danger. War, by this means, may be avoided—"if it must come, we shall be prepared to meet it as we ought. The resources of the country are adequate to its wants, and we who demands should be suspended. It is time to act or to leave off talking. As the last section of this monition is only in our power, we obey it by concluding this very long article; under a hope that if it does not come to the nation, it may furnish a little amusement to some individuals composing it.

The British Minister.

It has been doubted, by several great men, whether language contributed more to the advancement or hindrance of human knowledge, and an eminent scholar of the last century has said that the English language, of all others, possessed the greatest number of defects. When we consider the variety of interpretations which may be given to the same phrase; the contradictory constructions of the same words; and the easy transposition of sentences to suit the particular views of the writer or reader, we are inclined to give a ready assent to the correctness of the opinion.

Diplomatic writers who should, of all others, seek to be the most perspicacious, so far from endeavoring to attain so desirable an object, even boast of the ingenuity with which they can cast a shade of obscurity over every line they pen. Explanations are ready for every emergency, and a negotiation, which might be concluded in a couple of days, is thus kept up, always to the dishonor of one or other of the parties, for as many years. Mr. Poster, whose meaning, if we believe himself, has not been understood on any essential point of his correspondence, has lately complained, in a whispering strain of petulancy, to the secretary of state, "that the import of his former letters (anticipating we presume the same fate to the present) has been misunderstood in two important circumstances." We shall not stop to ask Mr. Foster why the discovery of this important misunderstanding was not made sooner; perhaps he knew the moment for explanation: but we shall proceed to inquire whether it was possible that the import of his letters in these two circumstances could be understood in any other sense than that given to them by the secretary of state. The import which he denies to

* See Weekly Register, p. 977.
not sent back to them, as they had reported such a bill as they approved; and if it were to be new-modelled, they wished it to go to those gentlemen who had expressed so much dissatisfaction with it, though they believed but few of them would vote for it in any shape.

The motion for a re-commitment was lost.

The question was then taken up on the engrossment of the bill, and carried 62 to 59.

On motion of Mr. D. R. Williams, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Calhoun in the chair, on the bill supplemental to an act for raising, for a limited time, a military force.

Mr. Williams explained the object of this bill to be to provide for mounting a regiment of horse artillery, directed to be raised by a law of 1808. The bill was reported without amendment, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Cheves, the house went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Wigdery in the chair, on the bill providing further appropriation for the defense of our maritime frontiers.

The blank in the bill for the appropriation, was filled with a million of dollars. The house concurred in the amendment, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Wednesday, Feb. 5.—The speaker laid before the house certain resolutions of the legislature of Kentucky, expressive of their approbation of the course of policy pursued by the general government, and proposing their most cordial support.

A bill from the senate to promote the progress of science and useful arts, was twice read and referred to a select committee.

The bill for classing and arming the militia was read the third time; the question being taken on the passage of the bill, it was negatived, 56 votes to 55. [The yeas and nays in our next.]

The bill supplementary to an act to raise, for a limited time, an additional military force, passed the 12th of April, 1808, was read the third time and passed.

The bill making a further appropriation for the defense of our maritime frontier, was read the third time; and on the question shall the bill pass its third reading?

Mr. B. Hall called the yeas and nays upon the question, and stated his objections.

It was defeated by Messrs. Cheves, Mitchell, Talmadge, Potter, Wright, Sheffey, and Wigdery, who stated that the appropriation was called for by the proper authority; that New York and Rhode Island had been mentioned by the secretary of war as requiring a part of the expenditure, but that the appropriation was intended to be left at large to be used as the president of the United States might think proper, and according to existing circumstances; that it was impossible at this time, to foresee what might be necessary in this respect; and that the president, who is entrusted with the use of the military force of the country, might very well be entrusted with the expenditure of this money, or any part of it, on such fortifications as he might deem it necessary to erect or repair.

The question on the passage of the bill was carried, 85 to 25.

The unfinished business being postponed,

On motion of Mr. Bacon, the house went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Seward in the chair, on the bill making appropriations for the military establishment of the United States for the year 1812; the bill making appropriations for six companies of mountain rangers, for the year 1812; and the bill making appropriations for the support of an additional military force, for the same period. The committee having filled up the blanks in these several bills, they were reported to the house. The house took them up, concurred in the amendments, and ordered the bills to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Bacon, the house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nead in the chair, 6th the bill making appropriations for the support of the navy for the year 1812. The committee having gone through the bill, reported it to the house with amendments. The house considered the amendments, agreed to them, and ordered the bill to a third reading on to-morrow.

Thursday, February 6.—Mr. Williams reported a bill authorising a detachment of 100,000 militia, and appropriating one million of dollars for the purpose. Some minor business was done, to be noticed hereafter.

The Chronicle.

We have accounts from France to the 23d of December, but no news of importance. Our minister, Mr. Barlow, appears to be very respectfully treated. Flour and rice are in demand, the crops having been short. The Prussian army is reduced to a peace-establishment. Hostilities between the Russians and Turks have for a long time been suspended; but now likely to be renewed. Public opinion, as far as could be ascertained in France, was favorable to America.

Extracts from London papers to the 18th of December are before us. The Spanish general Blake acknowledges that he lost 4,000 men in the battle near Saguntum; he had retired under the walls of Valencia, which city it was believed at Cadiz, would be taken by the French. Blake is accused of treason. Hostilities were expected to commence in Sicily between the Sicilians and the British, and the latter appear to calculate upon driving the "Innopolis over the"—the island of the island of Sicily.

A long article in the London Cornet notices the president's message, and insists on those conditions being fulfilled which Mr. Foster, by explanation, says he did not expect. The affair of the President and Little Belt is also spoken of—the editor proposes to settle the affair by sending out a frigate to attack the first American frigate she can meet with. To this we, with equal confidence and consequence, say but one word—accept.

The United States' frigate Constitution, Captain Hull, sailed from Cowes for France, December 21. The king of England was as well as per last advice.

The orders in council were still in force. American flour is stated to command a price equal to twenty dollars a barrel in England.

Price of stocks, December 18.—3 per cent. for 61 1/2 1/4, 3 per cent. 62 5/4 7/8, 4 per cent. 73 3/8 1/2.

The British have captured Batavia, the famous seat of the Dutch power in the East. Details hereafter.

—from the aid of a supplement, we present our readers with a peculiar reprint of original and selected matter. As we have given a general credit to the National Liveier for congressional articles, it is just to observe, that Mr. Anderson's speech is copied from the American.
Destruction of the Mamluks.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger.

The following narrative is said to be extracted from the papers of a gentleman who was travelling in Egypt, and that the capacity of Travelling Fellow of the University at Cambridge, at the time the massacre took place:—

Egypt has ever been considered by the Mamluks as their property; and so deeply was this idea impressed upon their minds by long possession and undisturbed enjoyment, that they complained of the infringement of their rights, when upon the evacuation of the territory by the English army, the Porte, was reinstated in its original authority. But had it even been consistent with justice to restore to the Mamluks their usurped dominion, such conduct would scarcely have been reconcilable to sound policy; since the numerical force of the French army, as to incapacitate them from defending the country against the attacks of a foreign invader, or even from suppressing the languid efforts which the native Egyptians might make against the tyranny of their masters: Yet the Beys, though sensible of their weakness, still aimed for the pleasure of unlimited dominion, of which they had been so lately deprived; their obedience to the Turkish vicerey, except when enforced by arms was nearly nominal, and the operations of his government were perpetually embarrassed and resisted by Mamluke intrigue of rebellion.

They were carrying on open war in Upper Egypt against Mohammed Ali, the present vicerey and Pacha, and were even then on the eve of extermination, when the news arrived of the landing of the British army under General Fraser. Upon the receipt of his intelligence, the Pacha immediately concluded a peace with the Mamluks as his less dangerous enemies, and led his troops against the British, with what success is too well known. In one of the articles of that treaty it was stipulated that the whole corps should come and reside at Cairo; with this condition great part of them complied; and, under the command of Selim Bey fixed their residence at Gizhzah near the capital, but on the opposite bank of the Nile: the remainder under the command of Ibrahim Bey, continued in Upper Egypt. The Beys, convinced of the inutility of contending against a man who was their equal in fraud, and their superior in force, relinquished for the present their attempt to overthrow the Pacha's authority; waiting until one of those sudden convulsions to which Oriental despotism is subject, should remove or enfeeble the object of their apprehensions, and open a way to the recovery of their former influence.

About this period, the Porte entertained considerable alarm on account of the rapid progress of the Wahhabis. Mecca and Medina were in the possession of these ascetics from the catechism, of Islamism; and the head of the law at Constantinople had assented, that misfortune must attend all their undertakings, so long as the cradle of their faith remained in the hands of heretics. Jussuf, pacha of Damascus, had not been able to resist the numbers and the enthusiasm of this new sect; and Suleiman, pacha of Acre, had in consequence been commissioned to send the head of Jussuf to Constantinople; and assumes the command of the Pachaik of Damascus. The unfortunate Jussuf fled to Cairo, where he was hospitably received by Mohammed Ali, and protected from the attempts of his rival; and the Porte finding Suleiman no better able than Jussuf to support its authority against its infeudal impsurers, at last ordered the pacha of Egypt to undertake the recovery of the holy cities, and promised to invest him with the government of Damascus and Acre.

The pacha of Acre was already highly exasperated against the vicerey of Egypt on account of the asylum granted to his unfortunate predecessor; and this order and promise of the Porte at once increased his desire for revenge, and presented an opportunity of gratifying it. He listened with eagerness to the proposal made to him by the Mamluks of joining his forces with theirs, and of falling upon Mohammed Ali and the small remnant of his army which would be left in Egypt after the departure of the expedition against Mecca under the command of his son. The plan was matured, and the period of its execution seemed fast approaching; as the pacha of Egypt had assembled a number of boats, nearly sufficient to convey his troops down the Red Sea to Gedda, and his army was collected and encamped near Cairo, in readiness to march down to the coast. But the jealousy and vigilance of the vicerey was so great as the treachery of his enemies. A person in the confidence of Selim Bey had been bribed to betray his master, and regularly transmitted to the pacha copies of the correspondence carried on by the Beys of Cairo with those in Upper Egypt and Sultan of Acre. The pacha was duly informed of the designs of the conspirators, and when its definitive orders were received, the vicerey immediately prepared to carry them into execution.

Mohammed Ali, on his return from Suez to Cairo, announced the approaching completion of his preparations against Mecca; and that therefore on the first of March he should celebrate the grand festival on the occasion of solemnly investing his son, Tussum Pacha with the pelisse of command, previous to the departure of the expedition. The Mamluks in Cairo were requested to honor the ceremony with their presence; and accepted the invitation. The procession was to pass through the private streets of Cairo up to the citadel, where the investiture was to take place. The Turkish infantry led the way, and was followed by the Mamluks on horseback, under the command of
Scainim-Bey, who was supported by two sons of the
viceroy Ibrahim Bey, and Tuseem Pacha; the
Dellahri or Turkish cavalry followed, and closed
the rear. The foot had already entered the
interior of the citadel, and the Mamelukes pressing
between the inner and outer wall of the fortress,
during a narrow way inclosed on both sides by high
walls and ruined buildings, when the gates at each
extremity of the passage were closed. The pacha,
had instanced his intention to continue until this
moment, when he ordered his Janzary to line the
walls which surrounded the Mamelukes, and to
commence a heavy fire upon them; even his sons
were still mixed with them, and for a time exposed
to the same fate. The Mamelukes, cooped up in a
narrow space, where their equestrian skill, and
their dexterity in the use of the sabre, were un-
wittingly; impelled by their own numbers, encum-
bered by their dresses of ceremony, and surround-
ed on all sides by an enemy superior in force and
protected by his situation, made but a feeble resis-
tance, and were soon compelled to surrender. The
wicket of the inner gate was then opened and the
Turkish soldiers dragged out their victims one by
one into the court of the citadel, where they were
first beheaded and then beheaded. They met their
fate, it is said, with the most undaunted courage,
regretting only that the cowardice of their adver-
saries had deprived them of an opportunity of dis-
playing that bravery and skill which the Turks
had so often and so fatally experienced; and me-
used their executioners with the vengeance of
their brethren in Upper Egypt. Scainim Bey was
brought alive into the presence of the pacha, who
rep roached him with his treachery to himself, and
with the assassination of his adopted father, Elt
Bey: and then ordered him to be led away to exec-
ution. Some of the Mamelukes, whilst the atten-
tion of the Turks was engaged by the slaughter of
their companions, succeeded in climbing over
the walls which enclosed them: most of these,
however, unable to escape out of the precincts
of the citadel, were taken and beheaded in the course
of that or the following day; three of them con-
victed to secret themselves for nearly a week
amongst the dilapidated buildings at the fortress,
and when almost expiring with hunger were dis-
covered, and shared the fate of their comrades.
Several who had concealed themselves until the
first fury of their murderers was past, were
ordered to live for some time in the dungeons of
the castle; and the pacha, when his safety required
no farther bloodshed, was disposed to spare their
lives; but the Obiha Bey, viceroy lieu-
tenant, hearing of this intended clemency, and doubt-
ing the policy of it, immediately caused his prison-
ers to be privately executed before the intelligence
of their escape could be officially announced to
him. Of eight hundred Mamelukes who were en-
closed within the walls of the citadel, it is not cer-
tainly known that any escaped except a few boys,
who saved their safety to their own youth and
personal attractions. During the carnage, the
Dellahri, against whom the gates of the citadel had
been closed, after the entry of the Mamelukes, by
way of equivalent for their absence from the slaughter,
burst in and plundered the houses of the Beys.
Their women, their money, their jewels, horses,
and arms, fell all into the hands of the spoilers.
This pilage, indeed, was contrary to the orders of
the pacha, who had no intention that so valuable a
booty should be lost to himself; but he could not
have diminished the work of death in the citadel;
and it was not until the houses of the Mamelukes
were already stripped of everything valuable, that
he saluted at the head of his guard, and by the
instant execution of the delinquent, put a stop to a farther depreciation, and delivered the
inhabitants of Cairo from the apprehensions of a
general sack and massacre.

The day after this butchery, the heads of the keys
and principal roads, to the number of twenty-four,
were forwarded to Constantinople to assure that this
act had been given at the same time for the slaughter of all
the remaining Mamelukes in Egypt. In the course of
the month seven or eight hundred were destroyed,
in the towns and villages; and the heads of such as
had been taken in the neighborhood of the capital,
were brought on camels to Cairo, and daily exposed
before the gates of the citadel. A large body of
troops marched immediately against the keys in
upper Egypt, who were encamped near the Car-
taractis, at the head of eight or nine hundred
Mameluke cabals, with a considerable body of negroes
and slaves, under the command of Ibrahim Bey.
This chieftain is, with the exception of Osma-
Bay Hassan, the only leader of note who survives,
and is well known to the English and French commander who has served in the Nile. Both
Bay and Osman are incapacitated by age from
acting with energy proportioned to their dignifi-
tions, and from supporting the fatigues incident to
their erratic mode of warfare. Indeed, a report has
lately reached England, that the pacha's troops had
surpassed the Mamelukes of Upper Egypt, and
succeeded in destroying the last remnants of this
singular people, which had subsisted under such va-
riled fortune from the days of Saladin to the present
period.

The keys who perished on the first of March last,
were:-Scainim Bey Elif, Achemist Bey, Murad
Bey, Jochi Bey, Noman Bey, Emin Bey, Has-
sein Bey, the elder, Hussein Bey, the younger, of
the house of Elif; Sultan Bey, Roshevan Bey,
Ibrahim Bey, Achemist Bey, of the house of Elbash;
Jassun Bey Abijah; Marzene Bey, son of Ibrahim
the Great; Ali Bey of Fajumi, Achemist Bey Char-
rieng; with five other keys or less note.

Emin Bey Elif, and Achemist Bey Elif, (two who
accompanied Elif Bey to England,) were reported
to have escaped. It was said, that on seeing
the inner gates of the citadel closed, they immedi-
ately suspected treachery, and, in being in the rear
of the Mameluke procession, had time to turn round
and escape before the outer gates were closed upon
them. It is not probable, however, that they were
thus fortunate, as the officers of the pacha asserted
that their heads were amongst the number of those
sent to Constantinople. The principal beys who
remained in March last in command in Upper
Egypt were Ibrahim Bey the Great, Osman Bey
Hassan, Selim Bey Machrani, Achemist Bey Mans-
ufuch, Ali Bey Abijah.

New Zealand Flax.

The flax of New-Zealand has been repeatedly
offered to the attention of the institution of the arts
in France, and Labillardiere has communicated the
result of his experiments, which he fully describes.
"The result is this. The Indian coriander has its
strength repelled by the power of seven, that of
flax between eleven and twelve, that of hemp be-
tween sixteen and seventeen, that of the flax of
New Zealand which is the Phormium tenax of Lin-
naeus, between twenty three and twenty-four,
that by silk of thirty-four. And that the quantity in which they stretch before they break, is another proportion which he represents for the Indian cordage at two and an half, for the flax at half, for the New Zealand flax, one and an half, and five for silk. The report ends in a recommendation of the New Zealand flax, which might be cultivated in France. In the recommendation he says, "It is easy to perceive all the advantages which may result from the cultivation of this valuable plant, particularly for our marine, and in regard to the burden of the vessels, in a 74 we allow 60 thousand weight for the cordage used upon her. The flax of New Zealand would lessen the weight more than one half, and by diminishing the weight of the cordage reserved below decks, it would admit more of articles of the first necessity, the cordage lesser in diameter, and not in strength, the vessel might sail better, and the cordage being smaller and lighter than that of hemp, fewer hands would be required to manage it, and so more vessels might be navigated with fewer hands."

(Ends Reg.)

Merino Sheep.

France and America are at this time, (says a late Glasgow paper,) indefatigable in their respective exertions to propagate, as extensively as possible, the breed of merino sheep, with the evident view of rivalling, in time, the woolen manufactures of Great Britain. The following decree by Bonaparte plainly manifests his view of this important subject.

COPY.

Palace of the Tuileries, March 8, 1811.
Napoleon, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the Confederacy of the Rhine, Mediator of the Swiss Confederacy, &c. &c. &c.
On the report of our minister of the interior, and our council of state having heard the same, we have deemed it necessary to adopt the following:

Formation of Depots of Merino Rams.

Article 1.—In the course of the year 1811 and 1812 there shall be formed 60 depots of merino rams.

2. Each of these depots shall consist of at least 150, or at most 250 rams.

3. They shall be entrusted to land owners, or farmers, who shall maintain and take care of them, receiving the profit which arises from the fleece, and an annual indemnity, to be, in the first instance, regulated by our minister, according to the price of fodder and other local circumstances.

4. When the season shall arrive, the rams shall be distributed gratuitously among the owners of the native flocks, who shall take care of them, shall be answerable for them, except in cases of unavoidable accidents, and shall return them to the depot, after using them.

5. The number of depots shall be annually increased for seven years, till there shall be 500.

6. Their situations shall be determined by our minister of the interior, according to the wants of breeders, and other local circumstances.

7. In order to form these depots, all the rams shall be chosen which are on our imperial farms, except a reserve for their own wants; all those, which shall in future be produced thereof; all those, which shall from time to time be bought of individuals, they being ascertained by the inspectors, of whom mention will be made below, to be of pure race; without admixture.

8. Every owner of a flock, therefore, which is known to be of pure blood as above described, is forbidden to cause any ram whatever to be estrated, until one of our and inspectors shall have examined the animals, both old and young; shall have gone to the sheep owner an attestat on of their breed, and have chosen rams for the depots, and shall have licensed the estration of those left defective, which shall mark for their purpose. The surplus shall be bought from time to time on account of government.

9. Every owner of a flock of the mixed breed, who is within the depot, and to whom the depot can furnish rams for his ewes, shall be held bound to have all his males to be castrated.

10. Any breeder of the articles shall be cautioned by the inspectors of the flocks, or, at their requisition, by the officers of the police, and punished by confiscation of the castrated animals, in the case described by the article 9, and the animals not castrated, in the case described, by article 9, and further, by the penalty of not less than one hundred, and not more than one thousand francs, which shall, however, be doubled in case the offence being repeated.

11. There shall be for the superintendence and inspection of the depots, for the purpose of making purchases, and exercising the police, four inspectors general, and a common inspector for each district, the number of which shall be regulated by our minister of the interior.

12. The inspectors general shall be charged to visit, once a year, every depot, and every flock of pure and improved blood, each in that part of the empire which shall be assigned to him, and make purchases of rams on account of government, comprehending all the information which he can obtain with respect to this branch of rural economy.

13. The common inspectors shall superintend the depots, distribute the rams for the season, visit the flocks which they are serving; prescribe sanitary measures, and cause them to be executed; inspect the pure and improved flocks, as well as correspond with the minister of the interior, the prefect and inspector general, under whom they shall be placed.

14. The inspectors general shall have a salary of 8000 francs per annum, and 4000 francs for the expenses of their circuit.

15. The common inspectors shall have a salary of 8000 francs per annum, and 4000 francs for the expenses of their circuit.

16. To carry the preceding measure into execution, there shall be placed, at the disposal of our minister of the interior, a fund of 60,000 francs in 1811, and successively for other years, the sum necessary to complete and maintain the depots till the system of amelioration shall be fully attained.

Our ministers of the interior, of finance, and the treasury, are charged, each as far as it concerns him, with the execution of the present decree, which shall be inserted in the bulletin of laws. (Signed) NAPOLEON.

By command of the emperor.

H. B. Duke of Bassano

Mr. Anderson’s Speech

In the senate of the United States, Dec. 17, 1811, in support of a motion to reduce the number of regiments proposed in the bill to raise an additional continental force, and in reply to Mr. Giles. Mr. Anderson said, he was not a little surprised to hear the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Giles,) say that he was unprepared to oppose a very unexpected motion, when he (Mr. A.) had two days be-
force, whilst the bill was under consideration, sug-
gested his intention in his speech, to make the motion
he had now made; upon which the honorable
member expressed a wish to postpone the conside-
ration of the question, and immediately moved the
postponement of the bill, which was not opposed,
and of course prevailed. Mr. A. said, that the no-
tion of putting down a rebellion without due notice, and
he would add without due consideration. He had
consulted with a number of the members of this
honourable body, for whose judgment and opinions
he had great respect, and with whose approbation,
and he might indeed add, at whose instance, the
motion had been made. He was however not insul-
ready and willing to meet all the responsibility that
might attach to it; notwithstanding the surprise of
the honourable member as to the question from
which it had come.

Mr. A. said, he should not pretend to reply to all
the various observations the gentleman had thought
proper to make, very many of which he considered
altogether irrelevant to the question under considera-
tion, but which might perhaps answer some other
purpose which the honourable member might have
in view.

Mr. Anderson said, he was as strongly impressed
with the necessity of a sufficient force, for the inva-
sion of Canada as the gentleman from Virginia
could possibly be, and not a single expression had
escaped him to induce a belief that he should be un-
willing to vote a proper and ample force for that
service; but he differed greatly with the gentleman,
as to the kind of force we ought immediately to
employ. The honourable member appeared to place
his sole dependence upon regular troops; and yet,
if he understood his argument, he was decidedly
in favour of making a descent upon Canada early in the
spring. As to the time, Mr. A. agreed with him;
but as to the means, he certainly differed very great-
ly from him. The number of regulars contempla-
ted by the gentleman could not possibly be raised
within the time; he was therefore of opinion, that a
less number ought to be inserted in the bill. It
should be recollected that we had very recently
authorised the regiments in the peace establishment
to be filled; they would require at least 6,000 men;
add thereto 25,000 more, the number proposed by the
honourable member; and he would ask him to answer
this side of the table, before the regiments were
so great a number troops could be enlisted within the
time required for the service to be performed. Mr.
A. said, impressed, as he was, with a firm belief,
that not more than half the number proposed by the
hon. member could be enlisted within the time they
must take the field, in order to act efficiently against
Canada, he could not see the propriety of retaining
the whole number contemplated by the bill. Mr.
A. said it must be well known to every gentleman,
that the invasion of Canada must necessarily take
place before the breaking up of the ice in the river of
the St. Lawrence; otherwise, twice 25,000 would be
required; because large reinforcements, as soon as
an opportunity presented, would most certainly be
thrown into that country. Mr. A. said, upon a fair
view of the whole subject, as it presented itself to
him, that he was especially of opinion that the number
of regular troops to be raised by that bill, ought not
to exceed 16,000, and he had no hesitation in saying
that, as efficient a force would be raised under such a provision within the time limited
for taking the field, as would be raised were the present
number of the bill retained—and in the former case,
we should prove to our enemies, that we were able
to raise such number of regular troops as might be
wanted upon a sudden emergency; but in the latter,
we should not be able to make the same assertion.

What then would be the consequence? You would
give a most mortifying proof, that your means were
not commensurate to your ends; that your plan
had been badly digested, and worse executed. And
under such a state of things, at the very moment
when all the energies of the nation seem to be required. Mr.
A. said, to avoid this extraordinary exhibit, was
also one of his objects; and this in his opinion,
could be done by taking the course he had contem-
plated; reduce the number of regulars, and supply
the deficiency by volunteers. This he firmly
believed was in our power. Combine the two corps,
take nearly an equal number of each; and the ob-
ject intended could be effected. Mr. A. said, he
was convinced that it was the same the president
had contemplated; and he entirely approved it; and
if the honourable member had attended to counter-
part of the president's message were it speaks
of volunteers, he must himself have been convinced,
that the president did not mean to make the descent
upon Canada with the 10,000 regulars only; which
had been understood as the gentleman had stated,
to be the auxiliary force referred to in the message.
The object of the president cannot be better ex-
plained than by referring to the message itself. He
says—"I recommend accordingly, that adequate
provision be made for filling the ranks and pro-
longing the enlistments of the regular troops; for as
auxiliary force, to be engaged for a more limited
time; for the acceptance of volunteer corps whose
military ardour may court a participation in urgent
services." The manner in which the president
speaks of the president could not then have the same
mind of any one, as to the service in which they
were to be employed;—they are evidently intended
to be united with the regular troops to perform
urgent services, according to the express language of
the message. Mr. A. would ask the honourable
member, whether there was any force by which the
president most certainly a descent upon Canada,
in which the regulars and volunteers were equally
to participate. Why then the hon. member had taken
so much pains to prove that the 10,000 regulars
were the only military force with which the president
had intended to act, he believed that the president
sent to his message, Mr. A. was at a loss to com-
prehend; for he understood the message, and objects
of it very differently; and he should have expected
that the candor of the hon. member would have
induced him to have given the message a fair inter-
pretation. That he had not done so must be sup-
poused to proceed from his recent, but very strong
attachment to a regular military force. However
anti-republican this doctrine had formerly been, it
seemed now to be viewed through a different medi-
um by the hon. member from Virginia. Mr. A.
said, that having, as he thought, proved by fair
interpretation of the president's message, that he
intended to unite the volunteers, (that might be
thought requisite) with the regular troops, to per-
form the urgent services of which he speaks, he would
endeavor to present a fair and impartial view of the
course recommended by the president, and
compare it with the course which had been taken
and so strenuously supported by the hon. member
from Virginia. The president had recommended the
raising of volunteers: and it was incidentally
made known, that the auxiliary force which was
10,000 regular troops. If then provision had
immediately made by law for raising 10,000 regular troops, and also for raising volunteers, those troops now would be in a state of preparation; a considerable number of regulars would ere now have been enlisted, and the chance of getting the whole number greatly increased. If time had been afforded, as it ought to have been, the laws passed within two or three weeks after congress met, which might have been done, a recent regular force would, in all probability, have been in a state of readiness in all the month of April; and the number of volunteers which might have been required to make up the necessary force, would no doubt long since have offered their services, and the whole have been in a state of preparation to take the field in time to have performed the arduous services contemplated by the president. But instead of that course having been pursued, what has been done? Your first military bill reported only a few days ago, is now under consideration; the session now almost half expired, and at this late period, the honorable member, to whom as chairman of the committee, &c. the whole management of the military business was referred, insists upon raising twenty-five thousand regular troops, which, he said, shall be to make a descent upon Canada, in all the month of May. Can the gentleman be serious? Does he believe it practicable? If he does, Mr. A. said he should be obliged to believe, that the honor member was in earnest some days ago, when he assured the senate that he knew very little of military affairs. Mr. A. said from the proofs we have repeatedly had, of the difficulty in obtaining men by enlistment for so long a time as five years, and the want in our country of those kinds of materials of which regular troops are made, he did not believe that one half the number proposed to be raised by the bill could be enlisted within the time required. Mr. A. said, that although he was not as much in the habit of prophesying as the honor member, he would, under all the circumstances, venture to predict, that the scheme of now raising twenty-five thousand regular troops, to perform the arduous service contemplated in the president's message, would entirely fail, and that the course pointed out by the president must at last be adopted; that is, to unite volunteers with regular troops. Mr. A. said, he trusted that the honorable member and himself had in view the same object, but differed as to the means of carrying it into effect; the means proposed by the honorable member were regular troops only. If then the bill should pass to raise twenty-five thousand, entire dependence would, in all probability, be placed upon the regular troops, ordered to be raised; the consequence, as he had before said, would be, that the whole object must fail. He was therefore for taking all the regular troops that could be raised in time, and supplying the additional number of men which might be wanted, by volunteers: fifteen or twenty thousand of whom, he had no doubt, could be brought into the field, before ten thousand of the regular troops contemplated he should be, and could be enlisted by this mode. Notwithstanding so much time had been lost, an efficient army might yet be provided in time to carry into effect the objects of the government, which, Mr. A. said, he did not believe, could or would be done, if dependence were placed only upon the regulars. Notwithstanding the little confidence which the honorable member seems disposed to place in the volunteers, Mr. A. said, he had no hesitation in giving S. as his most decided opinion, that at least as much dependence might be placed upon the volunteers, as upon the newly raised regular troops. The volunteers could have the same chance of discipline that the new regulars would have. A sufficient number of those who offered their services, might be called into the field, as early as the season would admit, and placed under strict discipline, to which, for their own honor they would readily submit; may require, if left to their own choice; for the first object they would have in view, would be to acquire military skill; and they would not only be very soon prepared to perform field duty, but might be entirely depended upon for any other service. Witness the prowess of the volunteers at the battle on the Wabash, and these had not been disciplined at all. Mr. A. said, he expected the honorable member would admit, that the materials of which the volunteers would be composed, would be at least equal to those of which the regular troops would be formed; and the officers of the volunteer corps being appointed by the president, would not have a doubt of faithfully performing their duty. These, said Mr. A. are means completely in our power; and he considered it our best policy, as well as our duty, to bring them into action. Mr. A. said, in addition to the efficiency of the means proposed by him to bring into the field, it would have one very considerable advantage to the regular army of the honorable member. It would be more conforable to the true principles of the constitution, and would consequently be more acceptable to the nation. The confidence with which he had spoken of volunteers, was not founded upon visionary theory, but practical experience; he had often in the revolution had opportunity to witness their military ardor, and persevering firmness; on two occasions, in particular, the one at Connecticut farms, the other at Springfield, in the spring of 1780. The enemy had advanced, in force about two thousand, to a place called Connecticut farms, about four miles from Elizabeth Town, in New Jersey. The only troops that were within striking distance, to oppose this force, was the Brigade of Jersey regulars, containing then about a thousand men; many volunteers, however, flocked to their standard—the enemy were met by this force—a battle ensued—the American army had the advantage of the ground, but the British extended their right wing so far, that if not suddenly checked, it would have enabled them to have flanked our left. It was necessary to prevent it—services of this kind must be promptly rendered—four hundred regulars and two hundred volunteers were in the field on the 22d, and they were not reduced by the enemy's artillery, and they were not sufficiently numerous, to execute it; no more could be spared from the line. A good position alone could have justified the attempt, with the disparity of numbers. It was first made by maneuver, but it was soon found, it could only be done by the baronet. A determined charge was made, and it was successful; the enemy were repressed; the volunteers were upon the left: not a man broke his ranks. Some brave fellows fell, but their places were immediately filled; all behaved with the firmness of veterans. The next day, those troops had the thanks of general Washington in general orders. Those volunteers had only joined the regulars a few days before the action. In about two weeks after, the enemy advanced in greater force—about five thousand—the troops who had not the former action, kept their position where the battle had been fought; it was advantageous for an inferior force; it was a defile, covered for some distance on the right by a morass; on the left it was not well protected. Against this position, the enemy again advanced; and by their
increased numbers, they were enabled to extend their right wing so far as completely to turn our left. We were obliged to retreat; but not without having kept the enemy a considerable time in check. You know, Mr. President, there is no situation so trying to the bravery and firmness of troops, as a retreat (for even yours, sir, I believe, had to retreat sometimes.) The volunteers, upon this occasion, behaved like themselves; a sudden, indig-

nuant step, marked their movements; and from the mouths of their guns, were heard the language of defiance; the enemy did not advance one mile, before a fortunate position, supported by determined bravery, enabled the united force of the regulars and volunteers to arrest their progress for the remainder of the day. The day's march began with the dawn of the morning, and continued until the setting of the sun, when the enemy fell back to take a secure position against the expected attacks of the night. During the whole of the day, the volunteers kept the stations assigned them, which they sustained with as much firmness as the regular troops. Many of them were killed and wounded. Among the number, were said to be seven of one family connection, known to us by name, not one of whom had himself seen after the action. Scenes like this, Mr. President (said Mr. A.) of which we have been an eye-witness—and in which he claimed some part-

icipation, had given him that confidence in volun-
tees which induced him to propose to the com-

mand of the Hessian. Knyphausen. Mr. A. said, the volunteers he now proposed rais-
ing, he would have engaged for nine or twelve months, from the time of their reaching the place of meeting. They should be engaged by officers to be appointed by the president, under such regulations (of course) as might be provided by law; but which could not now be well detailed.

Mr. A. said, he should now offer some observa-
tions upon the number of troops that ought to be employed. He said, that the invasion of Canada was not now contemplated for the first time—it had often been a subject of conversation, whenever there had been any prospect of a war with England. It was not the first time in which we could make reprisal, and thereby obtain some small reparation for the many losses and inju-
ries, which have been sustained from the depreda-
tions committed upon the honor and interests of the country. Mr. A. said, that upon different occa-
sions, he had always given it as his opinion, that a descent upon Canada ought never to be attempted with a force of less than twenty-five thousand men; so high is the magnitude of the country, and so all the probability save many valuable lives; as no opposing force, in the usual state of the country, would be able to meet it in the field. Mr. A. said he repeated, that no expression had escaped him, either in public debate or private con-

versation, to justify the insinuations made by the gentle-

men, that he was unwilling to vote a sufficient

force for the invasion of Canada. On the contrary, he believed that no man who had seen active military

service, and who had any knowledge of the actual condition and state of that country, would say that it would be prudent or safe, to make a descent upon

Canada, with a force of less than twenty-five thou-
sand men; peculiar circumstances might, however, render it necessary, to attempt it with a smaller number, and depend on the enemy to supply the

missing furnished, to sustain the ground that might be acquired. Mr. A. said the honorable member had intimated that he had not taken into consideration, the peculiar situation of the United States in rela-
tion to the Floridas, and the other parts of the

southern and western frontiers—He said he was much indebted to the honorable member, for evinc-

ing so much interest for those sections of the union—but Mr. A. said he considered those already provided for, by the provision made to fill up the

regiments on the establishment, which when com-

plete, would amount to ten thousand men—this number will be quite competent to all the possi-

bilities, suggested by the honorable member, and it had

never been contemplated that people from the south or west—consequently the situation of those parts of the union, can have no relation to the number of men to be raised, by the bill under consideration.

These troops are understood to be exclusively for the

northern section—and with that express view they are to be raised. Mr. A. said before he quitted the subject of the southern and western frontier, he felt himself constrained to take notice of some extraordinary language, used by the honorable member in relation to the intentions of the late and present presidents, respecting the city of Orleans, in the event of a war with England. It was ex-

tremely painful to doubt the correctness of any

gentleman's statement; but this was of so very

extraordinary a character, that in duty to the sec-

cion of country he represented, and from the re-
spect due to those distinguished characters, Mr.

A. said he considered himself bound to take notice, in a particular manner, of the assurance of the

honorable member from Virginia. Mr. A. said, the words had very much surprised him, when he heard them uttered; and he had immediately written them down. The honorable member has said, that he did not mean, that in the course of this year, it was the intention of the late president, to let the English take Orleans without opposition, and leave it to the western people to retake it themselves; and he did believe that it was the intention of the present administration to act in the same way. Mr. Giles attempted to explain; but Mr. A. insisted that the words as he had taken them down were correct, for which he appealed to the house. Mr. G. desisted from making any further attempt at explanation, and Mr. A. proceeded—If, sir, Mr. A. I could believe that the late president of the United States capable of such an act; capable of so deliberate an infringement of the leter and spirit of the constitution, and all the moral and political

obligations by which he was bound to his country and to his duty, I should not hesitate to say that all his well-earned fame ought to be for ever merged in such an atrocious, contemplated act—

but, said Mr. A. knowing as I do, the meanest survi-

vies by which the late president had been so uniformly actuated with respect to the whole western coun-

try, I have very solid reason to believe he never contemplated, nor was he capable of committing
SIR, the indignation of these people, and of the nation, would rise to such a height, that whatever respect, esteem or veneration, they might have had for him—all would be instantly swept from their bosoms, and he would be hurled from their confidence forever. But, said Mr. A. the well earned fame of our late illustrious chief, is his shield and his buckler, as well upon this, as it has been upon many other occasions; and an elucidation of facts will test the correctness of the assertion made by the honorable member from Virginia. If, Mr. President, there was any one part of the United States dearer to the late president than another, in a national point of view, Mr. A. said, he could not naturally suppose it was New-Orleans. It was, as it were, his own begotten child; he had nursed it in its infancy, and had almost reared it to manhood. Sir, he could never forsake it; much less could he voluntarily surrender it, to be sacked and plundered, as it most certainly would be, by a mercenary foe. I will now, Mr. President, examine some facts, said Mr. A, which have a strong bearing upon the assertion made by the honorable member from Virginia. It would be recollected by every honorable member upon this floor, that some few years ago, when it was understood that general Prescot, with a body of troops, had sailed from Halifax, with intent, as it was expected, for the mouth of the Mississippi, the then president apprehended the movement might possibly be to possess Orleans. What was the conduct of the president on that occasion? Did he leave it defenseless for the enemy to take? No, sir, he immediately prepared for all he could be collected within almost any reasonable distance, to march immediately for the protection of the place; and those that were near the sea-board were instantly transported by water; and every exertion was made to throw a sufficient force into Orleans and its vicinity, to afford it the most ample protection. This, sir, happened shortly before the president went out of office; and no other occasion presented itself of evincing his good disposition towards that portion of the union, until he was succeeded by the present chief magistrate, who has also been measurably implicated in the same charge, by the honorable member; but of this he has only expressed his belief; he has not, however, told us upon what that belief is founded. Inasmuch then, Mr. President, as this charge exists only in the belief of the honorable member, it is fair to presume purity of intention on the part of the executive, until the contrary shall appear; and this, Mr. A. said, he felt entirely confident never would appear. The uniform tenor of the president’s moral and political rectitude, were ample vouchers for the correctness of his motives and the purity of his conduct. Mr. A. said, so far as we have had an opportunity of knowing, of the present chief magistrate, in relation to the protection of Orleans, we had not the smallest reason to distrust the purity of his intentions; and he had every confidence, should an occasion present, that the president would faithfully, and impartially, discharge the duties he owed to every part of the union.

Mr. A. said, the observations of the honorable member, respecting the secretary of the treasury, the financial department, and the administration as connected with it, required and should receive an answer. Mr. A. said, he considered himself peculiarly bound to support the secretary, as he had been the innocent cause, by introducing him into the debate, in the course of the observations he had made, in support of his motion, and the way bringing upon him the animadversions, which the honorable member had taken occasion to make. His attack upon the secretary is of a singular kind; he does not impeach a single official act of that officer, but throws out vague imputations, which are sufficient to make his figure a shape, as almost to defy an enquiry into their truth. The official acts of a public officer are always free subjects of investigation and discussion; but, does it comport with the dignity of a member of this body, to assail without proof, without foundation, and but his supposed opinions. The honorable member pretends the secretary gave his assent to the repeal of the salt tax—Upon what authority does he found this charge?—Upon what, but his supposed opinions. The honorable member pretends the secretary gave his assent to the repeal of that tax. His numerous reports prove the facts, in all of which, if they are examined, it will be found, that he considered that duty as one of the branches of revenue upon which he relied. But there would be no criminality, if we were to suppose that the secretary had joined in the general opinion by giving his assent to the repeal, as well as the honorable member has done; but Mr. A. averred to be otherwise. That office must be supposed more alive to every thing connected with the treasury, than other members of the government. So far had the secretary carried this feeling towards the treasury, that he was not only opposed to the repeal of the salt tax; but, Mr. A. had always understood that he was opposed to the repeal of the internal taxes at the time they took place; with a view no doubt not only to be able to meet all the expenses which might be incurred upon the treasury, but to procure a surplus, to meet any contingency that the peculiar state of our foreign relations might demand. How then the honorable member can charge the secretary with the deficiency which has arisen, is difficult to understand, according to the gentleman’s calculation, Mr. A. said he was at a loss to know. The honorable member ought more properly to charge his own complaisance with the great deficit which he seems so anxious to charge to the secretary. The secretary was opposed to the repeal of the salt tax from his opinion of the correctness of it. The honorable member was also opposed to it, for the same reason; but from the complaisance, he himself tells us, he voted for the repeal. He then, and not the secretary, is answerable to the treasury for the great loss sustained by the repeal of that tax; for he has told us, that its repeal depended upon his single vote; and that vote he gave from complaisance, not from a conviction of its correctness, which always was unremoved, according to the gentleman’s calculation, Mr. A. said he was at a loss to know. The honorable member charges the treasury department with a recession from the difficulties of the nation during the last three years—end with the unwillingness of the secretary to afford the means of his going into the House of the Mr. A. said he could not well understand the meaning of this charge, as the honorable member acknowledges that government had not called on the secretary for
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Mr. A. said he would ask the honorable member, in what do that recession and unwillingness consist? Have not all the duties of the office been performed? Has the secretary never shrank from his responsibilities, or declined, answering to the fullest extent, any of the calls made upon him by congress, either for information or opinion? Has he not carried the financial burd safely to this moment, notwithstanding the difficulties of the times? Have not all the public engagements been fulfilled, all the increased expenses been defrayed; notwithstanding the decrease of revenue, occasioned by the state of our foreign relations? What is then meant by recession?

Does the honorable member mean to say, that it was the duty of the secretary to point out new branches of revenue; while those already existing were sufficient to defray the expenses authorized by law? At this moment, whilst we are acting on the subject of the army, which will (greatly) more than double the public expense, the honorable member does not deign to inquire into the ways and means. He scorns the idea, and finds great fault with him. He is presumed to make some inquiry into the present state of the national treasury. Whether we now vote six or ten regiments of infantry, with the addition of those of all the expense will be great; but we think it necessary some additional troops shall be raised, and will vote accordingly. After they shall have been authorised, and not before, the treasury department may properly be called upon, to point out the resources and present them for our consideration. The honorable member, not satisfied with his vague charge of what he calls a recession of the treasury department, extends the charge in a most extraordinary manner, to the late and present administrations. To their indisposition to press on the treasury, and to disturb the repose and popularity of the secretary of the treasury, the honorable member ascribes the measures, which in his opinion had disquieted the nation, the last three years. Can this be correct, Mr. President? Can this house believe that the late and present administrations would be capable of acting upon such principles? The honorable member has roundly asserted that the late president: that Mr. Jefferson, whenever he was opposed to what he deemed necessary expense, instead of being actuated by his known aversion to saddie such an expense on the people, instead of being, as he expressed it, averse to taking from the month of labor its hard earnings, had no other motive but to distort the repose and popularity of the secretary of the treasury! But, Mr. President, what is the treasury, abstractly speaking; and what does the honorable member mean, by a fear to press on the treasury? The officers of the treasury are mere agents to receive and to pay the money which is collected from the people: There is never any real pressure on the treasury. If there be at any time a pressure for the purpose of defraying any expense, it is a pressure on the people, who must pay the money. Whether the treasury has ten to twenty millions to collect from the people, and to pay to the other agents of government, the repose of the secretary is in not the least disturbed. When, during the revolutionary war, congress was obliged to call on the people for heavy taxes, or enable to redeem our paper-money, the pressure fell on the people, who had to pay, and in whose hand: the paper-money died away. When notwithstanding these inadequate resources, we were unable to defray the most necessary expenses, the pressure fell on the army—on the defenders of your country—on those worn veterans, who were scantily fed, hardly clothed, and not paid at all. In these earnings at least, fell into the hands of speculating barters. But what effect had this state of things upon the personal repose of your then commissioners of the treasury? Not the least,—except so far as they felt for the distresses of their country, and identified themselves with its fate; and it is only in this point of view, said Mr. A. that the repose of a secretary of your treasury can be disturbed on similar occasions. That substitution of the treasury,—of the chest into which the taxes are paid,—to the people themselves who pay them, is one of those equivoques of which the honorable member is so fond. It is, however, an artifice too thinly veiled, to deceive the senate, or mislead our constituents. Mr. A. said, the course taken by the honorable member had been so obvious, that it had been hard to follow him, and indeed sometimes to understand his meaning correctly. Mr. A. said, he could not (nor had he intended) but refer to the observations of the honorable member—he had selected the most prominent, and should answer only two more. The honorable member had said, that to the alleviation of the distresses and miseries of the administrations to incur expense, he attributes the present situation of our country. Although he has made this charge against the administrations, he has not specified any case, in which the present administration had refused to incur expense. Mr. A. supposed it would have been rather too bold a charge, after the measures adopted by the president, and with their result now before us: he had however specified too cases under the former administration—a refusal to incur the expense necessary to carry the embargo into effect, and a rejection by the house of representatives of a proposition to authorize contingent letters of marque and reprisal. Mr. A. said, he had always understood, that the executive had used with great assiduity every means which had been placed in his hands by congress, to carry into effect the several embargo laws; that the laws were as well executed as any restrictive laws, of so pressing a character, could be upon so extensive a coast, and more than the restrictive laws of Great Britain and France had ever been, with all their navies and their numerous armies; and that it was not because this law was not well executed that it was repealed; but in consequence of another consideration, well known to the honorable member himself, who can give ace una a history of the repeal of that law, as any honorable member of either house. Mr. A. said, with respect to the failure, on the part of the house of representatives to adopt contingent letters of marque and reprisal, he could not see how that could with any propriety be attributed to the late president. He did not indeed, by any official message, recommend such a measure, and the correctness of such a course might well be doubted, upon constitutional grounds. But, Mr. A. said, he well knew that the president was anxious for a provision of that kind, as a substitute for the embargo: whether in the precise phraseology of the provision the house rejected, Mr. A. could not say; but he knew as well as any the president was then knowing, as he did, that the president was aware of a strong substitute: that he was aware that the honorable member had attempted to attribute to him the failure of so important a measure, for which he was in no way responsible.