President and Little Belt.

[The affair (every thing is an ‘affair’ now a days) of the President and Little Belt, appearing to us some great importance in England, we have thought proper to record the official papers relative to it; so that, at once, our readers may see the whole nature of the contention, giving credit where credit shall appear to be due.]

Copy of a letter from commodore Rodgers to the secretary of the navy.

U.S. FRIGATE PRESENTED, OF STARRY Hook, May 23, 1811.

Sir,—I regret extremely being under the necessity of representing to you an event that occurred on the night of the 16th inst. between the ship under my command and his Britannic majesty’s ship the Little Belt, commanded by captain Bingham; the result of which has given me much pain, as well on account of the injury she sustained, as that I should have been compelled to the measure that produced it, by a vessel of her inferior force.

The circumstances are as follow: On the 16th inst. at twenty-five minutes past meridian, in seventeen fathom water, Cape Henry bearing S. W. distant fourteen or fifteen leagues, a sail was discovered from our mast head in the east, standing towards us under a press of sail. At half past one the symmetry of her upper sails which were at this time distinguishable from our deck) and her making signals showed her to be a man of war. At forty-five minutes past one p. m. hoisted our ensign and pendant: when finding her signals not answered, she wore and stood to the southward. Being desirous of speaking her, and of ascertaining what she was, I now made sail in chase; and by half past three p. m. found we were coming up with her; as, by this time, the upper part of her stern began to show itself above the horizon. The wind now began and continued gradually to decrease, so as to prevent my being able to approach her sufficiently before sun-set, to discover her actual force, (which the position she preserved during the chase was calculated to conceal) or to judge even what nation she belonged; as she appeared studiously to decline shewing her colors. At fifteen or twenty minutes past seven p. m. the chase took in her studding sails and soon after hauled up her courses, and hauled by the wind on the starboard tack; she at the same time hoisted an ensign or flag at her mizen peak, but it was too dark for me to discover what nation it represented; now for the first time her broadsides were presented to our view; but night had so far progressed, that although her appearance indicated she was a frigate, I was unable to determine her actual force.

At fifteen minutes before eight p. m. being about a mile and a half from her, the wind at the time very light, I directed captain Ludlow to take a position to windward of her and on the same tack, within short speaking distance. This, however the commander of the chase appeared, from his manoeuvers, to be anxious to prevent, as he wore and hauled by the wind on different tacks four times successively, between this period and the time of our arriving at the position, which I had ordered to be taken. At fifteen or twenty minutes past eight, being a little forward of her weather beam and distant from seventy to a hundred yards, hailed “what ship is that?” to this enquiry no answer was given, but I was hailed by her commander, and asked “what ship is that?” Having asked the first question, I, of course considered myself entitled, by the common rules of politeness, to the first answer; after a pause of fifteen or twenty seconds, I reiterated my first enquiry of “what ship is that?” and before I had time to take the trumpet from my mouth, was answered by a shot, that cut off one of our main top backstays and went into our mainmast—at this instant captain Caldwell of marines) who was standing very near me on the gangway, having observed “sir, she has fired at us.” caused me to pause for a moment, just as I was in the act of giving an order to fire a shot in return; and before I had time to resume the repetition of the intended order, a shot was actually fired from the second division of this ship, and was scarcely out of the gun before it was answered from our assumed enemy by three others in quick succession, and soon after the rest of his broadside and musquetry. When the first shot was fired, being under an impression that it might possibly have proceeded from accident, and without the orders of the commander, I had determined at the moment to fire only a single shot in return, but the immediate repetition of the previous unprovoked outrage induced me to believe that the result was premeditated, and that from our adverse being, at that time as ignorant of our real force as I was of his, he thought this, perhaps a favorable opportunity of acquiring promotion, although at the expence of violating our neutrality, and insulting our flag; I accordingly with that degree of repugnance incident to feeling equally determined neither to be the aggressor, or suffer the flag of my country to be insulted with impunity, gave a general order to fire; the effect of which in from four to six minutes, as near as I can judge, having produced a partial silence of his guns, I gave orders to cease firing, discovering by the feeble opposition that it must be a ship of very inferior force to what I had supposed, or that some untoward accident had happened to her.

My orders in this instance however (although they proceeded alone from motives of humanity and a determination not to spill a drop of blood unnecesarily) I had in less than four minutes, some reason to regret, as he renewed his fire, of which two 32 pound shot cut off one of our fore stupendous and injured our forecastle. It was now that I found myself under the painful necessity of giving orders —

Shakespeare—Henry VIII.
for a repetition of our fire against a force which my forbearance alone had enabled us to do any injury of moment; our fire was accordingly renewed and continued from three to five minutes longer, when, perceiving the enemy's gaff and colors down, his main-top-sail yard upon the cap, and his fire silenced, although it was so dark that I could not discern any other particular injury we had done, or how far he was in a situation to do us further harm, I immediately ordered the earliest moment to stop our fire and prevent the further effusion of blood. Here a pause of half a minute or more took place, at the end of which our adversary not shewing a further disposition to fire, I hailed again, and asked "Are you prepared?" for the first time, that it was a ship of his Britannic majesty; but owing to its blowing rather frether than it had done, I was unable to learn her name.

After having informed her commander of the name of this ship, I gave orders to wear, run under his lee and haul by the wind on the starboard tack, and heave too under topsails and repair what little injury we had sustained in our rigging; which was accordingly executed, and we continued lying too on different tacks with a number of lights displayed in order that our adversary might the better discern our position and command our assistance, in case he found it necessary during the night. At daybreak on the 17th she was discovered several miles to leeward, when I gave orders to bear up and run down to him under easy sail; afterhauling him I sent a boat on board with lieutenant Creighton, to learn the names of the ship and her commander, with directions to ascertain the damages she had sustained, and to inform her commander how much I regretted the necessity on my part which had led to such an unhappy result; at the same time to offer all the assistance that the ship under my command afforded, in repairing the damage her His Majesty sustained. At 9 A.M. lieutenant Creighton returned with information, that it was his Britannic majesty's ship Little Belt, captain Bingham; who in a polite manner declined the acceptance of any assistance; saying at the same time, that he had heard all the necessary requisites to repair the damages sufficient to enable him to return to Halifax.

This, however, was not the most unplesasant part of captain Bingham's communication to lieutenant Creighton, as he informed me, that in addition to the injury his ship had sustained, between 25 and 30 of his crew had been killed and wounded.

The regret that this information caused me was such, you may be sure, as a man might expect to feel, whose greatest pride is to prove, without ostentation, by every public as well as private act, that he possesses a humane and generous heart; and with these sentiments, believe me, sir, that such a communication would cause me the most acute pain during the remainder of my life, had I not the consolation to know, there was no alternative left me between such a sacrifice, and one which would have been still greater, namely, to have remained a passive spectator of insult to the flag of my country, while it was confided to my protection—and I would have you to be convinced, sir, that however much individually I may previously have had reason to feel incensed at the repeated outrages committed on our flag by British ships of war, neither the most passions nor prejudices had any agency in this affair.

To my country I am well convinced of the importance of the transactions, which has imposed upon me the necessity of making you this communication; I must, therefore, from motives of delicacy, connect ed with personal considerations, solicit that you will be pleased to request the president to authorise a formal enquiry to be instituted into all the circumstances, as well as into every part of my conduct connected with the same.

The injury sustained by the ship under my command, is very trifling, except to the fore and mainmasts, which I before mentioned; no person killed, and but one (a boy) wounded.

For further particulars, I refer you to captain Caldwell, who is charged with the delivery of this communication. I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

[Signed] JOHN RODGERS, Honorable P. Hamilton, Secretary of the Navy.

(London) Admiralty Office, July 16.

Copy of a letter from rear admiral Sawyer, commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels on the coast of North America, to John Wilson Crocker, esq. dated on board the Africa, at Bermuda, the 11th of June, 1811.

Sir,—Enclosed I transmit to you, for the information of those concerned in the admiralty, a copy of a letter from capt. Arthur Bat Bingham, commander of his majesty's sloop Little Belt, received this day from lord James Townend, captain of his majesty's ship Enola, and senior officer at Halifax, by which their lordships will perceive he was attacked on the evening of the 16th of May last, when cruizing between Cape Henry and Cape Hatters, by the United States frigate the President of forty-four guns, commanded by commodore Rodgers; and that the action of three quarters of an hour the American ship made sail from him.

Captain Bingham's modest, but full and clear statement, renders any comment from me unnecessary, and I have only to admire the extraordinary bravery and firmness with which himself, his officers, and ship's company, supported the honor of the British flag, when opposed to such an immense superiority of force. I have, however, deeply to lament the number of valuable seamen who have fallen, and marines who have been either killed or wounded on this unexampled occasion: a list of whose names is also enclosed, together with a copy of my order under which captain Bingham was cruizing.

I have the honor to be, 

S. H. SAVER, Rear-Admiral.

His majesty's sloop Little Belt. May 21, 1811, lat. 36, 55, N. long. 71, 49, W. Cape Charles, bearing W. 48 miles.

Sir—I beg leave to acquaint you, that in pursuance of your orders to join H. M. ship Guerriere, and being on my return from the Northward, not having fallen in with her—that about 11 A.M. May 16th, saw a strange sail, to which I immediately gave chase. At 1 P.M. discovered her to be a man of war, apparently a frigate, standing to the eastward who when he made us but edged away for us, and set his royals. Made the signal 273, and finding it not answered, concluded she was an American frigate, as she had a commodore's blue pendant flying at the main. Hoisted the colors and made all sail south, the course I intended steering round Cape Hatters; the stranger edging away, but not making sail to beat so south. At 3, 30, he made sail in chase, when I made a private signal, which was not answered. At 6, 30, finding he gained so considerably on us as not to be able to elude him during the night, being within gun shot, and clearly
discerning the stars in his broad pendant, I imagined the most prudent method was to bring too, and hold the colours, that no mistake might arise, and that he might see what we were. The ship was therefore brought too, her colours hoisted, her guns double shotted, and every preparation made in case of a surprise. By his manner of steering down, it was evident he wished to lay his ship in a position for firing, which I inferred by wearing three times. About 8, 15, he came within hail—I hailed, and asked what ship it was? He again repeated my words, and fired a broad-side, which I instantly returned. The action then became general, and continued so for three quarters of an hour, when he ceased firing, and appeared to be on fire about the main hatchway. He then filled—I was obliged to desist from firing, as, the ship falling off, no gun would bear, and had no after sail to keep her too. All the rigging and sails cut to pieces; not a brace nor a bower left. He hailed and asked what ship this was; I told him—He then asked me if I had struck my colours? My answer, No, and asked what ship it was? As plain as I could understand (he having shot some distance at this time) he answered—the United States frigate. He fired no more guns, but stood from us, giving no reason for his most extraordinary conduct.

At day light in the morning saw a ship to windward, when having made out well what we were, bore up and passed within hail, fully prepared for action. About 8 o'clock he hailed, and said if I pleased he would send a boat on board: I replied in the affirmative, and accordingly came with an officer and a message from commodore Rodgers of the President, of the United States, to say that he lamented much the unfortunate affair (as he termed it) that had happened, and that he knew our force was so much inferior he would not have fired at me. I asked his motives for firing at all? His reply was, that “we fired the first gun of him,” which was positively not the case. I cautioned both the officers and men, to be particularly careful, and not suffer more than one man to be at a gun, and it proved that a shot of your sixteen pound shot of a large 44 gun frigate should commence battleships. He offered me every assistance I stood in need of, and submitted to me that I had better put into some port of the United States; which I immediately declined.

By the manner in which he apologised it appeared evident to me that he had fallen in with a British frigate, he would certainly have brought her to action. And what further confirms me in that opinion is, that his guns were not only loaded with round and grape shot, but with every scrap of iron that could be collected.

I have to lament the loss of 32 men killed and wounded, among whom is the master. His Majesty’s ship is much damaged in her masts, sails, rigging, and hull, and as there are many shot through between wind and water, and many shot still remain inside, and upper works all shot away, sternboard pump also, I have thought proper to pro-

To HUBERT SAWYER, Esq.

Rear Admiral of the Red.

Return of officers, petty officers, seamen and marines, killed and wounded on board his majesty’s ship Little Belt, Arthur Bith Bingham, esq. commander, in an action with the American frigate President, on the 16th of May, 1811.

Killed—Mr. Samuel Woodward, midshipman; Christ. Dennis, cabin boy fore top; Jacob Graves, carpenter’s crew; Thomas Shipward, gunner’s mate; George Wilson, able seaman; Robert Laverenge, able seaman; James Gray, ordinary seaman; Robert Howard, ordinary seaman; John Parkes, private mariner.

Wounded—Daniel Kilham, landman, dangerously, died ten hours after the action; Richard Coody, ordinary seaman, died twenty hours after the action; John Bonnet, able seaman, dangerously; Nicholas Manager, gunner’s crew, do; James McKee, acting master, severely; James Dunn, and captain of the main top, do; James Lawrence, able seaman, do; John Richards, able seaman, do; Thomas Ives, able seaman, do; Michael Skinnor, landman, do; William Farn, boy, do; David Dawes, marine, do; William Harold, marine, do; Mr. James Franklin, boatswain, slightly; Mr. Benjamin Angle, carpenter, do; Peter McCaskill, capstan of the main, do; William Weston, boy, do; Alexander Graham, able seaman, do; George Delany, able seaman, do; George Roberts, boy, do; George Shoard, marine, do; Daniel Long, marine, do.

(Signed)

A. B. BINGHAM, Captain.
W. TURNER, Surgeon.

By Herbert Sawyer, Esq. rear admiral of the red, and commander in chief of his majesty’s ships and vessels employed, and to be employed, in the river St. Lawrence, along the coast of Nova Scotia, the islands of Anticosti, Madeleine, and St. Johns, and Cape Brown, the Bay of Fonda, and at or about the island of Bermuda, or Somers Island.

You are hereby required and directed to put to sea in his majesty’s sloops under your command, and proceed without loss of time off Charleston where you may expect to meet captain Peckell, in the Guerriere, to whom you will deliver the packet you herewith receive; and follow his orders for your further guidance, and sight not a shot of this Guerriere, off Charleston, you will stand for the northward, and use your utmost endeavors to join him off the Capes of Virginia, or off New York; and in the event of not meeting the Guerriere, you will cruise as long as your provisions end.
water will last, and then repair to Halifax for further orders. You are to pay due regard to protecting the trade of his majesty's subjects, and the capture or destruction of the ships of the enemy. You are to be particularly careful not to give any just cause of offense to the government or subjects of the United States of America, and to give very particular orders to this effect to the officers you may have occasion to send on board ships under the American flag. You are not to anchor in any of the American ports, but in case of absolute necessity, and then to put to sea again as soon as possible."

Given under my hand at Bermuda, this 18th of April, 1811.

HERBERT SAWYER,
commander of his majesty's ship Little Belt.

By command of the rear admiral.

H. N. SOMERVILLE.

NEW YORK, September 13.

Court of Enquiry.—The court of inquiry on the conduct of commodore Rodgers, in the action between the President and Little Belt, closed the testimony in the case on Thursday.

The court, as herefore stated, consisted of commodore Stephen Decatur, president,—Capt. Charles Stewart, capt. Isaac Guarney, and the honorable William Paulding, jun., esq., judge advocate.

Of the evidence furnished to this court on the oaths of the several witnesses, we present the following brief outline, in the order it was adduced and left the public in a case where doubt is impossible, and conviction irresistible, to make its own comments.—[Columbian.]

The first witness examined was

MASTER COMMANDANT AND ACTING CAPTAIN OF THE PRESIDENT,

CHARLES RUDLOW, Exq.,

He was on board the ship at the time of the action with the Little Belt, on the night of the 16th of May last. The Little Belt had her topsail aback, from his position he was uncertain who fired the first gun, but the second was from the President, and was instantly followed by three cannon and musketry from the Little Belt.

Capt. Rodgers ordered to fire low and with round and grape shot. After a short interval the Little Belt commenced firing as did the President—The Belt soon appeared unequal to the combat, and lay bow on to wards the President, when Capt. R. observed that his ship must have happened to her, and ceased firing. Her gaff was down and her main-topsail yard on the cap, and mizen too, he thinks. The action continued 14 or 15 minutes, including the interval. There was nothing but round and grape shot fired, or on deck on board the President. The ship was not on fire, in any part of her, and did not shear off after the action. Another broad side would probably have sunk the Little Belt. Did not know or believe that any part of the commodore's official letter was untrue or incorrect.

Capt. Gore, first lieutenant,

Stated the 4th division of guns on the upper deck. Was stationed at the 4th division of guns on the upper deck. Commodore Rodgers hailed first, then a second time, when a shot was fired, as he believes, from the Little Belt, no gun having been fired or provocation given, on board the President. The order of commodore was, to keep the guns upon half cock and guard against accidents. After receiving the Little Belt's broad side, was ordered to fire. The Belt was silenced in five minutes, and the President ceased firing. The Belt renewed the fire, and commodore Rodgers returned it, and silenced her again in five minutes. Boarding the Belt the next morning, commodore Rodgers sent a friendly message expressing regret for the occurrence, and offers of assistance. Captain Bingham said he took the President for a Frenchman. President was not on fire, and did not shear off; nothing but round and grape shot was fired, or on deck; another broadside would probably have sunk the Belt.—Commodore's statement confirmed.

Henry Cadwall, commandant of marines—Heard the hailings; was looking at the Little Belt, and saw the first shot proceed from her; on which commodore Rodgers said, "What is there?" and replied, "She has fired into us." Orders were then given to fire. Belt silenced in five minutes. Commodore Rodgers was anxious to stop his fire, and did so. The Belt renewed the action, and in six or seven minutes was silenced again, when commodore Rodgers was anxious to prevent misthief, and stopt his fire. No fire or sheering off. Commodore's account confirmed.

Raymond H. Perry, junior, lieutenant and signal officer—Was on the quarter deck, near commodore Rodgers' chaw. The commodore hailed, got no reply—hauled a second time, and got none. Heard a gun was coming at the Belt, which fired it, previous to any gun or provocation from the President. The Belt was silenced in five minutes, and orders were sent every division of guns on board the President to cease. The Belt renewed the fire, and the President also. In six minutes the Belt ceased firing again, and the commodore was very anxious to stop the fire on board the President. No fire or sheering off. The Belt was in a very dangerous situation, and would probably have been sunk by another broadside. Heard hailings from the Belt, and understood they said their colors were down, and so reported. Commodore Rodgers hailed, "have you struck your colors?" and was answered, "I have, and am in great distress." Lights were up on board the President during the night. Commodore's statement confirmed.

Andrew L. B. Madison, lieutenant of marines—Was on the gangway. Heard the commodore hail first, then wait 15 or 18 seconds, time enough for reply, but got none, and hailed again; when the Belt fired a gun from her gangway. Saw the flash and heard the report; no gun or provocation had been offered by the commodore. In less than ten seconds a gun was fired from the President, when instantly the Belt fired three guns, and then her broadside and musketry. Belt silenced in six or seven minutes. Firing stopped in the President. In two or three minutes the Belt renewed the action, and in four or five minutes was again silenced, when commodore Rodgers ordered his fire to cease, and appeared anxious to prevent damage. No fire or sheering off of the President. Commodore's report confirmed.

Capt. Cadwall confirmed the account of the first and second guns, and broadside, as given by the other witnesses.

Jacob Hull, sailing master—Was on the quarter-deck. Commodore Rodgers hailed and got no answer, but "hail you!" and sufficient time had passed, and got no reply but a shot, without provocation. In three or four seconds the shot returned, and got a general fire from the Little Belt. Thought the Belt a heavy frigate until next day. Action continued fourteen or fifteen minutes, or four minutes interval. Little Belt could not have fired again, but President could have sunk her. Commodore's official account is true.

Lieutenant Greigh thought the Little Belt a frigate (excepting her loose defence) until next day.
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Captain Bingham told him the President's colors were not hoisted, but recollected the pendant. It is the usage as before stated by another witness, for the President to be prepared for action on coming along side of any armed vessel. Thought the Little Belt displayed bad management or want of conduct in her defense.

Joseph Smith, Midshipman, acting as Master's mate—Commanding fourth division of guns. Heard Commodore Rodgers hail, and no reply for five seconds. Heard second hail, and was looking at the Little Belt when the first gun was fired by her, before a shot or any provocation was given by the President. Then Commodore Rodgers fired a gun, and then the Belt three and action continued. Thought the Belt a frigate. The duration of the action, and orders to cease, as before stated. The last order to stop firing was received by three different officers. Commodore Rodgers' statement confirmed.

Henry Dismorn, acting Chaplain—Was on the quarter deck. Little Belt was 70 or 80 yards distant. Heard Commodore Rodgers hail, and the reply, and the second hail. Then a gun, he thinks from the Belt, as he felt no jar in the President— and no gun or provocation had been given by Commodore Rodgers. Account of Commodore Rodgers confirmed.

Michael Roberts, Boatswain—Was on the forecase and gave the gun from the Little Belt, before any provocation had been given from the President. Had not seen the Commodore's account.

Richard Curran, Midshipman—Was on the forecastle and gangway. Commodore Rodgers hailed, and was answered by repeating his words; second hail was answered by a shot. Was looking at the Little Belt, and saw and heard the gun before any provocation from Commodore Rodgers. Gun from the President was followed by the Belt's broadside, as stated by others. Commodore's account confirmed.

Matthew Perry, Midshipman—Was on the quarter deck. Heard hail, reply, second hail and gun from the Belt, before any gun or provocation from Commodore Rodgers. Commodore followed by fire from Little Belt. Commodore Rodgers confirmed.

Snia Duncan, Midshipman—Was in the forecastle. Heard Commodore R. hail, reply, and second hail, then the Belt to quick action, and believed it was the first from the Belt, but could not swear, as he was behind the forecastle. Commodore's statement confirmed.

John McCloud, Midshipman—Was in the Mizzen top. Heard hail, no reply and second hail as stated. Thought the Belt fired first, as he felt no jar at first shot, but did at second. Confirms Commodore's report.

Thomas Gamble, second Lieutenant—Commanded the first division of guns. Commodore Rodgers hailed "ship ahoy!" Was answered, "halloa!" Asked "what ship is that?" Received his own words repeated in reply. Hailed again, "what is that?" Then a gun from the Belt. Heard no gun or provocation from the President—saw no gun was fired from his division. Nothing but round and grape shot fired after action commenced. Commodore's orders as before stated. Belt was in a favorable position for firing, but another broadside would probably have sunk the Belt. Saw no colors on the Belt, and saw and took aim at the guns. No fire on board, or sheering off by the President. Commodore Rodgers' account confirmed.

Alexander James Dallas, third Lieutenant—Commanded third division of guns. Heard first hail, and second, and question repeated back from Little Belt; then third hail and gun. Was looking at the Belt when she fired, when no gun or provocation had been given from the President. Was in the bridge port, when the Belt fired, and after the shot was received got into the port and fired a gun in return, from general orders, without particular direction. A broadside from the Belt immediately succeeded. None but round and grape shot fired in his division—and no fire or sheering off. A broadside more would probably have sunk the Belt. Commodore Rodgers was very anxious to stop the firing. Commodore's statement confirmed.

John M. Freeny, 4th Lieutenant—Com. third division, gun deck. Heard hail, reply, second hail and gun from Belt. Before heard no gun or provocation from President, and certainly was none from his division. Gun from Belt returned from President in five or six seconds, and broadside from Belt ensued. Orders of Commodore Rodgers as before. Round and grape only fired. No fire or sheering off. Another broadside would have sunk the Belt. Commodore Rodgers exerted himself to stop the firing. Commodore's official account confirmed.

Peter Gamble, Midshipman—Was on gun deck, at second division. Heard first shot from Little Belt, and felt no jar on board the President. No gun or provocation from Commodore Rodgers. Confirms the official account.

Edward Abbey, Midshipman—Was on gun deck, third division. Was looking at the Belt, and saw and heard the first gun from her. No gun or provocation had been given by the President. Commodore Rodgers' account confirmed.

Lieutenant Creighton testified that lights were hoisted on board the President the night after the action.

Mr. Mull testified that the damage on board the President was one boy wounded, a shot in the mainmast, and another in the tops, with some of the back stays cut away; but not a single shot of any kind from the Little Belt struck the hull of the President.

Edward Bodo Bodo, Midshipman—Was forward on gun deck, at first division. Was looking at the Belt, and saw and heard the first fire from her, before any gun or provocation from the President, and confirms Commodore's account.

Philip Dickerson Sprague, Midshipman—Was on the gun deck, at third division. Was confident the first shot came from the Little Belt. No gun had fired from his division, or provocation had been given by Commodore Rodgers. Heard no hail from the Belt. Confirms Commodore's statement.

Breasted Powell, Carpenter—Was on gun deck, to attend pumps, and looking at the Belt when she fired the first shot, before a gun or provocation from Commodore Rodgers. The President did not receive a shot of any sort, in the hull, but one in her mainmast and another on her forecastle.

John New, Carpenter, first gun, in the first division on the gun deck, was looking at the Little Belt, and saw and heard her fire first.

Eli Jalet Carr, gun No. 2, gun deck, testifies exactly the same as Nesos.
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John Jones (capt. absent) was at gun No. 3, and, testifies the same.

James Beach, captain No. 4, testifies the same.

Trophimius Davis, captain No. 5, testifies the same.

John Levfield, captain No. 6, testifies the same.

Benjamin Brown, (1st and 2d captains absent) was at No. 7, and testifies the same.

Edward Fitzgerald, captain No. 8, testifies the same.

James Cornwall, captain No. 9, says Little Belt fired first to the best of his knowledge.

John Fitz, captain No. 10, was looking at the Belt, and saw and heard the first gun come from her.

Richard Thompson, (capt. absent) was at No. 11, and saw the Belt fire first.

John Mayon, captain No. 12, testifies the same.

James Thompson, captain No. 13, testifies the same.

David Lawson, captain No. 14, testifies the same.

James Lee, captain No. 15, declares the same.

Edward Walker, captain 1st gun 4th division, from hearing the report and seeing a jar, believed the first shot came from the Belt.

Moses Dunbar, 2d capt. (1st absent) 2d gun, 4th division, was looking at the Little Belt and saw her fire first.

George Simmons, 2d capt. (1st absent) 3d gun, 4th division, declared precisely the same.

William Campbell, capt. 1st gun 4th division quarter-deck, declares the same.

Thomas Taylor, captain 2d gun, quarter-deck, saw the Little Belt fire 6 seconds first.

Philip Warner, captain 3d gun, quarter-deck, was looking at the Little Belt and saw her fire first.

Samuel Brown, 2d captain (1st absent) 4th division, quarter-deck, declares the same.

Richard Corrick, 2d captain (1st absent) 5th gun, quarter-deck, saw the Little Belt fire 3 or 4 seconds first.

Edward Patterson, captain 6th gun, quarter-deck, declares the same.

James Wether, 3d capt. 8th gun, quarter-deck, declares the same.

Lieutenant Orphit, testifies further, that when the Little Belt was silenced the second time, she luffed up towards the commodore, instead of keeping away, as she should have done to fire at the President; and would have done if her rudder had been free. Commodore Rodgers expressed much humanity and anxiety to stop the firing.

Mr. Mulh, testifies that the commodore displayed great humanity.

Lieutenant Dallas heard two reports, one the shot against the President's mast, and the other the report of the gun from the Belt.

Silas H. Stringham, midshipman, saw the Belt fire first.

James H. Ludlow, midshipman, saw the same.

David G. Douglass, midshipman, saw the same.

Lieutenant Orphit, testifies to the offers of assistance from commodore Rodgers to the Belt the next morning.

Here the examination closed, having as we understand, embraced every deck officer, as well as captains of guns now on board the President, who were present during the action—The hours when the chase and actions took place, with the course steered, and some technical terms, are omitted unessential to the material objects of inquiry.

From the above it appears that every particular of commodore Rodgers' official statement is strictly correct; and, in general that made by captain Bingham, shown to be false and scandalous—ever the place where the action ensued was 130 or 140 miles distant from where he described it. Every officer on board the President was examined, and all declared upon oath that the Little Belt fired the first gun. Had the captain suffered for his insolence instead of his credit, it would have been better. We hope there will be no more Chaussean business: and he who refuses to support Rodgers and the honor of the American flag, must have feelings very different from those we possess on the subject.

It is lamentable that some amongst us (and persons of high standing too) were disposed to give implicit credit to Bingham's statement, and deny that made by Commodore Rodgers. Rather to believe an unknown impertinent fellow, corrected for his insolence, and probable intoxication, than a man born of ourselves, of known reputation and unsullied character, whose honor is as unimpeachable as his courage is unquestioned. But the host of testimony will not overcome the prejudices of some, and the defence made by Rodgers will be construed into a crime!

Neither the government or its officer want justification. If Rodgers had not resisted, who would not have despised him? Will any man say that Great Britain would suffer our ships or hover on her coasts, impress her seamen, murder her subjects in the very mouths of her harbors, and capture her ships as they enter to have her taken by the British Government? Certainly not. And, if commodore Rodgers had received positive instructions to clear the coasts of these overbearing "lords of the ocean," the government would be supported in giving them—but it appears no such orders were issued, and that Bingham, entirely, brought on himself the chastisement he deserved.

The following extracts from late London papers may show the feelings of the ministerial party on this event. The London Gazette is the official organ of the government—the Courier is understood to be immediately controlled by Percival, Wellesley & Co. The British regard with particular tenderness all things relating to their nery; and the "account" will probably form an important item in the matters submitted for negotiation, if negotiation is thought necessary.

"We have now the word of honor of captain Bingham, that the firing was commenced by Rodgers; and who will put the veracity of an American captain in competition with that of an honorable British officer?" (London Gazette.)

"The American government having made such haste to publish Rodgers' account of his action with the Little Belt, as if they were anxious to shew their desire to shut the door against all negotiation, explanation and adjustment, our government have felt it their duty not to withhold captain Bingham's account. It will be found that we published a correct sketch of it in the Courier, of the 4th instant, and that the account given by the American is any thing but the true one. Captain Bingham knew he to be an American frigate by her colors; Rodgers, therefore, must have known that the Little Belt was but a sloop, and as our colors were hoisted, that she was a British sloop. But he came down upon us with an evident hostile intention, attempting to lay his ship in a position to rake ours. He did not hail us first as he asserted, following up
THE WEEKLY REGISTER—FRENCH STATISTICS.

French language . 27,916,000
Italian . 4,922,000
Flemish or Dutch . 4,411,000
German . 4,160,000
Lower Brittan . 1,075,000

This comprehends the late additions, and includes the three departments of the Empire— to which are added—
The Roman state—Italian . 875,000
Valais . 126,000
Total population of the empire . 43,425,000

Another statement gives the population thus:
In the 112 departments of France . 36,060,104
Kingdom of Italy . 5,430,355
Holland . 1,881,880
Total . *42,351,438

If to the mighty aggregate we add the other tributary or dependent kingdoms and states, we may venture to assert, with tolerable correctness, that the "emperor of the French" presides over not less than sixty-five millions of the human race.

The military establishment of France varies according to circumstances—it is believed there have been more than a million of men under arms, excluding the forces of her allies or dependencies—the present amount of French troops, in round numbers, is about, 565,000
Say, of Infantry of the line . 300,000
Light infantry . 140,000
Cavalry . 100,000
Artillery and Engineers 50,000

Besides these there is an imperal guard whose number is . . . . 8,500

The active force at the disposal of France, at the beginning of the year 1807, consisting of armed men . 1,144,000
[At present we are not sufficiently informed of the naval power of France to venture on a statement which shall, however, be published when we possess the facts necessary to it.]

REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, &c.

Therefore, as well as the expenditures of France, being chiefly, if not entirely, at the will of the emperor, renders it almost impossible to form an exact calculation, as what he receives from exterior means is not fully known—the receipts, however, of all denominations, have been estimated at from 800 to 900 millions of francs—from 150 millions to $168,750,000)—the disbursements about the same—but, as observed before, these estimates are very uncertain, and compared with the revenue and expenditure of Great Britain, would appear not to amount to one half of what we might expect them to be. For instance, the whole support of the French armies and their contingent expenses, are stated to be about 300 millions of francs (say 60 millions of dollars)—the British army expenditures for the last year amounted to more than 80 millions. A French army, however, is supported at a less cost than a British army: provisions, &c. being much cheaper. We give the facts as we find them.

French Statistics.

GENERAL RESULTS, FROM MANY AUTHORITIES.

The chief of the items to be particularly noticed hereafter.

POPULATION.

The Parisian board of longitude give the following statement of the population of the French empire, 1811, distinguishing the inhabitants by the language they speak, and excluding the military.

[Courier.]

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The revenues of the ancient monarchy of France were about 90 millions of dollars; and the expenses generally exceeded the income 8 or 10 million—the interest of the national debt, at the commencement of the revolution, was about 30 millions; and the pensions paid amounted to 5 millions. The interest of the public debt, with a certain sum allotted for its redemption, and amount of pensions paid, is, at this time, stated to be about 90 millions of francs per annum ($1,787,500).

**Cities.**

Paris, according to a late census, contained 547,576 individuals—the following curious estimate of some of the articles consumed (annually) by them is worth recording: 193,271 head of horned cattle; 55,365 hogs; 600,000 sheep, 35,500 dozen pigeons, besides an immense quantity of fowls; 100,000 cwt. of salt water fish, fresh and salted; 1,000,000 dozen of oysters; the value of 1,026,000 francs ($187,861) in fresh water fish; 76,000 cwt. of fish to the value of 42 millions of francs ($7,870,000); brandy to the value of 5,490,000 francs ($1,050,000); vinegar to the value of 460,000 francs ($86,000); cider about the same; 206,728,224 pounds of bread; 107,000 quarters of oats, and 42,500 ditto of barley.

Paris is distant from Rome, 810 miles; Naples, 489; Leghorn, 612; Venice, 690; Genoa, 549; Milan, 465; Turin, 480; Constantinople, 1596; Basle, 300; St. Petersburg, 1483; Prague, 960; Vienna, 810; Berlin, 630; Dresden, 630; Amsterdam, 276; Stockholm, 912; Copenhagen, 720; London, 570; Cadiz, 1899; Lisbon, 1899; Madrid, 750.

Among the cities of the French empire containing more than 50,000 inhabitants, are the following: Amsterdam, 250,600; Venice, 250,600; Milan, 170,000; Rome, 160,000; Hamburg, 160,000; Marseille, 102,217; Lyons, 100,941; Bordeaux, 112,800; Rennes, 87,000; Genoa, 75,801; Florence, 75,207; Nantes, 77,128; Brussels, 72,280; Turin, 85,100; Lisle, 57,824; Antwerp, 62,653; Grand, 57,829; Loughborn, 50,582; Ghent, 56,000; Leige, 50,100; Thonolus, 51,000; Bologna, 74,000; and many others, of which, as well as those as low as twelve thousand we may have occasion to publish a complete list.

**Miscellaneous.**

In 1787, it was estimated that France had tons of shipping 2,007,761.

The exports in the same year were rated thus:

- **Product of the soil,651,472,000;**
- **Industry, 251,192,000;**
- **$411,164,000.**

The internal improvements in France are fully commensurate with the mighty views of her ruler; we have a list with a concise description of the several canals, which we intend to publish—for the present will only observe, that, for internal improvements this year, the emperor has appropriated $29,000,000.

**Agriculture** furnishes for the internal trade of France, articles to the value of 1,650 millions of francs $241,650,000.

To wit: wine and brandy worth 32,000 millions; oil 60; corn 700; cattle 400; forge 60; wood and charcoal 140; wool 35; silk 25; hemp and flax 60 millions.

*The franc is rated at 18 3-4 cents.*

The mineral substances of France are calculated to give employ to 1,100,000 heads of families, and to produce an annual value of 150,102,000 francs $285,147,825.

The vineyards in France are stated to produce each year on an average, 492,750,000.

France, (proper) contains square miles

- 132

France (proper) contains acres

- 131,722,233

The ploughed lands are estimated at acres.

- 70,000,000

Vineyards do.

- 492,500,000

Woodlands do.

- 16,500,000

Pasturage lands do.

- 14,000,000

Heath, and unculti"vated lands, rivers, lakes, &c. do.

- 25,000,000

The bank of France has notes in circulation to the amount of 125 millions of francs $25,000,000.

The foregoing may suffice for a general view; we have spared no pains to make it as correct as possible, by many references to the best authorities.

When we shall enter upon the details, we propose to do so, we expect to present a great number of interesting facts not commonly known; and by which we shall be able to point out the material errors, if any there should appear to be, in the above.

**History.**

Of the Invasion of Spain by Bonaparte.

ABRIDGED FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

CHAPTER II.

(Continued from page 27.)

General Savary was now announced as envoy from the emperor and obtained an audience in that capacity. He professed that he was sent merely to compliment Ferdinand, and to know whether his sentiments with respect to France were conformable to those of the king his father; if it were so, the emperor would forego all consideration of what had passed; would in no degree interfere with the interior concerns of the kingdom; and would immediately recognize him as king of Spain and of the Indies. To this the most satisfactory answer was given. It neither was nor could have been the intention of the prince's party to offend France; the only hope which they had hitherto entertained of regenerating their government, had been by allying themselves with Bonaparte, and availing themselves of his power. One of the charges against Godoy which were current among the people, was that of a secret understanding with the English, and that he intended to deliver Cuesta into their hands, and fly with all his treasures under their protection. Nothing could be desired more flattering than the language of Savary during this audience; and he concluded it by asserting that the emperor was already near Bayonne, and on his way to Madrid.

No sooner however had this envoy left the audience chamber, than he began, as if in his individual capacity, to execute the real object of his mission. It would be highly grateful and flattering to his imperial majesty, he said, if the king would meet him on the road and he asserted, repeatedly, and in the most positive terms, that his arrival might be expected every hour. So positive was he in asserting this
THE WEEKLY REGISTER—SPAIN.

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hood, and so urgent in pressing the advice, that Fer-

dinand, incapable of believing, as he needs must

have been, that this envoy of an emperor was sent

merely for the purpose of challenging him to

his declarations, half tempted by his flattery, and

at the same time afraid to refuse what was so earnestly

required. It is摩托ous to transcribe the language

in which he communicated this resolution to the

president of the council. (Ap. 6) He had received

certain intelligence, that his faithful and migh-

ty ally, the emperor of the French and king of Italy,

was already arrived at Bayonne, with the joyful and

satisfactory purpose of passing through this kingdom to

the great satisfaction of himself, the king; and to the

great profit and advantage of his beloved sub-

jects. His absence could last only a few days, during

which he expected from the love and fidelity of his

dear subjects, who had hitherto conducted them-

selves in so praiseworthy a manner, that they would

continue to remain tranquil, that they would harmo-

ny between them and the French troops would still

be maintained; and that those troops should be

punctually supplied with every thing necessary for

their maintenance. On the same day he appointed

his uncle, the Infante Don Antonio, captain general of

the high council of government, as well, it was said,

on account of the ties of blood, as because of the dis-

tinguished qualities with which he was endowed, to

transact all necessary and pressing business which

the absence of the king required. In this decree he

stated that he should go to Burgos, evidently im-

plying an intention at that time not to go farther.

Accordingly on the morning of the 11th of April,

Ferdinand began this unhappy journey. Savary,

afflicting the most zealous and assiduous attention,

solicited the honor of accompanying him;—he had

just, he said, received information of the emperor's

approach, and it was not possible that they should

proceed farther than Burgos before they met him.

They reached Burgos and Bonaparte was not there,

neither were there any tidings of his drawing near.

Savary who had followed the young king in a se-

parate carriage, urged him to proceed to Vitoria.

Ferdinand hesitated: but the same flatteries and

falsehoods on the part of the French envoy, and the

same anxiety and secret fear which had induced him
to come this far, made him again change his mind. At Vi-

toria, Ferdinand received intelligence that Bonap-

arte had reached Bordeaux, and was on his way to

Bayonne. In consequence of this advice, the In-

fante Don Carlos, who had been waiting at Tolosa,

proceeded to the latter place, whether the emperor

had invited him: he reached that city some days

before him.

Measures were soon resolved on. Savary who had

proceeded to Bayonne, returned thither with a letter

from Bonaparte to Ferdinand. It began by ac-

knowledging the receipt of that letter, in which the

prince had written respecting the projected marriage

before the affair of the Escorial, and the receipt of

which Bonaparte had formerly denied. "Your

Highness," he said, "for the sake of King Charles

was care-

fully withheld, "will permit me, under the present

circumstances, to address you with frankness and

sincerity. I expected that on my arrival at Madrid,

I should have persuaded my illustrious friend to

make the necessary reforms in his dominions which

would give considerable satisfaction to the public

feeling. The removal of the Prince of Peace ap-

peared to be indispensable to his happiness and the

interest of the people. I have frequently expressed

my wishes that he should be removed; and if I did

not persever in my application, it was on account of

my friendship for King Charles, and a wish if

possible not to see the weakness of his attachments.

Oh wretchedness of human nature! imbecility and

error! such is our lot. The events of the North

occupied my journey, and the occurrences at Aran-

juez have supervened. I do not constitute a judge of

those events: but it is very dangerous for kings to

acustom their subjects to shed blood, and to

take the administration of justice into their own

hands. I pray God that your highness may not

one day find it so. It would not be conformable to

the interest of Spain to proceed anxiously against a

prince who is united to one of the royal family, and

has so long governed the kingdom. He has no

longer any friends; as little will your royal highness

find any who should be fortunate—the people eagerly

avenge themselves for the homage which they

pay us." This was the language of a tyrant who felt

that he held his power by no other tenure than that

of force, and reconciled himself to his own usurpation

by a base philosophy—that it was necessary because

he could not think well of himself. What followed was

more remarkable. "How," said he, "could the Prince de la

Paz be brought to trial without implicating the king and

queen in the process ofexcitement? The result of

which might be fatal to your crown. Your royal

highness has no other right to it than what you

derive from your mother. If the cause injures her

honor, you destroy your own claim. Do not give

ear to weak and pernicious counsels. You have no

right to try the Prince de la Paz; his crimes, if any

are imputed to him, merge in the prerogative of

the crown. He may be banished from Spain, and

I may offer him an asylum in France."

The reader will at once perceive the meaning of

the infamous insinuation which is here made against

the legitimacy of Ferdinand; and it will excite sen-
tations of a very solemn character to reflect on the

degradation of feeling which could not be roused at

the bare suspicion. In what light soever the charac-
ter of the prince may have been viewed through the

doubustudia in which it has hitherto been concealed,

here is an act which is stripped of all mystery, doubt

or denial. That a man should tamely listen to such

an accusation against his mother—that a king—a

king of Spain should thus be deterred from the

punishment of his bitterest enemies, the majority of

all his countries woes, and the man who had

compelled him to sign a confession that he had

conspired against the life of his father, can scarcely

be credited by men who are alive to the slightest

sensations of honor. But Ferdinand had resigned

the sword of Francis I, and he wished to retain the

crown of Spain.

With respect to the abdication, Bonaparte said,

that as that event had taken place when his armies

were in Spain, it might appear in the eyes of Europe

and of posterity, as if he had sent those troops

merely to expel a friend and ally from his throne.

As a neighboring sovereign it became him, there-

fore, to inform himself of all the circumstances,

before he acknowledged it. He added, "I declare
to your royal highness, to the Spaniards, and to

the whole world, if the abdication of king Charles

be voluntary, and has not been forced upon him by

the insurrection and tumults at Aranjuez, I have

no difficulty in regarding and acknowledging your

royal highness as king of Spain. I am not anxious to

have some conversation with you on this

subject. The circumstances which I have

observed upon this point ought to convince you of

the support you will find in me, should it ever hap-

pen that actions of any kind should disturb you on
your throne. When king Charles informed me of the affair of the Escorial, it gave me the greatest pain, and I flatter myself that I contributed to its happy termination. Your royal highness is not altogether free from blame; of this, the letter which you wrote to me, and which I have always wished to forget, is a sufficient proof. When you are king, you will know how sacred are the rights of the throne. Every application of an hereditary prince to a foreign sovereign is criminal. This letter seemed to me to show that Bonaparte had lost his reason, or something more than the proposal of marriage. That marriage, Bonaparte said, accorded, in his opinion, with the interests of his people, and he regarded it as a circumstance which would unite him by new ties to a house whose conduct he had every reason to praise since he had ascended the throne.

After a thorough examination of any popular complexion, Bonaparte assured the young king that he had laid open upon the most secret regions of his heart, and that, under all circumstances, he should conduct himself towards him in the same manner as he had done towards the king, his father; and he concluded with this hypocritical form—"my Emperor, I pray God to take you into his high and holy keeping."

Such a letter might well have alarmed Ferdinand, but he had advanced too far to recede, and the French troops in the neighborhood of Vitoria surrounded him, really, no doubt, except his retreat if he should attempt it. Celvallos and his other counsellors, and the people of Vitoria, sought him not to advance. On the other hand general Savary assured him, with the most veiled protestations, that the emperor took the greatest interest in his welfare, and he offered to pledge his life, that within a few minutes after his arrival at Bayonne, he would be recognized as a king of Spain and the Indies. The emperor, he said, to preserve his own consistency, would begin by giving him the title of highness; but he would presently give him that of majesty, &c. in three days every thing would be settled; and he might immediately return to Spain. Confused, terrified, feeling himself in the power of Bonaparte, the only case he could find was in yielding implicitly to those representations. By those who will pardon him for submitting to the disgraceful imputations on his birth, his credulity can hardly be condemned. The treachery was too complicated, too monstrous, to be suspected. Centuries had elapsed since any act of similar perfidy had stained the history of Europe.

He proceeded and crossed the stream which divides the two kingdoms. Scarcely had he set foot on the French territory, before he remarked, that no one came to receive him; a neglect more striking, as he had travelled so far to meet the emperor. At St. Jean de Luz, however, the mayor made his appearance, attended by the municipality. They were told to be informed of Bonaparte's design, and probably too honest to suspect them, they came to the carriage and addressed Ferdinand, expressing in the most lively manner the joy he felt at having the honor of being the first person to receive a sovereign the friend and ally of France. Shortly afterwards he was met by the grandees, who were bent to compliment the emperor: their accouterments were sufficiently discouraging; but he was now near Bayonne, and it was too late to turn back. The prince of Neufchatel (Berthier) and Duroc, the marshals of the coalition, came out to meet him, and conducted him to the place which had been appointed for his residence—a place so little suited to such a guest that he could not for a moment conceal from himself that it marked an intentional disrespect. Before he had recovered from this ominous feeling which such a reception occasioned, Bonaparte, accompanied by many of his generals, paid him a visit. Ferdinand went down to the street door to receive him; but they embraced with every token of friendship. The interview was short, and merely complimentary; Bonaparte again embraced him at parting.

Ferdinand was not long suffered to remain uncertain of his fate. Bonaparte, as if to prove to the world the callousness of his heart, as if he derived an unnatural pleasure in acting the part of a deceiver, invited him to dinner—sent his carriage for him, came to the coach steps to receive him—again embraced him and led him in by the hand. Ferdinand sat at the same table with him as a friend, a guest, and an ally; and no sooner had he returned to his residence than general Savary, the same man who by his persuasions and solemn protestations, had led him on from Madrid, came to inform him of the emperor's irrevocable determination, that the Bourbon dynasty should no longer reign in Spain; that it was to be succeeded by the Bonapartes; and therefore Ferdinand was required in his own name, and that of all his family, to renounce the crown of Spain and the Indies in his favor.

Some danger had undoubtedly been anticipated by Cevallos, the duke of Infantaño, and Escoiquiz, when they protested so urgently against his advancing from Vitoria; and he himself could not have been without misgivings. The abdication should not immediately be acknowledged, or that it might have even been set aside: perhaps that a cessation of hostilities might be demanded. But their gloomy forebodings had never imagined anything like this univalued villainy. Astounded as they were and completely at the mercy of the tyrant, who, by such repeated farce, had decoyed them into his hands, they did not lose their courage. And when Cevallos, on the following day, was summoned to the palace, to discuss the terms of the renunciation with M. Champagny, the minister of foreign affairs, he complained of the perjury which had been practised, protested, in Ferdinand's name, against the violence done to his person in not permitting him to return to Spain; spoke in a categorical and final manner to the emperor's demand, declared that the king neither could nor would renounce his crown; he could not do a prejudice to the individuals of his own family, who were called to the succession by the fundamental laws of the kingdom; and still less could he consent to the establishment of another dynasty, it being the right of the Spanish nation to elect another family, whenever the present should become extinct.

M. Champagny replied to this by insisting on the necessity of the renunciation, and contending that the abdication of Charles had not been voluntary. Of this assertion, which was as ill-timed as it was irrelevant. Cevallos readily availed himself of expressing his surprise that, while they condemned the abdication of Charles, and his own free seat, they, at the same time, were endeavouring to extort a renunciation from Ferdinand. He then entered into details designed to prove that no violence had been done to the father-king, either by the person of the prince, or by any other person, and that he had retired from government by his own unbiassed will. But Cevallos protested against acknowledging the smallest authority in the emperor to intermediate in matters which were purely domestic, and exclusively belonged to the Spanish
government, following. He said in this respect, the example of the cabinet of Paris, which rejected an insidious, the applications of the king of Spain in behalf of his ally and kinsman, Louis XVI. It was of little consequence that Ferdinand’s minister triumphed in argument. M. Champany abruptly turned the subject, by saying that the emperor never could be sure of Spain while it was governed by the Bourbon dynasty; for that family must necessarily regress its claim to its fruitless compensation, and the emperor would carry his purposes into effect by force. When Ferrys had received these demands, he invested Don Pedro de Labrador, honorary counsellor of state, in whose talents he had great reliance, with full powers, instructing him to present them to the French minister of foreign affairs, and to demand his full powers, in return, that the proposals of Bonaparte might be communicated in an authentic manner. (No. 27.) The instructions given him which were drawn up by Cevallos, were to ask M. Champany if King Ferdinand was at full liberty if he were so, he would return to his dominions, and give audience to the plenipotentiary whom the emperor might depute; if he were not, all acts done by Bonaparte were nugatory, and could have no other effect than to stain the reputation of Bonaparte before the whole world. Ferdinand he was charged to say, was resolved not to yield to the emperor’s demand; neither his own honor, nor his duty to his subjects, permitting him. He could not compel them to accept of the Bonaparte dynasty, much less, could he deprive them of their rights to elect another family to the throne, when the reigning one should be extinct. It was not less repugnant to his feelings to accept of the throne of Etruria as a compensation; that country was under the authority of its lawful sovereign whom he would not prejudice, and he was contented with the kingdom which provided for him.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Geography.

MEXICO, OR NEW SPAIN.

(Continued from page 30.)

The intendancy of Puebla, bounded on the west by that of Mexico, has a surface of 2,656 square leagues, and 813,000 inhabitants—its greatest length is 118 leagues, and its greatest breadth 59 leagues. The general appearance of the country is similar to that of Mexico, already described. At the village of Atlixco a famous express tree 73 feet in circumference—it is hollow. The greater part of the inhabitants of this intendancy are Indians; the descents of the ancient republic of Texcaca, who greatly assisted Cortes in his operations against Mexico, still enjoying some trifling privileges.

The progress of improvement has been very slow in this intendancy, the greater part of the land belonging to the monks and priests, or chapters, corporations, and hospitals.

La Puebla de los Angeles, the capital, standing on a plain about 7500 feet above the level of the sea, is one of the most wealthy and populous cities in America, containing 70,000 inhabitants. Cholula, a flourishing place, with 16,000 inhabitants. Tarascatetl, forced from its own extendand and great population, has not more than 4000 inhabitants. The other towns are inconsiderable. The mines in this intendancy, never very productive, are nearly abandoned.

The intendancy of Guanaxactoa contains 911 square
The Weekly Register—Mexico.

Leagues, and 517,360 inhabitants—being the best peopled of any district of New Spain. It is wholly situated on a ridge of mountains—rich in agricultural and mineral productions. The capital of the same name, is elevated nearly 7,000 feet above the level of the sea, and, including the persons residing at the mines in its immediate neighborhood, may be said to have 70,000 inhabitants. There are several other flourishing places in this intendency.

The intendency of Valladolid, has a surface of 4,445 square leagues, and contains 376,400 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by the Rio Lerma, which, further east, takes the name of Rio Grande de Santiago; on the east it joins the intendency of Mexico, on the north, Guanaxauto, on the west Guadalaxara. It has 35 leagues of coastline on the south sea.

This province is healthy, enjoying a mild and temperate climate. It has some high mountains; but the most remarkable mountain of the world is in this district, called Volcan de Juvillo, which rose out of the earth in the night of September 29, 1790—it is 1,035 feet higher than the level of the adjoining plain, and about 46 leagues distant from any other volcano. Our author reaches its crater on the 19th of September, 1803. The rising of this mountain is one of the most remarkable phenomena recorded in history. A beautiful plain in this district, containing fields of sugar cane and indigo, carefully watered by artificial means, and in the highest state of cultivation, has become desert. In June 1799, the inhabitants were destroyed by frequent earthquakes, and the all-consuming thunder saved their lives by a tempest; but on the night between the 28th and 29th of September, the volcano became active again—this event, which was called the eruption of Marcha,—is the most disastrous that has happened. Our author states that cementas, so fine and rare, are obtained from the volcano. The surrounding plain for a great distance being unproductive and uninhabited from the excessive heat which prevails. Our author scriptions on these extantia are curious, but foreign to our subject.

Valladolid de Mochucos, the capital, enjoys a delightful climate, being seated 6,590 feet above the level of the sea. It is the residence of a bishop, and is supplied with excellent water from the neighboring mountains. Its population is about 18,000. Paracuaro, on the banks of a picturesque lake of the same name, is still venerated by the Indians, after the lapse of two and a half centuries, as containing the ashes of the famous Vasco de Quiroga, the first bishop of Michoacan, whose labors in their behalf, though not more zealous, were happily more successful than those of the celebrated San Cos, bishop of Chiapas. The population is 6000. This intendency contains several mines.

The intendency of Guadalaxara contains 9,618 square leagues, and 630,360 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by Sgroano and Durango, on the east by Zacatecas and Guanaxauto, on the south by Evelinbidd, and on the west by a large body of water, the Pacific ocean. The country is crossed by the Rio Guadalaxara, that communicates with the lake of Chapala, and which one day may become highly interesting for interior navigation. The maritime regions abound with fish, which supply the ship building, but the country is not healthy. The interior enjoys its produce. A great amount of the agricultural products of this intendency (in 1802) were valued at $2,600,000—of its manufacturing industry, at 3,302,200. It has several mines, and a considerable volcano.

Guadalaxara, on the left bank of the Rio de Santiago, is the residence of the intendant, the bishop, and the high court of justice. The population is estimated at 15,000 souls. At San Blas are the dock-yards—18 it is an unhealthy place. The other towns are unworthy of remark.

The intendency of Zacatecas, having 2,558 square leagues, and 351,360 inhabitants, is a seacoast and arid tract of country. The table land of Zacatecas is about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. Some of the best mines of New Spain are in this intendency. Zacatecas, a celebrated mining place, having nine small salt lakes in its vicinity, contains 38,000 inhabitants. The mine of the Fina Negra de Sambreres exhibits an example of a cove of the greatest wealth yet discovered.

The intendency of Oaxaca has 554,800 inhabitants on a surface of 4,447 square leagues, and is one of the most delightful countries on the globe, having a sub-tropical climate and very fruitful soil. It is bounded on the north by Vera Cruz, on the west by the kingdom of Guatimala, on the west by Puebla, and on the north by the Pacific ocean. It is high and mountainous land, abounding with the plains before described. The inhabitants of this country consider the Cerro de Sempalatepec, near Villalobos, from which both seas are visible, as the most elevated of their mountains. Vegetation is beautiful throughout this intendency—near the village of Santa Maria del Teite, there is a cypress tree 116 feet in circumference. Oaxaca is rich in Indian antiquities. In the vicinity there are six propylyph columns, placed in the midst of a vast hall, to support the roof. Their height is equal to six diameters—the total height 16 feet 4 inches. The ruins of palaces, temples and sepulchers are numerous.

In this department is gathered the major part of the cochinchina collected in Mexico. In it, also, is the residence of the family of Cortez, the chief of which, with title of Marquis, has a patrimony with 17,700 inhabitants.

Oaxaca is a capital, by the census of 1792, was found to have 21,000 inhabitants. Tlacuaxtepe is the chief port of the intendency—San Antonio de los Cus is a populous place and celebrated for its remains of ancient Mexican fortifications. There are several mines worked in Oaxaca.

The intendency of Merida, in 1803, had a population of 465,200 souls on a surface of 5,977 square leagues, and comprehends the great peninsula of Yucatan, situated between the bays of Campeche and Honduras. This district is one of the warmest and yet one of the healthiest of equinoctial America; but on the whole coast is not to be found one spring of fresh water—on the northern coast, at the mouth of the Rio Lagartos, 1,500 feet from the shore, springs of fresh water shoot up from amidst the salt water.

This country was never subject to the Mexican emperors—the first conquerors found houses built with stones cemented with lime, fields enclosed with hedges, and the people clothed and highly civilized. The Indian tribes inhabiting the mountainous districts still preserve their independence. European grain does not grow in this province, the surface of the earth being too low—for it appears that under the torrid zone at an elevation of less than 4000 feet, wheat, &c. will not flourish. The chief trade from Merida is in Campeche wood.

Merida is the capital, about three miles from the sea coast, has 10,600 inhabitants. Campeche the
THE WEEKLY REGISTER.—MANUFACTURES.

chieft emporium of trade, has a population of about 6,000 souls.

The intendancy of Vera Cruz has 150,000 inhabitants, scattered over a surface of 441 square leagues. It extends along the Mexican gulf, and includes a very considerable part of the east coast of New Spain. It lies under the burning sun of the tropics, and the plains are extremely fatal to life, though the mountainous parts, whose peaks are covered with eternal snow, are healthy. Here are felt all climates in a day's journey up or down the Gulf. This province is enriched by nature with the most precious productions—among them are vanilla, myrrh, cocoa, tobacco, cotton, sugar, sarsaparilla, &c. The tobacco raised in this province yields a revenue of almost three millions and a half of dollars per annum.

This district appears to have suffered more than any other from the ravages of the Spaniards—many of the most fruitful plains have become deserts for the want of an Indian population, the climate being fatal to the whites.

In the northern part of the intendancy is a pyramidal edifice of great antiquity, situated in the midst of a thick forest. It was unknown to the first conquerors of the country, but accidentally discovered a few years since by the Indians concealing as long as they could, as an object of veneration. It is built of stone, some of which are of an enormous size, covered with hieroglyphics, among which are serpents and crocodiles; the stones are highly polished, and cemented together with mortar. The base is 82 feet in length, and the height about 60 feet. This monument is composed of several stages; six are still distinguishable. A great stair of 57 steps conduces to the truncated top where human sacrifices were offered.

Vera Cruz, the capital, is the residence of the intendent, and the centre of the commerce of Mexico. This city is regularly built, and the police of late years represented to be very good. The fortress of San Juan Ulúa was constructed according to vulgar tradition, at the enormous expense of about 45 millions of dollars. This city is situated on an acrid plain, destitute of running water, on which the winds blow with so great impetuosity from October till April, as to form a great deposit of moving sand, from 25 to 36 feet high. Intermittent fevers, yellow and the yellow fever, (typhus major) rage here exceedingly. All the edifices of Vera Cruz are constructed of materials drawn up from the bottom of the sea, so that stone is to be found in its encircling. Water is found at the depth of a few feet by digging in the sands; but this water proceeds from the filtrations of the marshes, and is of a bad quality. The rich drink rain water only, which they collect and preserve in cisterns. Many projects have been formed to supply this important place with wholesome water, and enormous expenses incurred, none of which have proved successful. The population of Vera Cruz is about 16,000 souls. Cortez landed here on Good Friday, 1518. Xalapa, situated at the foot of a mountain, presents an eligible retreat for the rich merchants of Vera Cruz, who have their country houses here. It is elevated 425 feet above the level of the sea, and its population is said to be 13,000. Puebla, Cordoba, Orizaba, and Texcoco are the other chief places in this intendancy, which has no metallic mines of importance.

The intendancy of San Luis Potosí comprehends the whole of the north east part of New Spain—its northern limits are hardly determined, being crossed either by desert countries, or districts inhabited by wandering tribes of Indians; it, however, is said to contain 27,821 square leagues, and to have a population of only 331,900. The intendancy is again sub-divided, 1. The province of San Luis, which contains the important mines of Charcas, Potosí, Ramos, and Catorce. 2. The new kingdom of Leon: or the colony of New Santander. 3. The province of Coahuila. 4. The province of Texas, which borders on Louisiana.

This great tract of country is spoken of as generally fertile and salubrious; but with these advantages and having besides such valuable mines, it is thinly populated. It has 230 leagues of sea coast, but the trade is insignificant, and there is not a single good port. Through this intendancy passes the great road from New Orleans to Mexico, 560 leagues. Travelling is difficult from the want of water and habitations.

San Luis Potosí, the residence of the intendent, situate on the declivity of the table land of Anahac, to the west of the sources of the Rio de Panaca, has a population of 1200. Nuevo Santander, is a sea port, but will not admit the entry of vessels drawing more than seven feet water. In the vicinity of this place the country is so desert that in 1802, "ten or twelve square leagues were sold for ten or twelve francs." Charcas is the seat of a deputation of the most precious mines. At Catorce is one of the richest mines in New Spain, yielding annually about three millions of dollars. Monterey, is the seat of a bishop in the small kingdom of Leon. Linares, Morelos and San Antonio de Bejar are all the other places of the intendancy worth naming.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Manufactures.

Information concerning wool suitable for the cheapest supply of very strong and useful coverlins and worsteds.

In the late experiments to procure homemade articles of military clothing for the United States, the success was greater than could have been expected, in the present imperfect and unriveted state of American manufactures. In regard to all goods made of cotton, for purposes requiring strength or neat uniform appearance, the present capacity of this country was manifested, on this occasion; to be far greater than our actual state of things. In this valuable class of cotton goods are included strong neat shirting and sheeting, cotton (and half-cotton) hose, cotton drilling for vests, pantaloons, garters, bedsocks, working frocks and trousers, flannel frocks and overalls, knapsacks and haversacks, sewing cotton, and various small but necessary articles.

In the woollen branch offers were abundant, and the finer the goods or the materials proposed the more ready the disposition, abundant the quantity in proportion to the demand and moderate the prices. The best cloths, suitable for the commissioned officers, were offered upon terms the least advanced above the European prices, owing to the spreading of the merino sheep. The cloths for the non-commissioned officers and privates, were offered upon terms advanced upon the next degree of modification above the European prices, because the great body of our native or old stock of sheep produce wool, which after picking out a little coarse and a good deal of fine, will do well for cloths suitable for these two purposes. But it is a substantial fact well worthy of observation and consideration, that the inferior qualities of strong heavy goods, though not easy to make (requiring no nicety of color, dressing, or finishing) were the most advanced
above the European goods of the same kinds, in the terms on which they were offered. The reason of this clearly appears to be, that a sufficient number of our sheep are not of the breed which yields great quantities of coarse wool. The description of goods made out of this sort of wool in England, are as follows:

Kendall woolen cloths (usually called Kendall cottons) in pieces of twenty yards, 27 and 28 inches wide, for nineteen or twenty four shillings sterling, undied, used these ten or twelve years for vest-bucks.

White stoved twisted Kerseys of all sorts, of the same width, in 30 yard pieces, at 45 shillings and 6 pence to 48 shillings and 6 pence sterling, per piece.

Undyed Bocking Baises, 5 to 6 quarters wide, at 2 shillings to 2 shillings 4 pence sterling per yard.

White-stented swanskins for vests, undied or plain, raised about 8 3 of a yard wide, at 2 shillings per yard, and Blankets for the private men at 2 shillings to 2 shillings 4 pence sterling per pound.

It is plain, that there is not the least difficulty to procure an abundance of wool for these and all other purposes of the army, navy, and domestics. But it is certain they require a quality of wool inferior to what our sheep produce. It has therefore appeared to be a duty to bring these facts before the public, in hopes that our farmers may consider the propriety of breeding sheep, which are great breeders of long, coarse wool, the longer part of which is necessary for combing, and the shorter part of which will make Kendalls, Kerseys, bocking baise, draper baise, Wash cloths, and the best of this coarse wool is the kind fit for common point blankets. It is well understood, that in making this last mentioned important article, if the coarse wool be too long, the manufacturers in England stop it with an axe, so that it may be the better raised by the card, after the blankets have been woven.

It is well known, that these are sufficient numbers of these heavy flocked sheep in the country for breeders. They ought to be taken great care of and used to get up a sufficient stock of common wool. In England, they breed both kinds (besides Merinos) and keep the broods and flocks carefully separated. It is to be observed, that the heavy flocks would be in weight, more than double the light ones, yet they will sell within ten per cent. or, perhaps, five per cent. in price, of the good common wool.

The manufacture of the coarser hosiery and cuttings and cheapest wool hats and carpets, require these cheap and heavy fleeces.

It is well known, that no nation has ever assisted their manufacturers and business in general so effectually as the English, by breeding animals suitable to the various objects and purposes. As we are held competition with them we must do the same.

It is believed, on repeated examination and consideration, that these ideas about heavy fleeces of coarse wool are founded in absolute truth, and highly important to our manufacturers of strong, heavy, fluted and woolen, and especially of all worsted stuffs and unworsted hose, as this wool can, nearly all, be prepared by the comb—not by the card. Carmineers, shallows, rattitaires, durers, tammies, cambuits, mercers, bombazuts, bombazine, caps and mitlens, and other useful goods, can only be made of wool long enough to be combed. The merino and other fine wool cannot be combed. It must be carded, and is fit only for woolens, not worsted goods.

Democratic Press.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Italy, Political, Philosophical, &c.

ITALY.—Indigo.—Doctor Victor Micheliotti has communicated to the academy of sciences at Turin, a new mode of extracting indigo from the plants, the root, and the pod.

The root is called by the Piedmontese Vind; the leaves of it are boiled to obtain the scena by filtration;—this scena which is composed of a green or yellow liquid, after the indigo, must be thoroughly washed with clear water, and at length dissolved in a solution of caustic potash, the whole being boiled together. By a new filtration a very obscure liquor is obtained, which concentrated and calcined by the same process as is used to the blood employed in making Prussian blue, yields a good Prussiankey for the preparation of the color. Afterwards a great quantity of water must be poured on to the greenish matter which remains on the filter. This matter is the indigo; the presence of which is manifested by the edges becoming blue, mingled with the greenish matter and the wax. The action of the air completes the blue color of the whole. [The solution of Prussian blue in this process, derived from a genuine experiment, will appear interesting to those who are acquainted with the theory of color.]

Cultivation of Cotton.—Turin, March 18.—The extraordinary rains of last autumn were the only cause that hindered the cultivators of cotton from gathering the fruits of their labors. It is now—at this season of the year, proper to suppose that the periodical return of the former temperature of the departments beyond the Alps, will at length crown the efforts of all those who see in the cultivation of this plant an additional means of prosperity for this country. The cotton has become naturalized to the climate; and has vanished in great part the obstacles presented by nature. It is therefore necessary to continue an undertaking of which the success, hitherto occasional, cannot fail of becoming certain, with the favorable influence of the seasons. Government has sent a supply of seed, which may be attained by all who are willing to extend this cultivation.

Improvements.—Rome, January 1.—All the streets leading out of the Piazza St. Peter, will be cleared down to the Tiber; by this improvement, that spacious square, the finest in the world, hitherto completely concealed, will be seen from the bridge St. Angelina and all the banks of the Tiber.

Antiquities.—Treviri, February 13.—A large building decorated with columns, has been recently discovered at Pompeia; it appears to have been a public place. With the exception of a few vases it contained nothing remarkable.

The excavations at Ostia have been suspended for some time; when they are resumed, it is probable that some important discoveries will reward the labor, as Ostia, formerly a rich and extensive city, was suddenly overwhelmed by an inundation of the Tiber. The little of the ancient city which has been discovered, shows that it was built in the same style and manner as Pompeia. The Temple of Neptune only, situated on a rising ground, is completely cleared and accessible. That of Mercury, in which that deity is depicted with a Purse in his hand, is only half cleared. A beautiful full Venus has been found, perfectly preserved, and entirely similar to that of the capital.

Pauslia.—Berlin, February 11.—English goods. We hear that a great number of waggons laden with English goods, seized at Königsberg, have arrived at Magdeburgh.
send cash to France, remits those as part payment of his obligations. They are calculated at six or seven millions of Prussian crowns in the

SPAIN. Madrid, January 29.—Paper currency.
All paper money has lost much of its currency; but the banks of Ferdinand are worth 8 per cent. more than those of Joseph.

SWITZERLAND.—Land recovered from inundation.
The river of Linth, which descends from the Alps of the canton of Glarus, had, in less than 50 years raised its bed 16 feet. This elevation of the soil obstructs the course of the Mag, which was the outlet of the lake of Wallenstede, and has prevented an augmentation of the waters of the lake, and frequent inundations of the towns of Wallenstede and Werden, and the whole country covered with stagnant water, became extremely unhealthy. M. Escher of Zurich, a celebrated mineralogist, at the head of a company, undertook to remedy this evil and has succeeded. He has constructed mole of stone rocks, in length 15,000 feet, at a cost of 20,000,000, with facilities to the Linth, in length 30,000 feet, with roadways on the sides; and has recovered so much ground from the waters that it has become secure for 4,000 acres of the under-takings at 200 francs per share, with a certainty of the expenses being covered. iç.

SAXONY.—Extraordinary expenses. Leipzig, Feb. 15. The estimate of extraordinary expenses for the ensuing six months is now submitted to the diet. It amounts to 11,606,600, Saxon crowns; and with the current bills the number of crowns, exclusive of 5 millions or more which may be required to finish the fortress of Torgau.

COMMERCE. The slave of the emperor of Russia that prohibits the entrance of foreign manufactures, has hurt our commerce; we were accustomed to see every year, a great number of Russian traders and Jews, who made considerable purchases.

PORTUGAL. Bread. The Portuguese papers remark the general adoption at bread of a mixture of flour and potatoes. They observe that the excellence of it has been proved by experience and that generally used there would be no want of bread, as they have abundance of potatoes; and that thus turning to advantages and the produce of their own country large sums would be spared which are now sent abroad for wheat.

Amount of provisions which entered the port of Lisbon in the month of February last, 5,789 bushels, 174 quarts, 2,120 barrels, and 3,000 quintals of wheat; 757 bushels, 37 quarts, and 3,000 sacks of barley; 2,438 bushels, 35 quarts, 1,260 sacks, and 10 barrels of maize; 251 bushels, 115 sacks, and 10 barrels of rice; 3,550 bushels of peas; 5,000 bushels of peas, 20 tons, 80 sacks, and 72 chests of potatoes; 3,500 casks, and 1,065 sacks of flour; 720 casks of flour of maize; 4,504 quintals, and 200 casks of salted cod fish; 330 barrels of salmon, 7,001 casks of saffron; 5,500 bushels of white; 400 chests of cheese; 317 pipes of olive oil; 933 pipes of wine; 103 pipes, and 5 barrels of brandy; 40 casks of dried figs.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Cohloths. The Bath Chronicle states, on the authority of circular letters transmitted by two of the most respectable manufacturers in that neighborhood, the probable reduction in the best superfine broad cloths per yard:

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<th>Common colors</th>
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<td>Greens, blacks, &amp;c.</td>
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Excessive prodigality. The late duke of Queensbury's Tocday fetched only £24 per dozen quarts, or 47 per bottle! More than that: the Novum, sold at £6 5s. per dozen, had been put but a short time purchased from the manufacturer in London at 6 guineas per dozen. Such is the efficacy of a title.

Military allowance for wine. The prince regent has ordered an allowance to be made the military messes of all regiments in proportion to their strength, equivalent to the drawback of the duty on wine to the navy on board their ships. A regiment of ten companies will have an allowance of £450 per annum, and in proportion to regiments under that number.

PAUSIA. Berlin March 16. Eminent cirurgical abilities honored. The 5th of this month the physicians and surgeons of this capital, gave a dinner in honor of the professor in surgery, Mr. Marstons, to celebrate the tenth year of his profession, and the services he has rendered his country. The operations performed by this most respectable man are innumerable; he has restored sight to more than 900 individuals. The king honored him with a letter and present on this occasion.

GERMANY. The end of a century. From Sultz in the kingdom of Wurttemberg covered by the snow, the following anecdote is thus related:—"A workman who had left this town at the age of 20 years to make, what is called in Germany, his apprenticeship journey" for training from city to city, for the purpose of obtaining improvements in his art which has lately returned after an absence of one hundred years. He was in good health, but, as might be expected, he found great difficulty in explaining to whom he was related, and bringing himself to the recollection of his townsmen.

* * * If this man is capable of writing his history during his hundred years travels for improvement, we should be glad to peruse his memoirs: the antiquity of some of his remarks would ensure their novelty.

HAMBURG. Births, marriages and deaths in 1810, among the Lutheran inhabitants: births, 9,441; deaths 4,648; marriages, 1,667.

HOLLAND.—Amsterdam—Deaths in 1810, 7804: baptisms in the Lutheran and Calvinist parishes, 4,581; marriages 2193. Catholics, Jews and other sects, not included in the enumeration.

NEW HOLLAND.—A safe and commodious harbor has been lately discovered, about 70 miles N.W. of Kangaroo Island, on the western coast of New Holland. It is represented as capable of containing any number of ships of the largest size completely sheltered.

EAST INDIES. Singular occurrence. Berampore, May 22, 1810.—The only news which I have to communicate to you is an extraordinary event which took place here a few days ago. The water in our Tank, which I have known these 34 years, changed suddenly to the color of dark green, and an immense quantity of fish, many of whom weighing from 10 to 18 seer, floated dead on the surface of it. Some few were taken out by the natives and carried away—the remainder were transported by hackney hacks on board the tank; it was applied to the purpose of a measure. This singular occurrence is attributed by most people to the recent earthquakes, which I understand were felt in Calcutta.

It is stated that the emperor of Russia, has presented Dr. Rowan, of Philadelphia, a very elegant and valuable ring, as a mark of respect for his writing upon pestilential diseases.
The Chronicle.

Baltimore, September 21, 1811.

The papers continue barren of intelligence. London dates to the 2d of August have been received at Boston. The king was then alive—British vessels are said to be admitted freely into the Russian ports—the Turks have been obviated since their defeat, mentioned in our last to cross the Danube—a peace was expected. Various rumors are as to a new coalition between Sweden, Denmark, Russia and England against France, but we consider them unworthy of the least credit. Affairs in Spain and Portugal have not assumed a different aspect since our last notice of them—but it is said the Spaniards are jealous of the English and have refused to admit a large body of their troops into Cadiz. 20,000 men were expected to arrive at Lisbon, from England, about the 10th of August.

Senate of Maryland.—The electoral college of Maryland met at Annapolis for the purpose of choos- ing senators, on Monday last. The following ge- neral men, all republicans, were chosen: Wm. Pinkney and Levi Hollingsworth, Baltimore; Wm. M'Creey, Baltimore county; John Williams, Worcester; Solomon Frazier, Dorchester; Frederick Holbrook, Caroline; Edward Lloyd, Talbot; James Brown, Q. Anne; William Hollingsworth, Cecil; Elijah Davis, Hartford; Upton Bruce, Allegany; Wm. Thomas, St. Mary's; Lloyd Dorsey, A. Arundel; Moses Tabbs, Washington; Thomas Hawkins, Frederick.

The city of Charleston was visited by a dreadful tornado on Tuesday the 10th instant. It came on at the S.E. point of the city, overturning, destroying or greatly damaging, in its progress many houses and outbuildings, trees, fences, &c. It is computed that the loss of this city is little short of that experienced by the great fire in October last: besides, several valuable lives were lost.

The tornado appears to have been about one hun- dred yards wide; it passed through the city from S.E. to N.W., unroofing most of the houses, cast down their chimneys, or literally prostrating them to the ground. Ten persons are mentioned as killed—it was supposed there were several others not reported, and a great many had their limbs broken, bruised, &c.

"This dreadful visitation, (says the writer of the account in the Charleston paper,) is more alarming than even the ravages of conflagration. The tornado struck suddenly; passed through the city with the rapidity of lightning, and in an instant involved in destruction and death both the habitations and inhabitants. No notice of the approaching danger was given and before friendship and humanity could fly to the relief of the sufferers, all was involved in ruin. It was preceded by a momentary deafening crack, and was attended by a steady rumbling noise, resembling that of a carriage rattling over a pavement." [A particular account in our next.]

The mayor of New York has issued a proclamation forbidding all intercourse with the city of Ar- boy in New Jersey, being informed of the prevalence of an infectious or pestilential disease in that city. Governor Harrison of the Indian territory, has ordered a detachment of the United States troops to march and break up the Shawnee association, and a party of volunteers from Kentucky were about starting to join them. It is to be regretted that the Indians, in listening to the councils of the wretches who have always deceived them, should provoke their own extermination, and, perhaps, raper it necessary. The general conduct of the British at Can- dian is laudable, and the humblest officer in "his majesty's" service, has been base, inhuman and detestable: and must be checked.

The Pope.—In a Cadiz paper of June 29, is the following notice of the Pope: "The public paper announces, that the holy father has been carried by order of Bonaparte, from Savona to Torontos, a fortress of Piedmont. The coincidence of this occurrence with the assembling of the Italian and French Cardinals and Bishops at Paris, by order of Bonaparte, gives occasion to many conjectures." In St. Domingo—"Henry I, king of Haiti," appears to have established his power in the north part of this island—the south is divided between the two chiefs, Peto and Rigaud, by turns at war with each other and the king.

The famed Francisco de Miranda, is general in chief of the patriot armies of Caracas. On the 7th of August, he reduced New Valentia, a tory district of the new republic. The European Spaniards, loath to give up their supposed superiority and accustomed rights, have made many attempts to provoke insurrection.

We learn from various sources, that Miranda is suspected of aiming at supreme power, civil and military—and that he is closely watched by the people, jealous of his new-born liberty.

67 Intending to have published an extra Regis- ter this week, but which, at a late hour, we were disappointed in doing, some articles intended for this number, have been unavoidably omitted; and others, of necessity, inserted, we would rather have deferred for our next. In the ensuing week the design shall be accomplished, and every exertion made to keep pace with the increase of our patron- age.

As no important political discussion is at present before the people of the United States, we continue silent; but when the proper time arrives intend to fulfill our engagements, with impartiality.

The editor again has the pleasure to present his thanks to more than one hundred new subscribers, obtained during the week, and is highly gratified in learning that the whole reception the Register has generally received. He begs information as to irregularities or omissions—that they may be rectified, well knowing that at the commencement of a work like this, (when in the departments under his own im- mediate control, he is unable, as yet, to arrange his matters as he wishes them) it is almost impossible that such things should not occur.

67 It is proper to observe that the account of the proceedings of the court of inquiry inserted in this number, is not official: it is copied from the New-York Columbian, but doubtless, substantially correct—should it appear otherwise, the official account will be published as soon as received. We may also remark that captain Bingham's statement has been confirmed by three or four persons on board his ship. At the request of several gentlemen, who wish to have all the facts before them as one view, and to preserve them, we shall in a future number insert the official papers connected with the attack on the Chesapeake.

On hand, prepared for the press, an analytical review of the essay on the principle of population, by T. R. Malthus: and several other valuable ar- ticles, which shall be disposed of as speedily as possible.