Public Papers.

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

With uncommon pleasure we prepared to register the Declaration of Rights by the People of Venezuela.

A Declaration of Rights by the People of Venezuela.

The supreme congress of Venezuela, in its legislative session for 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 the 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 in its essence and nature imprescriptible, 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 investment 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 temporary arrangement to effect some great and permanent good, or, in the language of the hardy fishermen of the eastern states, I compared it to "to throwing out a mackerel to catch an eel." 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 unrestricted 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.

11. This class, nevertheless, enjoys the benefits of the law, and its protection in as full a measure as the other, but without participating in the right of suffrage.

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

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

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

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

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

17. 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 a crime committed previous to its existence, is tyrannical. A retroactive effect assumed by the law, is a crime.

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

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

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

21. 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.

22. 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.

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

24. 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.

25. The house of every citizen is an inviolable asylum. No one has a right to enter it violently, unless in cases of confiscation, 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 authorizing such visitation and execution.

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

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

28. The persons 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 fulfillment 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 formation of the law—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 become necessary, to render to it the sacrifice of property and life; the exercise of these virtues consists of 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.

DEUTSCH 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 success 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.

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

This our solemn declaration is to be communicated to the Governments of all the Prince of Europe, 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, Barloona, Merida, and Trujillo, 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, when we reassumed in consequence of the transactions at Bayonne, the abdication of the Spanish throne, by the conquest of Spain, and the acquisition 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 revolution 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 unjust right which every conquered country holds to restore itself to liberty and independence, as we pass over in a general silence, the long series of afflications, oppressions, and privations, which the 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 domination 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 have 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 session and abolition made at Bayonne, the transaction at Escurial and at Aranjuez; and the orders issued by the Emperor 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, have subjected themselves to 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 principles, kept up the illusion amongst us in favor of Ferdinand, but only in order to baffles our national hopes and to make us with greater impunity their prey; they held forth to us promises of liberty, equality, and fraternity in parleys and 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 impudently necessary had taught Venezuela to look to her own safety, in order to support the king, and afford an asylum to his 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 latter was accomplished against a monopoly over a 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, in hot opposition to the wishes of our brethren in Europe, we were declared to the world in a state of blockade; hostilities were commenced against us; agents sent among us, to excite revolt and arme 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 depriving of every other arbitrement 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 court, 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 to 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 void 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 authorized the determination which the faith we had pledged and other fraternal attachments had caused us to confer, till imperious necessity compels us to proceed further than we had first contemplated; but prudently 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 participants 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 of the 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 from the revolution of liberty, 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 can no longer 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 it, yet we also know, that a shamed 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, honors, 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 confederate provinces of Venezuela invoking the Most High, to witness the justice of our cause, and the recital of our intentions, concurring in his divine assistance to ratify, at the epoch our political birth, the dignity to which His Providence has restored us, that ancient desire to live and disperse, 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 states, and for the due fulfilment, validity and stability of
THE WEEKLY REGISTER—CARACAS.

Legislature of Caracas.

Regulations of the Liberty of the Press.

The legislature of Caracas convinced, that the press is the medium most 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, gaining revising it, shall post a stop to all further resort.

6. When the authors opinion 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 26 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 a 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. Delatamatory libels, calumniating and licentious writings, or those infringing public decency and good morals, shall be susceptible 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 exconcror 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 indemnify 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 restrictions, shall subject them to the punishment suitable to the intention or malice intended.

14. All bodies, colleges and committees are inured the use of presses without the express permission of government, under pain of confiscation, etc.

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 indentified 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 denounced 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 offense, 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 offenses, and be further subjected to the fine of 100 dollars for the first offense, 100 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 though 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 words 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 abuse 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.

Ît 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Scotland</th>
<th>Wales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>10,579,059</td>
<td>1,651,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Scotland

- 18,914,050

In Wales

- 1,651,000

18,563,050

There were in Great Britain, under 15 years of age, persons

- 6,759,796

Males between 15 and 60 years of age

- 7,744,847

Persons above 60 years of age

- 919,883

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

- 169,188

Persons employed in agriculture in Wales (1805)

- 186,062

Ditto in trade and manufactures

- 53,822

Pauers—England and Wales :

- permanent 651,319

- occasional relief, 305,899

in the work houses 85,468

- 1,040,716

Mendicants

- 50,000

Vagrants, gypsies, &c.

- 20,000

Idle and immoral

- 10,000

Prostitutes

- 10,000

Vagabonds and criminals

- 10,000

In the friendly societies of Great Britain in 1805, there were

- 674,920

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

- 5,496,946

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 25

Inhabitants in England are

- 5,175,923

Inhabitants do.

- 50,300

Inhabitants in Ireland

- 687,618

Inhabitants ditto

- 24,138

There are 125 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 ab. ut

- 3,800

England and Wales contain square miles

- 9,450

Scotland ditto

- 27,749

Ireland ditto

- 27,427

In England there are, acres

- 34,271,900

In Scotland there are, acres

- 19,565,140

In Wales ditto

- 5,370,000

In the whole Island ditto

- 50,460,410

There are 12 acres to every person in Scotland—nearly 10 acres to every person in Wales, hardly 5 to every one in England, and about the same space, (in England 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

- £311,893,682

- £605,875,284

- £495,678,781

Nominal public debt of Ireland (about)

- 75,000,000

Bank of England notes in circulation,

- 333,000,000

Jan 12, 1810—

Of £25 and upwards

- 5,804,050

Bank post bills

- 881,125

Bank of Ireland notes (Oct. 1, 1809)

Under £5

- 5,834,170

Bank of Ireland notes (Oct. 1, 1809)

Of £25 and upwards 1,769,559

Under £5

- 1,011,891

Notes of private bank-

- 7,482,460

ers in England estimated

- £91,000,000

in Oct. 1810

Notes of private bank-

- 472,860,000

ers in Ireland (Oct.

- 1810)

- 53,280,000

The whole public circulating paper medium in Great Britain and Ireland, excluding the notes of private bank-

- 12,000,000

ers in Scotland, of whose business we have no estimate, therefore amounts to the incalculable sum of

- £4,570,333,417

The rents of lands in Great Britain are

- £27,000,000

The whole annual income of the people (1808) including re-

- 119,680,000

venues, resources and earnings of individuals, of every descrip-

- £243,000,000

tion.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Valuation of all the real and personal property in Great Britain</td>
<td>£3,000,000</td>
<td>as of 1809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of Bank Dollars, as they are called, there were stamped and issued in 1797</td>
<td>£2,525,099</td>
<td>1809-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>1804</td>
<td>£3,494,880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Charles II. gold and silver was coined to the value of</td>
<td>£7,824,105</td>
<td>1809-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By James II.</td>
<td>2,577,657</td>
<td>1809-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anne</td>
<td>2,091,283</td>
<td>1809-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George I.</td>
<td>3,725,924</td>
<td>1809-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George II. gold 11,662,216</td>
<td>11,966,576</td>
<td>1809-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>silver 301,560</td>
<td>301,560</td>
<td>1809-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whole coinage since the restoration, A.D. 1660, equal to</td>
<td>£532,459,730</td>
<td>1809-10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Revenue, Taxes, &c.**

The net revenue, payable into the exchequer, for the year 1810, was £70,235,792.  
The net revenue produced in addition was £83,314,695.  
The loan made the same year produced £59,922,777.  
Poor rates in England were £6,500,000.  
Amount of tythes in the same year were £35,000,000.  
The whole receipt of the clergy in England may be estimated at £82,200,000.  
There are two archbishops & 24 bishops in England, whose regular annual receipt is at least £120,000.  
In England and Wales there are nearly 6,000 living, as they are called, under £50 per annum, of which 1,071 do not exceed £10, and 1,557, £20.  
The proportion of the land tax of Scotland, compared with that of England, is as 1 to 14—the landed property is estimated at 1 to 16—and the wealth as 1 to 30.  
The net revenue for Ireland, payable into the exchequer, for the year ending Jan. 5, 1809, was £60,174,561.  
The loans for the same year produced an addition of £27,415,050.  

**Expenditure.**

Cross amount of expenditure for Great Britain, including payments for interest of the national debt, &c. is at least £3,930,000.  
1810 | £3,930,000 | 1810 | £3,930,000 |

Some of the chief items which were

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For the support of the Navy</td>
<td>£24,165,998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>£27,019,229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordnance</td>
<td>£4,729,276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The civil list</td>
<td>£95,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The princes and princesses</td>
<td>£78,581</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On account of interest of the national debt, charge of management, reduction, &c. £32,000,000.  
The public expenditure of Ireland for the year ending Jan. 5, 1809, was £9,536,905.  
Some of the chief items of which were—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For interest, charge of management and reduction of the public debt</td>
<td>£3,359,077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>£3,410,694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordnance</td>
<td>£519,184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous services</td>
<td>£12,397</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Commerce and Manufactures.**

Ships built in Great Britain, 1810, registered tons, 122,683.  
Total exports, same year, dito, 68,972,743.  
British manufactures exported, 1809, (real value*) £44,702,637.  
Total imports, same year, dito, 60,940,000.  
Ireland—real value of exports, £115,180,912.  
British manufactures for home consumption, 92,007,356.  
Value of British manufactures on an average for 5 years, 137,301,605.  
Real value of woolen goods exported, 1809, 13,980,263.  
Value of imports from the West Indies, 17,000,000.  

* There is an official value and a real value. As for instance, the official value of goods imported in 1809 is stated at only £24,509,000, 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 £33,227,485, and the real value is estimated at £68,972,437. By these distinctiations, politicians on both sides of the question, sometimes, even when telling the truth, led 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 manufacturers.
**Miscellaneous.**

Members of the house of Commons—

- For England, 489
- Scotland, 45
- Wales, 24
- Ireland, 100

Total 658

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, valued at three millions £2, were made into drinks in the British Isles.

The consumption of grain in the House of Lords is primarily imported from Italy and India, and has been estimated at 11,460 bales—of 1,000 lbs. each—lbs. 1,604,400

The stock of beer has latterly been short, and the above estimate is for the year 1807.

The annual consumption of beer in the United Kingdom is about 9,000,000 barrels, and the price per barrel is £4. 6s. 8d.

Though a great deal of labor has been bestowed on this table, and perhaps, 200 references to various publications and statements made to render 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 probable we may detect some of its imperfections.

**States of the Confederation.**

- **Dominion of the Prince Primate**
  - Geographical Extent...
  - Population...
  - Revenue...
  - Contingent...

- **Kingdom of Bavaria**
  - Geographical Extent...
  - Population...
  - Revenue...
  - Contingent...

- **Duchy of Warsaw**
  - Geographical Extent...
  - Population...
  - Revenue...
  - Contingent...

- **Grand Duchy of Baden**
  - Geographical Extent...
  - Population...
  - Revenue...
  - Contingent...

- **Dutchy of Nassau Using**
  - Geographical Extent...
  - Population...
  - Revenue...
  - Contingent...

- **Principality of Nassau Weilburg**
  - Geographical Extent...
  - Population...
  - Revenue...
  - Contingent...

- **Duchy of Rhenish Berg**
  - Geographical Extent...
  - Population...
  - Revenue...
  - Contingent...

- **Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin**
  - Geographical Extent...
  - Population...
  - Revenue...
  - Contingent...

- **Principality of Reuss-Gratz**
  - Geographical Extent...
  - Population...
  - Revenue...
  - Contingent...

- **Principality of Reuss-Lichtenstein**
  - Geographical Extent...
  - Population...
  - Revenue...
  - Contingent...

- **Principality of Reuss-Platen**
  - Geographical Extent...
  - Population...
  - Revenue...
  - Contingent...

- **Principality of Reuss-Schleiz**
  - Geographical Extent...
  - Population...
  - Revenue...
  - Contingent...

- **Principality of Wolfenbüttel**
  - Geographical Extent...
  - Population...
  - Revenue...
  - Contingent...

- **Principality of Wolfenbüttel**
  - Geographical Extent...
  - Population...
  - Revenue...
  - Contingent...

**General View.**

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

- **TOTAL**
  - Geographical Extent...
  - Population...
  - Revenue...
  - Contingent...
History
Of the Invasion of Spain by Bonaparte.

Chapter II.
First acts of Ferdinand VII.—Murat enters Madrid—Bonaparte dethroned the whole of the Royal family to Bayonne.—Transactions there, till their conspiratorial resignation of the crown.

The first act of Ferdinand VII. was to reappoint the five secretaries of state, whose office terminated with the former reign. Cavalloto was thus confirmed in the same situation under the son which he had held under the father. The appointment, however, the Duke de la Pala, to reign; 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 unpopular attachment 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 Godoy had been 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 capitals to be proclaimed, expressing, however, his wishes that the inhabitants would previously give him proofs of their tranquility, since he had communicated to them this most efficient order against the late favorite. By the same proclama-
tion, the Duke de la Pala, 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—then the pretended conspiracy was spoken of—were made to appear before the 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 that the same time, that animosity 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 bonds of friendship and union 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 tranquility 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 present government was in modo utile 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; now, supposing, says Cavalloto, that the royal family were already on the coast and on the point of embarking, and that the people would receive him as the 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 presence 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 courteous terms, and feared to suggest no other. Last, he should be deemed insufficient, he appointed a delegation of three grandees to proceed to Bayonne, and compliment him in his name; and another grandee was sent, in the same 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. Aranjuez were therefore given for preparing apartments in the palace suitable for such a guest; and the king, whose fears made him reckless, wrote again to Bonaparte, saying how agreeable it would be to him to become personally acquainted with him, and he assured him, with his own lips, of his ardent wishes to strengthen more and more the alliance which subsisted between them.

March 25. Murat evidently for the purpose of displaying his force 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) without any other parade than that which under happier circumstances, would have been the most grand 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 re-generation of the country.

Murat spoke mysteriously upon the change of government which had been effectuated, declaring that until the emperor had acknowledged Ferdinand VII. it was impossible for him to take any step which might appear like an acknowledgment, in the future 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, to believe this, the French general Grouchy, being made governor of the city, and paying uninitiated.
to preserve the police, under the joint superintendence of a French officer and a Spaniard.

No people in time of popular tumult ever con
ducted themselves with such respect to the magis
trates 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 unharmed.

In the province, 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. De Domen
was performed in several places as a thanksgiving
for his fall. At Salamanca, the monks and stu
dents are said to have testified their exultation by
dancing in the market place. The use which Fer
dinand 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 Exe
rjal was made public (March 30) for the purpose of
proving that neither his former predecessor, D. Juan
de Esquilache, nor his brother, Duke del Infierno, nor any
other of his servants, who were implicated in this
accusation of conspiracy, had been guilty of mis
conduct. A circumstance, however, appears in the
account, which affords some grounds for suspecting
that such an accusation as had been so firmly
advanced 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 Infierno to assume the command of the
troops in the New Castle in case of his father's de
mise. The alleged reason was his fear lest Godoy
should continue at such a time to make an impro
per use of his influence and power. A most fin
ny and ridiculous apology for so gross an unusu
pion! Besides, there was no immediate apprehensions of
the demise of the king; and, in case of such an
event, Godoy, who held his power only upon fa
voritism, would instantly have become the wretch
that this revolution made him. It could never have
been apprehended that he would dream of chang
ing 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 wishes of Charles V. and Philip V. should
have occurred to him, and that the thought of insti
ting them should have passed across his mind when
difficulties pressed upon him, and he saw sick of
the cares of government; cares which he had never
till an appreciation for his own personal secur
ity roused them. It is probable, also, that the
王子's party might not have forced the plan of
sending him into retirement, unless they had known
that he himself would continue, however transiently,
by their agency, the king. To talk, even among them
selves, of deposing the king, would have had 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 de
signs of Bourbon to be overlooked by Murat. On
the very day that he entered Madrid, General Mon
tagne was sent by him to Paris from Charles a pe
test against his deposition. There was therefore 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. Acquiesced by his own resentment, and per
haps still more by that of the queen, who trembled
for the life of her paramour, and, like an adulterous
mother, hated her son, he concluded his last con
summation fully 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, thinking that the Grand Duke would, for
his commission, he said to his agent, De Mou
theon, 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, insa
much 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 marri
age with a French princess, an event which he, the
king, said, was not to be imagined. The prince does not
seem 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 Badajos for the
place of their retreat, though the part of the king

dom was injurious to his health. This he had re
presented, and entreated him that he might be per
mitted to choose another place; his wish being that
he might obtain permission of the emperor to pur
chase 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 Badajos
they were ordered, and their journey was to begin
on the following Monday. All this is exceedingly

suspect. 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 Montalbán's hands, a letter to the emperor,
and a formal protest, declaring that the desire
wherein he renounced the crown in favor of his son,
was a design of his; he had been forced to it, to
prevent a greater calamity, and spare the blood of
his beloved subjects. It was therefore to be con
sidered as of no authority. The letter was of a more
abject character. "Sir, my brother," said he,
you will not without my 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 an
nals, and his faithful and beloved people," &c. Here
he concluded this letter to De Montalbán, which if not
distracted, 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 a devotee to his religion.
There were no efforts which he would not have
attempted to save the life of his unhappy friend, but
the whole world was set to his entreaty, and bent
on vengeance; and he felt assured that Godoy's
death would not be a punishment for his purpose.

These proceedings were concealed from Ferdi
hand. Murat's intentions were to frighten him
Geoigrpahy.

MEXICO, OR NEW SPAIN.

(Continued from page 16)

It is a received opinion that the envoys of the city of Mexico, were formerly more populous than at present—but through 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 vicerey Revillagigedo, but not completed in the two intendancies of Guadalaxara and Vera Cruz, and in the small province of Cobaahui. The following table was formed on this occasion:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of the intendancies and govern ments for which the enumeration was completed in 1792.</th>
<th>Population of the intendancies.</th>
<th>Population of the capitals.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>1,162,456</td>
<td>113,926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puebla</td>
<td>526,445</td>
<td>52,717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tacascalpa</td>
<td>39,177</td>
<td>3,337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oaxaca</td>
<td>61,386</td>
<td>19,039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valladolid</td>
<td>289,314</td>
<td>17,039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guanaxuto</td>
<td>397,264</td>
<td>32,055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Luis Potosí</td>
<td>242,260</td>
<td>8,517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zacatecas</td>
<td>113,267</td>
<td>25,405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durango</td>
<td>122,866</td>
<td>11,047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sonora</td>
<td>93,596</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neuvo Mexico</td>
<td>30,555</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The two Californias</td>
<td>12,666</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yucatan</td>
<td>368,281</td>
<td>28,302</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total population of New Spain deduced from the enumeration of 1795, 3,865,259.

In a report to the king, count de Revillagigedo estimated the intendancy of Guadalaxara at 485,000 inhabitants. Intendancy of Vera Cruz at 120,000. Province of Cobaahui at 618,000. Approximate result of the enumeration in 1792, 4,583,929 inhabitants.

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 1795 was considerably greater. From the data we have given, 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, situated in very different parts of the
country, from which he obtained regular returns of the births and deaths, the mean term of which appears to range from 183 to 190—being an interval to believe the general average of the whole territory should be at 170 births to 100 deaths. He says that in the United States, generally, it is at 901 to 100.8

The small pox has committed dreadful ravages in Mexico. In 1776, the Spaniards, consisting of 8,000 persons, perished of it. It then appeared, and was 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 mercedale. 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, some times not more than once in a century; but in 1543, 800,000 Indians are said to have died of it, and in 1572, more than 2,000,000. It has not been prevailed for many years. The black vomit, is almost exclusive ly confined to the whites on the coasts, and seldom attacks the Indians.

They reckon seven races in the Mexican population. 1. The Spanish, born in Europe; 2. Spanish Creoles, or whites of European extraction, born in America; 3. The Mexicas, descendants of whites and Indians; 4. The Mestizos, 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, unmingled with any other race; Guanaxauto, Vallenato, Pueblo, and Oxaca are, in all, 1,577,000 inhabitants, of whom 1,073,000 are Indians, who have a great variety of language, and appear to be composed of very heterogeneous elements. The number of the languages exceeds 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 Aztec language is most generally diffused; it having been imposed upon 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, Perú and Brazil. 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 Salas in, 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 show. 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 practice in their devotions many remains of their ancient worship. The natives have long been celebrated for their neat 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 to have been exceedingly depressed by their own monarchical government. They had a numerous and rapacious nobility, whose descendents at this day, trusted with a little "brief authority" by the Spaniards, are more cruel and tyrannical than the Spanish 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 it has been generally supposed. The present state of the Indians appears preferable to their situation under Montezuma, the Moctezuma being abolished, and no person compelled to labor in the mines, as formerly, except of his own will. They are free from the terrors and miseries which have been the lot of the Indians of Mexico. They have not been subjected to absolute slavery. The few instances which have been called to the severest order of justice, appear to have been such as are necessary to preserve the public peace.

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 2,000,000. These persons are numerous. The lands and other sources of profit to the scial 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 divisions 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 three divisions,—the State, the Province, and the Territory. To which must be added three other distant and considerable provinces, making in all fifteen divisions as follows:

Under the temperate Zone—the province of New Mexico—and Intendency of New Burgos, with the provinces of old and new California, and the intendancies of Sonora, and San Luis Potosí. 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 Zuteoppe, Guadalupe, Guanaxauto, Vallenato, Llalimbab, Mexican, La Puebla, Vera Cruz, Oxaca and Mirida, containing 36,600 square leagues, with a population of 5,190,000 souls, or 161 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 5900 to 7000 feet. The inequality of those divisions, as well in respect to extent of country as population, is will appear from the following notices of each.
The intendency of Mexico, extends from the 160, 31 to the 21° 57' of north latitude bounded on the north by San Luis Potosí, on the west by Guanajuato and Vihidelas, 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 135 leagues, its greatest breadth is 92 leagues—its content 5,527 square leagues; its population in 1823, 1,311,800 souls, thus having 235 persons to the square league. The greater part of this intendency is mountainous, and the plains and lakes are numerous, as are the 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 and a wall. The valley, elevated 7,470 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 were only a third of the lake at the time of the Conquest, and are annually decreasing. Cortés, in his account of this city, describes it as situated in the middle of a large salt lake, having tides like the sea—**from the city to the coast is 16 leagues, and,** if we may believe the friar, 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. Walking along the dykes, one finds oneself in a garden of various trees, nothing but a universe of gardens and orchards—of fruits and flowers—of gardens and orchards of various trees, nothing but a universe of gardens and orchards—of fruits and flowers. The academy of the arts of Mexico, one of the most celebrated in Europe, is a noble institution well provided for. The hospitals, 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 artisans in the precious metals and stones, exhibits a most magnificent spectacle, now displaying a variety of gold and silver ornaments and utensils, with pearls, rubies and jewels of every description and fashion. There are several convened—the great convent of St. Francis is particularly distinguished, which from the possessions of its members makes 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 date, the Baron Hauholdt was induced to state the population of Mexico, in 1808. White Europeans, 2,500—white creoles, 65,000—indigenous, 33,000—Mestizos, 26,000—Mulattoes, 10,000—total 157,000. In the 23 male convents, there were nearly 1,200 individuals—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*—Beef,
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. Goltz, councillor of the Protestant Consistory; excellent articles of statistics appear in the "Patriotic Journal," of which M. Hromayr 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 million of money into circulation. By these means which the Austrian minister 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, &c., 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 amount to 221,348 inhabitants, among whom are enumerated 4,128 nobles (416 fewer than in 1808) 4,623 ecclesiastics (194 fewer than in 1808) 4,623 placemen (58 more than in 1808) 10,220 artists, workmen and artists (1,023 more than in 1808). The number of houses since 1808 is increased 22; 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 diminshed 6,663 since 1808. In 1785 a population of 217,967 persons occupied only 5,657 houses; in 1810 the houses occupied by 206,502 persons are 7,021 of which several have been heaved 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 exorbitant price for the rent of it. The number of horses in Vienna is 1,093 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 Jewish 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 68,949 were boys; and 65,424 girls. The number of deaths was 115,630; births more than deaths 19,021.

CHINA.—The Pirates, who so long infested the S. W. 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 the government.

DENMARK.—The Papier 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 Mears, Michaud, printers and booksellers, for 29,000 francs (about 5,000 guineas). The Pope is now exhibiting in Paris a curious and rare fish, described by Buffon in his Natural History, vol. 26th, under the name of Sea Tyger: it was caught in the North Sea, on the coast of Norway, about 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.)
THE WEEKLY REGISTER—AGRICULTURAL.

HOLLAND.—Substitutes for Conscripsis 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 distorting the whole paper: British navy, 1814—whole number of armed vessels 1,042.

In commission. 719
Ordinary and repairing, 261
Building. 62
These in commission are—150 of the line:
22 of 16's and 19's; 16 frigates; 134 sloops and yachts; 35 brigs and fire-ships; 29 cutters; 78 gun-goes.

These in ordinary are—65 of the line. 11 of 16's and 14's; 6 frigates; 60 sloops and yachts; 8 brigs and fire-ships; 35 gns.

These in building are—30 of the line; 2 of 12's; 19 frigates; 2 sloops and yachts. 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 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 rowed, 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: Sow the wheat in weakbye or lime water, brine or chamber ley, many things will answer this purpose, such as washing the grain in all manner of water—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, 5th mo. 29th, 1814.

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 aU 9 1/2 F. 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, 55, west of Greenwich, which is very nearly the Geographical position of Richmond, I make the eclipse to be central, when the apparent time for Greenwich will be 2hr. 15min. F. 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 showing seconds, and the error of the watch for apparent or solar time, should be merely 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 the more 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 sympathizes than he learns from the verses under his perusal; while characters are 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 hour with many a winter's snows.
All trembling he approach'd—he strove to speak;
The voice of misery scarce my ear assailed;
A flood of sorrow swept his turrowed cheek,
Rememberance check'd him in his utterance fail'd.
For he had known full many a better day;
And when the poor man at his threshold bent,
He drov him not with telling heart away,
But freely shared what Providence had sent.
How hard for him the stranger's bount to crave,
And live to want the mine he 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—"ndoubt, I said they would wash, but I meant they'd wash out!"
GERSO.
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 Denmark 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 inconsequence; some little ease had been given him by forcing upon him strong soporifics. His breathing was difficult, the glands in the throat being swollen.

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 Landlair 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 irate 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 Miles 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 in accordance 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 2/4.

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 privates, 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 depreciations 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 Gloza, 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 native produce will be freely admitted—but vessels with colonial articles must have licenses. The emperor was expected at Bayonne the latter end of August—20,000 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 180,000 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 28th 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, Surt. 11, 1811.

Bacon, per lb. 10 cents; Butter, in kegs, 15—18; best Coffee, 10; Cotton, Geo. up. 10—12; Cheese, 10—11; Flour, bbl. 85; Plaxered, rough, bush. 80; D. cleaned, cash. 100. Grain—corn. 15—20; wheat, 145—150; rye, 75—80; barley, 80; cloveseed, $5—10; Hump, lb. 7—11; Hopa, 25; Klin dried corn meal, bbl. 60. Naval Stores—tar, bbl. 225—350; pitch, 550; tarpentine, soft, 255; rosin, 255; spirits of turpentine, gal. 50; whiskey, 1st pt. 46; brown sugar, cwt. 125—135; loaf, 10—20; shot of all sizes, Am. cwt. 12—50; Tocarsco, Md. no sales; Virginias, fat, cwt. 50;—600; Rappahannock, 25; Kentucky, 40—50; Tailow, Am. lb. 11.12; Wax, bres, 23—30; wool, full bale bargains, lb. 150—200; crossed, 75—100; common 37; skimmers 30.

Exchange on London 16 per cent. discount.

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 insecurely 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 expense.

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 our 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 furnish us the beginning.