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VOL. I.]

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[No. 2.]

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

Shakspeare—HENRY VIII.

Public Papers.

It is known to all our readers that the people of South America, generally, have taken up an idea they are capable of best managing their own concerns, and that several of the [late] Spanish provinces have cast off their dependence on the mother-country, and assumed to themselves a "rank and name among the nations of the earth." Caracas, or Venezuela [or that tract of country in South America, laid down in the old maps as *Terra Firma*; extending along the northern coast from the *Oro* 1820 to the lake of *Maracaybo*] took the lead in the great attainment; and, more fortunate than the other colonies, accomplished an almost bloodless revolution.

With uncommon pleasure we prepared to REGISTER the Declaration of Rights and of Independence, as issued by the delegates from the several provinces of this new Federal representative Republic, when our joy was much damped by the appearance of a decree for "regulating the liberty of the press," in which, we are sorry to observe, the finger of the priesthood; at all times, and in all countries (where established religions exist) the inveterate enemies of reason, justice and truth. We must, however make great allowances for this new people, among whom the rights of self-government cannot be considered as more than a theory not yet practically understood, as in the United States; whose inhabitants, always enjoying a representative system with a great portion of civil and religious freedom, and accustomed to think and reflect on all political matters, at the first glance could discern the natural and unalienable rights of man. The situation of our brethren of South America is materially different; and we have no doubt, they will cast off all the shreds of slavery, and put on the whole garment of freedom, pure and undefiled, in a short space of time.*

The papers alluded to follow—the two first were translated for the *Aurora*—the last for the *Wig.*

*The editor has had the honor frequently to converse with a distinguished gentleman of that country; a man of high consideration at Caracas, possessed of a strong mind and very correct ideas of the great fundamental principles on which a free government should be constituted. On enquiry, some time ago, as to the part the clergy had taken in the revolution, he observed—they behaved better than had been expected; but, added he, we gave into some of their measures for the moment, to secure lasting advantages to ourselves; well knowing that when the government was firmly fixed they could not shake it, though at the onset they might perplex us a great deal, if dissatisfied with our conduct, or words to this effect. The moment I read the decree for "regulating the liberty of the press," the remarks of this gentleman occurred to me, and I was led to hope it was intended by the legislature

A Declaration of Rights by the People of Venezuela.

The supreme congress of Venezuela, in its legislative session for the province of Caracas, taking into consideration that to the neglect and disregard of the rights of man, which have hitherto prevailed, must be ascribed all those evils which this people has endured for three centuries past—and actuated by the desire of re-establishing those sacred principles on a solid basis, has resolved, in obedience to the general will, to declare, and doth now solemnly declare in the presence of the universe, these rights inalienable; to the end, that every citizen may at all times compare the acts of the government with the purposes of the social institutions—that the magistrate may never lose sight of the rules by which his conduct must be regulated—and that the legislator may in no case mistake the objects of the trust committed to him.

SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE.

ARTICLE THE FIRST.

The sovereignty resides in the people, and the exercise of it in the citizens, by the medium of the right of suffrage and through the agency of their representatives legally constituted.

2. Sovereignty is by its essence and nature inprescriptible, unalienable and indivisible.

3. A portion only of the citizens, even with the right of suffrage, cannot exercise the sovereignty—every individual ought to participate by his vote in the formation of the body which is to represent the sovereign authority; because all have a right to express their will with full and entire liberty.—This principle alone can render the constitution of their government legitimate and just.

4. Any individual, corporate body, or city which attempts to usurp the sovereignty, incurs the crime of treason against the people.

5. The public functionaries shall hold their offices for a definite period of time, and the investiture with a public function shall not attach any other importance or influence than what they acquire in the opinion of their fellow-citizens, by the virtues they may exercise whilst occupied in the service of the republic.

6. Crimes committed by the representatives and agents of the republic shall not be passed over with impunity—because no individual has a right to become more inviolable than another.

7. The law shall be equal for all, to punish crimes, and to reward virtues, without distinction of birth, or hereditary pretensions.

of Caracas as a *temporising* arrangement to effect some great and *permanent* good, or, in the language of the hardy fishermen of the eastern states, I compared it to "*throwing out a mackerel to catch a cod.*" I trust, for the honor of Caracas, it will prove so.

RIGHTS OF MAN IN SOCIETY.

1. The purpose of society is the common happiness of the people, and government is instituted to secure it.

2. The felicity of the people consists in the enjoyment of liberty, security, property and equality of rights in the presence of the law.

3. The law is formed by the free and solemn expression of the general will, declared by agents whom the people elect to represent their will.

4. The right to declare their thoughts and opinions, through the medium of the press, is unrestrained and free, under responsibility to the law for any violation of the public tranquility, the religious opinions, property and honor, of the citizen.

5. The object of this law is to regulate the manner in which the citizens ought to act upon occasions when reason requires that they should conduct themselves not merely by their individual judgment and will, but by a common rule.

6. When a citizen submits his actions to the law which his judgment does not approve, he does not surrender his right nor his reason, but obeys the law because he should not be influenced by his own private judgment against the general will to which he ought conform. Thus the law does not exact the sacrifice of reason nor the liberty of those who do not approve it, because it never makes an attempt upon liberty unless when the latter violates social order or swerves from those principles which determine that all shall be governed by one common rule or law.

7. Every citizen cannot hold an equal power in the formation of the law, because all do not equally contribute to the preservation of the state, to the security and tranquility of society.

8. The citizens shall be ranged in two classes—the one with the right of suffrage, the other without it.

9. Those possessing the right of suffrage, are such as are established in the territory of Venezuela, of whatever nation they may be, and they alone constitute sovereignty.

10. Those not entitled to the right of suffrage are such as have no certain place of residence—those without property, which is the support of society.—This class, nevertheless, enjoy the benefits of the law, and its protection in as full a measure as the other, but without participating in the right of suffrage.

11. No individual can be accused, arrested or confined, unless in cases explicitly pointed out by law.

12. Every act exercised against a citizen without the formalities of the law, is arbitrary and tyrannical.

13. Any magistrate who decrees or causes an arbitrary act to be executed, shall be punished with the severity the law prescribes.

14. The law shall protect public and individual liberty against oppression and tyranny.

15. Every citizen is to be regarded as innocent, until he shall have been proved culpable. If it be comes necessary to secure his person, unnecessary rigor for the purpose shall be repressed by law.

16. No person shall be sentenced or punished, without a legal trial in virtue of a law promulgated previously to the offence. Any law which punishes crime committed previous to its existence, is tyrannical. A retroactive effect assumed by the law, is a crime.

17. The law shall not decree any punishment not absolutely necessary—and that shall be proportionate to the crime, and useful to society.

18. Security consists in the protection afforded by society to each of its members, for the preservation of his person, his rights, and his property.

19. Every individual possesses the right to acquire property and to dispose of it will, unless his will be contrary to a previous compact or to law.

20. No kind of labor, art, industry or commerce shall be prohibited to any citizen, save only such establishments as may be required for the subsistence of the state.

21. No one can be deprived of the least portion of his property without his consent, except when the public necessity requires it, and then under the condition of a just compensation. No contribution can be required, and established, unless for the general utility. Every citizen entitled to suffrage, has the right, through the medium of his representatives to advise and consult on the establishment of contributions, to watch over their application, and to require an account of the same from those he has elected as his representatives.

22. The liberty of claiming one's right in the presence of the depositaries of the public authority, in no case can be withheld, nor confined to any particular citizen.

23. There is individual oppression when one member of society is oppressed—there is also the oppression of a number, when the social body is oppressed. In these cases the laws are violated, and the citizens have a right to demand the observance of the laws.

24. The house of every citizen is an inviolable asylum. No one has a right to enter it violently, unless in cases of conflagration, deluge or application, proceeding from the same house: or for objects of criminal proceedings in the cases, and with the essentials determined by law, and under the responsibility of the constituted authorities who have issued the decree. Domiciliary visits, and civil executions, shall take place only in open day in virtue of the law, and with respect to the person and object expressly pointed out in the act authorising such visitation and execution.

25. Every foreigner of whatever nation he may be, shall be received and admitted into the state of Venezuela.

26. The persons and properties of foreigners shall enjoy the same security as the native citizens, provided always, that they acknowledge the sovereignty and independence, and respect the catholic religion, the only one in this country.

27. The foreigners who reside in the state of Caracas, becoming naturalized, and holding property shall enjoy all the rights of citizenship.

DUTIES OF MAN IN SOCIETY.

ARTICLE FIRST.

The rights of others in relation to each individual, have their limit in the moral principle which determines their duties, the fulfilment whereof is the necessary effect of the respect due to the rights of each of the individuals. Their basis is these maxims: *Render to others the good which you would they should render unto you.* Do not unto another that which you do not wish to be done unto you.

2. The duties of every individual, with respect to society, are: To live in absolute submission to the laws—to obey and respect the legal acts of the constituted authorities; to maintain liberty and equality. To contribute to the public expenses. To serve the country in all its exigencies—and, if it becomes necessary, to render to it the sacrifice of property and life; in the exercise of these virtues consists genuine patriotism.

3. Whoever does openly violence to the law—whoever endeavors to elude them—declares himself an enemy to society.

4. No one can be a good citizen unless he be a good parent, a good son, a good brother, a good friend, and a good husband.

5. No one can be a man of worth unless he be a candid, faithful and religious observer of the laws; the exercise of private and domestic virtues is the basis of public virtue.

DUTIES OF THE SOCIAL BODY.

ARTICLE FIRST.

The duty of society with respect to its individual members, is the social guarantee. This consists in the obligation on the whole to secure to every individual the enjoyment and preservation of his rights, which is the foundation of the national sovereignty.

2. The social guarantee cannot exist unless the law clearly determines the bounds of the answers vested in the functionaries—not when the responsibility of the public functionaries has not been expressly determined and defined.

3. Public succor is a sacred duty of society; it ought to provide for the subsistence of the unfortunate citizens, either by insuring employment to those who are capable of acquiring means of subsistence, or else by affording the means of support to such as cannot acquire it by labor.

4. Instruction is necessary for all: Society ought to promote with all the means in its power, the enlightenment of the public mind, and place instruction within the attainment of every individual.

This our solemn declaration is to be communicated to the supreme executive power, in order to be proclaimed for the information of all, by such means as it may judge most expedient.

Given at the palace of the government of Venezuela, on the first of July, 1811.

(Signed by the functionaries as usual.)

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

In the name of the Most High,

We the representatives of the federal provinces of Caracas, Cumana, Barinas, Margarita, Barcelona, Merida, and Truxillo, constituting the confederation of Venezuela, on the southern continent of America, in congress assembled; considering, that we have been in the full and entire possession of our natural rights since the 19th of April, 1810, which we reassumed in consequence of the transactions at Bayonne, the abdication of the Spanish throne, by the conquest of Spain, and the accession of a new dynasty, established without our consent. While we avail ourselves of the rights of men, which have been withheld from us by force for more than three centuries, and to which we are restored by the political revolutions in human affairs, we think it becoming to state to the world the reasons by which we are called to the free exercise of the sovereign authority.

We deem it unnecessary to insist upon the unquestionable right which every conquered country holds to restore itself to liberty and independence: we pass over in a general silence, the long series of afflictions, oppressions, and privations, which the fatal law of conquest has indiscriminately involved the discoverers, conquerors, and settlers of these countries; whose condition has been made wretched by the very means which should have promoted their felicity: throwing a veil over three centuries of Spanish dominion in America, we shall confine ourselves to the narration of recent and well-known facts, which prove how much we have been afflicted; and that we should not be involved in the commotions, disorders, and conquests, which have divided Spain.

The disorders of Europe had increased the evils under which we before suffered; by obstructing complaints and frustrating the means of redress; by authorising the governors placed over us by Spain, to insult and oppress us with impunity, leaving us without the protection or the support of the laws.

It is contrary to the order of nature, impracticable in relation to the government of Spain, and has been most afflicting to America, that territories so much more extensive, and a population incomparably more numerous, should be subjected and dependent on a peninsular corner of the European continent.

The cession and abdication made at Bayonne, the transaction at the Escorial and at Aranjuez; and the orders issued by the imperial lieutenant the marshal duke of Berg to America, authorised the exercise of those rights, which till that period the Americans had sacrificed to the preservation and integrity of the Spanish nation.

The people of Venezuela, were the first who generally acknowledged, and who preferred that integrity, never forsaking the interests of their European brethren while there remained the least prospect of salvation.

America had acquired a new existence: she was able and was bound to take charge of her own safety and prosperity; she was at liberty to acknowledge or to reject the authority of a king who was so little deserving of that power as to regard his personal safety more than that of the nation over which he had been placed.

All the Bourbons, who concurred in the futile stipulations of Bayonne, having withdrawn from the Spanish territory, contrary to the will of the people, abrogated, dishonored, and stamped upon all the sacred obligations which they had contracted with the Spaniards of both worlds, who with their blood and treasures had placed them on the throne, in opposition to the efforts of the house of Austria: such conduct has rendered them unfit to reign over a free people, whom they disposed of like a gang of slaves.

The intrusive governments which have arrogated to themselves the authority which belongs only to the national representation, treacherously availed themselves of the known good faith, the distance, and effects, which ignorance and oppression had produced among the Americans, to direct their passions against the new dynasty which had been imposed upon Spain, and in opposition to their own principles, kept up the illusion amongst us in favor of Ferdinand, but only in order to baffle our national hopes and to make us with greater impunity their prey; they held forth to us promises of liberty, equality, and fraternity in pompous discourses, the more effectually to conceal the snare which they were insidiously laying for us by an inefficient and degrading shew of representation.

As soon as the various forms of the Spanish government were overthrown, and others had been successively substituted, and imperious necessity had taught Venezuela to look to her own safety, in order to support the king, and afford an asylum to their European brethren against the calamities by which they were menaced, all their former services were disregarded; new measures were adopted against us, and the very steps taken for the preservation of the Spanish government were branded with the titles of insurrection, perfidy, and ingratitude, but only because the door was closed against a monopoly of power which they had expected to perpetuate in the name of a king whose dominion was imaginary.

Notwithstanding our moderation, our generosity, and the purity of our intentions, and in opposition to the wishes of our brethren in Europe, we were declared to be world in a state of blockade; hostilities were commenced against us; agents sent among us, to excite revolt and arm us against each other; whilst our national character was traduced and foreign nations excited to make war upon us.

Deaf to our remonstrances, without submitting our reasons to the impartial judgment of mankind and deprived of every other arbitrament but that of our enemies, we were prohibited from all intercourse with our brethren; and adding contempt to calumny, they undertook to appoint delegates for us, and without our consent, who were to assist at their cortes, the more effectually to dispose of our persons and property, and render us subject to the power of our enemies.

In order to defeat the wholesome measures of our national representation, when obliged to recognize it, they undertook to reduce the ratio of our population, submitting the form of election to service committees acting at the disposal of arbitrary rulers: thus insulting our inexperience and good faith, and utterly regardless of our political importance or our welfare.

The Spanish government, ever deaf to the demands of justice, undertook to frustrate all our legitimate rights, by condemning as criminals and devoting to the infamy of the gibbet, or to confiscation and banishment, those Americans who at different periods had employed their talents and services for the happiness of their country.

Such were the causes which at length have impelled us look to our own security, and to avert those disorders and horrible calamities which we could perceive were otherwise inevitable, and from which we shall ever keep aloof; by their fell policy they have rendered our brethren insensible to our misfortunes and have armed them against us; they have effaced from their hearts the tender impression of love and consanguinity, and converted into enemies many members of our great family.

When, faithful to our promises, we were sacrificing our peace and dignity to support the cause of Ferdinand of Bourbon, we saw that to the bonds of power by which he united his fate to that of the emperor of the French, he added the sacrifice of kindred and friends, and that on this account the existing Spanish rulers themselves have already resolved to acknowledge him only conditionally. In this painful state of perplexity, three years have elapsed in political irresolution, so dangerous, so fraught with evil, that this alone would have authorised the determination which the faith we had pledged and other fraternal attachments had caused us to defer, till imperious necessity compels us to proceed further than we had first contemplated; but pressed by the hostile and unnatural conduct of the Spanish rulers, we are at length absolved from the conditional oath which we had taken, and now take upon us the august sovereignty which we are called here to exercise.

But as our glory consists in establishing principles consistent with human happiness, and not erecting a partial felicity on the misfortunes of our fellow mortals, we hereby proclaim and declare, that we shall regard as friends and companions in our destiny, and participators of our happiness, all those, who, united by the relations of blood, language and religion, have suffered oppression under the ancient establishments and who shall assert their independence thereof, and of any foreign power

whatsoever, engaging that all who shall co-operate with us shall partake in life, fortune, and opinion, declaring and recognizing not only these, but those of every nation, in war, enemies; in peace, friends, brethren and fellow-citizens.

In consideration, therefore, of these solid, public and incontestable motives, which force upon us the necessity of re-assuming our natural rights, thus restored to us by the revolution of human affairs, and in virtue of the imprescriptible rights of every people, to dissolve every agreement, convention or social compact, which doth not establish the purposes for which alone all governments are instituted, we are convinced that we cannot and ought not any longer to endure the chains to which we were connected with the government of Spain, and we do declare like every other independent people, that we are free and determined to hold no dependence on any potentate, power, or government, than we ourselves establish; and that we now take among the sovereign nations of the earth the rank which the Supreme Being and nature have assigned to us, and to which we have been called by the succession of human events and by a regard for our own happiness.

Although we foresee the difficulties which may attend our new situation, and the obligations which we contract by the rank which we are about to occupy in the political order of the world; and above all, the powerful influence of ancient forms and habits by which (to our regret) we have hitherto affected—yet we also know, that a shameful submission to them, when it is in our power to shake them off, would prove more ignominious to ourselves, and more fatal to posterity, than our long and painful servitude. It therefore becomes our indispensable duty to provide for our security, liberty, and happiness, by an entire and essential subversion and reform of our ancient establishments.

Wherefore, believing, for all these reasons, that we have complied with the respect which we owe to the opinions of mankind, and to the dignity of other nations, with whom we are about to rank, and of whose friendly intercourse we assure ourselves.

We, the representatives of the confederated provinces of Venezuela invoking the Most High, to witness the justice of our cause, and the rectitude of our intentions, imploring his divine assistance to ratify, at the epoch our political birth, the dignity to which His Providence has restored us, the ardent desire to live and die free, and in the belief, and the defence, of the holy Catholic and apostolic religion of Jesus Christ, as the first of our duties.

We, therefore, in the name, by the will and under the authority which we hold for the virtuous inhabitants of Venezuela, do solemnly declare to the world, that these united provinces are and ought to be, from this day forth, in fact, and of right, *free, sovereign and independent States*—that they are absolved from all allegiance to the crown of Spain, and of those who now call, or may hereafter call, themselves its representatives or agents; and that as free, sovereign and independent states, we hold full power to adopt whatever form of government may be deemed suitable to the general will of its inhabitants; to declare war, make peace, form alliances, make commercial alliances, establish commercial treaties, define boundaries and regulate navigation; and to propose and execute all other acts, usually made and executed by free and independent nations; and for the due fulfilment, validity and stability of

chis, our solemn declaration, we mutually and reciprocally pledge and bind the provinces, to each other, our lives, fortunes, and the honor of the nation.

Done at the Federal Palace of the Caracas, signed with our hands, and sealed with the great seal of the provincial confederation, and countersigned by the secretary to the Congress assembled, on the 5th day of July, in the year 1811, and in the first of our independence:

J. Ant. Rodriguez Dominquez,
Rep. and president of Obispos, in province of Barinas,
Luis Ignacio Alendo, representative, vice-president of Nutrias, in province of Barinas.

Signed by the representatives assembled, of the provinces of Caracas, Cumana, Barcelona, Barinas, Margarita, Merida, Truxillo, and Villa of Aragua and province of Barcelona.

A true copy, (L. S.)

FRANCISCO IZNARDI, Secretary.
DEGREE OF THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE.
Federal Palace of Caracas, 8th July, 1811.

By the executive power of the confederation of Venezuela, it is ordained, that the above declaration of independence be published, carried into effect, and be of full authority throughout the states and territories of this confederation.

Cristoval de Mendoza,

President pro tem.

Juan de Escalona,

Baltazar Pedraza,

Miguel Jose Sanz,

Secretary of State.

Carlos Mackale,

Grand Chancellor.

Jose Toma Santana,

Sec'y of foreign affairs.

LEGISLATURE OF CARACAS.

REGULATIONS OF THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

The legislature of Caracas convinced, that the press is the medium best adapted to the communication of universal light, and that the facility with which a people can give publicity to their thoughts is the only check upon the ambition of their rulers, have determined the press, under the following restrictions, to be free.

1. All bodies corporate and individual persons of whatever state or condition, are at liberty without license, revision or approbation to write print and publish their ideas, as well on political as on other subjects.

2. All licenses therefore previous to political publications are abolished, and the laws done away which required a license, particularly the first law of the twenty-fourth book of the first summary of the laws of the Indies, which ordained that no paper whatever, treating of these dominions should be published without a special license obtained from the council of the Indies.

3. Are excepted from this regulation, all treatises on religious subjects, relating to their dogmas or fundamental principles, as from the moment of their publication they are subjected to the censure of the ecclesiastics in ordinary, according to the council of Trent.

4. No books, consequently, on religion, can be published without previous license of the priest, who shall not however pass his censure without a previous audience of the author, conforming himself to the spirit of the constitution provided by his holiness father Benedict the 14th, and to the dictates of justice.

5. If the ecclesiastic in ordinary, shall insist on his refusal, the author may have recourse, with a copy of the work, to the government who shall examine it, and if found worthy of publication, shall notify its approbation to the ordinary, who gain revising it, shall put a stop to all further resort.

6. When the authors of such shall not be present, or at two great a distance to attend the summons, a person of public character and of known science shall be appointed as the defendant, according to the law 38 of the 7th book.

7. Authors and printers shall be individually responsible for the abuse of the press.

8. All writings are prohibited subversive of the government established at Venezuela, constituting its liberty and independence on any power or dominion beyond its territory, and the authors and printers shall be punished according to the laws and these regulations.

9. Defamatory libels, calumniating and licentious writings, or these infringing public decency and good morals, shall be amenable to the established laws, and those which are pointed out.

10. Never shall the character of moral qualities of individuals be attacked: political opinions are alone a subject of criticism.

11. Authors (under this appellation is included the editor, or the person offering the manuscript,) shall not be obliged to affix their names to the publications, although not exempted on that account from their responsibility: for this effect the printer must substantiate the name of the author, as in failure he will be himself liable to the punishment of the unknown.

12. Anonymous publications, or self-assumed signatures shall be permitted; but the printer must identify the author, whose name he shall not be compelled to disclose, until the work be condemned by a legal authority; he is otherwise responsible.

13. Printers are obliged to sign their names and appellations, with the place and year of the impression, in every print, of whatever size or shape, excepting only on invitation cards, keeping in mind, that the falseness or omission of these requisites, shall subject them to the punishment suitable to the intention or malice intended.

14. All bodies, colleagues and committees are interdicted the use of presses without the express permission of government, under pain of confiscation, &c.

15. Printers, who are ignorant of the authors or editors of works they shall print, shall not proceed with the impression till their names are identified with the names of two witnesses, who shall be obliged to sign the manuscript in company; otherwise, to be responsible as if the authors.

16. Authors, or editors, abusing the liberty of the press, who shall contravene the regulations of this ordinance, shall not only suffer the pain announced by the law, but shall also have their names and the punishment they have received published in the government gazette.

17. Authors on subjects of religion, without a previous license, shall be punished according to the laws already published, and over and above incur a fine of 100 dollars for the first offence, 200 dollars with the forfeiture of their presses for the second, and for the third, banishment from the province.

18. Authors of political works, who abusing the liberty of the press, shall disseminate maxims contrary to the government, shall be punished as the statutes direct for such offence, and be further mulcted to the fine of 200 dollars for the first offence, 400 dollars for the second, and for the third according to the intention and malice of the author.

19. Authors, editors, or printers of writings against the government established at Venezuela, as in article viii. shall be punished with death.

20. Authors, &c. of libellous or defamatory writings against bodies of men or individuals, shall incur the same punishment as the crimes deserve with which they have accused them.

21. But, if imputation although certain be detrimental, then the author, &c. according to the laws already made, with a view to the enormity of the circumstances of the offence.

22. Authors, &c. of licentious writings, or of those contrary to christian morality and public decency, shall be punished for the first offence by deprivation of the right of suffrage in public elections; for the second offence 200 dollars; and for the third, banishment from the capital for two years.

23. Printers, who shall omit to sign their names, &c. as in article 13, shall be punished, even allowing the works themselves to be harmless, 100 dollars for the first offence, 200 for the second, and for the third 300 and banishment from the province.

24. The supreme executive power and the high court of justice, shall have jurisdiction over all offences abusive of the liberty of the press, regulating themselves by the laws already in force and those of this regulation.

FRANCISCO X. YANES, *President.*

JOSE PAUL, *Vice-Secretary.*

Caracas, Tuesday, 6th August, 1811.

British Statistics.

GENERAL RESULTS—COLLECTED FROM MANY AUTHORITIES.

It is our intention to insert a series of tables minutely detailing the facts connected with these aggregates, as well as to notice many things at present omitted.

POPULATION.

In Great Britain, including the army, navy, convicts and seamen in registered vessels, by the census of 1801, there were, *persons* 10,979,089
In Scotland 1,654,000
In Wales 541,546
There were in Great Britain, under 15 years of age, *persons* 3,659,796
Males between 15 and 60 years of age 2,744,847
Males above 60 years of age 819,357
Volunteers in Great Britain and Ireland—(1805) 700,000
Persons employed in agriculture (England, 1805) 1,524,227
in trade and manufactures do. 1,789,539
In the army and navy (1801) *men* 469,188
Persons employed in agriculture in Wales (1805) 189,062
Ditto in trade and manufactures 63,822
Paupers—England and Wales: }
—permanent 651,349 }
—occasional relief, 305,899 } 1,040,716
—in the work houses 85,468 }
Mendicants 50,000
Vagrants, gypsies, &c. 20,000
Idle and immoral 10,000
Prostitutes 100,000
Vagabonds and criminals 100,000
In the friendly societies of Great Britain in 1803, there were 674,220

*The number employed in 1811 is probably about 609,000.—See folio 31.

The population of Ireland—(1801)—was—*persons*

5,496,944

Of 63 marriages only three are found without offspring

Married couples are, to the whole population, as 2 to 11

Births are, to the population, as 1 to 28

Menial servants, ditto, as 1 to 11, nearly

Inhabited houses in Ireland are 1,575,923

Uninhabited do. do. 56,300

Inhabited houses in Ireland 687,618

Uninhabited ditto 24,130

There are 122 cities and towns in Great Britain with upwards of 5,000 inhabitants each.

EXTENT, SURFACE, &c.

The sea coast of Great Britain is in miles about 3,800

England and Wales contain, square miles 49,450

Scotland ditto 27,749

Ireland ditto 27,457

In England there are, acres 34,271,000

—, acres of uncultivated land 12,151,471

In Scotland there are, acres 19,505,540

In Wales ditto 5,370,000

In the whole Island ditto 50,409,443

In Ireland there are (Irish acres, 7 yards to the rood) 12,001,200

There are 12 acres to every person in Scotland—nearly 10 acres to every person in Wales, hardly 4 acres to every one in England, and about the same space, (in English acres) for each person in Ireland.

MONEY, STOCKS, &c.

Specie circulating unknown; but difficult to be had, and bearing a high premium,

Whole nominal public debt, 1811 £911,893,082 \$3604,805,284

Sinking fund 196,546,775 872,678,781

Nominal public debt of Ireland (about) 75,000,000 333,000,000

Bank of England notes in circulation, Jan 12, 1810—

Of £5 and upwards £14,668,640

Bank post bills 884,120

Under £5 5,854,170 \$93,936,969

Bank of Ireland notes (Oct. 1, 1803)

Of £5 and upwards 1,769,650 9 112

Under 5s 1,011,891 7 4 } \$12,351,364

Notes of private bankers in England estimated in Oct. 1810 £84,000,000 472,860,000

Notes of private bankers in Ireland (Oct. 1810) 12,000,000 53,280,000

The whole public circulating paper medium in Great Britain and Ireland, excluding the notes of private bankers in Scotland, of whose business we have no estimate, therefore amounts to the inconceivable sum of \$4,570,333,417

The rents of lands in Great Britain are £27,000,000 119,880,000

The whole annual income of the people (1805) including revenues, resources and earnings of individuals, of every description 243,000,000 1078,920,000

Valuation of all the real and personal property in Great Britain 3,000,000,000 \$13,320,000,000

Of "Bank Dollars," as they are called, there were stamped and issued in

1797	2,325,099
Ditto 1804	1,419,484
Ditto 1809-10	1,073,051

By Charles II. gold and silver was coined to the value of

By James II.	£27,524,105
Anne	2,737,637
George I.	2,691,625
George II.	8,725,921

gold 11,662,216	} 11,966,576
silver 301,360	

George III. before Dec. 31,

1780	gold	30,457,456
	silver	7,480

From 1780 to 1802, gold	33,310,832	} 86,277,500
silver	56,473	

1802 to Mar. 25, 1810	gold 22,445,258
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Whole coinage since the restoration, A. D. 1660—equal to	\$532,459,730
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REVENUE, TAXES, &c.

The nett revenue, payable into the exchequer, for the year 1810, was	£70,235,792	\$311,344,695
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The loans for the same year produced in addition	\$59,922,777
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Poor rates in England 1810	£6,500,000	\$28,860,000
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Amount of tithes in do. £5,000,000	\$22,220,000
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The whole receipt of the clergy in England may be estimated at	44,400,000
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There are two archbishops and 24 bishops in England, whose regular annual receipt is at least	£120,000	532,800
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In England and Wales there are nearly 6000 *livings*, as they are called, under £50 *per ann.*—of which 1071 do not exceed £10, and 1467, £20.

The proportion of the land tax of Scotland, compared with that of England, is as 1 to 14—the landed property is estimated as 1 to 16—and the wealth as 1 to 20.

The nett revenue for Ireland, payable into the exchequer, for the year ending Jan. 5, 1809—was	£6,174,561	\$27,415,050
--	------------	--------------

The loans for the same year produced an addition of	24,019,292
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EXPENDITURE.

Gross amount of expenditure for Great Britain, including payments for interest of the national debt, &c. 1810	£83,099,186	\$368,959,385
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Some of the chief items which were

For the support of the Navy	24,466,998	53,133,461
Army	27,019,729	78,131,594
Ordnance	4,732,276	21,001,347
The civil list	958,000	4,253,520

The princes and princesses	978,281	1,235,567
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On account of interest of the national debt,

charge of management, reduction, &c.	32,000,000	142,080,000
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The public expenditure of Ireland for the year ending Jan. 5, 1809, was	9,536,205	42,341,149
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Some of the chief items of which were—

For interest, charge of management and reduction of the public debt	3,359,077	14,914,301
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Army	3,410,694	13,143,481
Ordnance	519,184	2,305,776

Miscellaneous services	512,197	2,274,154
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COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.

Shipping belonging to Great Britain and her colonies, Ireland not included, (1805)	tons	2,226,000
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Ships built in Great Britain, 1810, registered tons,	122,683
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Whole registered tons in the British king's dominions, 1810,	2,549,683
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Were navigated by British Manufactures exported, 1809, (real value*)	£44,702,637	\$198,513,008
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Total exports, same year, ditto,	68,972,743	306,239,089
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Imports, same year, do.	46,138,179	204,809,103
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Amount of imports and exports do.	115,180,912	511,403,649
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Ireland—real value of exports, Irish growth, produce or manufacture, 1809,	12,577,517	56,954,175
--	------------	------------

Ditto—imports (about) British manufactures for home consumption	13,500,000	60,940,000
---	------------	------------

Whole value of British manufactures on an average for 5 years,	92,607,364	408,982,816
--	------------	-------------

Real value of woollen goods exported, 1809	137,301,605	609,659,086
--	-------------	-------------

—of imports from the West Indies	13,980,263	61,961,367
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	17,000,000	75,480,000
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* There is an *official* value and a *real* value. As for instance, the *official* value of goods imported in 1809 is stated at only £27,509,400, though the *real* value is placed at 46,138,479, as above stated, on the authority of a late *ministerial* writer. So as to the whole exports for the same year—the *official* value was but £38,327,495, and the *real* value is estimated at £68,972,437. By these distinctions, politicians on both sides of the question, sometimes, even when telling the *truth*, lead us into gross errors, by giving the *official* value for one part of their statement and the *real* for the other, or *vice versa*, as suits their purpose. From the nature and design of the work from which this part of our table is quoted, we have full reason to believe the *real* value (as it is called) is placed as *high* as it would bear; but have no document whereby to test its correctness.

† This is presumed, for sundry good reasons, to include all the productions of the *mechanic* arts necessary to the ordinary wants of the people, as well as what is generally understood by the word *manufactures*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Members of the house of Commons—
For England, 489—Scotland, 45—
Wales, 24—Ireland, 100—total
The number of the House of Lords
is indefinite; the king can make as
many as he pleases.

In 1793 it was estimated that twenty-
four millions of bushels of grain, va-
lued at three millions £, were made
into drinks in G. Britain.—The
consumption of grain for this purpose
has greatly declined since that period,
sugar being substituted for distillation.
There were imported into England for
the three years, 1802, 1803, 1804,
lbs of wool

Of which there came directly from
Spain, lbs.

Annual average from 1804 to 1808

The value of the wool imported in
these years was

658

Woolen cloth was never dyed and dress-
ed in England until the year 1607.

The annual consumption of silk in the
various manufactures, which is chief-
ly imported from Italy and India, has
been estimated at 11,360 bales—of
140lbs. each—lbs.

1,604,460

Though the stock has latterly been short—
the above estimate is for the year 1807.

The annual consumption of cotton is
about lbs. per ann.

65,000,000

Though a great deal of labor has been bestow-
ed on this table, and perhaps, 200 references to
various publications and statements made to ren-
der it correct, it doubtless has many errors; yet we
believe it may serve to give a general idea of the
things therein contained as accurately as any other
such table usually does. In the details, it is proba-
ble we may detect some of its imperfections.

* * We are prepared to publish a similar table rela-
tive to France—and designed it for the present num-
ber, but have been compelled to defer it for our next.

General View.

Of the Confederation of the Rhine, exhibiting the extent, population and revenue of each
of the states of which it is composed, and also its contingent of troops.

STATES OF THE CONFEDERATION.					Geographi- cal square miles.	Popula- tion.	Revenue in dollars.	Contingent of troops to be furnished to France.
Dominion of the Prince Primate		43	170,000	605,336				968
Kingdom of Bavaria		1,636	3,231,580	8,072,727				30,000
Do. Wartemberg		330	1,181,000	3,229,690				12,000
Do. Saxony		723	2,085,476	5,640,907				20,000
Duchy of Warsaw		1,851	2,277,000	3,229,690				30,000
Kingdom of Westphalia		717	2,011,300	5,640,907				25,000
Grand Duchy of Baden		275	922,619	2,623,635				8,000
Do. Berg		310	932,000	2,220,000				5,000
Do. Hesse		206	560,000	1,291,635				4,000
Do. Wurtzburg		96	280,000	968,628				2,000
Dutchy of Nassau Using		65	166,000					
Principality of Nassau Weilburg		40	105,000	685,069				1,680
Do. Hohenzollern Heching		6	14,000	24,212				97
Do. Hohenzollern Sigmaring		10	39,000	76,692				193
Do. Salm-Salm		20	37,000	73,868				323
Do. Salm-Kyrburg		10	18,000	32,292				
Do. Isenberg		12	42,000	100,902				291
Dutchy of Arenberg		50	60,000	121,062				379
Principality of Lichenstein		21-2	6,000	16,142				40
Do. Leyen		21-2	5,000	13,724				24
Dutchy of Saxe-Gotha		54	180,000	524,739				1,100
Do. Saxe-Weimar		36	110,000	463,635				800
Do. Saxe-Meinungen		18	40,000	141,271				300
Do. Saxe-Hildburghausen		11	33,000	160,543				260
Do. Saxe-Coburg		19	60,000	161,456				466
Principality of Anhalt-Bernburg		16	35,200	141,271				240
Do. Anhalt-Koethen		15	30,000	121,096				210
Do. Anhalt-Dessau		17	52,000	177,600				350
Do. Lippe-Detmold		25	70,500	100,902				500
Do. Lippe-Schaumburg		10	20,500	32,292				150
Dutchy of Mecklenburgh-Schwerin		226	328,636	726,538				1,900
Do. Mecklenburgh-Sterlitz		48	70,000	213,928				400
Principality of Reuss-Ebersdorf		6	18,000	32,292				100
Do. Reuss-Gratz		7	25,000	48,435				117
Do. Reuss-Lobenstein		61-2	18,000	44,400				118
Do. Reuss-Schleitz		6	18,000	40,364				125
Do. Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt		22	56,000	145,307				325
Do. Schwartzburg-Sonderhausen		23	58,000	141,271				325
Do. Waldeck		22	48,000	141,271				400
Do. Holstein-Oldenberg		97	160,000	347,128				800
TOTAL			7,089 1-2	15,577,344		38,413,822		148,830

History

Of the Invasion of Spain by Bonaparte.

Abridged from the most authentic sources.

CHAPTER II.

First acts of Ferdinand VII.—Murat enters Madrid—Bonaparte denys the whole of the Royal family to Bayonne.—Transitions there, till their compulsory resignation of the crown.

The first act of Ferdinand VII. was to re-appoint the five secretaries of state, whose offices terminated with the former reign. Cevallos was thus confirmed in the same situation under the son which he had held under the father. The appointment, however, he thought proper to resign; the reasons which he alleged for so doing have not been made public; perhaps he wished to withdraw as much as possible from increasing difficulties and dangers, against which there appeared no remedy; perhaps some degree of unpopularity attached to him because of his connection with Godoy. The language in which Ferdinand, by a public decree, refused to receive his resignation, implies this. It had been proved to him, he said, (March 21) that though Cevallos had married a cousin of the Prince de la Paz, he had never participated in the projects of which that man was accused, into which judicial enquiries had been instituted. This manifested in him a noble and loyal heart, and he was therefore a servant of whom the king would not deprive himself. The whole of Godoy's property was pronounced to be forfeited, and the king announced his intention of speedily coming to the metropolis to be proclaimed, expressing, however, his wishes that the inhabitants would previously give him proofs of their tranquillity, since he had communicated to them this most efficient order against the late favorite. By the same proclamation, the Duke del Infantado, a nobleman of the highest character, was appointed to the command of the Royal Spanish Guards, and to the Presidency of Castile. All those persons who had been confined in consequence of the affair which happened in the Escorial—thus the pretended conspiracy was spoken of,—were recalled near his royal person. These various measures, it was said, were made public that they might come to the knowledge of all, and that the loyal inhabitants of Madrid might know how great an interest the king took in their happiness.

A proclamation of the following day informed the people, that the king had notified to the French emperor the happy event of his accession, assuring him at the same time, that animated by the same sentiments as his august father, and far from changing in the slightest degree, his political system with regard to France, he would endeavor, by all possible means, to draw closer the bands of friendship and strict alliance which so fortunately subsisted between Spain and the French empire. This communication, it was said, was made, in order that the council might act conformably to the king's sentiments in taking measures to restore tranquillity in Madrid, as well as for receiving the French troops who were about to enter that city, and for administering to them every requisite assistance.—They were to endeavor also to convince the people that these troops came as friends, for purposes advantageous to the king and to the nation. It is manifest that the people were too wise to believe this. Their eyes were open to the danger, but owing to the imbecility of their rulers, and the

situation in which Ferdinand found himself on his assumption of the throne, they were delivered over, bound, as it were, hand and foot, to their treacherous enemies.

The ministers of the foreign courts all congratulated the new king upon his accession, except the French ambassador, who declined it, because he had not been furnished with the necessary instructions. Murat was at this time advancing towards Madrid with his army: nay, supposing, says Cevallos, that the royal family were already on the coast and on the point of embarking, and that the people would receive him with open arms as their deliverer,—he conceived that the Spaniards were in the highest degree dissatisfied with their government, and never reflected that they were only dissatisfied with its abuses. The occurrences at Aranjuez were altogether unexpected, and he immediately hastened with his whole army towards the capital to profit by the occasion, and take such steps as might, by any means, make him master of Spain. The approach of such an army, the silence of the French ambassador, the mysteriousness of Bonaparte and his journey to Bayonne, perplexed and alarmed Ferdinand. He had immediately communicated his accession to the emperor in the most friendly and affectionate terms—fear could suggest no other. Lest this should be deemed insufficient, he appointed a deputation of three *grandes* to proceed to Bayonne, and compliment him in his name; and another *grandee* was sent, in like manner, to compliment Murat, who had already reached the vicinity of Madrid. This worthy agent of such a master was fully in the Emperor's confidence; he assured Ferdinand that Bonaparte might be every moment expected; and he spread this rumor on all sides. Orders were therefore given for preparing apartments in the palace suitable for such a guest; and the king, whose fears made him restless, wrote again to Bonaparte, saying how agreeable it would be to him to become personally acquainted with him, and to assure him, with his own lips, of his ardent wishes to strengthen more and more the alliance which subsisted between them.

March 23. Murat, evidently for the purpose of displaying his forces to intimidate the Spaniards, reviewed his whole army before the walls; then made his entrance into Madrid, preceded by the imperial horse guards, and by his staff, and followed by all the cavalry, and by the first division of foot, under general Mourier; two other divisions were encamped without the city, and a detachment proceeded to take possession of Toledo. Ferdinand made his public entrance on horseback, the following day, (March 24) with no other parade than that which under happier circumstances, would have been the most grateful of all spectacles—a concourse of all the people of the capital and its vicinity, rejoicing in his presence, and testifying, by their acclamations, that they expected from him the regeneration of the country.

Murat spoke mysteriously upon the change of government which had been effected, declaring that until the emperor had acknowledged Ferdinand VII. it was impossible for him to take any step which might appear like an acknowledgment; he therefore must be under the necessity of treating with the royal father. As a further indication of the course which would be pursued, he affected to take an interested in behalf of Godoy. A sort of military government was immediately established in the metropolis; the French general Grouchy, being made governor of the city, and patrols instituted

to preserve the police, under the joint superintendence of a French officer and a Spaniard.

No people in time of popular tumult ever conducted themselves with such respect to the magistrates and the law as the people of Madrid had done during this revolution. They do not seem to have injured the person of any individual, even Godoy himself escaped unhurt.

In the provinces, the news of the abdication was received with the utmost joy: Charles' imbecility was well known; his queen was unpopular for her known profligacy; and nothing could exceed the hatred in which the favorite was held. *Te Deum* was performed in several places as a thanksgiving for his fall. At Salamanca, the monks and students are said to have testified their exultation by dancing in the market place. The use which Ferdinand made of Godoy's treasures increased the general satisfaction; one of his earliest measures was, from this money, to pay up the arrears due to the officers and widows on the pension list.

A declaration concerning the affair of the Escorial was made public (March 30) for the purpose of proving that neither his former preceptor, D. Juan de Escoiquiz, nor the Duke del Infantado, nor any other of his servants, who were implicated in the accusation of conspiracy, had been guilty of misconduct. A circumstance, however, appears in the account, which affords some grounds for suspecting that such an abdication as had been effected now, was intended in October. The prince, it there appeared, had declared upon his examination, that he had, in his own hand writing, commissioned the duke del Infantado to assume the command of the troops in New Castile in case of his father's demise. The alleged reason was his fear lest Godoy should continue at such a time to make an improper use of his influence and power. A most flimsy and ridiculous apology for so gross an usurpation! Besides, there was no immediate apprehension of the demise of the king; and, in case of such an event, Godoy, who held his power only upon favoritism, would instantly have become the wretch that this revolution made him. It could never have been apprehended that he would dream of changing the succession.

In the deed of abdication, Charles called it his own free and voluntary act; and as such Cevallos represents it. Nothing is more probable than that the examples of Charles V. and Philip V. should have occurred to him, and that the thought of imitating them should have passed across his mind when difficulties pressed upon him, and he was sick of the cares of government; cares which he had never felt till an apprehension for his own personal security roused them. It is probable, also, that the prince's party might not have formed the plan of sending him into retirement, unless they had known that he himself had entertained, however transiently, a wish for retiring. To tell, even among themselves, of deposing the king, would have a startling sound; but it was easy to persuade both themselves and Ferdinand, that the object of their design was to carry that wish and wise intention of his father into effect for him, which he wanted resolution to effect for himself.

These circumstances tallied too well with the designs of Bonaparte to be overlooked by Murat. On the very day that he entered Madrid, General Mouton was sent by him to draw from Charles a protest against his deposition. There was no difficulty in obtaining it from this weak monarch; though, however compulsory the act of abdication might have been, it was now as much his interest as that

of his family and of Spain, that he should acquiesce in it. Actuated by his own resentment, and perhaps still more by that of the queen, who trembled for the life of her paramour, and, like an adulterous mother, hated her son, he committed his last consummating folly by appealing for protection to that very person whose open and undisguised aggression had not a week before driven him to the resolution of abandoning the throne, and seeking refuge in America. Thanking the Grand Duke of Berg for his commiseration, he said to his agent, De Moutheon, that his affliction was the greater because his own son was the author of it. The revolution had been effected by forgery and corruption; the prince, and Caballero, minister of justice, having been the principal actors in it, he was compelled to abdicate, to save the lives of himself and the queen; knowing that if he had refused, they would have both been murdered. This conduct of the prince of Asturias was more shocking, the king said, inasmuch as, having perceived his desire to reign, and being himself near three score years of age, he had agreed to surrender the crown to him on his marriage with a French princess, an event which he, the king, ardently desired. This part of the conference seems to prove that he had not only thought of abdicating, but had even promised to abdicate, and fixed the time. It is, however, not less clear, that the act when actually performed, was compulsory.

The prince, he added, had chosen Badajoz for the place of their retreat, though the part of the kingdom was injurious to his health. This he had represented, and entreated him that he might be permitted to choose another place; his wish being that he might obtain permission of the emperor to purchase an estate in France, where he might end his days, and this had been refused. The queen said she had begged her son at least to postpone their journey. Her entreaties were in vain: to E. d. j. s. they were ordered, and their journey was to begin on the following Monday. All this is exceedingly suspicious.—There can have been no reason why Ferdinand should not permit his father to choose his place of residence, and it is highly improbable that Charles should have thought of retiring into France.

Having made these complaints, Charles delivered into De Moutheon's hands, a letter to the emperor, and a formal protest, declaring that the decree wherein he renounced the crown in favor of his son, was a deed to which he was compelled, in order to prevent a greater calamity, and spare the blood of his beloved subjects. It was therefore to be considered as of no authority. The letter was of a more abject character. "Sir, my brother," said he, "you will not without sympathy, see a king who has been compelled to resign his throne, throw himself into the arms of a great monarch, his ally, placing every thing in the protection of him who, alone can fix his happiness, and that of his family, and his faithful and beloved people." &c. Having consigned this letter to De Moutheon, which if not dictated, was evidently suggested by him, the king said that his situation was most deplorable; they had seized the prince of peace, and would put him to death, though for no other crime than that of having been at all times attached to his sovereign. There were no efforts which he would not have attempted to save the life of his unhappy friend, but the whole world was deaf to his entreaties, and bent on vengeance; and he felt assured that Godoy's death would be his own, for he should not survive him.

These proceedings were concealed from Ferdinand. Murat's intentions were to frighten him

into the toils; an alarm that should have made him start, would have ruined the plot. The interest which this grand duke affected for Godoy, his refusal to acknowledge the new government, and the respect which he paid to Charles, all tended to this end. The rumor of Bonaparte's coming was carefully spread abroad; fresh couriers were said to have arrived:—the emperor had left Paris, and was speedily to be expected in Madrid. The soldiers were told that he would lose no time in putting himself at the head of his armies in Spain; they were ordered to put themselves in a state to appear before him; and in this proclamation (April 2) which appeared in a Madrid Gazette extraordinary, the ominous notice was given, that they would immediately be supplied with cartridge to fire with. It was hinted that it would be a delicate compliment if don Carlos, Ferdinand's next brother, would set off to meet him on the way. His highness, Murat said, could not fail to meet him before he had proceeded two days upon the road.—This was readily agreed to, and the Infante, accompanied by the Duke del Infantado, departed upon this fatal journey. Having secured these victims, Murat endeavored to entice Ferdinand himself into the snare: what had at first been hinted at, and advised as a mark of attentive consideration, was now pressed upon him as a measure which would be attended with the happiest consequences to himself and the whole kingdom.—The young king hesitated at this; it was more than courtesy required; more than an ally was entitled to expect, and perhaps he felt that it was more than a king of Spain ought to perform. Cevallos constantly advised him not to leave his capital until he had received certain intelligence that Bonaparte had actually passed the Pyrenees, and was approaching Madrid; and even then he urged him to proceed so short a way, that it should not be necessary for him to sleep out of his capital more than a single night. This advice prevailed for a time against the repeated solicitations of Murat and the ambassador Beauharnois. It became necessary, therefore, to introduce a new actor in this detestable plot.

During the interval which elapsed before this agent could appear, Murat informed Cevallos, that the emperor would be gratified if the sword of Francis I. were presented to him; and he desired that this might be intimated to the new king. It might be supposed that this was designed not merely to gratify the French nation, but also to lower Ferdinand in the opinion of the Spaniards, if Bonaparte ever took the nobler feelings of our nature into his calculation. But it was a more trick for the Parisians, and neither they nor the emperor himself would feel that France was far more dishonored by the circumstances under which the sword was recovered, than by the manner in which it had been lost. Accordingly this trophy of Pescara's victory, which had lain since the year 1525 in the royal armoury at Madrid, was carried with great splendor to the lodgings of the grand Duke; (March 31) he, it was said, having been brought up by the side of the emperor, and in the same school, and illustrious for his military talents, was more worthy than any other person could be, to be charged with so precious a deposit, and to transmit it into the hands of his imperial majesty.

In spite of the patrols and rounds, and military government, the suspicions of the people began to manifest themselves more and more, and their poor prince was compelled, while he concealed his own fears, to exert his authority for suppressing theirs. By a new edict, (April 3) it was enacted that no liquors should be sold after eight in the evening:

master manufacturers and tradesmen were ordered to give notice to the police if any of their workmen or apprentices absented themselves from their work; fathers were enjoined to keep their children and domestics at home, and the old assurances were repeated, that the intention of the French accorded with the views of the government.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Geography.

MEXICO, OR NEW SPAIN.

(Continued from page 16)

It is a received opinion that the environs of the city of Mexico, were formerly more populous than at present—but though our author admits that the cruelties of the Spaniards carried many thousands of Indians to an untimely grave, yet he considers it the height of absurdity to trust to the fabulous accounts of the conquerors of the country, who, to trumpet their own exploits, greatly exaggerated the facts connected with them, for their own glory. In 1794 an enumeration of the people was attempted by the vice-roy Revillagigedo, but not completed in the two intendancies of Guadalaxara and Vera Cruz, and in the small province of Cohahuila. The following table was formed on this occasion:

Names of the intendancies and governments in which the enumeration was completed in 1792.	POPULATION.	
	Of the intendancies & governments.	Of the capitals.
Mexico - - - -	1,162,866	112,926
Puebla - - - -	566,443	52,717
Tlascala - - - -	59,177	3,357
Oaxaca - - - -	411,366	19,669
Valladolid - - - -	289,314	17,093
Guanaxoto - - - -	397,924	32,098
San Luis Potosi - - - -	242,280	8,571
Zacatecas - - - -	118,027	25,495
Durango - - - -	122,866	11,027
Sonora - - - -	93,396	
Neuvo Mexico - - - -	30,953	
The two Californias - - - -	12,666	
Yucatan - - - -	358,261	28,302
Total population of New Spain deduced from the enumeration of 1793. - - - -	3,865,529	
In a report to the king, count de Revillagigedo estimated the intendancy of Guadalaxara at		
Inhabitants 485,000		
Intendancy of Vera-Cruz at 120,000	618,000	
Province of Cohahuila at 13,000		
Approximative result of the enumeration in 1793 - - - -	4,583,529	Inhabit.

Various causes combined to render this enumeration incomplete.—The Indians estimated at four millions, apprehending some new exaction, would not make complete returns—and our author supposes the real amount of population in 1793 was considerably greater. From the data laid down by him it is probable the number of inhabitants in Mexico is 7 millions, the Indians forming about three fifths of the whole. Our author gives us a list of eleven places, situate in very different parts of the

country, from which he obtained regular returns of the births and deaths, the mean term of which appeared to be 183 to 100—but he is inclined to believe the general average of the whole territory should be estimated at 170 births to 100 deaths. He says that in the United States, generally, it is as 201 to 100.*

The small pox has committed dreadful ravages in Mexico—in the chief city alone 9000 persons perished with it in 1779. But great exertions have been made to introduce a general inoculation with the vaccine matter, and hopes are entertained of eradicating the disease. The benefits of this remedy were long known to the country people among the Peruvian Andes, though they never thought of inoculation. There is a dreadful disease in Mexico peculiar to the Indians, called the *matzhuatl*. It never attacks white people—it bears some analogy to the yellow fever, and is termed a plague by the Spaniards. It fortunately appears but seldom, sometimes not more than once in a century; but in 1545 800,000 Indians are said to have died of it, and in 1576, more than 2,000,000. It has not prevailed for many years. The black vomit, is almost exclusively confined to the whites on the coasts, and seldom attacks the Indians.

They reckon seven races in the Mexican population, as in all the Spanish colonies. 1. Individual-born in Europe; 2. Spanish Creoles, or whites of European extraction, born in America; 3. The *Mestizos*, descendants of whites and Indians; 4. The *Mulattoes*, descendants of whites and negroes; 5. The *Zambos*, descendants of negroes and Indians; 6. The Indians, the indigenous race. 7. The African negroes. Besides these there are many individuals of Asiatic origin, both *Chinese* and *Malays*. Two millions and a half of the population are Indians unmixed with any other race; Guanajuato, Valladolid, Puebla and Oaxaca have, in all, 1,737,000 inhabitants, of whom 1,073,000 are Indians, who have a great variety of languages, and appear to be "composed of very heterogeneous elements." The number of the languages exceed twenty, fourteen of which have grammars and dictionaries tolerably complete; they are represented to "be as different from each other as the Greek and the German, or the French and the Polish. The Mexican or *Atzee* language is most generally diffused; it having belonged to the *conquerors* of the country, and been imposed upon the people for a long series of years. "The Indians bear a general resemblance to those who inhabit Canada, Florida, Peru and Brasil." All of them in the neighborhood of the capital, wear small moustaches. They live to an advanced age, and are capable of excessive fatigue, as is fully proved by the requisitions of the Spaniards. Few of them are deformed in their limbs.—Martin Salmeron, the Mexican giant, was 7 feet 3 1-2 inches high.

Before the arrival of the Spaniards, the Mexicans had made considerable progress in the arts and sciences, as a notice of the antiquities of the country will shew. Some of their temples and palaces were magnificent structures of wood and stone, and they had a correct knowledge of the duration of the year, which they divided into months. The converts to the christian religion practise in their devotions many remains of their ancient worship.

The natives have long been celebrated for their great taste in gardening, and uncommon attachment

to the cultivation of flowers and odoriferous plants. They are, perhaps, at this time, the best gardeners in the world, and the great market place of Mexico is beautifully ornamented by flowers, each of the market people being "seated in an entrenchment of verdure." The effect is delightful.

The Indians seem to have been exceedingly depressed by their own monarchical government. They had a numerous and rapacious nobility, whose descendants at this day, trusted with a little "brief authority" by the Spaniards, are more cruel and tyrannical than the Spaniards themselves. The emperor, nobility and clergy possessed all the fertile lands; and in some districts this monopoly still exists.—The conquest of the Spaniards, though productive of many dreadful calamities, was not, (all things considered) so grievous as has been generally supposed. The present state of the Indians appears preferable to their situation under *Montezuma*, the *Mira* being abolished, and no person compelled to labor in the mines, as formerly, except of his own free will; for which he receives wages. Some of the Indian families are very wealthy, possessing properties worth from 148 to 185,000 \$—(500,000 to 1,000,000 of livres) and enjoy great consideration among the tributary Indians, who are generally poor, wretched and miserable. They have some times been led to insurrection, but, depressed by servitude, appear to want courage to persevere in their plans.

The number of individuals of whom the white race, is composed is estimated to be 1,200,000—of whom about 80,000 are said to be natives of Europe. There are very few negro slaves in Mexico. The individuals of mixed blood are said to amount to 2,400,000. Males are more numerous than females.

There is one arch-bishop and seven bishops in Mexico. The revenue of the first is estimated at 120,000 \$ per annum; the bishops receive from 100,000 as low as 6,000—these eight persons enjoy about 324,000 \$ per annum. The inferior clergy are numerous. The lands and other sources of profit to the *clerical order* in New Spain, is valued at a capital of from 60 to 70 millions of dollars.

Mexico has been several times divided into provinces, according to the different views of the Spanish monarchs and their deputies; and the present divisions, though established in 1776, were generally unknown till the travels of *Humboldt* appeared.

There are at this time twelve intendancies, to which must be added three other districts denominated provinces, making in all fifteen divisions—as follows:

Under the temperate Zone—the province of *New Mexico*—and intendancy of *New Biscay*, with the provinces of old and new California, and the intendancies of *Sonora*, and *San Luis Potosi*. This section of the country, contains 82,000 square leagues, 677,000 inhabitants, or only eight persons to a square league.

Under the torrid Zone are the intendancies of *Zacatecas*, *Guanajuato*, *Chauazaco*, *Valladolid*, *Mexico*, *La Puebla*, *Veru Cruz*, *Oaxaca* and *Merida*, containing 36,500 square leagues, with a population of 5,160,000 souls, or 141 inhabitants to the square league.

From which it appears that nearly seven eighths of the inhabitants live under the torrid zone—but four fifths of those who inhabit the equinoctial parts of Mexico live on the ridge of the Cordillera, or table lands, whose height above the sea is from 5000 to 7000 feet. The inequality of those divisions, as well in respect to extent of country as population, &c. will appear from the following notices of each.

* In France there are 110 births to 100 deaths—in England 120 to 100—in Sweden, 130 to 100—in Finland, 150 to 100, in Russia, generally, 166 to 100—in west Prussia, 180 to 100—in the United States (state of New Jersey) 300 to 100. *Humboldt*.

The *intendency of Mexico*, extends from the 16° 33' to the 21° 57' of north latitude bounded on the north by San Luis Potosí, on the west by Guanajuato and Valladolid, and on the east by Vera Cruz and La Puebla. On the south it has a sea coast of 92 leagues. Its greatest length is 156 leagues, its greatest breadth is 92 leagues—its content 5,927 square leagues; its population in 1863, 1,511,800 souls, thus having 255 persons to the square league. The greater part of this *intendency* is mountainous, in which are the immense plains mentioned above.

The city of Mexico stands in a valley, supposed to have been the bed of a great salt lake, surrounded on all sides by stupendous mountains as with a wall. The valley, elevated 7,479 feet above the level of the sea, is about 67 leagues in circumference, containing several small lakes, near one of which stands the famous capital city of the country. From being so long accustomed to hear Mexico spoken of as a city built in the middle of a lake, we were rather surprised at Humboldt's declaration, that, instead of being surrounded by water, it is a considerable distance from it.—It is admitted that Mexico was surrounded by water, but the waters of the lake Texcoco have greatly diminished, and are annually decreasing. Cortez, in his account of this city, "the residence of the great lord Montezuma," described it as "situate in the midst of a large salt lake, having tides like the sea"—"from the city to the continent," says he, "there are two leagues" "whichever way we may wish to enter. Four dykes lead to the city; they are made by the hand of man—the city is as large as Seville or Cordova."—"Of the streets—"some are half dry and half occupied by navigable canals, furnished with well constructed wooden bridges"—The market place "twice, as large as that of Seville, is surrounded with an immense portico, under which are exposed for sale all sorts of merchandize, eatables, ornaments of gold, silver, (&c.) delft ware, leather, and spun cotton—There are lanes, for game, others for roots and garden fruits—there are houses where barbers shave the head—and houses where drink is sold—to avoid confusion, every species of merchandize is sold in a separate lane"—to see justice was done in the market, and to detect false measures, &c. several persons whose duties were similar to those of the present clerks of the markets in the cities of the United States, were appointed and constantly employed in passing through the crowd.—From this view of the city of Mexico a tolerable idea may be formed of the existing state of the people, and their knowledge in the arts.—The history of the original settlement of this place, as derived from the best authority, is highly interesting, but being foreign to our present object is omitted here. The Aztecs, as the ancient founders of the empire were called, were said to be directed to the spot of the oracle of Aztlán—they first erected a temple of wood, and built the city round it; but they afterwards erected a spacious and superb building of stone, of a pyramidal form, 121 feet high, having a base 318 feet long. Many monuments of their labors are still existing—they were well acquainted with mechanics, as the immense rocks, brought from the continent,* and used in their works certainly prove. A carved rock has been discovered 22 feet long, 19 broad and 9 feet deep, which the Spaniards in vain endeavoured to remove. The stone of the sacrifices contained about 300 cubic feet.

*The reader will recollect that Mexico was on an island.

There are five lakes in the valley of Mexico; the largest is called Texcoco, near which the city stands; surrounded as this valley is by mountains, the most dreadful inundations are sometimes experienced; and it is astonishing to read of the great works effected by the Mexicans to carry off the surplus water; in which, though they derived success from the magnitude of the attempt, they have failed from the more powerful operations of nature, in propelling the waters to their prodigious dykes to fall in and fill them up. But the valley now is partially protected from inundation by the joint labors of the Spaniards and Indians.

Mexico is at this time one of the most beautiful cities in the world, chiefly built of stone, with streets crossing each other at right angles, having numerous canals through which are seen passing thousands of boats laden with fruits, plants and flowers, and the various species of merchandize. The palaces of the viceroys, and archbishop, the cathedral, the churches and other public buildings and the houses of the wealthy, will bear a comparison with those of any other city. The edifice destined for the School of Mines cost nearly \$600,000, and as our authors say, would adorn the principal places of Paris or London. "The cathedral, an immense edifice, was 60 years in building. The grand altar alone cost \$50,000—the chalice, for common use, cost \$11,000—the image of the virgin of pure silver, is adorned with precious stones valued at \$30,000 the revenue of the cathedral is \$200,000 per annum. Many of the churches are grand and highly ornamented with a profusion of the most costly materials. The academy of the fine arts, where are casts of the most celebrated sculptures in Europe, is a noble institution well provided for. The hospitals, are good edifices and richly endowed—the great market place is well worthy of notice, and so is their treasury, a building from which have been paid, says our author, from the beginning of the 16th century, a sum more than equal to 1,354,275,000 dollars. The street called *Platería*, which is chiefly inhabited by artificers in the precious metals and stones, exhibits a most magnificent spectacle—every window displaying a variety of gold and silver ornaments and utensils, with pearls, rubies and jewels of every description and fashion. There are several convents—the great convent of St. Francis is particularly distinguished, which from alms alone possesses an annual revenue of \$90,000. There are many other things worthy of note, but the foregoing may be sufficient to give a general idea of them. (It may be proper here to observe the old city was destroyed by the Spaniards; and that the present was erected on the same spot—the cathedral occupies the space formerly held by the great Mexican temple.)

According to the most recent and least uncertain data, the Baron Humboldt was induced thus to state the population of Mexico, in 1803,—White Europeans, 2,500—white creoles, 65,000—indigenous, 33,000—Mestizoes, 25,000—Mulattoes, 10,000—total 137,000. In the 23 male convents, there were nearly 1,200 individuals—in the 15 female convents about 2,100—the secular ecclesiastics are between 5 and 600.

Mexico is supplied with excellent water by means of aqueducts from the springs in the mountains.—There are two aqueducts; one of them is 33,464 feet, say six miles long. It has an abundance of provisions; the following curious estimate of their consumption was drawn up by order of the Count de Revillagigedo in 1791. EATABLES—Beeves,

16,300—Calves, 450—Sheep, 278,923—Hogs, 50,676—Kids and rabbits, 21,000—Fowls, 1,255,340—Ducks, 125,000—Turkeys, 205,000—Pigeons, 65,300—Partridges, 140,000, with proportionate quantities of maize, barley and flour. A fermented liquor called *pulque*, is the common drink of the people; they are said to consume 44 millions of bottles *per annum*, each bottle containing about 56 cubic inches—they also drink considerable quantities of wine, brandy, &c. and destroy 50 millions of pounds of bread every year.

Our author next gives a long narration of the inundations Mexico has suffered, and a detailed account of the great dykes that are cut through the mountains to carry off the surplus waters. Suffice it to say, the city seems now pretty well protected against similar calamities effected at an enormous expense—of nearly six millions of dollars. The last inundation was in 1764;—in 1803 additional works were commenced to render it perfectly safe.

The great height of Mexico above the sea, forever forbids the hope of possessing a water communication. It is the emporium of an immense commerce: but every thing must be transported to and from it on the backs of men and animals over the mountains.

We cannot consider this account of Mexico complete without noticing the floating gardens with which the lakes are filled, and from whence the market derives its chief supply of vegetables, roots, fruits and flowers. They are formed of reeds, rushes, and branches of brushwood strongly united; over which the Indians cast a fine black mould, or mud drawn from the bottom of the lakes. They are generally about 300 feet in length, and from 16 to 20 broad, and are moved about at pleasure.

The other chief places in the intendancy of Mexico are—*Tezcuco*, which formerly possessed considerable cotton manufactories—*Acapulco*, an excellent sea port on the Pacific ocean, and the great emporium of the trade to Asia, Peru, Chili, &c. is at miserable and unhealthy town, and has a *habitant* population of only 4000 souls chiefly people of color. *Queretaro*, celebrated for the beauty of its aqueducts, fine edifices and cloth manufactures, has 35,000 inhabitants, of whom between 11 and 12 thousand are Indians.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Philosophical, Literary, Political, &c.

AUSTRIAN LITERATURE.—The periodical works published in Austria continue increasing; and among those which are now publishing are many of great merit. Literary criticism is pursued with great success in the "Annals of Literature and the Arts," by Mr. Glotz, councillor of the Protestant Consistory; excellent articles of statistics appear in the "Patriotic Journal," of which M. Hormayr is the principal editor: as he is also of the "Archives of Geography, History, Statistics, and Arms." There are some military journals in high repute. Several journals are devoted entirely to the belles lettres.

VIENNA. Finance. It is said that this government proposed in the first months of this year, to put 20 millions of money into circulation. By these means which the Austrian monarchy still possesses, after so long and so unfortunate a war, and by the daily augmentation of their national industry, they hope to extricate themselves from the miserable situation in which they have been placed by their commercial operations with foreign countries.

It was under the consideration of government to suppress all companies and corporations of trades, and to leave every individual to the free exercise of his profession. The determination of this question is not known.

Statistics.—According to the enumeration made for the purpose of the conscription, the actual population of this capital amounts to 224,548 inhabitants, among whom are enumerated 4,128 nobles (416 fewer than in 1808) 4,623 ecclesiastics (140 fewer than in 1808) 4,623 placemen (58 more than in 1808) 10,220 artisans, workmen and artists (1,025 more than in 1808). The number of houses since 1808 is increased 92; since 1785 it is increased 1,414. The number of families is diminished 3,185 since 1808. Notwithstanding this diminution, lodgings containing 2 or 3 rooms are much scarcer than in 1808; and the price is doubled or trebled. This scarcity cannot be attributed to the number of strangers, for that is diminished 6,863 since 1808. In 1785 a population of 217,967 persons occupied only 5,607 houses; in 1810 the houses occupied by 206,400 persons are 7021 of which several have been heightened one or two stories. Lodging is so very dear and scarce that some cannot obtain it.—Three times have the populace broke the windows of a rich proprietor of a house who demanded an excessive price for the rents of it. The number of horses in Vienna is 4,025; of dogs nearly 30,000.

Education.—The Emperor had commanded a learned Jew, Mr. Hertz Hombourg, to compose a book of morals, particularly appropriate to the situation of the Jewish nation, and in which the maxims of a sound philosophy are to be supported by passages from all the Old Testament. M. Hombourg's book entitled *Beni Zion*, has been recently approved by the Commissioners of studies, and will be introduced into the Jewish schools. M. Hombourg has received from the emperor a present of 1,000 florins, and he will also be entitled to the payment of *two per cent.* of the produce of the sale of his book.

BOHEMIA.—The number of Births and Deaths in the kingdom of Bohemia, for one year, has been 134,631, of which 69,909 were boys; and 64,742 girls. The number of deaths was 115,630; births more than deaths 19,021.

CHINA.—The Pirates, who so long infested the S. W. parts of the coast of China, have at length surrendered themselves to the government of the province of Canton. A general amnesty was granted them by the Viceroy; and upon their surrender they were received with marks of favor and honor, and taken into the employ of government!

DENMARK.—The Paper-Money of this government is at this time at the rate of 5 for 1; for bills negotiable in England.

FRANCE.—*Literary Property.*—The *Georgiques* of M. Delille in the course of their sale during 40 years, have made the fortunes of a whole family, and have been circulated throughout the literary world to the number of 200,000 copies. They have lately been sold by auction to Messrs. Michaud, printers and booksellers, for 25,000 francs (about 5000 dols.)

Sea Tiger. There is now exhibiting in Paris a curious and rare fish, described by Buffon in his *Natural History*, vol. 26th, under the name of *Sea Tiger*: it was caught in the North Sea, on the coast of Norway. It measures 5 feet in length, and nearly 3 in circumference. It feeds on fish, knows its master, and rises out of the water when commanded. [So say the Paris papers. It is probably nothing more than a large specimen of the Seal, or Phoca kind.]

HOLLAND.—*Substitutes for Conscripts forbidden.*—General direction of the police in Holland. "Associations having been framed at Amsterdam and many other towns and villages in the departments of Holland, in order to furnish *Substitutes* for such conscripts as may be drawn by lot, his serene highness and the prince governor-general having been informed of them, orders me to make known that he cannot tolerate them. He considers these associations but as speculations equally injurious to the interest of the state, as to those individuals. The substitutes must, as in the rest of the empire, be by mutual consent. Thus, while each considers it as an honor to offer for his substitute a man worthy of entering into the ranks of the army, he also takes care, without merely considering his interest, that no association shall be the consequence, however laudable his intentions.

DUTERRAGE."

[The following ought to have been inserted among the items headed "British Statistics"—the omission was not observed until too late to put it in its proper place, on account of the table which follows, without deranging the whole paper:

British navy, 1811—whole number of armed vessels	1,042
In commission,	719
Ordinary and repairing,	261
Building,	62
<i>Those in commission are—150 of the line; 22 of 50's and 44's; 164 frigates; 134 sloops and yachts; 4 bombs and fire-ships; 135 brigs; 32 cutters; 78 gun vessels,</i>	
	719
<i>Those in ordinary are—65 of the line; 11 of 50's and 44's; 64 frigates; 60 sloops and yachts; 8 bombs and fire-ships; 48 brigs; 5 gun vessels,</i>	
	261
<i>Those building are—39 of the line; 2 of 50's 19 frigates; 2 sloops and yacht,</i>	
	62

Agricultural.

Hessian Flies.—These flies have so spread themselves over the whole of this northern country, that it is with difficulty the farmer can raise any wheat; much has been said and done to effect means whereby they may be kept out of the grain; but as nothing has ever yet proved effectual, I shall endeavor (from my experience) to inform every farmer in what way he may dispose himself of these, his unfriendly neighbors; and as I mean to apply to the government of this state for a premium, it is hoped that every agricultural man will make a trial of the method which I shall give, and give their satisfaction accordingly.

This fly blows, or lays the eggs or nits in the wheat while it is in blossom, and these continue dormant until the grain is sowed, and then it comes up with the wheat; and is always discovered in the first joint, where it is impossible for the fly to deposit. The method to destroy or prevent this fly from getting in the wheat, is as follow: Soak the wheat in weak ley or lime water, brine or chamber ley, many things will answer this purpose, such as soaking the grain all winter in baskets—Care should be taken that the grain be not soaked too long, so as to kill it. Should any farmer want any information which I can give, all letters post paid, will be attended to with pleasure.

GILBERT BROWNE.

New-York, 3th mo, 29th, 1811.

Astronomical.

THE SUN ECLIPSED.

Extract of a letter from William Lambert, Esq. dated at Washington city, to a gentleman at Richmond, Va.

A singular phenomenon will take place at Richmond, on the 17th September, 1811: The Sun will be annularly and very nearly central eclipsed by the Moon, at 2 h 5 1-2m P. M. apparent or solar time. What is meant by an annular eclipse, is, that the apparent or visible diameter of the sun will on that day be larger than the moon's, and a ring of light will appear round the dark body of the moon (from which the name or designation is derived) at all places where the eclipse will be central or nearly so. In lat 37, 35, 44 and longitude 77, 21, 25, west of Greenwich, which is very nearly the Geographical position of Richmond, I make the eclipse to be central, when the apparent time at Greenwich will be 7h 15m P. M. The centre of the moon's shadow will pass from the north west to the south east, and go off in the Atlantic ocean, near Ocracoke inlet, in North Carolina.—If the weather should prove favorable for observation, this eclipse will afford one of the best means of ascertaining the longitude with precision in different parts of the United States. The beginning and end ought to be observed with the greatest possible accuracy, by a watch or clock beating or shewing seconds, and the error of the watch for apparent or solar time, should be carefully ascertained by several sets of quadrants, the former being preferable. No opportunity of this kind should be lost, whenever it happens, for such means occur but seldom, and a nobler and more important use should be made of them, than merely as an object of curiosity. The correct solar time of the beginning and end is all that is wanting for the calculation, provided the latitude of the place shall have been previously ascertained with sufficient accuracy."

THE BEGGAR—SONNET.

[Poetry, the offspring of sensibility and feeling, when regulated by good taste, and controlled by judgment, possesses a charm which penetrates the bosom of the reader, though he may know no more of the parties with whom he sympathises than he learns from the verses under his perusal; while characters also drawn from life with discrimination, delight by their vigor and fancy.]
Of late I saw him on his staff reclined,
Bow'd down beneath a weary weight of woe,
Without a roof to shelter from the wind
His head, all hear with many a winter's snows.
All trembling he approach'd—he strove to speak;
The voice of misery scarce my ear assail'd;
A flood of sorrow swept his turrowed cheek,
Remembrance check'd him and his utterance fail'd.
For he had known full many a better day;
And when the poor man at his threshold bent,
He drove him not with aching heart away,
But freely shared what Providence had sent.
How hard for him the stranger's boon to crave,
And live to want the mite his bounty gave!

WASHING COLORS FOR LADIES' WEAR.

"Your cottons," said Flavia, "are cheating vile trash!"
"See! the colors are gone, though you said they would wash!"
"Yes madam," the shopkeeper answered—no doubt,
"I said they would wash, but I meant they'd *wash out*!"
GERRO.

The Chronicle.

Foreign Intelligence.—The report given in the last *Register*, that sir Joseph Yorke had been dispatched for our coast with a squadron of ships, &c. is contradicted by later accounts from London; we have news from that city of the 27th July. The king of England was not dead, but there appeared every reason to believe that he would not live many days. He was completely insane! and for fifty-four hours neither closed his eyes, took any aliment, or, for one moment ceased talking with incoherence; some little ease had been given him by forcing upon him strong soporifics. His breathing was difficult, the glands in the throat being swelled.

That a belief is held in England of a war with the United States, the following article from a *Plymouth paper* of the 22d of July, will shew—The Landrail schooner is fitting for sea in this harbor, and in the event of an American war, will cruise between the Channel and Atlantic to intercept the American merchantmen.

The frigate John Adams may soon be expected to arrive with dispatches from our agents in France and England. We hear that three American vessels were lately released in France, on proof being produced that the property belonged as stated.—*It is said* that many others will be immediately released to the claimants; and that the French courts of admiralty considered the *Berlin* and *Milan* decrees as abrogated, rendered null and void since the first of November last, and act accordingly. *We should like to see full proof of this.*

The British Parliament was prorogued on the 24th of July to the 22d of August by a commission, "acting under the prince Regent on behalf of his majesty," as it was *unconvenient* for the prince himself to attend. The address delivered on this occasion, speaks in flattering terms of the prosperity of the empire—he thanks parliament for its liberal supplies—encourages a prosecution of the war in Spain and Portugal, and congratulates them on the surrender of Mauritius or the Isle of France, the last colony of that enemy. The royal assent was given to an act to make bank notes the same value as gold, and to a bill for transporting the militia of England to Ireland, and the militia of Ireland to England, for the better preservation of 'order and law,' in the two countries.

Lord Milton, after giving the notorious duke of York a severe lashing, in the house of commons, June 6, proposed a vote of censure on the conduct of the ministers for recommending to the Prince Regent the re-appointment of that creature to the command of the army. But the motion could not prevail. Petitions are circulating for the removal of the ministers.

Stocks, London, July 23, 3 per cent. reduced 63 1/2; 5 per cent consols 62 3/4.

American and colonial produce is very cheap and plentiful at St. Petersburg; a great number of cargoes are in port, and others daily arriving. Russia and France continue on a friendly footing.

We learn that orders have been issued by the king of Denmark to the privateers, to bring in for examination in the lower court, *all vessels* from the Baltic, whatever might be their destination. From this, we may expect great depredations on our trade.

Joseph Bonaparte has returned to Madrid—and fresh troops are marching into Spain. No event of importance is made known to us of the war in the peninsula since our last.

Since the above was written the schooner *Globe*, from Bayonne, has arrived with a cargo of wine, dry goods and oil, in 31 days—and the ship *George* and *Albert*, in 28 days from Cadiz—bringing the latest accounts we have had from Europe. The chief things follow:

It seems understood that American vessels arriving in France with *naïve* produce will be freely admitted—but vessels with *colonial* articles must have licenses. The emperor was expected at Bayonne the latter end of August—200,000 men, it is said, were under marching orders for Spain and Portugal. The British are breaking up their commercial establishments at *Heligoland* from the impossibility of smuggling their goods into the continent, the coasts being so completely watched. On the 4th of July the Russians defeated the grand army of the Turks, consisting of 160,000 men, commanded by the grand vizier. The Spaniards, it is stated, had celebrated the return of king Joseph to Madrid, with great demonstrations of joy. The king of Prussia is enforcing the "continental system" with great vigor. The ports of the Levant are stated to be inundated with British goods, and the crops of cotton to be very abundant. The king of England was alive the 29th July; but all his family had been assembled in expectation of his decease.

The accounts from Spain give us notice of many skirmishes; and detail the marches and counter-marches of small bodies of troops, but mention no event of importance.

Baltimore Prices Current, Sept. 11, 1811.

Bacon, *per lb.* 10 cents; Butter, in kegs, 15—18; best Coffee, 16; Cotton, *Geo. up.* 10—12; Cheese, 10—11; Flour, *bbl.* 88; Flaxseed, rough, *bush.* 80; Do. cleansed, *east.* 108. Grain—corn, 75—80; wheat, 145—150; rye, 75—80; barley, 80; cloverseed, 69—10; Hemp, *lb.* 7—11; Hops, 25; Kiln dried corn meal, *bbl.* 450. *Naval Stores*—tar, *bbl.* 325—350; pitch, 350; turpentine, soft, 225; rosin, 275; spirits of turpentine, *gal.* 40; whiskey, 1st *pl.* 46; brown sugar, *cwt.* 12 50—13 50; loaf, 19 20; shot of all sizes, *Am. cwt.* 12 50; Tobacco, *Md.* no sales; Virginia, *fat.* *cwt.* 5,00—6,00; Rappahannock, 2,50; Kentucky, 4,00—5,00; Tallow, *Am. lb.* 11—12; Wax, bees, 25—30; wool, full blood merino, *lb.* 150—200; crossed, 75—100; common 37; skimmers 30.

Exchange on London 16 per cent. discount.

§7—The present number of the *REGISTER* assumes something of the "body, form and substance we wish it to possess; though not arrived at the desired train of the business, we hope to reach it with a little more experience.

The public [revolutionary] papers were postponed to make room for a new declaration of independence, &c.—their publication shall be resumed, and the proposed series lieurely completed.

The editor requests information of any irregularity in the delivery or transmission of this paper, that it may be remedied. Communications to him must be free of expence.

By close attention, we hope to prove ourselves worthy our increased and increasing support—the editor has to present his thanks to more than a hundred new subscribers obtained since Saturday last. With the third or fourth number shall be published an *extra*; if the patronage of the *Register* goes on as it has done, we promise at least an *extra* sheet for every month.—Subscribers may be furnished from the beginning.