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

Shakspeare—HENRY VIII.

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The "affair" of the Chesapeake.

At the request of several gentlemen; and, indeed in strict concord with our general plan, we proceed to *Register* a concise account of the attack on the United States' frigate *Chesapeake*, by the British man of war, *Leopard*, on the 22d of June, 1807, off the capes of Virginia. As, in some of the public documents we may find it useful to insert hereafter, the nature of the transaction is pointedly exposed, the annexed account has been made as short as a history of the case would admit of.

We commence with the following announcement of the event from the *National Intelligencer*; every part of which was afterwards substantiated by indisputable testimony.

WASHINGTON, June 26.

"*British Outrage.*—We give the public the particulars of the following outrage on the American flag, under the influence of feelings, which we are certain, are in union with those entertained universally with our fellow-citizens; feelings which we cannot, which ought not to be suppressed. We know not indeed that this savage outrage has a precedent in naval annals.

On Monday last the U. S. frigate *Chesapeake*, of 38 guns, left the capes, wherethere lay at anchor a British squadron consisting of three two deckers and one frigate of 38 guns. As she passed this squadron, without molestation, one of the two deckers, the *Leopard*, put off, and went to sea before the *Chesapeake*. When the latter came up with the *Leopard*, at the distance of about three leagues from the squadron, her commander, captain Humphries, hailed the *Chesapeake*, and said he had a dispatch to deliver from the British commander in chief (meaning admiral Berkeley of the American station.) Commodore Barron, supposing it was a dispatch for Europe, hove to, when captain Humphries sent on board of her a letter covering an order of admiral Berkeley, to take from the *Chesapeake* three men alleged to be deserters from the *Melampus* frigate, and designating them by name. Commodore Barron replied by letter that no such men as named in admiral Berkeley's order were on board, and added that his crew could not be mustered for examination by any other officers than his own. This answer was couched in terms of politeness. It was no sooner received than a broad-side was discharged from the *Leopard*. The crew of the *Chesapeake* at this time were not at quarters, considering the *Leopard* a friend, and commodore Barron not contemplating the possibility of danger so immediately after leaving the capes. No other attempt was therefore made to fight her than the discharge of a few straggling guns, while the *Leopard* repeated three or four more broad-sides; when the *Chesapeake* struck her colors, after having three men killed and eighteen wounded.

A boat was then put out from the *Leopard* with an officer who demanded four men. Commodore Barron said he considered the *Chesapeake* as a prize to the *Leopard*:—the captain of which vessel, said no—that his orders were to take out the men, which having executed, he had nothing further to do with her. Thus dismissed she returned to Hampton Roads, where she now lies. She received in her hull twenty-two round shot, her foremast and mainmast were destroyed, her mizen-mast greatly injured, and her rigging and sails very much cut.

Of the wounded eight are considered dangerous, and two have lost an arm. Commodore Barron suffered a contusion, received from a splinter which is not serious. No other officer is wounded, excepting midshipman Broom, and he but slightly.

Nothing evinces in more striking colors, the insolence of captain Humphries, than his immediate return after this outrage to the capes where he now lies with the other ships of the squadron."

On the second day of July, the president of the United States issued the annexed proclamation—

BY THOMAS JEFFERSON,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
A PROCLAMATION.

During the wars which, for some time, have unhappily prevailed among the powers of Europe, the United States of America, firm in their principle of peace, have endeavored by justice, by a regular discharge of all their national and social duties, and by every friendly office their situation has admitted, to maintain with all the belligerents, their accustomed relations of friendship, hospitality and commercial intercourse. Taking no part in the questions which animate these powers against each other, nor permitting themselves to entertain a wish but for the restoration of general peace, they have observed with good faith the neutrality they assumed, and they believed that no instance of departure from its duties can be justly imputed to them by any nation. A free use of their harbors and waters, the means of refitting and of refreshment, of succor to their sick and suffering, have, at all times, and on equal principles, been extended to all, and this too amidst a constant recurrence of acts of insubordination to the laws, of violence to the persons, and of trespass on the property of our citizens, committed by officers of one of the belligerent parties received among us. In truth these abuses of the laws of hospitality have, with few exceptions, become habitual to the commanders of the British armed vessels hovering on our coasts and frequenting our harbors.—They have been the subject of repeated representations to their government. Assurances have been given that proper orders should restrain them within the limit of the rights, and of the respect due to a friendly nation: but those orders and assurances have been without effect; no instance of punishment for past wrongs has taken place. At length, a deed, transcending all we have hitherto seen or

suffered, brings the public sensibility to a necessary crisis, and our forbearance to a necessary pause. A frigate of the United States, trusting to a state of peace, and leaving her harbor on a distant service, has been surprised and attacked by a British vessel of superior force, one of a squadron then lying in our waters and covering the transaction, and has been disabled from service, with the loss of a number of men killed and wounded. This enormity was not only without provocation or justifiable cause, but was committed with the avowed purpose of taking by force, from a ship of war of the United States, a part of her crew, and that no circumstance might be wanting to mark its character, it had been previously ascertained that the seamen demanded were native citizens of the United States. Having effected his purpose, he returned to an anchor with his squadron within our jurisdiction. Hospitality under such circumstances ceases to be a duty: and a continuance of it, with such uncontrolled abuses, would tend only by multiplying injuries and irritations, to bring on a rupture between the two nations. The extreme resort is equally opposed to the interests of both, as it is to assurances of the most friendly dispositions on the part of the British government, in the midst of which the outrage has been committed. In this light the subject cannot but present itself to that government, and strengthen the motives to an honorable reparation of the wrong which has been done, and to that effectual control of its naval commanders, which alone can justify the government of the U. States in the exercise of those hospitalities it is now constrained to discontinue.

In consideration of these circumstances and of the right of every nation to regulate its own police, to provide for its peace and for the safety of its citizens, and consequently to refuse the admission of armed vessels into its harbors or waters, either in such numbers or of such descriptions, as are inconsistent with these, or with the maintenance of the authority of the laws, I have thought proper, in pursuance of the authorities especially given by law, to issue this my PROCLAMATION, hereby requiring all armed vessels bearing commissions under the government of Great Britain, now within the harbors or waters of the United States, immediately and without any delay to depart from the same, and interdicting the entrance of all the said harbors and waters to the said armed vessels, and to all others bearing commissions under the authority of the British government.

And if the said vessels or any of them, shall fail to depart as aforesaid, or if they or any others, so interdicted shall hereafter enter the harbors or waters aforesaid, I do in that case forbid all intercourse with them or any of them, their officers or crews, and do prohibit all supplies and aids from being furnished to them or any of them.

And I do declare and make known, that if any person from, or within the jurisdictional limits of the United States, shall afford any aid to any such vessel, contrary to the prohibition contained in this proclamation, either in repairing any such vessel, or in furnishing her, her officers or crew, with supplies of any kind, or in any manner whatsoever, or if any pilot shall assist in navigating any of the said armed vessels, unless it be for the purpose of carrying them in the first instance, beyond the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, or unless it be in the case of a vessel forced by distress, or charged with public dispatches as hereinafter provided for, such person or persons shall on conviction, suffer all the pains and penalties by the laws provided for such offences.

And I do hereby enjoin and require all persons bearing offices civil or military within or under the authority of the United States, and all others citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, with vigilance and promptitude to exert their respective authorities, and to be aiding and assisting to the carrying this proclamation and every part thereof into full effect.

Provided nevertheless, that if any such vessel shall be forced into the harbors or waters of the United States by distress, by the danger of the sea, or by the pursuit of the enemy, or shall enter them charged with dispatches or business from the government, or shall be a public packet for the conveyance of letters and dispatches, the commanding officer immediately reporting his vessel to the collector of the district, stating the object or causes of entering the said harbors or waters, and conforming himself to the regulations in that case prescribed under the authority of the laws, shall be allowed the benefit of such regulations respecting supplies, stay, intercourse and departure as shall be permitted under the same authority.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents and signed the same.

Given at the city of Washington, this second day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States, the thirty first.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

By the president,

JAMES MADISON, secretary of state.

The British squadron still continued in our waters, and the citizens of Norfolk (as did the whole body of the American people as the news reached them) having entered into some spirited resolutions on the subject, and spontaneously seized their arms, among other things forbidding all communication with the hostile ships, J. E. Douglas, the British commodore, in a letter dated on board the *Bellona*, *Hampton Roads*, July 2, 1807, addressed to the mayor of Norfolk, insolently threatened as though he would obstruct the whole trade of the Chesapeake bay and its waters, unless some of these resolutions were "immediately annulled." Richard Evers Lee, Esq. the mayor, answered him as he deserved—but the brave commodore did not carry his threats into execution, though he suffered his people, at times to amuse themselves by firing at some of our vessels and robbing a few others. Shortly after (July 5) the president of the United States issued his orders to the governors of the several states for the equipment and organization of 120,000 militia. The requisition was almost immediately complied with—a greater number of citizens volunteered their services than the quotas of most of the states allowed. The ardor of the people was indescribable; the rancor of party, which, though it embitters social intercourse, may be necessary to the existence of a republican government, appeared lost in the general desire to avenge a common wrong. "At the call of the law, all rallied round the standard of the law, and united in common efforts for the common good."—But some—afterwards—began to apologise; and finally, a few openly justified the British admiral, though the act was disavowed by his own government!

In a Halifax paper of June 7, were published the following orders of Admiral Berkeley—being those under which captain Humphries acted:

By the honorable George Cranfield Berkeley, Vice Admiral of the white, and commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels, employed in the river St. Lawrence, along the coast of Nova Scotia, the Island of St. John and Cape Breton, the Bay of Fundy, and at, and about the Island of Bermuda, or Somers' Island.

Whereas many seamen, subjects of his Britannic majesty, and in his majesty's ships and vessels, as *par margin*, (*Belleisle, Bellona, Triumph, Chichester, Halifax, Zenobia, cutter*) while at anchor in the Chesapeake, deserted and entered on board the United States frigate the Chesapeake, and openly paraded the streets of Norfolk, in sight of their officers, under the American flag, protected by the magistrates of the town, and the recruiting officer belonging to the above-mentioned American frigate, which magistrates and naval officer refusing to give them up, although demanded by his Britannic majesty's consul, as well as the captains of the ships from which the said men deserted.—The captains and commanders of his majesty's ships and vessels under my command, are, therefore, hereby required and directed, in case of meeting with the American frigate Chesapeake, at sea, and without the limits of the United States, to show to the captain of her, this order, and to require to search his ship for the deserters from the before mentioned ships, and to proceed and search for the same; and if a similar demand shall be made by the American, he is to be permitted to search for any deserters from their service, according to the customs and usage of civilized nations, on terms of peace and amity with each other.

Given under my hand at Halifax, Nova-Scotia, The 1st of June 1807.

(Signed)

G. C. BERKELEY.

To the respective captains and commanders of his majesty's ships and vessels, on the North American station."

Three of the four persons carried off as deserters were *certainly proved* to be American citizens. Mr. Erskine, the British minister, had applied to the secretary of state for the delivery of *William Ware, Daniel Martin, John Strahan*, and John Little, alias Francis, and Ambrose Watts, alleged to be deserters from his king's service, and to have entered on board the Chesapeake frigate. Though the United States did not admit the right to demand these men, or feel bound to give them up, supposing the facts to be as stated, an enquiry was instituted, and it appeared to captain Barron, that *Ware* and *Martin*, were pressed from the American brig *Neptune*, by the British frigate *Melampus*, in the bay of Biscay. *Strahan*, was impressed by the same vessel from on board a British *Guineaman*; and, to better his situation had entered the service: *Ware* and *Strahan* had protections—*Martin* said he lost his on leaving the *Melampus* frigate. By subsequent testimony on the oaths of many reputable persons it appeared, that *Ware* was born in Alleghany county, and *Strahan* in Queen Anns county, in the state of Maryland. *Martin*, at six years of age, was brought to Westport, Massachusetts, by William Howland, supposed from some of the Spanish settlements—at 14 years of age he was bound out as an apprentice, and after continuing some time in that capacity, absconded. Little, alias Francis, and Watts, were reported by captain Barron not to have been entered by his recruiting officer. On the trial of *Ware, Martin* and *Strahan*, at Halifax, by the British, they were admitted as Americans, but declared to have entered the service of their own

free will, by their own confession.* Of the other man taken from the Chesapeake we have no particular information before us at present. The British said he was guilty of piracy and mutiny and hung him—whether he was innocent or not appears doubtful.

We shall close this account with the proceedings of the court of enquiry—merely observing, that the British ministry disavowed the act of admiral Berkeley, and for a short time suspended him; he was, however, soon appointed to a more important command. By the arrangement entered into by Mr. Erskine, reparation for this outrage, murder and insult was partially made and accepted—but as his arrangement was disannulled, the assault is yet unatoned for, and cannot be forgiven or forgotten. It is of no importance to the question whether the men were Americans or not—whether they had been impressed or entered the British service voluntarily. A vessel of war is always considered a part of the territory of the nation to which she belongs; and the act of *Berkeley* was, therefore, justly esteemed as reprehensible as if he had attacked one of our cities; and, after killing and wounding as many as he thought fit, entered the same, and carried off some of the citizens to fight the battles of "the king, his master."

At a court of enquiry assembled on board the United States ship Chesapeake, in the harbor of Norfolk and state of Virginia, by order of the hon. Robert Smith, secretary of the navy of the United States, and continued by adjournment from day to day, from Monday the fifth day of October, 1807, until Wednesday the 4th day of November, 1807.

Present,—Captain ALEXANDER MURRAY, president, and captains Isaac Hull and Isaac Chauncey, members thereof.

It appears to the court, that antecedent to the sailing of the Chesapeake, there had been received on board of her some persons who had been claimed by the British government as deserters from their service, but who were not ordered to be delivered up by the American officers—that there was also a report in circulation, and generally known on board the Chesapeake, that a threat had been used by the captain of the British ship of war, *Melampus*, to take these men from the Chesapeake—that commodore Barron had full knowledge of the facts that such men were on board his ship, that they had been demanded by the British government, and had not been delivered up, the court are perfectly satisfied; but no positive evidence has been adduced to prove, that the report of the threat above mentioned was communicated to him before his ship sailed.

It appears to the court that the Chesapeake in proceeding from Hampton Roads, to sea, passed a British squadron at anchor in Lynnhaven Bay, who at the time of her passing them were making signals to each other, which was not only reported to commodore Barron by one of the officers but actually observed by himself.

It appears to the court that the British ship of war *Leopard* of fifty guns, one of the squadron then at anchor within the limits of the United States, weighed immediately after the signals were thrown out and stood to sea.

It does not appear to the court, that at this time there was any vessel in sight, or other object to induce her to go to sea but the Chesapeake.

* British account.

+ We have published only those items which relate immediately to the attack, and its circumstances. Barron was finally suspended.

It appears to the court that at the time the *Leopard* got under weigh, the wind was at south south west, and therefore fair for her to proceed to sea: but that instead of availing herself of this to clear the land, she hauled by the wind, close round Cape Henry, and stood to the southward, under easy sail: thereby shewing that it was not her intention to get off the land speedily.

It appears to the court that after this the wind became light and baffling, and likely to shift, and came out from the eastward: that when this happened, the *Leopard* shortened sail, and stood to the eastward.

It appears to the court, that after this the wind did come out from about south-south-east, and that the *Leopard* having thus got the weather gauge, preserved it by tacking in shore when the *Chesapeake* did so in order to get off her pilot, and after the *Chesapeake* again stood off to the eastward, that the *Leopard* wore and bore down for her.

It appears to the court, that when the *Leopard* came along side of the *Chesapeake* an officer was sent from her with a communication from captain Humphries, the captain of the *Leopard*, to commodore Barron, which the latter did not nor could not misunderstand, but very correctly concluded to be a demand with which we ought not and could not comply, and one which, if refused, would be enforced if possible.

It appears to the court, that although such was the situation and impression of commodore Barron at this time, yet that he did not still order his ship to be prepared for action, although ample time was allowed for that purpose, the British officer being detained on board the *Chesapeake* from 35 to 45 minutes.

It appears to the court, that after the British officer had left the *Chesapeake*, bearing a positive refusal from commodore Barron to the demand which had been made by captain Humphries, and after commodore Barron was himself satisfied that an attack upon his ship would be made, he did not take prompt, necessary, and efficient means to prepare his ship for battle. That his first order was merely to clear his gun deck, and the second after the lapse of some time, was to get his men to quarters secretly, without beat of drum; although with such a crew as he had on board, and in such a situation as the ship then was, it was not to be expected that such orders could be effectually accomplished.

It appears to the court, the conduct of commodore Barron during the attack of the *Leopard* manifested great indecision, and a disposition to negotiate, rather than a determination bravely to defend his ship. That he repeatedly hailed the *Leopard* during her attack upon him.—That he drew his men from their guns to lowering down boats to send on board the attacking ship—and that he ordered his first lieutenant from his quarters during the attack, to carry a message on board the *Leopard*, at that time firing upon him.

It appears to the court, that commodore Barron ordered the colors of the *Chesapeake* to be struck, and that they were struck, before a single gun of any kind was fired from her; and that at the time they were so struck, her main deck battery was in a situation which would have enabled the return of a broad side in a very short time.

The court is therefore of opinion, that the *Chesapeake* was prematurely surrendered, at a time when she was nearly prepared for battle, and when the injuries sustained either on the ship or crew did not make such a surrender then necessary; and that for this commodore Barron falls under a part

of the sixth article of the rules and regulations for the government of the navy of the United States, adopted by an act of the congress of the United States, passed on the 23d of April, 1800, entitled "An act for the better government of the navy of the United States."

It appears to the court, that although the *Chesapeake* might and ought to have been better defended than she was, yet she was not in a situation at the time of the attack made upon her to have enabled so gallant a defence being made as might be expected. Some of her guns were not securely fitted in their carriages, some of her sponges and wads were too large, few of her powder horns were filled, her matches were not primed, some of her rammers were not in their proper places, the marines were neither supplied with enough of cartridges, or were those which they had of the proper size. None of those circumstances however could have influenced commodore Barron in striking his colors, because they were not known to him at the time.

Malthus on Population.

An Analytical review of the "Essay on the principle of Population," by T. R. Malthus, A. M." with some remarks more particularly applicable to the present and probable future state of the United States.

No subject can more deservedly engage the attention of the statistical or political reader; or be more deeply interesting to the philosopher, than that which embraces the first principle of the rise and fall of nations—which opens to his view the causes of emigration, revolutions, wars, colonizations, &c. and which leads to a clear judgment of the form of government best calculated to secure the happiness of mankind, and thereby conduce to the great end of creation.

Various writers in different ages of the world, have turned their studies and attention to this important subject; amongst the most celebrated of whom may be reckoned lord Hale, sir James Stewart, the count de Buffon, Hume, Chalmers, Price, &c.; but it was reserved for the learned author under review, to reduce it to a clear and perspicuous system. For, though he has modestly entitled his work an "Essay," it will be found to contain so many important facts, introduced with a force of reasoning so irresistibly conclusive as to deserve a place among our most finished performances. He sets out upon a *postulation* which may without scruple be admitted, that all living nature is constantly tending to excess of increase, but in different ratios; otherwise the earth at the present moment would have been insufficient to have contained its animate inhabitants. In a very early epoch of the world, philosophers found it necessary to direct their enquiries to the means of checking this excessive increase of the human species beyond those other portions of creation upon which they subsisted; and to this end, in many countries whole families were barbarously put to death, while others became exiles from home, in search of a precarious existence elsewhere. To this tendency in animal life to increase beyond the means provided for its nourishment may be justly attributed a considerable portion of the vice and misery of mankind; how interesting then to the philanthropist must be the enquiry into the most effectual means of correcting or ameliorating those unhappy effects!

As a preliminary step to this enquiry, our author endeavors to ascertain what would be the natural increase of population, if left to exert itself with

perfect freedom: or, in other words, to what extent procreation would be carried with an indefinite mean of support; and "what might be expected to be the rate of the increase in the productions of the earth under the most favorable circumstances."—With regard to the first question, we know of no country where all circumstances have combined to give to population this freedom of exertion; but from a contemplation of its increase in those countries where the manners are the most simple, and where the fewest obstacles exist, we are induced to believe that the increase of the human species would very far exceed that of any other. In some of the back settlements of North-America the population has been found to double itself in *fifteen* years; in other parts of the same country the period of doubling has been fixed at little more than twelve years. Sir William Petty supposes it possible for the population to double itself in *ten* years.¹ From the census which at different periods has been made by the direction of congress, it will be seen, that the United States, since their first settlement, have continued to double their population in less than twenty-five years.² This therefore as being the slowest rate at which any observer has calculated the increase of population, and as being far within the truth, our author has fixed upon as the standard rate of increase, and pronounces, that "population when unchecked, goes on doubling itself every twenty five years or increases in a geometrical ratio."

With respect to the productions of the earth, or the means to support the population, it has not been found so easy to determine the rate of increase: so much depends upon the fertility of the soil to be cultivated, and the melioration of that already under cultivation, that we cannot fix it at the same ratio as the increase of population, which, with the food necessary to support it, would go on to increase in the same proportion *ad infinitum*. In order, however, to fix upon the most probable rate the average produce may be taken of those countries in which agriculture is studied with the greatest assiduity, and in which industry may be supposed to receive its best direction. If we admit the productions of the earth to be doubled in the first twenty-five years: it would be contrary to all experience of the nature of lands to suppose, that in the next twenty-five years, they would be quadrupled, even under the most favorable circumstances of cultivation; it may be concluded, therefore, that the earth cannot be made to increase its productions faster than in an arithmetical ratio. To show the effects of these two different rates of increase in their strongest light, the whole earth may be supposed to contain "a population equal to a thousand millions; the human species would increase as the numbers 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, and subsistence as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. In two centuries the population would be to the means of subsistence as 256 to 9."³ This excessive force of population, therefore, over the means of subsistence, must be kept down by some still more powerful check.—The two first books of our author are taken up with the enquiry into the nature of these checks, and their operation in different countries. He divides them into two general heads: viz. the preventive and the positive checks. The first, as far as it is voluntary, operates only upon man, who in the

exercise of his reason, is led by many considerations to avoid the distress which he sees produced in others by pursuing the dictate of nature, in an early attachment and marriage. He sees the misery and horror of giving existence to beings which he has not the means to support, and refuses that natural inclination for obedience to the great commandment of our Creator, *excresce et multiplicamini*. And when this self-restraint is not followed by a vicious indulgence of the passions in a promiscuous intercourse with those abandoned females too frequently to be met with, it may be considered as the last evil of the principle of population.

The positive checks to population include every cause which contributes to shorten the natural duration of life; such as all unwholesome occupations, severe labor, and exposure to the seasons; extreme poverty, common diseases and epidemics; wars, plagues and famine. These obstacles, under the heads of preventive and positive checks, are all resolvable into moral restraint, vice and misery; and when taken conjunctively, form the *immediate* check to population as distinguished from the *ultimate* check produced by famine, or the want of food. The operation of these checks varies considerably in different countries, according to the naturally healthy or unhealthy state of the climate, the vicious or moral customs, and the peaceful or warlike manners of the inhabitants. But in every country the effects of population to excessive increase are constant, and as constantly tend to produce wretchedness and misery among the lower classes of society. When the food becomes inadequate to the support of the population, the preventive and positive checks will operate with great force, vicious habits will prevail more generally, and all the causes of premature death will continue to operate till population is reduced to its proper level; comparative plenty must be the consequence, population will again increase, and the same effects will again succeed. Some excellent remarks upon this vibration of the population may be found in Sir James Stewart's Political Economy. He compares the generative faculty to a spring loaded with a variable weight. Our author, however, without stopping to establish these progressive and retrograde movements, lays down the following propositions:—

"1st. Population is necessarily limited by the means of subsistence.

2nd. Population always increases where the means of subsistence increase.

3rd. The checks which repress the superior power of population, and keep its effects on a level with the means of subsistence, are all resolvable into moral restraint, vice and misery."

The first of these propositions is passed over as needing no illustration. To establish the two last, he conceives it sufficient to take a review of the *immediate* checks to population in the various states of society of the past and present time.

In this review he begins with the lowest state of society of which we have any knowledge. The inhabitants of Terra del Fuego are represented by captain Cook as being the outcasts of human nature, their only food (said that celebrated voyager) was shell fish, and they were destitute of every convenience arising from the rudest art.⁴ There can be no difficulty then in finding out the check to population in a country so represented. The same may be said of the natives of Van Diemen's land, and the islands of Audaman in the East, who have

¹ Vide Price's Observ. on Revers. Pay.

² Vide Polit. Arith.

³ Vide a paper entitled "Facts and Calculations respecting the population of the United States."

⁴ Vid. Cook's first voyage to observe the transit of Venus over the sun's disk.

been sometimes found upon the shores in the last wretched state of famine. The savage inhabitants of New Holland are in a very little better situation than those already described. The difficulty and danger which every where attend their search after food, and the barbarous customs which precede their marriage ceremonies, leave us without surprise why so thin a population should be scattered over such an extent of territory. "The condition of the women (says Mr. Collins*) is so wretched, that I have often on seeing a female child borne on its mother's shoulders, anticipated the miseries to which it was born, and thought it would be a mercy to destroy it." The same historian tells us that the wife is generally selected from a tribe at enmity with that of her intended husband, who steals upon her when alone, and after beating her to silence with a club or stone, drags her on the ground over every impediment, until he reaches his own party, "where a most brutal scene ensues." This outrage is repeated only by retaliation whenever similar opportunities offer. Thus treated, many of the females never bear children, and those who do, experience so many hardships and difficulties in rearing them, that but a small portion arrives at the age of puberty. Children who lose their mothers while at the breast are always buried alive in the same grave with the mother! Besides these causes of depopulation, the frequent and bloody wars among these savages, and above all a fatal epidemic, resembling the small pox, which sometimes rages among them with incredible desolation, tend to keep the population down to a level with the very scanty supply of the animal and vegetable productions of the country.

The American Indians, like most other savages, are divided into tribes who subsist altogether by fishing and hunting. This mode of living necessarily requires a large extent of territory to supply their wants. Each tribe appears to entertain high notions of the right of domain; infringements of which by the hunting parties, are always followed by the most bloody and revengeful wars. These violations of mutual sovereignty must take place whenever the numbers of a tribe increase beyond the means of support which the territory allotted to them affords. They will of course encroach upon the rights of their neighbors, and either be repulsed with considerable loss, or by destroying the proprietors of the invaded land, secure to themselves the subsistence they sought.

Their women are, for the most part, treated more like beasts of burden than human creatures like themselves; being compelled to perform the most menial offices, and execute all the laborious drudgery of their domestic economy. The men have been represented by some travellers as naturally void of all amorous or lustful affections; but the dissolute and libertine manners of some of the tribes, and the early prostitution of the females, would seem to contradict the opinion. It is certain the women are by no means prolific, having seldom more than two or three children, and of these few, all are put to death who are born with any defect of form, which will account for that exemption from deformity observed among the American Indians, and ascribed by most writers to their peculiar mode of managing their infants. The people of a tribe generally reside together, either in small villages, composed of a few ill

formed huts, or not unfrequently in the same hut. Perouse, Cook, Meares and some other voyagers, have observed that at the Nootka sound, they have seen more than eight hundred Indians collected in one hut: the filth and stench of which far exceeded what issues from the dens of any other known animals. It may readily be imagined what dreadful havoc would be made by an epidemic seizing upon a people under such circumstances; a whole tribe is sometimes carried off to a single man; these fruitful sources of depopulation might be supposed to leave the means of support in abundance to the surviving inhabitants, but destitute of the means and ignorant of the arts of agriculture, and having, since the introduction of fire arms among them, considerably reduced the number of wild beasts and game upon which they subsist, we find the population still in proportion to the food. At the present day this equilibrium may be produced perhaps by another cause; the Indians being driven from their former lands, by the more powerful whites, to a narrow extent of territory, have been obliged to learn from their conquerors something of agriculture, which supplies to them those means of support which they had been accustomed to look for in a wider range of uncultivated forests. This progress towards civilization would naturally give a spur to procreation—which, it might be inferred, would soon produce an excess of population; but a counter balance may be found in the introduction of inebriating liquors among them, of which they are extravagantly fond, and by the enervating effects of which, vast numbers of them annually perish. Thus is the average population of the American Indians kept upon a level with the average means of subsistence.[†]

Among the islands of the South Sea, particularly in New Caledonia, the New Hebrides, and New Zealand, we meet with a savage race of beings who live almost wholly upon fish, which are to be obtained only at certain seasons of the year, and who are engaged in perpetual warfare among themselves; in New Zealand, more especially, neither man nor woman ever walks unarmed; they are incessantly on the watch for opportunities to surprise and destroy each other. So strongly does this jealousy and revengeful disposition appear, that if the humanity of Cook had not deterred him from listening to the solicitation of the different tribes or hamlets, he might easily have exterminated the whole race, as each village by turns, invited him to assist in the destruction of some other.[‡] The inhabitants are savage in the extreme, and for the most part addicted to cannibalism, to which it appears they are instigated as much by inclination as by the imperious call of hunger. They devour with voracious fury the enemies slain in battle, and it is not uncommon for some of their chiefs to kill a slave every moon to gratify his savage appetite. Captain Cook relates that they ate with considerable greediness the train oil from some seal blubber which his men were engaged in preparing on the shore: he says, "they relished the very skimmings of the kettle, and dregs of the casks; but a little of the pure stinking oil was a delicious feast."[§] With such powerful and constantly operating

* Vid. Vancouver's voyage, and Syme's embassy to Ava.

† Vid. Collins' account of New South Wales—appendix.

† Consult Robertson's America—the Abbe Raynal, and Jefferson's notes on the state of Virginia, in all of which are to be found strong arguments in support of our author's position.

‡ Vid. Narrative of captain Cook's voyage to the Pacific ocean.

§ Voyage to the Pacific ocean by captains Cook, Clerke and Gore, Vol. 1, page 150.

causes of depopulation, it is not wonderful that the people do not increase beyond their precarious mode of support.

On the beautiful and fertile shores of Otaheite, where there is a great comparative degree of civilization, we meet with a scene widely different. Every thing seems to conspire to favor the strongest exertions of population. The power of vegetation is so strong, that the very rocks are described as appearing luxuriantly productive. "The flat land which bounds the hills towards the sea, and the interjacent vallies teem with various productions that grow with the most exuberant vigor; and at once, fill the mind of the beholder with the idea, that no place upon earth can out do this, in the strength and beauty of vegetation."¹⁰ Were there not, then, some powerful checks to the population, the island in little more than a century, would become insufficient to contain its inhabitants.—These checks are to be sought for in the habits and customs of the people. And first we are told of strange societies formed of the higher classes of both sexes, called *Eareeies* or *Erroes*, the individuals of whom swear to perpetual celibacy, but far from intending thereby to lead a life of cold and joyless virginity, they seem to form a mutual contract of shameless prostitution:

"What's fame with us by custom of our nation
"Is 'mongst you women styl'd your reputation;
"About them both why keep we such a gother?
"Part you with one, and I'll give up the other."

Their days are thus spent in promiscuous intercourse, and in the constant invention of the most lascivious attitudes and libidinous exercises. If children should unhappily at any time be the fruit of this licentious intercourse, they are immediately smothered in the cruellest manner. It cannot be doubted, as captain Cook has very justly observed, that these societies tend in a great measure to "prevent the increase of the superior classes of people of which they are composed."¹¹ Nor are their criminal and pernicious consequences confined to themselves only; under the influence of their example, the lower classes practice infanticide without remorse, governed rather by caprice or fashion than by any feeling of shame at their illegitimate connection.—Wives are purchased from their fathers, who, if not satisfied with the price paid by the husband, may at any time take his daughter away and dispose of her to some more generous candidate. If a woman in the higher ranks of society has children by a man of inferior grade, she is at liberty to put them to death. To these great checks to population may be added the frequent wars with the neighboring islands, and the civil contentions among themselves, which are sometimes carried on in the most destructive manner. Yet, powerfully as these checks, viz. promiscuous intercourse, infanticide and war, must operate, we find the population sometimes so overgrown as to produce the most distressing famines, which to judge from the great decrease of population since the last visit of captain Cook, must have been very frequent, notwithstanding the immense fertility of the island. In the other islands of the South Sea, of which Europeans have acquired any knowledge, the same vices are observed to prevail, which must of course operate in a similar manner.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

¹⁰ Ib. Vol. II. p. 144.

¹¹ Bougainville's voyage round the world, c. III. p. 217.

History

Of the Invasion of Spain by Bonaparte.

ABRIDGED FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES,
CHAPTER II.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 43.)

When Labrador presented his powers, and required the usual form in return, M. Champaigne replied, these things were mere matters of form, and wholly unconnected with the essential object of the negotiation. Bonaparte, indeed, had determined to force from Ferdinand the form of a voluntary negotiation, but he and his ministers considered all other forms as useless. The Frenchman proceeded to talk of the propositions. Labrador declared he could discuss no subject whatever, till the previous formalities had been observed; and asked, if the king were at liberty? The answer was, there could be no doubt. Then, said he, he should be restored to his kingdom; but M. Champaigne replied, that, with respect to his return to Spain, it was necessary he should come to a right understanding with the emperor, either personally or by letter. Already Ferdinand had sufficient reason to feel himself a prisoner; this language was such as could leave no doubt. In order, however, that the whole might be apparent and notorious, Cevallos (April 28) addressed a note to the French minister of state, saying, that the king had left Madrid with the intention of meeting the emperor at Burgos, on the assurances which the grand duke of Berg, the ambassador, Beauharnois, and general Savary had given of his approach; that in consequence of the agitation of the public mind in Spain, it was impossible to answer longer for the tranquillity of the people, especially as they were apprized that their king had now been six days at Bayonne. He had in the most solemn manner, promised them on his departure, that he would speedily return. This, therefore, he was about to do; and he now made known his intentions, that they might be communicated to the emperor, whose approbation they would doubtless meet; he should be ready to treat, in his dominions, on all convenient subjects, with any person whom it might please his imperial majesty to authorise. No answer was returned to this dispatch: but the spies within the palace and the guards without were doubled.—A guard at the door even ordered the king and his brother one night to retire to their apartments. Ferdinand's mind was not yet so subdued to his misfortunes as to brook this insult. He complained bitterly oft; and the governor in consequence soothed him with courteous language, and expressed his disapprobation of such conduct. The act, however, was repeated; and not choosing to expose himself a third time to insult, which he had no means of resenting, he abstained from going out.

Bonaparte had expected that Ferdinand would more easily be intimidated into compliance; in that case he would have recognized the validity of the father's abdication; which, in fact, he did virtually acknowledge, while treating with the son for his renunciation.—He now found it necessary to alter his plan of proceedings, and ordered Murat to send off Charles and the queen as expeditiously as possible to Bayonne. There was no danger of exciting any popular commotion by these circumstances; but the deliverance of Godoy was also to be effected; and artifice must be employed for this, unless he resorted immediately to force, which it

was his purpose to avoid till the whole of the royal family were in his hands. The release of this favorite had been requested of Ferdinand during his stay at Vittoria. He replied, that he had promised to his people to publish the result of a process, on which the honor of many of his subjects, and the preservation of the rights of the crown depended. Throughout the whole extent of Spain, he said, there was not a single district, however small, which had not addressed complaints to the throne against that prisoner. The joy at his arrest had been general, and all eyes were fixed upon the proceedings. Nevertheless, he gave his royal word, that, if, after a full examination of the case, Godoy should be condemned to death, he would remit that punishment in consequence of the emperor's interposition. At the time when Ferdinand returned this answer to Bonaparte, he received advices from the junta of government that Murat had required them to release Godoy; threatening, if they refused, that he would deliver him by force. They were informed in reply, of the answer which had been sent to Bayonne, and instructed to tell the Grand Duke, if he renewed his applications, that the business was in treaty between the two sovereigns, and that the result depended exclusively on the decision of the king.

The French have at all times had as little public faith as any other nation in Europe; but whether under their old monarchy, their democracy, or their present absolute despotism, they have effectually protected their agents and partizans in other countries.—Godoy had been the creature of France and Bonaparte was resolved to save him: he treated, therefore the letter of Ferdinand with contempt; and having recourse to direct falsehood, sent information to Murat, that the prince of Asturias had put the prisoner entirely at his disposal, and ordered him to demand and obtain the surrender of his person. A note was accordingly delivered to the junta, in Murat's name, by general Bellaird, demanding the prisoner (April 20.) This he said, was only a new proof of the interest felt by the emperor for the welfare of Spain; for his imperial majesty could not recognize as king any other than Charles IV.; and by removing the prince de la Paz to a distance, he wished to deprive malevolence itself of the possible belief, that that monarch would ever restore him to confidence and power. One member of the government, don Francisco Gil, protested against yielding to the tyrant, because it was not authorised by Ferdinand their king: the others were intimidated by the threats of Murat, and commanded the marquis de Castellar, to whose custody Godoy had been committed, to deliver him up. That nobleman reluctantly obeyed; and he was removed, by night, under a strong guard to Bayonne.

In obtaining the release of this wretch, Bonaparte had probably no other view at the time, than of preserving that uniform system of protection toward his agents, which pride as well as policy dictated. But when he found his design unexpectedly impeded by the firmness which Ferdinand and his counsellors then displayed, he perceived that Godoy might yet be useful; and when Charles arrived at Bayonne, the favorite was restored to him, and reinstated as minister, that he might, by a last act of office, consummate his own infamy, and complete the destruction of that dynasty which had raised him and the country which had given him birth. Willing to be revenged on Ferdinand, and now also hating Spain, Godoy, who had hitherto seconded the projects of Bonaparte, because he

was duped by the hopes of aggrandizement, now forwarded them with equal eagerness for the sake of vengeance. It was necessary that Charles should be prepared to treat his son as an enemy, a rebel and a traitor; and that while he punished him as such, for having accepted his abdication, he should be made to resume the crown solely for the purpose of transferring it to a stranger; and that stranger one from whose treacherous and unprovoked aggressions he himself, but a few weeks before, attempted to fly to America, abandoning his kingdom. To this resolution, monstrous as it was, the unhappy king was brought. Cevallos supposes that he was compelled to it; it is more probable that the ascendancy of the favorite was sufficient to make him fancy it was his own act and deed. Fear might have extorted the renunciation, but the manner in which he personally treated his son sprung evidently from his own feelings exasperated by Godoy.

Ferdinand had now only to choose between degradation and destruction. He made, however, one effort in behalf of himself and of Spain, and addressed his father in a letter not less dignified than respectful, in which he at the same time asserted his right to the crown and his readiness to restore it. (May 1.) The king, he said, had admitted that the proceedings at Aranjuez were in no degree influenced by him, and had told him, that the abdication had been voluntary, and that it was the happiest act of his life. He still declared that it was an act of his own free will, but professed that it had been made with the mental reservation of a right to resume the throne whenever he thought proper, and now he reclaimed it, avowing at the same time that he would neither return to the throne nor to Spain. The fundamental laws of the kingdom conferred the crown upon himself, he said, upon his father's free resignation of it. His father had freely resigned; and yet now reclaimed the crown, without any intention of retaining it. Here, then, he required an act of duty which the son could not perform, without violating the duty which he owed to his subjects. But both might be reconciled; and Ferdinand would willingly return the crown to his father, on condition, 1. That they both return to Madrid. 2. That a Cortez should be assembled there; or, if Charles objected to so numerous a body, that all the tribunals and deputies of the kingdom should be convoked. 3. That the renunciation should be executed in due form, in the presence of the council, and the motives stated which induced him to make it; these, Ferdinand said, were the love which he bore to his subjects, and his anxiety to secure their tranquility, and save them from the horrors of a civil war. 4. That the king should not be accompanied by individuals who had justly excited the hatred of the whole nation. 5. That, if the king persisted in his present intention neither to reign in person nor to return to Spain, Ferdinand should govern in his name. There is no one, said he, who can have a claim to be preferred before me. I am summoned thereto by the laws, the wishes and the love of my people, and no one can take more zealous and bounden interest in their welfare.

In the answer to the letter, the style as well as the purposes of Bonaparte, are apparent. (May 2.) Charles began by declaring that Spain could be saved by the Emperor alone. From the peace of Basle, he had seen that the essential interests of his people were inseparably connected with the preservation of a good understanding with France, and he had spared no sacrifices to preserve it. Forced

by the aggression of England into the war, Spain had suffered more by it than any other state, and the consequent calamities had been unjustly attributed to his ministers; nevertheless he had the happiness of seeing the kingdom tranquil within, and was the only one among the kings of Europe, who sustained himself amid the storms of these latter times. This tranquility Ferdinand had disturbed; misled by the aversion of his first wife towards France, he thoughtlessly participated in the prejudices which prevailed against the minister of his parents. "It became necessary for me," said Charles, "to recollect my own rights, as a father, and as a king. I caused you to be arrested;—I found among your papers, the proof of your crime. But I melted at seeing my son on the scaffold of destruction. I forgave you, and from that moment was compelled to add to the distresses I felt for the calamities of my subjects, the afflictions occasioned by the dissensions in my own family."

The part which followed must have been designed by Bonaparte to conceal the manifest proofs of his own hand, which appear in the rest of the letter. The emperor of France, it was here said, believing that the Spaniards were disposed to renounce his alliance, and seeing the discord that prevailed in the royal family, inundated the Spanish provinces with his troops, under various pretences. While they occupied the right bank of the Ebro, and appeared to aim only at maintaining the communication with Portugal, the king was not alarmed; but when they advanced towards the capital, then he felt it necessary to collect his army round his person, that he might present himself in a manner becoming his rank, before his august ally—all whose doubts he should have removed. For this purpose his troops were ordered to leave Portugal and Madrid, not that he might abandon his subjects, but that he might support with honor the glory of the throne. Extensive experience had also convinced him that the emperor of the French might entertain wishes conformable to his particular interest, and to the policy of the vast system of the continent, which might be inconsistent with the interests of the Spanish Bourbons. Ferdinand availed himself of these circumstances, to accomplish the conspiracy of the Escorial. Old, and oppressed by infirmity, his father was not able to withstand this new calamity: he repaired, therefore to Bonaparte, not as a king, not at the head of his troops, not with the pomp of royalty, but as an unhappy and abandoned prince, who sought refuge and protection in his camp. To that emperor he was indebted for his own life, and for the lives of the queen, and of the minister whom he had appointed and adopted in his into family. Every thing now depended upon that great monarch.

However suspicious were the circumstances under which the decree of abdication appeared, the probabilities that that decree was obtained by compulsion, are not in the slightest degree strengthened by the testimony of Charles at Bayonne, when he was in far stricter duress, and far greater danger than at Aranjuez. But in every line of this letter the language of Bonaparte may be recognized: there is his dread and hatred of popular assemblies—his affectation of philosophy—his perpetual reference to force as that to which all things must bow; and there is one of those direct, plain, palpable, demonstrable falsehoods, of which many men, affecting greatness, so often and so imprudently avail themselves. If Ferdinand originally intended to supplant his father, it was by the help of France that he hoped to effect it. The only act of conspiracy

proved against him and his party, was, that they had attempted to form this alliance. For this very act, Bonaparte, in his letter to Vittoria, had censured him; and yet, one reason here assigned for depriving him of the crown, is his hatred of France.—There needs no reasoning to detect so gross an artifice.

Ferdinand's answer (May 4,) to this extraordinary paper, is like his former letter, highly honorable to himself and his advisers. He calmly reminded his father of the inconsistencies of the charges thus adduced against him. As for the affair of the Escorial, he said, eleven counsellors, chosen by the King himself, were unanimously of opinion, that there was no ground for the accusation; nor could opinion have been obtained by undue means, wholly without influence as he was, at that time, and virtually a prisoner. The king spoke of the distrust occasioned by the entrance of so great a foreign force into Spain: might he be told, that no alarm need have been given by troops entering as friends and allies. He said that his own troops were collected at Aranjuez to support the glory of the throne; might he be reminded that he had given orders for a journey to Seville, and the troops were to keep open that road. Every person believed there was an intention of emigrating to America, manifest as it was, that the royal family were going to the coast of Andalusia; and it was this universal belief which occasioned the tumults at Aranjuez.—In those tumults, the king knew that his son took no other part than by his own command, to protect from the people the object of their hatred, who was believed to be the proposer of this journey. The emperor in a letter to Ferdinand, had said his motive was to induce the king to make some reforms, and separate from his person the Prince de la Paz, whose influence was the cause of every calamity. The universal joy which his arrest produced throughout the whole nation, evidently proved that this was indeed the case. As to the rest, Charles himself was the best witness that, in the tumults at Aranjuez, not a word was whispered against him, nor against any one of the royal family; on the contrary, he was applauded with the greatest demonstrations of joy, and heard the loudest professions of fidelity to his august person. On this account the abdication surprised every one, and no person more than Ferdinand himself, no one expected or would have solicited it. It was entirely voluntary on the part of the king, and he described his signature of the abdication, as the happiest transaction of his life.

He proceeded to comment upon the charge of hatred towards France. In what had it appeared? Were not the various letters which, immediately after the abdication, he addressed to the emperor, so many proofs that his principles, with respect to the relations of friendship and strict alliance happily subsisting between the two countries, were those that the king had inspired him with? Had he not shewn his unlimited confidence in the emperor, by going to Madrid the day after the grand duke of Berg had entered that city with a great part of his army, and garrisoned it; so that, in fact, to go there was to deliver himself into his hands? Had he not, in conformity to the principles of alliance, and to his father's wishes, written to request a princess of the house of Bonaparte in marriage? Had he not sent a deputation to Bayonne to compliment the emperor in his name? then persuaded his brother, the infant Don Carlos, to set off, that he might pay his respects to him on the frontier? Lastly, had he not left Madrid for the same purpose himself, on

the faith of the assurances given him by the French ambassador, by the grand duke and by general Savary, who had just arrived from France, and who had solicited an audience, to tell him that the emperor only expected him to follow the same system towards France as his father had adopted, in which case he should be acknowledged as king of Spain; and all the rest would be forgotten? How any of his letters, proving an enmity towards France, should have come into the emperor's hands, he could not comprehend, knowing, as he did, he had never written any.

Ferdinand then referred to his former proposals. "I signified," said he, "my disposition to renounce the crown in your favor, when the cortes should be convened; and if not convened, when the council and deputies of the kingdom should be assembled—not because I thought this was necessary to give effect to the renunciation, but because I thought it convenient to avoid injurious novelties, which frequently occasion divisions and contentions, and to have every thing attended to which respected your dignity, my own honor, and the tranquillity of the realm. If your majesty should not choose to reign in person, I will govern in your royal name, or in my own; for nobody but myself can represent your person, possessing, as I do, in my own favor, the decision of the laws, and the will of the people; nor can any other person have so much interest in their prosperity."

On the day after this letter was written, (May 5) Bonaparte had an hour's conference with Charles; at the conclusion of which Ferdinand was called in by his father, to hear, in the presence of the emperor and of the queen, expressions,† says Cevallos, so disgusting and humiliating, that I do not dare to record them. While all the rest was seated, he was kept standing, and his father ordered him to make an absolute renunciation of the crown, under pain of being treated, with all his household, as an usurper, and a conspirator against the lives of his parents. For the sake of his adherents, he submitted (May 6) and delivered a renunciation, couched in such terms, as at once to imply compulsion, and reserve the condition of his father's return to Spain. "His former renunciation," he said, "he had believed himself bound to modify by such conditions as were equally required by the respect due to the king, the tranquillity of his dominions, and the preservation of his own honor. These modifications, to his great astonishment, had excited indignation in the king, who, without any other grounds, had thought proper, in the presence of Bonaparte and of his mother, to revile him with the most humiliating appellations, and to require from him an unconditional renunciation, on pain of being treated, with all those of his council, like a traitor. Under these circumstances, said he, I make the renunciation your majesty commands, that you may return to the government of Spain, in the same state, as when you made the voluntary abdication in my favor."

Ferdinand was not aware, when he executed this form of renunciation, that his father was no longer qualified to receive it. Bonaparte had not waited for this preliminary to conclude his mock negotiations with Charles. This wretched puppet, addressed an edict on the 4th, to the supreme junta

† It was rumored about this time, in unofficial articles, that the queen had declared Ferdinand to be illegitimate. Bonaparte, it will be remembered, told the prince he had no other right to the crown than what he derived from his mother.

at Madrid, nominating Murat lieutenant-general of the kingdom, and in that quality, president of the government. The reason assigned was, that one same direction might be given to all the forces of Spain, in order to maintain the security of property, and public tranquillity, against enemies, as well exterior as interior. A proclamation to the people accompanied this edict. They were told that their king was occupied in concerting with his ally, the emperor, all that concerned their welfare, and they were warned against listening to perfidious men, who sought to arm them against the French, and the French against them. All those who spoke against France, were said to be men, who thirsted for the blood of the Spaniards, enemies of that nation, or agents of England, whose intrigues would involve the loss of the colonies, the separation of the provinces, and a series of years of calamity for the country. "Trust to my experience, said the poor mouth-piece, and obey that authority which I hold from God and my family. Follow my example and think that in your present situation, there is no prosperity or safety for the Spaniards, but in the friendship of the great emperor, our ally." On the same day Charles addressed a letter to the supreme council of Castile and the council of inquisition, informing them, that having resolved, in the present extraordinary circumstances, to give a new proof of affection towards his beloved subjects, he had abdicated all claims upon the Spanish kingdoms, in favor of his friend and ally, the emperor of the French. The treaty of resignation, he said, stipulated for the integrity and independence of those kingdoms and the preservation of popery, not only as the predominant, but as the sole and exclusive religion in Spain.—The councils were ordered to make every exertion in support of the emperor, and, above all, with their utmost care to preserve the country from insurrection and tumults.

The preamble to the treaty of resignation (May 5) states, that the object of the two contracting princes was to save Spain from the convulsions of civil and foreign war, and to place it in the sole position, which, under its present extraordinary circumstances, could maintain its integrity, guarantee its colonies, and enable it to unite all its means to those of France, to obtain a maritime peace. There is something like madness in Bonaparte's feelings respecting the maritime strength of England; it haunts him every where, and breaks out in expressions of hatred upon the most irrelevant occasions. By the first article, Charles ceded all his rights to the throne of Spain and the Indies, having only had in view, he said, during his whole life, the happiness of his subjects, and constantly adhering to the principle, that all the acts of the sovereign ought solely to attend to that object. This cession was represented as the only means which could re-establish order. It was stipulated that the integrity of the kingdom should be maintained; that the prince whom his majesty the emperor should judge proper to be placed on the throne of Spain, should be independent, and the limits of the country should undergo no alteration. In return for this cession, he promised an asylum in France to the king and queen, and the prince de la Paz, the full enjoyment of their rank, and a splendid revenue from his treasury. This convention was signed by general Duroc, grand marshal of the palace, on the part of Bonaparte, and on the part of Charles, by Godoy, under his titles, Spanish and Portuguese, of prince de la Paz, and count of Evora monte. Thus did this man, the last and worst of that succession of favorites who have

been the curse of Spain, consummate his own crimes—and, as far as in him lay, the total degradation of his country; rejoicing probably in the revenge which he was taking upon a nation by whom he was so righteously abhorred. Having done his work, he passed on into France, there to pass the remainder of his days, neglected and despised, and to leave behind him a name more infamous than any in Spanish history. One proclamation more was issued in the name of Charles, calling upon all his former subjects to concur in carrying into effect the dispositions of his "dear friend the emperor Napoleon," and exhorting them to avoid popular commotions, the effect of which could only be havoc, the destruction of families, and the ruin of all.

Ferdinand had hitherto renounced his right of reference to his father only. A farther renunciation was demanded from him: it was not tamely yielded, and in his last conference with him upon the subject, Bonaparte bade him chuse between cession and death. *Prince, il faut opter entre la cession et la mort.* This is the statement of Cevallos, and it is so probable, that it cannot reasonably be doubted. That tyrant long represented the resignation as voluntary on Ferdinand's part; he has, however, at length admitted that force was used, endeavoring at the same time to shew that the prince was left at freedom. A proposal, it is said, in this curious statement of the nefarious transaction, was made to him to return to Spain, and he was offered a convoy of French soldiers to escort him to any part of the peninsula, which he might chuse. But it was announced to him, that France would immediately make war upon him, and never suffer him to reign; for it was the duty of the emperor to make war for the maintenance of the rights of his crown, and those which had been ceded to him by Charles, and to destroy the projects of the partizans of England.

Ferdinand, it is said, would have returned; but not without a promise that the French armies should be withdrawn, or placed under his orders, and this being refused, he preferred securing to himself a peaceful life. This statement has evidently been published to lessen the abhorrence which the narrative of Cevallos has excited, wherever it has reached; but force is admitted even in this statement itself; and if it were true, the atrocity of Bonaparte's conduct would not be in the slightest degree extenuated. The whole system of treachery, from the secret treaty of Fontainebleau, under cover of which troops were introduced into the heart of Spain, to the artifices and repeated falsehoods by which Ferdinand was decoyed into his power, remains the same.

Intimidated by threats, Ferdinand surrendered his own rights and those of his brother, and uncle don Antonio, who had been sent from Madrid, rather as prisoners than in any other characters (May 10). In return for this base sacrifice, Bonaparte promised them the palaces, parks and farms of Navarre, with 40,000 acres of the woods dependent upon them, free from encumbrance, together with a splendid appanage rent on the treasury of France. No mention was made in the treaty of the queen of Etruria and her son, a boy of eight years old, who, by the doubly villainous treaty of Fontainebleau, was to have been made king of North Lusitania. Involved in what may truly be called the common destruction of their house, they were seized with the infants at Madrid, and escorted to Bayonne: and the whole of this unhappy family, now that the mockery of negotiation was at an end, were sent into the interior of France.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Geography. MEXICO, OR NEW-SPAIN.

[CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 45.]

The *intendencia* of *Durango*, well known by the name of *New Bovey*, has a population of 159,700 souls, and a surface of 16,873 leagues. It occupies more ground than the united kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland. Its length is 232 leagues, but the breadth is very unequal. It is chiefly uncultivated and inhabited by warlike and independent Indians. One of these tribes are accustomed to use their dogs as beasts of burthen, though they appear to have plenty of horses. A continual war exists between the Indians and Spaniards.

There are reckoned in this *intendencia* one city, six towns and one hundred and ninety-nine villages. *Durango*, or *Guadiana*, the residence of the intendant and bishop, is situate in the most southern part of the province, 170 leagues distant, in a straight line from Mexico, and 298 from the city of Santa Fe. The elevation of the town is 6,800 feet, and falls of snow are frequent. In the environs of *Durango* is a great mass of malleable iron, supposed to weigh 11,933 lbs. of the identical composition of the *pyrolithos*, which fell near Agram, in Hungary, in 1751. Its population is 12,000. *Chihuahua* has several mines in its neighborhood, and 11,000 inhabitants. *San Juan de Rio*, a considerable place, has a population of 10,200. *Nombre de Dios* has 6,800 and *Pasquaro* 5,600. *Saltillo* 6,000, *Mupinus* 2,400, *Parras* (near which the vine flourishes exceedingly) *San Jose del Parrel*, the residence of the deputation of the mines, has 5,000 inhabitants; *Santa Rosa de Cosguirachi* has 10,500, and *Guaribamey*, an old mine, 2,800.

The *intendencia* of *Sonora*, the most thinly populated of all in New Spain, having only 121,400 inhabitants scattered over 19,143 square leagues, lies on the gulf of California, and is 280 leagues in length. This country is very little known. Pure gold is picked up in the vallies, but in no very great quantities, though a few large lumps have been found. Some of the Indians conform to the Catholic religion, under the guidance of the missionary monks.

The ruins of the ancient *Aztec*, considered by Mexican historians as the abode of their ancestors, are said to occupy a space of ground of more than a league square, in the midst of them is an edifice called the *Casa Grande*, laid down according to the four cardinal points—from north to south 445 feet, and from east to west 276 feet. It is constructed of clay; the walls are nearly 4 feet in thickness—it appears to have had several stories and apartments; to have been defended by an outer wall, and supplied with water by an artificial canal. "The whole surrounding plain is covered with broken earthen pitchers and pots, prettily painted in white, red, blue." The ruins of other places, formerly populous, are to be found in this *intendencia*. The native inhabitants have fields of maize, cotton and gourds, and are highly civilized.

Arisaca, the residence of the intendant, has a population of 7,600. *Sonora* 6,400. *Culiacan* 10,800, *Camiloa* 9,500. *El Rosario* 5,600. *Ville del Fuerte* 7,900. *Los Alamos*, the residence of a deputation of the mines, 7,900.

The province of *New-Mexico* has 40,200 inhabitants, and contains 5,700 square leagues. The climate is cold—the great river of the North is so hard-frozen as to admit the passage of horses and carriages on the ice. In the description of this pro-

since we find nothing interesting, except a curious account that the channel of the great river became dry of a sudden, having forced a new one. The town is, *Sante Fe*, population 3,600. *Albuquerque*, 6,000. *Taos* 8,900. *Passo del Norte* is a militia port, on the right bank of the river.—There is a perpetual war between the Indians and Spaniards.

The Province of Old California is very thinly inhabited having but 9000 souls, on nearly 1295 square leagues. California was discovered by an expedition of *Hernando de Grijalva*, undertaken by direction of *Cortez*, to find a passage to the East Indies. It was long supposed to be an island, and was famous for its pearl fisheries.

The sky in California is constantly serene, and of a deep blue, without a cloud; and should any cloud appear for a moment at the setting of the sun, they display the most beautiful shades of violet, purple and green." The country is barren and desert. Good water is rarely found—the soil is dry, sandy, and mountainous. Some of the vallies, however, are fertile. The Jesuits made many attempts to establish themselves in this country, and effected considerable improvements, but were expelled in 1767. The Dominicans succeeded them, and at present have the government of the country, aided by a few Spanish soldiers. There are no towns worth naming. *Loreto* and *St. Juan* are the principal villages.

The intendency of New California had, in 1803, 15,600 inhabitants—its extent in square leagues is 2,125, and lies on the South sea. This country being fertile, appears likely to become important. The population in 1790, including Indians attached to the soil, who had begun to cultivate their fields, was 7,748—in 1802, 15,562. The state of agriculture bears a proportionate improvement. In 1802, an estimate of the live stock of the people was made—bees, 67,792; sheep, 107,172; hogs, 1,040; horses, 2,187; mules, 877. The Indians manufacture coarse woolen stuffs, and are peaceable, industrious and benevolent. All sorts of game is plentiful; some of the stags are said to have horns nine feet long, and to rest them on their backs when running.

There are several villages in this district. *San Francisco* has a fine port, with 820 inhabitants. It may be considered as the capital of the country.

[We have thus closely pursued our author through all the intendancies, and noted every thing that he relates which we have deemed interesting—a although the article has already extended to a length beyond calculation when we commenced, to render it complete, we shall follow him as briefly as possible through his general remarks.]

So great an extent of country situated as it is with so great elevations of land, must possess a great variety of climate—its productions, of course are various—alpine plants and tropical fruits are found in the kingdom of new Spain—which it may be proper to observe in this place, as described by *Humboldt*, comprises all the country generally laid down in the maps under the names of *Mexico* and *New Mexico*.) The *Banana* is, for the inhabitants of the low countries, what wheat, rye, barley &c. is to those who inhabit the table lands or high plains; of which our author says, "I doubt if there is another plant on the globe which on so small a space can produce so considerable a mass of nutritious substance." The cultivation is easy, the production rapid, and the fruit abundant. In the same regions is also cultivated a valuable plant, the root of which affords the flour of *manioc*, or *magnoc*, of

which is made a nutritive bread. These constitute the chief diet of the people. In the more elevated regions, European grain, *maize*, &c. are principally and abundantly cultivated. The common people depend chiefly on the *maize*, and its common crop is from 130 to 170 fold. It does not flourish on lands elevated more than 9,000 feet. The ancient Mexicans made sugar from the stalks. The whole produce of this article in Mexico, is estimated, one year with another, to amount to 1,755 1-2 millions of pounds, which, rating a bushel at 50 lbs. is 35,130,000 bushels. Agricultural product is much assisted by artificial irrigation, for certain months in the year (from June to September) are exceedingly dry. In this species of labor the Indians are peculiarly expert. Wheat is considered as a good crop when it yields 18 for one, though some lands produce a great deal more. The consumption of this grain in the whole kingdom is estimated at 331 millions of lbs. equal to 5,516,666 bushels of 50 lbs. each. Some wheat flour is exported to the Havana, &c. The general price of labor is very low in Mexico—2 *reals* (25 cents) in the temperate regions and 2 1-2 *reals* in the hot countries, are paid to laboring agriculturalists. The potatoe is cultivated in the highest and coldest parts of the Andes, and produces abundantly; they are the largest and best perhaps, in the world. The Mexicans possess all the garden stuff and fruit trees of Europe, and also cultivate many indigenous plants. From the juice of a vegetable called *maguey* or *metl*, they produce a spirituous liquor, which is the chief drink of the inhabitants of the capital. The juice is obtained by tapping the plant, which though not more than five feet high, will yield, in the season, 375 cubic inches per day; but in this tapping, great judgment is required, or the plant perishes. The liquor thus gathered, undergoes a fermentation; it is considered as a good stomachic and strengthener, as well as wholesome. The amount of duties paid on this liquor in the three cities of *Mexico*, *Toluca*, and *Puebla*, amounted, in 1793, to 817,739 dollars. By distillation they form a very strong brandy from the juice of this vegetable, which to the inhabitants also supplies the place of *hemp* and *papyrus*. The paper on which the ancient Mexicans wrote or painted their hieroglyphical figures, was made of the fibres of its leaves, macerated in water and disposed in layers. From the policy which *Cortez* pursued in the conquest of the country, and which in the eyes of the moralist must greatly detract from his merits as a hero, very small remains of Indian antiquities are to be found in any of those places over which he led his cruelly victorious army. The ruins of the Aztec dykes and aqueducts are however still to be seen; the colossal statue of the goddess *Teyocami*, placed in one of the galleries of the university; the foundations of the palace of the kings *Acchihuan*; and the remains of the two pyramids of *San Juan de Teotihuacan*, called the houses of the Sun and Moon, which are supposed to have been constructed in the eighth or ninth century—all evince the genius and science of a people whom the civilized European looks upon as scarce pertaining to the human race. "The pyramid or teocalli of *Cholula* is nine feet eight inches higher than the *Mycerinus*, or the third of the great Egyptian pyramids of the group of *Ghize*"—it was evidently higher than at present, though its elevation is 177 feet—the "horizontal breadth of the base is 439 metres" (1433 feet) and it covers a surface of 45,208 square feet. It appears to be built of alternate strata of bricks and clay. In the midst of it is a church, where a priest of Indian extraction, celebrates mass

every morning—his usual abode is on the summit of the monument.

Besides the gold and silver mines in Mexico, [said to be 1000 in number] and too numerous to particularize, they have mines of copper, tin, lead, iron, sulphur, quicksilver, allum, vitriol, with various precious stones. From the researches of the botanist it appears there are more than 20,000 plants, chiefly medical, indigenous to the country; amongst these are such as produce the *Gum Arabic*, *Copal*, *Liquid Amber*, and *Elastic Gum*, all articles of commerce. The trade of *Guazaca* in cochineal is estimated at an annual value of 200,000 crowns.

Latitude and longitude of the chief places in Mexico, as fixed by Humboldt.

	N.	Lat.	Long.	W. of Paris.	E. fr. Wash.
Mexico	90° 25'	43"	101° 25'	30"	22° 4' 6"
Vera Cruz	19 29 0	98 11 52	18 50 52		
Acapulco	16 50 29	102 6 20	22 45 29		
Guanaxuato	21 0 15	103 15 0	23 50 00		
Valladolid	19 42 0	103 12 15	23 47 15		
Campache	19 50 45	92 50 45	13 25 45		

Names and heights of some of the most remarkable elevations in New Spain, above the level of the sea.

Volcan de Popocatepetl	- - -	feet 17,710
Pic d'Orizaba	- - -	17,371
City of Mexico	- - -	7,470
—Toluca	- - -	8,818
—Puebla	- - -	7,198
—Valladolid	- - -	6,404

There are many other mountains and cities about the height of the above, but these are presumed sufficient for our purpose.

Literary Intelligence.

We are much pleased to find that the "American Lady's Preceptor," has been so decidedly approved of by the public voice, that the publisher,—Mr. Edward J. Coale—is enabled to issue a second edition in so short a time after the publication of the first. This selection exhibits purity of taste, and what is better, purity of principles: and the popularity which it enjoys in the first female seminaries in this city and in Philadelphia, is an honorable proof of the sound judgment and assiduous care with which they are conducted.

Certainly too much attention cannot be bestowed on the education of women. To enlighten the source from which society receives its earliest impressions; to instruct that by which we are improved, and to sow the seeds of pleasure where we reap such an abundant harvest of happiness, must always be regarded by the man of liberal feelings as a duty dictated alike by gratitude and policy. But this is not the place to enlarge upon so important a topic. The *prefatory address* of the editor evinces that he has not undertaken his task, without ability to execute what he has deliberately planned.

PREFATORY ADDRESS.

The education of women has, at all times, been an object of the most sedulous attention among the more enlightened nations of Europe. It is pleasing to remark, as it exhibits the least dubious proof of our progress in refinement, that this very important subject, has, of late, excited scarcely an inferior degree of interest in our own country. All our large cities can now claim a seminary for the instruction of females, in which the system of education is no longer narrowed by puritanical illiberality, or vitiated by the interference of any vulgar prejudice. It may, indeed, be truly affirmed, that the women of the present age, in the United States, are not excel-

led by those of any country, whether we look to purity of morals, delicacy of deportment, or those delightful embellishments which give splendor to the face of society.

The only cardinal defect in the education of our females, which strikes us, is, perhaps, an undue appropriation of time to the acquisition of those light accomplishments, which serve well to enliven and decorate the early season of life, but which are attended with no durable advantages. The arts of painting, of music, of dancing, are expensively and most tediously taught in our schools, but how seldom are they practiced after the lapse of a few years, even by those who have reached the greatest proficiency.

We mean not, however, to detract from the value of personal accomplishments—they are on the contrary, in our estimation, very essential features to every scheme of liberal and polite education. But there are other objects to which, we think, they ought to be subordinate, and especially that they should never be allowed to encroach on the more important cultivation of the intellectual powers. As we elevate the mind, we enlarge the sphere both of female utility and female happiness—with an intellect invigorated by discipline, and properly imbued with the love of letters, a woman has resources on which she may perpetually draw in every emergency or vicissitude of fortune.

Thus accomplished, she, moreover, becomes better fitted to discharge, with success, the various, complicated, and interesting duties incident to her condition, and the pilgrimage of her existence is rendered not only smooth and easy, but dignified and useful.

Convinced, therefore, of the importance of encouraging a fondness for elegant literature, in the period of childhood, and not less of the necessity of guiding the immature judgment of girls in the selection of a proper species of reading, the editor has, with some labor, and no small care, prepared a work which he trusts will be found subservient to these ends.

Of the value of *COMPLAINTS*, like the one now offered to the public, little need be said. Elegant extracts from the purer sources of literature present us (as has been happily expressed by one of the first classical writers of our own country) "with wisdom in a nut shell, and the quintessence of sweets in the acorn bowl of the fairies." They, at least supply at a moderate expense, the place of many books, and insinuate a taste for reading which often lays the foundation of very extensive improvement in subsequent life.

The editor cannot close this address without a due acknowledgment for the abundant success of his first edition, which has been sold in little more than seven months—in *grateful return* of such public patronage, he has redoubled his attention in the revision of the second edition, and by additional appropriate selections, he hopes at least to *retain* the public opinion of this favored little work.

The "*Missouri Company*" are extending their trade to the uttermost branches of that mighty river in parties of from 50 to 100 men each, well armed and completely equipped. The Sioux, a numerous and warlike tribe of Indians, are chiefly feared; but as they become better acquainted with the superior power of the whites, it is presumed they will acquire peaceable dispositions. The various tribes are well supplied with arms and ammunition: supposed to be furnished by the British to annoy this trade.

Dreadful Calamity at Charleston.

From the Charleston Courier of Sept. 11.

It is again our painful duty to detail the awful effects of a dreadful visitation upon our ill fated city. A *tornado* having passed through it, carrying death and desolation in its progress.

On Sunday evening last, the wind, which had been for some days light and variable, shifted to the north east, and blowing very fresh through the night, it continued in the same quarter all day on Monday, and Monday night; on Tuesday morning it blew with increased violence, and during the whole time from Sunday evening, there was an almost uninterrupted fall of rain. About ten o'clock in the forenoon of Tuesday, the wind shifted to south east, and at half past twelve o'clock, a *tornado*, unprecedented here in its extent and effects, crossed a section of our city. It first took effect at *Fort Mechanic*, situated on the south east point of the city, and passing from thence in a north west direction, it crossed the town in a direct line to the pond on the north side of Cannon's Bridge: how far it has extended its ravages into the country we have not yet learnt. In its progress it overturned and completely destroyed a great number of houses and out buildings, unroofed others, and prostrated trees, fences, and almost every thing coming in contact with it. It is computed from a hasty view of the scene of devastation, that the loss of the city will fall little, if any, short of that experienced by the calamitous fire in October last. But, in addition to this great loss of property, we have, on this occasion, to lament the loss of several valuable lives.

The tornado appears to have been about one hundred yards in width—after it had prostrated the flag-staff on *Fort Mechanic*, unroofed the house within the enclosure of that fort, thrown down the blacksmith's shop contiguous to it, and unroofed all the houses immediately adjoining the fort, it crossed over to Lynch's lane, where it unroofed several houses; from thence it proceeded across Church-street continued to Meeting-street, where several houses were unroofed, particularly the new brick house of Benjamin Russell, esq. whose loss in furniture, &c. cannot amount to less than 20,000 dollars; from Meeting-street it crossed to Tradd street, where a large three story wooden house on the south side, about half way between Meeting and King streets, was blown over, which crushed two adjoining houses in its fall; and most of the houses on both sides of the street to the corner of King-street were unroofed or much shattered. It passed up King-street nearly to Broad-street, unroofing and shattering several houses in its progress, until it reached Broad-street; here, the house of Dr. Alexander Baron, situated at the corner of Orange street, and the venerable mansion of the late Dr. Chandler, on the opposite corner, were very roughly handled; the latter being old and weak, was completely wrenched to pieces: on the opposite side of Broad-street, the premises lately purchased by the St. Andrew's Society, and occupied by Mr. Henry Inglesby; the mansion of the late general Macpherson, and some other buildings, were either unroofed or much damaged; passing through Vanx Hall Garden, it crossed over Queen-street near to the corner of Friend street, and shattered several houses in its progress, it went on the corner of Magazine and Mazyck streets; two or three houses fronting on the former of these streets, were blown down; and in the progress of the tornado up Mazyck street, several houses were unroofed or

otherwise much damaged. One or two houses were prostrated on Beaufain-street. After leaving Beaufain-street, the houses being less compactly situated, the marks of its ravages are not so distinctly to be traced, though it appears to have lost nothing of its violence. The mansion house of the honorable Judge Desaussure, was violently assailed, and suffered very considerably; one of the chimneys was thrown down; and a part of the family, who were at the time in an upper room of the house were precipitated with the falling bricks through the two floors into the kitchen. Providentially no lives were lost, excepting that of a negro girl. Several other houses in the outer skirts of the city were either unroofed or much injured: and we also understand that much injury has been sustained in the village of Islington, but we were unable, last evening, to obtain any further particulars.

The most painful part of our duty still remains—it is to record the deaths which have been occasioned by this dreadful disaster; they are, so far as has come to our knowledge, as follows: Miss Margaret Cozens, aged 21 years, killed in a house adjoining *fort Mechanic*.

Dr. Conton, a native of France, a worthy man—killed by the falling of his house in Beaufain-street.

Mr. Peterson, a native of Germany, grocer, at the corner of Magazine and Mazyck streets.

A free mulatto man, in Church-street continued.

A French mulatto girl in King street.

Two mulatto children either killed or drowned by the falling of a small wooden house which was blown down into the mill pond of Cannon's bridge.

A negro man, belonging to Mr. Denar, Mazyck-street.

We have also heard of two or three other negroes killed, but did not hear to whom they belonged.

Besides which, a great number of persons have either had their limbs broken, or been very much bruised; and we fear that others have perished whose bodies have not yet been discovered.

This dreadful visitation is more afflictting than even the ravages of a 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 habitation and the 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 deceitful calm, and was attended by a steady rumbling noise, not unlike that of a carriage rattling over a pavement.

Last evening the wind shifted to the south east, and although it continued to blow with some violence, we trust the storm has spent its force.

We did not gain any intelligence from Sullivan's island—but as the tide did not rise so high as on former occasions, we hope that the citizens at present upon the island have escaped without injury.

What effect this severe storm may have had upon the crops, remains to be seen—we think the damage sustained must be considerable.

We trust that our sea faring brethren upon the coast, have been enabled to weather the storm—the shipping in the harbor have sustained but little injury; a few small craft have been sunk by the wharves.

From the Courier of September 12.

In addition to the particulars furnished in yesterday's *Courier*, of the dreadful devastation occasioned by this awful visitation to our city, many other particulars have come to our knowledge. We shall not attempt to particularize the numerous sufferers

on this melancholy occasion, convinced that it would be impossible to give a correct statement of every individual loss.

Our opinion of the great general loss which has been sustained, is strengthened by a survey of the ruins, which are even more extensive than we had at first apprehended; an immense number of houses which were not immediately within the vortex of the tornado, have suffered more or less from the falling ruins of those which were more immediately the subjects of its fury. Slates and tiles, torn from the roofs of the houses, are to be seen in every direction, half buried in the sides of the neighboring buildings; and in some instances joints, and even massy beams, are found transixed through the contiguous buildings. Large masses of lead and pieces of iron, which had been attached to houses, have since been discovered nearly buried in the walls of other buildings, at the distance of several hundred yards.

The more we reflect upon the awful subject, the more we are astonished, that, comparatively, so few have perished under the ruins. In addition to the deaths of white persons enumerated in our last, Mrs. Stewart's daughter, about 12 years old, has since died from the wounds received by the falling of a house in Church-street, and several negroes have also since died of their wounds. The number of deaths altogether will not, probably, fall short of twenty.

Among the many instances of divine protection on this awful occasion, the following was particularly interesting:—A lady, far advanced in pregnancy, was reposing with her sister on her bed in an upper apartment, when the tornado reached the house. The noise so alarmed a negro girl in waiting that she sought for refuge under the bed on which her mistress was lying. A stack of chimneys was struck by the wind with such tremendous violence that it fell on the roof and forced its way through the house to the ground, precipitating the floor along with it. The bed fell with the floors, but the ladies, we are happy to state, escaped with out any injury. The negro girl beneath the bed, was crushed to pieces.

The happy tidings that no injury had been sustained on Sullivan's island, which reached town early yesterday morning, gave relief to many an agonized heart, whose families or connections were in that exposed situation, while it was utterly impossible to fly to their assistance.

The carrier of the southern mail, on crossing the causeway on this side of A-hley's river bridge in a sulky, was swept off, and carried nearly 200 yards—the horse was drowned, but the driver fortunately escaped, with the mail, altho' it was much damaged.

The effect of the tornado have extended some distance into the country, prostrating trees and fences in its progress.

A boy from an American vessel was received into the public infirmary here a few days ago, under very peculiar circumstances:—While yet on the American coast, the legs of this unfortunate youth which were very badly frost bitten, exhibited such symptoms of gangrene, that nothing but immediate amputation seemed to have any chance of saving his life. In this desperate extremity, with no surgeon at hand, an Italian sailor offered his services, which after some deliberation were accepted. He cut off the poor boy's legs with a common case knife, and sawed the bones with a large carpenter's saw, and bound up the stumps in the best manner he could. The boy happily survived this scene of butchery, and is now in the Liverpool infirmary, in a fair way of complete recovery.—[*London paper.*]

American Statistics.

FROM BLODGETT'S ECONOMICA.

Total consumption of all the foreign merchandize only, within the United States, for the year 1807, from known facts and from estimates on the experience of the last five years; rated at the prices at which they were sold to the consumers.

Merchandise, duties ad valorem at 12 1/2 to 22 1/2 per centum	49,505,000	Cocoa	136,000
Nails and Spikes	520,030	Hemp	960,000
Lead and manufactures of lead	358,290	Geneva	850,000
Steel, &c.	836,000	Brandy	3,500,900
Beer ale and porter	135,500	Wines	3,127,480
Cheese, British & Dutch	43,000	Teas	2,608,660
Boots and shoes	171,840	Coffee	2,644,382
Coal	72,600	Sugar	5,027,630
Salt	1,506,000	Molasses	2,917,220
Rum and spirits	5,103,000	Cotton	32,080
		Pepper	206,000
		Indigo	266,000
		Pimento	54,000
		All other articles	4,000,000
Total.			\$83,876,612

Although the total consumption at the cost to the consumers may amount to 86,000,000 dollars, nearly 20 per centum of this sum was realized in profits by our trading citizens. The nett cost of goods, or the sum paid for them in Europe, was not more than 69,000,000 dollars; but as this was more than 10 dollars a head for our population, then amounting to above 6,500,000 persons, the times require we should think of the best mode to save as much of this sum in future as we can, and by the earliest and most salutary mode in our power.

FINANCES OF CONNECTICUT.

STATEMENT.

To the General Assembly in May, 1811, of the Funds of the State, viz:

Stock in Banks,	\$ 125,050
Funded 6 per cent. of the U. States' real capital,	245,437 49
Funded 3 per cent. stock,	50,038 6
Cash in the Treasury appropriated to Civil List expences,	28,618 91
Bonds, new Lands, &c. Avails of new Lands sold, the interest of which is appropriated for support of schools,	1,304,929 81

The State owed no debts at the above date, and every Tax was paid.

The Chronicle.

Various accounts confirm a report sometime in circulation, that every American vessel detained in France since the 1st of November last, (the day on which the French decrees were to have been revoked) are released. This is a fortunate occurrence, and must lead to the abrogation of the British orders in council, if any faith can be put in the declarations of the government of that country—they have repeatedly promised to rescind their orders when the French decrees were revoked.

Seven ships from *Holland*, with special licences under the sign manual of Napoleon, arrived at *London* on the 26th of July, laden with cheese.

The emperor of the French is again forming an encampment at *Boulogne*—the flotilla, prepared

long since, for the ostensible object of invading England, has been exercised, and is said to be in a miserable condition.

Bonaparte has issued a decree forbidding any young woman worth 6000 francs (\$1125) or upwards to marry without his special permission! This outrage, as interference with the native rights of society, shows us the extent of the despotism prevailing in France. By another decree the punishment of death, within 12 hours after detection, is to be inflicted on any person found guilty of corresponding with the subjects of Great Britain, or in negotiating English bills of exchange.

The following sublime stuff presents a choice picture of royalty, and makes us wonder that men can become such sycophantic fools:—

The French legislative body was dissolved on the 26th July. The president addressed the members in a long speech, of which the following is an article:

"Gentlemen—The deputation which you commissioned to carry to the king of Rome the homage of the legislative body, repaired this morning to St. Cloud; none of us could behold without a lively interest, this august infant, upon whom so many destinies repose, and whose age inspires the most tender sentiments. We have borne to him all your sentiments, gentlemen, mixing with them those wishes which the love of our children is calculated to inspire. Madame, the governess, received them, and thanked us in the name of the young prince; doubtless, at the same time regretting that he was unable to join his personal sentiments in those which she expressed to the legislative body." Applauses from all parts of the hall!

Lucien Bonaparte's daughter (with her father now in England) is about to be married to a young gentleman of Shropshire, named Charlton. The Prince Regent of Portugal has settled a pension of 20,000 crowns per annum on lord Wellington—of 10,000 on general Beresford, and 5,000 on colonel Trant. The king of England was alive on the 13th of August, but his dissolution still hourly looked for.

The exportation of gun powder, arms, lead, &c. is prohibited in England—even coastwise; but large quantities have lately been shipped by express order of the government—supposed to Russia; between whom and England there seems a good understanding is about to take place. Considerable numbers of British troops are still embarking for Portugal.—We are yet without any important news from that country or from Spain. Bonaparte is making the most arbitrary and extraordinary efforts in all parts of his empire to furnish his ships with seamen. On the 25th July an American ship sailed from Portsmouth, (Eng.) with 80 masters of vessels and seamen belonging to American ships condemned at that port.

A court of Enquiry on captain Bingham, of the *Little Belt*, has approved of his conduct.

Private letters from France inform us that large bodies of troops are entering Spain; and strong hopes are entertained of bringing the long and bloody conflict to a conclusion. A report is circulated that Bonaparte will, himself take the command.—Count de Segur, one of his ministers, in a late speech to the legislative body, said—

"The emperor wishes for peace, and the liberty of the seas; he has 800,000 men under arms; the Princes of Europe are his allies; his whole empire enjoys profound tranquility; without loans, without anticipations, 954 millions (francs) raised with facility, secure the free execution of his noble plans—and his majesty commissions us to address you only in the language of satisfaction and hope."

The emperor of Russia, it is said in a London paper, has assembled three lines of troops, extending from Riga on the right to the river Dwina on the left, comprising upwards of 300,000 men. There are many reasons to believe he is about to make peace with England, which seems considered as tantamount to a declaration of war against France.

On the 27th of September a battle—as important in the opinion of the *Amateurs*, as that of Austerlitz, Jena or Wagram, is to be fought near Doncaster, in England, between the famous bruisers, *Crib* and *Molineaux*. The latter is a negro, a native of America. Betting, at present equal. A sum equal to \$250,000 is already said to be betted on the issue of this contest!

As, according to the British doctrine of *blockade*, a vessel is liable for a breach of it 3000 miles from the port declared to be so—between the dangers of capture on our own coast, on the high seas, and the coasts of France, vessels from the latter country for the United States are as completely running the gauntlet as though we were actually at war. We have a list of forty-four American vessels lately condemned in England, on various pretences. It is possible the captain of the brig *Alert* may be tried for piracy (as resistance to the will of the British on the ocean is piracy or war) for he gallantly recaptured his vessel, sent part of the prize master's crew adrift in the jolly boat, and secured four others in the hold. But immediately after being overhauled by another British frigate, was captured and sent into Portsmouth.

A contest between the French and Prussian troops garrisoning Dantzic, lately took place, in which nearly 100 were killed. Great animosity seems to prevail between the troops of these nations.

The Editor's Department.

With this number we present a supplement of eight pages—not because of any late events which rendered the exertion necessary, but merely as an evidence of gratitude. We intend, however, to reserve the greater portion of our strength in this respect until the meeting of Congress; when we shall not only have much interesting matter before us, but, from the arrangements we expect to make, be enabled to give it new—"piping hot," as the saying is, to our friends; as it is our particular desire to record contemporaneous matters; and endeavor first to give them to the public with order and harmony, and in ample form. In the interim we shall proceed to *Register* such things of former transaction as are deemed generally interesting.

The tables furnished in this work are not calculated for present or immediate use; but to afford reference for interesting and important facts as they are wanted.

We have the pleasure this week to offer our thanks to nearly two hundred new subscribers received since the last number went to press. Such evidence of public opinion in our favor, we trust, will not be lost. There are now 1893 subscribers to the *WEEKLY REGISTER*.

New subscribers will be furnished from the beginning; we have yet some extra copies left. Notices of irregularities or omissions are requested to be transmitted to the office.

In the next number, we intend to devote several pages to *manufactures, agriculture, &c.*

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

Vol. I.]

SUPPLEMENTARY TO No. 4.

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

Shakspeare—HENRY VIII.

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American Public Papers.

[REVOLUTIONARY.]

(Continued from page 14.)

The same congress agreed to a petition to the king, which as it may serve to shew the spirit of the times, and is, besides, a piece of most elegant and eloquent composition, is annexed. [It was drawn up by the late venerable John Dickinson, Esq.]

To the King's most excellent Majesty.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WE your majesty's faithful subjects of the colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the counties of New-Castle, Kent, and Sussex on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, in behalf of ourselves and the inhabitants of these colonies, who have deputed us to represent them in general congress, by this our humble petition, beg leave to lay our grievances before the throne.

A standing army has been kept in these colonies, ever since the conclusion of the late war, without the consent of our assemblies; and this army with a considerable armament has been employed to enforce the collection of taxes.

The authority of the commander in chief and under him of the brigadiers general has, in time of peace, been rendered supreme in all the civil government in America.

The commander in chief of all your majesty's forces in North-America has in time of peace, been appointed governor of a colony.

The charges of usual offices have been greatly increased; and, new, expensive and oppressive offices have been multiplied.

The judges of admiralty and vice admiralty courts are impowered to receive their salaries and fees from the effects condemned by themselves.

The officers of the customs are impowered to break open and enter houses without the authority of any civil magistrate founded on legal information.

The judges of courts of common law have been made entirely dependent on one part of the legislature for their salaries, as well as for the duration of their commissions.

Counsellors, holding their commissions during pleasure, exercise legislative authority.

Humble and reasonable petitions from the representatives of the people have been fruitless.

The agents of the people have been discountenanced, and governors have been instructed to prevent the payment of their salaries.

Assemblies have been repeatedly and injuriously dissolved.

Commerce has been burthened with many useless and oppressive restrictions,

By several acts of parliament made in the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth years of your majesty's reign, duties are imposed on us, for the purpose of raising a revenue; and the powers of admiralty and vice admiralty courts are extended beyond their ancient limits, whereby our property is taken from us without our consent, the trial by jury in many civil cases is abolished, enormous forfeitures are incurred for slight offences, vexatious informers are exempted from paying damages, to which they are justly liable, and oppressive security is required from owners, before they are allowed to defend their right.

Both houses of parliament have resolved, that colonists may be tried in England for offences alleged to have been committed to America, by virtue of a statute passed in the thirty fifth year of Henry the eighth; and in consequence thereof attempts have been made to enforce that statute.

A statute was passed in the twelfth year of your majesty's reign, directing, that persons charged with committing any offence therein described, in any place out of the realm, may be indicted and tried for the same, in any shire or county within the realm, whereby inhabitants of these colonies may, in sundry cases, by that statute made capital, be deprived of a trial by their peers of the vicinage.

In the last session of parliament, an act was passed for blocking up the harbour of Boston; another impowering the governor of Massachusetts-Bay to send persons indicted for murder in that province, to another colony, or even to Great Britain for trial, whereby such offenders may escape legal punishment; a third for altering the chartered constitution of government in that province; and a fourth for extending the limits of Quebec, abolishing the English, and restoring the French laws, whereby great numbers of British freemen are subjected to the latter, and establishing an absolute government and the Roman catholic religion throughout those vast regions that border on the westerly and northerly boundaries of the free, protestant, English settlements; and a fifth for the better providing suitable quarters for officers and soldiers in his majesty's service in North America.

To a sovereign, who glories in the name of Britain; the bare recital of these acts must, we presume, justify the loyal subjects who fly to the foot of his throne, and implore his clemency for protection against them.

From this destructive system of colony administration, adopted since the conclusion of the last war, have flowed those distresses, dangers, fears, and jealousies, that overwhelm your majesty's dutiful colonists with affliction; and we defy our most subtle and inveterate enemies to trace the unhappy differences between Great Britain and these colonies, from an earlier period, or from other causes than we have assigned. Had they proceeded on our part from a restless levity of temper, unjust impulses of ambition, or artful suggestions of sedi-

tious persons, we should merit the opprobrious terms frequently bestowed upon us of those we revere. But so far from promoting innovations, we have only opposed them; and can be charged with no offence, unless it be one to receive injuries, and be sensible of them.

Had our Creator been pleased to give us existence in a land of slavery, the sense of our condition might have been mitigated by ignorance and habit. But thanks be to his adorable goodness, we were born the heirs of freedom, and ever enjoyed our right under the auspices of your royal ancestors, whose family was seated on the *British* throne to rescue and secure a pious and gallant nation from the popery and despotism of a superstitious and inexorable tyrant. Your majesty, we are confident, justly rejoices that your title to the crown is thus founded on the title of your people to liberty; and therefore we doubt not but your royal wisdom must approve the sensibility, that teaches your subjects anxiously to guard the blessings they received from Divine Providence, and thereby to prove the performance of that compact, which elevated the illustrious house of *Brunswick* to the imperial dignity it now possesses.

The apprehension of being degraded into a state of servitude, from the pre-eminent rank of *English* freemen, while our minds retain the strongest love of liberty, and clearly foresee the miseries preparing for us and our posterity, excites emotions in our breasts, which though we cannot describe, we should not wish to conceal. Feeling as men, and thinking as subjects in the manner we do, silence would be disloyalty. By giving this faithful information, we do all in our power to promote the great objects of your royal cares, the tranquility of your government, and the welfare of your people.

Duty to your majesty, and regard for the preservation of ourselves and our posterity, the primary obligations of nature and society, command us to treat your royal attention; and as your majesty enjoys the signal distinction of reigning over freemen, we apprehend the language of freemen cannot be displeasing. Your royal indignation, we hope, will rather fall on those designing and dangerous men, who daringly interposing themselves between your royal person and your faithful subjects, and for several years past, incessantly employed to dissolve the bonds of society, by abusing your majesty's authority, misrepresenting your *American* subjects, and prosecuting the most desperate and irritating projects of oppression, have at length compelled us by the force of accumulated injuries, too severe to be any longer tolerable, to disturb your majesty's repose by our complaints.

These sentiments are extorted from hearts that much more willingly would bleed in your majesty's service.—Yet so greatly have we been misrepresented, that a necessity has been alleged of taking our property from us without our consent, "to defray the charge of the administration of justice, the support of civil government, and the defence, protection and security of the colonies." But we beg leave to assure your majesty, that such provision has been and will be made for defraying the two first articles as has been and shall be judged, by the legislatures of the several colonies, just and suitable to their respective circumstances; and for the defence, protection and security of the colonies, their militias, if properly regulated, as they earnestly desire may immediately be done, would be fully sufficient, at least in times of peace; and in case of war, your faithful colonists will be ready and willing, as they ever have been, when constitutionally required, to

demonstrate their loyalty to your majesty, by exerting their most strenuous efforts in granting supplies and raising forces. Yielding to no *British* subjects in affectionate attachment to your majesty's person, family, and government, we too dearly prize the privilege of expressing that attachment by those proofs that are honorable to the prince who receives them, and to the people who give them, ever to resign it to any body of men upon earth.

Had we been permitted to enjoy, in quiet, the inheritance left us by our forefathers, we should at this time have been peaceably, cheerfully, and usefully employed in recommending ourselves, by every testimony of devotion, to your majesty, and of veneration to the state, from which we derive our origin. But though now exposed to unexpected and unnatural scenes of distress, by a contention with that nation, in whose parental guidance on all important affairs we have hitherto, with filial reverence, constantly trusted, and therefore can derive no instruction in our present unhappy and perplexing circumstances from any former experience; yet we doubt not, the purity of our intention, and the integrity of our conduct, will justify us at that grand tribunal, to which all mankind must submit to judgment.

WE ASK BUT FOR PEACE, LIBERTY, AND SAFETY. We wish not a diminution of the prerogative, nor do we solicit the grant of any new right in our favour.—Your royal authority over us, and our connection with *Great Britain*, we shall always carefully and zealously endeavor to support and maintain.

Filled with sentiments of duty to your majesty, and of affection to our parent state, deeply impressed by our education, and strongly confirmed by our reason, and anxious to evince the sincerity of these dispositions, we present this petition only to obtain redress of grievances, and relief from fears and jealousies, occasioned by the system of statutes and regulations adopted since the close of the late war, for raising a revenue in *America*—extending the powers of courts of admiralty and vice admiralty—trying persons in *Great Britain* for offences alleged to be committed in *America*—affecting the province of *Massachusetts-Bay*—and altering the government and extending the limits of *Quebec*; by the abolition of which system, the harmony between *Great Britain* and these colonies, so necessary to the happiness of both, and so ardently desired by the latter, and the usual intercourse will be immediately restored. In the magnanimity and justice of your majesty and parliament, we confide for a redress of our other grievances, trusting that when the causes of our apprehensions are removed, our future conduct will prove us not unworthy of the regard, we have been accustomed in our happier days, to enjoy.—For appealing to that Being who searches thoroughly the hearts of his creatures, we solemnly profess, that our councils have been influenced by no other motive, than a dread of impending destruction.

Permit us then, most gracious sovereign, in the name of all your faithful people in *America*, with the utmost humility to implore you, for the honor of Almighty God, whose pure religion your enemies are undermining; for your glory, which can be advanced only by rendering your subjects happy, and keeping them united; for the interests of your family, depending on an adherence to the principles that enthroned it; for the safety and welfare of your kingdoms and dominions, threatened with almost unavoidable dangers and distresses, that your majesty, as the loving father of your whole people, connected by the same bonds of law, loyalty, faith

and blood, though dwelling in various countries, will not suffer the transcendent relation formed by the ties to be farther violated, in uncertain expectation of effects, that if attained, never can compensate for the calamities, through which they must be gained.

We therefore most earnestly beseech your majesty, that your royal authority and interposition may

be used for our relief, and that a gracious answer may be given to this petition.

That your majesty may enjoy every felicity, through a long and glorious reign over loyal and happy subjects, and that your descendants may inherit your prosperity and dominions till time shall be no more, is, and always will be, our sincere and fervent prayer.

BRITISH STATISTICS.

REVENUES—ORDINARY—1805.

Nett produce applicable to national objects, and to payments into the exchequer.

CUSTOMS	England	£6,715,794	19	6	3	4			
	Scotland	477,094	16	4	1	2		£7,192,889	13 11 4
EXCISE	England	15,137,096	14	6	1	4			
	Scotland	1,215,788	16	10	1	2		16,352,885	10 10 3
STAMPS	England	3,854,240	17	3					
	Scotland	269,186	5	11				4,123,327	3 2
LAND AND ASSESSED TAXES	England	6,032,273	6	8	3	4			
	Scotland	225,505	12	7	1	2		6,261,778	19 4 4
POST OFFICE	England	1,087,757	19	00					
	Scotland	149,257	00	10	1	2		1,237,004	19 10 1
Is. in the £. on pensions and salaries	England	50,018	10	4	3	4			
	Scotland	3,814	1	11	1	2		53,832	12 4 4
6d. ditto England and Scotland								37,340	11 00 3
Hackney coaches								26,454	14 10 3
Hawkers and Pedlars								8,444	2 9 3

Total permanent and annual duties

£35,314,158 10 4 4

To this sum is to be added—certain “small branches of hereditary revenue,” consisting of fines, seizure, compositions, proffers and produce of crown lands, in all, producing

157,373 7 10 3

EXTRAORDINARY RESOURCES—WAR TAXES. (England and Scotland.)

CUSTOMS	(2,633,147 19 18 12)	EXCISE	(6,360,229 13 9 3 4)		8,993,377 13 7 1 4
Property tax	(4,377,583 12 9 1 2)	Arrears of income duty	(48,392 9 6)		4,427,976 2 3 1 2
Arrears of taxes on aid and contribution acts					1,010 17 8 3 4

Total, WAR TAXES

13,419,364 13 1 1 2

Lottery, nett profit					360,043 3 7
Monies paid on account of the interest of loans raised for service in Ireland					1,592,570 10 5
Sundry items					485,532 00 3 3 4

Total public income, independent of loans

51,399,045 15 10 1 4

Loans paid into the exchequer, including	£1,450,600 for Ireland				25,136,404 15 4 3 4
--	------------------------	--	--	--	---------------------

Grand Total

£76,799,450 15 4 3 4

In 1806 the ordinary and extraordinary resources, produced	£54,982,635	8	11	3	4	Duty on wrought plate	2,898	12	4	1	2
—the loans, including £2,000,000 for the service of Ireland	19,699,263	12	1			Casualties	4,324	12	0		
Total	74,681,299	1	0	3	4	Total ordinary revenue	5,896,818	1	8	1	2
In 1807, ordinary and extraordinary	69,189,414	12	3	1	2	Several items extraordinary resources	395,566	15	9		
—the loans, including £1,500,000 for Ireland	15,257,211	19	3			Total independent of loans	6,272,384	17	5		
	73,446,625	11	6	1	2	Loans paid into the exchequer	2,977,747	4	9		
						Grand total	9,250,132	2	2		

GREAT BRITAIN.

Income of IRELAND for the year ending January 5, 1808, say for the year 1807—nett produce, applicable to national objects, and to payments into the exchequer.

Customs and excise	£5,097,646	9	4	3	4
Stamps	673,570	2	1	3	4
Post-office	86,056	13	4		
Poundage fees	26,934	14	4	1	4
Pell's fees	5,386	19	1	3	4

In 1808, ordinary and extraordinary	63,626,563	1	10	1	2
—the loans including £2,500,000 for Ireland	10,102,620	15	6		

Grand total . . . 73,129,183 17 4 1 2

IRELAND—1808, ordinary and extraordinary

Loans . . . 6,174,561 13 0 3 4

Loans . . . 5,589,278 00 4 1 2

Total . . . 11,564,289 13 5 1 4

GREAT BRITAIN, in 1810				
ordinary and extraordi-				
nary	70,235,792	18	4	1-2
Loans, including £2,300-				
000 for Ireland	13,498,621	16	8	3-4

Grand Total - 83,856,614 16 1*

EXPENDITURES—1805

1. Interest on the <i>unredeem-</i>				
<i>ed</i> † public debt	£19,589,305	18	11	1-2
Charges of <i>management</i>	271,911	11	9	3-4
<i>Reduction</i> of national debt	7,615,167	7	9	3-4
	£27,485,384	18	7	

2. Interest on exchequer bills	†1,478,316	3	3	1-2
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3. The civil list	958,000	0	0	
Courts of Justice	59,350	17	3	
Mint	14,686	10	6	
Allowances to the royal				
family‡	278,281	4	0	1-2

* I may graufify a laudable curiofity to a certain the revenues of England, as well as of Great Britain, at more diftant periods, as fhewn in the annexed table —premiing, that in confidering it we ought to take into view the depreciated value of money. Time has been when an oz was fold for 1s. 6d. More of this hereafter.

KINGS.

	£	ster.
William the Conqueror	-	400,000
William Rufus	-	350,000
Henry I.	-	300,000
Stephen	-	250,000
Henry II.	-	200,000
Richard I.	-	150,000
John	-	100,000
Henry III.	-	80,000
Edward I.	-	150,000
II.	-	100,000
III.	-	154,139
Richard II.	-	130,000
Henry IV.	-	100,000
V.	-	76,643
VI.	-	64,976
Edward IV.	-	100,000
Richard III.	-	400,000
Henry VII.	-	800,000
VIII.	-	400,000
Edward VI.	-	450,000
Mary	-	500,000
Elizabeth	-	600,000
James I.	-	895,819
Charles I.	-	1,517,247
The Commonwealth	-	1,800,000
Charles II.	-	2,001,855
James II.	-	3,895,205
William III.	-	5,691,803
Anne, at the union	-	6,762,643
George I.	-	8,522,540
II.	-	15,572,971
III. (1788)	-	21,434,000
(1791)	-	34,207,906
(1798)	-	37,000,000
(1800)	-	

† From this, it is presumed, is excluded the payments of interest on account of the *sinking fund*, which forms a part of the *nominal* public debt.

‡ By exchequer bills, we are given to understand a certain part of the national debt *not* funded. The amount of which is not told us.

§ That is, the *princes* and *princesses*.

Salaries and allowances	-	25,282	9	6
Bounties	-	491,583	12	11
		1,827,184	10	6-12
5. Civil government of Scot-				
land	-	86,918	13	3-4
6. Payments in <i>anticipation</i>				
of exchequer receipts,				
as bounties, pensions,				
&c.	-	646,000	14	7
7. The navy	-	14,446,998	3	5-12
8. The ordnance	-	4,732,286	1	3
9. The army	-	10,758,342	12	11
Extraordinary services,				
(including remittances,				
as subsidies to foreign				
powers)	-	6,261,386	16	2
10. Loans, remittances, and				
advances to other coun-				
tries—to Ireland	-	3,211,062	10	0
11. <i>Miscellaneous services</i> —				
at home	-	2,566,091	19	6
abroad	-	279,636	8	5-12

Total public expen.	1805.	70,588,547	4	0	3-4
ditto	1806.	71,010,718	16	9	1-4
ditto	1807.	71,989,390	4	10	
ditto	1808.	79,391,345	15	2	3-4
ditto	1809.	83,099,186	0	0	

[These years, as in the case of the revenues receiv- ed as above, end on the 5th of January of the years following those stated—as for instance, the expenditures for the year 1809 reaches to the 5th of January, 1810.]

Expenditure of Ireland for the year ending January 5, 1808.

1. Interest of debt	£2,372,035	2	2	
Charge of <i>management</i> ,	33,996	11	0	3-4
<i>Reduction</i> of national debt	954,045	8	1	3-4
	£3,359,077	1	4	1-2

2. Interest on exchequer				
bills	-	9,890	8	2
3. Issues on purposes ap-				
pointed by the Parlia-				
ment of Ireland prior to				
the union.	-	17,490	5	3-12
4. Issues from appropriated				
funds for local purposes	-	15,110	2	0
5. Civil list	-	149,642	3	0
Pensions	-	89,639	6	2-12
Other permanent charges	-	188,692	18	11-3-4
6. Payments in anticipation				
of exchequer receipts,				
as bounties, &c.	-	204,171	6	3-3-4
7. Ordnance	-	519,184	4	6-1-2
8. Army	-	3,410,694	14	7-1-2
9. Miscellaneous services	-	512,197	14	2
10. Vote of credit	-	90,455	6	5-3-4

Total expenditure 8,566,165 11 1-3-4

Expenditure of Ireland for				
the year ending January				
5, 1809	-	9,536,295	0	7

A certain Mr. John Bristed has lately published a work entitled “*The resources of the British empire, together with a view of the probable result of the present contest with France.*” From this book are taken the items of which the preceding tables are composed: we give them as we found them, with the addition only of the notes.

Education.

The following interesting letter will be perused with pleasure even by those who long since have read it. We intend to follow it by some notice of Pestalozzi's method and Lancaster's system and also with an account of a famous school at Paris.

NEEF'S SCHOOL.

FROM THE PROVIDENCE AMERICAN.

A letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to another in this town, dated, APRIL 23, 1811.

DEAR SIR—I have just received yours of the 21th. Every thing I have said, or which the power of language could express, would fall far short of an adequate description of the effects already produced by Neef's system, which will not have been two years in operation till the 9th of June. Such indeed are the effects, that many who go there, and see and hear, are amazed, become incredulous only because they cannot conceive how it is produced. I, who have been a constant visitor, have had an opportunity to mark the manner of the method, as well as to note the astonishing ease, simplicity and certainty of the process. The school is filling and will fill, and I felicitate myself with the hope of finding in it a future security for the liberties of our country, as, when once established, that is, after one class has passed through a course, which may be accomplished in six years from the time of beginning, it will then carry with it such evidence of its efficacy and superiority, and of its utility, as to render its access into general use easy and certain. Indeed, the course once gone through, it will be such as any one may teach.

I could refer to hundreds who have seen the school and witnessed the examinations on all, and ten times more of the subjects concerning which you have seen the publications; but you must be aware that to judge of any thing, you must compare it with something else: Now the usual visitor can have no idea of the state of the mind of a child who went to this school twelve or eighteen months ago, yet without this knowledge he can form no conception of the effects produced on that child's mind. On the other hand, I have been intimate and familiar with them all, and find children whom I dandled on my knee were able ten months to puzzle me with abstract propositions, and astonishing calculations. Strangers who have not studied, nor had an opportunity of seeing the course of instruction, have great difficulties and prejudices to surmount before they can enter into an estimate of its utility. For instance, take the following parallel:

By the old system, children have a primer or horn book put into their hands, and they begin to learn the arbitrary and unmeaning names of certain signs called an alphabet.

By Neef's system they begin to learn the names of all their limbs, members, and different relations and uses of all parts of the human body. Nearly two years elapse before they hear of an alphabet or a book, nor pen and ink, until they are able to read and write. This is an apparent paradox, but it is nevertheless true.

The second stage of the old system is to spell single syllables.

The second stage of Neef's is to put a slate and pencil before the boy, and to bring his hand to the habit of drawing a straight line without the aid of a rule, and to draw the line to any given number of inches as called for, by the eye only, and without any rule to measure by, excepting after it is done, to exhibit its accuracy.

The third stage in the old is by words of three syllables, to spell.

The third stage in the new, is to divide the straight line into any required number of parts by the eye instantly, and with an exactness that shall stand the test of the compass and rule.

The fourth stage of the old school is words of four syllables.

The fourth stage of the new school is to discriminate between the properties of lines—horizontal, vertical and oblique—and so he proceeds to figures of visible objects. Thus, a boy being able to draw a horizontal line, and an oblique line descending from the left to the right, or the contrary, and who can by his eye draw it exactly of a length required, is competent to describe any figure composed on its exterior of straight lines; and by the same process the child is carried to form any figure, for curved lines curve in their turn with all their diversities.

Strange as it may appear, these very lessons lead to the art of alphabetical writing, and the alphabet after this course is not a matter of mere rote, but a matter established in the mind with precise ideas of its uses, as an agent for convenience to the memory, not as the essential object of learning.

The lessons are conducted like sports, and they are rarely more than an hour at any time in the school room; nor do the lessons proceed in an arbitrary rotation. There is a certain order, but it is in the teacher's mind, and is always calculated like the lines to writing. The preceding lesson invariably leads to, and aids that which is to follow, the lesson of the morning, for example, may be straight lines, or triangles; the lesson after breakfast may be the table of computation, which of itself produces effects that are inconceivable but upon experience. The lessons may vary to fifteen different subjects in the course of the day; but all are so contrived as to depend upon, or to aid each other—and like the Peripatetics, their morning rambles over hills and valleys, rocks and declivities, are nothing more than exercises in Gymnastics, or in natural history; minerals, earths, plants, and trees are investigated; the measurement of a triangle by the eye on a slate, is now applied to the measurement of a similar figure in the open field, and the chain of perches perform the operations which are assigned to the compass in the school room. The regular course is to consist of all this knowledge of Algebra, and of course, all the arithmetical knowledge it embraces—Geometry and Grammar; the system itself is a perfect logic, and the scholar becomes master of all in three languages, the English, French and German. If it be required the Greek and Latin are taught by the same method, little more than two years being required to attain both. The course for general education is from six years old to twelve, for six years. As there is no limitation to knowledge, those who choose to continue after six years, progress in learning of the higher kind, mathematical and scientific. The ordinary course, however, comprehends general anatomy, chemistry, botany, mineralogy, natural philosophy, geography, drawing; and all this knowledge is taught and acquired with accuracy by a strict analysis of the properties of every substance and thing.

These general ideas suggested from memory and the result of observation and familiar intimacy with the school, perhaps no other person out of the school can give; and Mr. NEEF himself is a person who, with the most comprehensive mind, appears totally diverted of ostentation. He is blessed with a wife, as wise and as amiable and happy in her temper as himself. He seems as if formed by Hea-

ven for the station which he has chosen, and his whole faculties are directed to it; and can embrace no other pleasures but those which he enjoys in the midst of his innocent and cheerful companions and his sweet family.

I shall now give you what information is necessary as to the economical part of the business. The terms are these: A child must be in good health, and must be provided with a mattress, bed clothes and apparel. With these he enters the school, and pays for the year 200 dollars, for which the child is found in meat, washing and every other attention and care.—The health and happiness of the children is the best evidence of their good treatment.—They are combed and cleaned every day. Among the rest they are taught to swim in the summer, and skate in the winter; and their propensities to mechanics or gardening are encouraged, the fullest opportunity being given to unfold their faculties.

A new class opens on the first Monday in May.* There are two children from Boston, some from Virginia and Maryland, and from different parts of this state. Should the gentleman you mention think fit to send his son, I will give him every aid in my power if he calls on me; and I can say from experience, that he never will repent it, nor have any occasion to fear for the happiness any more than the intellectual acquirements of his child. The boys come to town occasionally, but, what is not very usual, they are all eager to get back to school again the town is so little interesting to them. This is a faithful account so far as it goes, but it is far short of the reality.

Desultory Remarks.

BY THE EDITOR.

I could not expect every person to be pleased with every part of my plan.—If I succeeded in giving general satisfaction to the patrons of the REGISTER, it was all that I hoped for. How nearly I have arrived at that point of utility I desired the work to attain, is not for me to say—the matter is before the public, and will be fairly judged.

But objections have been made that appear extraordinary—I would not notice them except I believed a few minutes might be usefully spent in repelling them;—much dissatisfaction has been expressed by three or four persons at our design to insert in the REGISTER, a short series of *revolutionary state papers*, on this plea—"THEY OUGHT TO BE FORGOTTEN." One of these gentlemen appeared sorry to learn I was about to obtain a copy of the *Journal of the stamp act congress*, 1765, and publish it; for their proceedings were almost obliterated; and it would excite old animosities to revive them!

I cannot agree with these gentlemen. Most of the actors on the great scenes of those times have departed; a new generation supplies their place; who, to value their freedom as they ought, should be acquainted with the events connected to its achievement. They should see and admire that noble spirit of their ancestors—that suffering virtue that prayed,—petitioned,—remonstrated; and, when all was unavailing, indignantly shook off the yoke of a tyrant, by a solemn appeal to God, to mankind at large, and themselves individually. Our youth should be taught to emulate their fathers—a race of men whose actions will shine more resplendent in history than aught that Greece or Rome can boast

of. These papers are a monument of their glory; of their patience; their talents; their courage; their civic virtues; and, more than all, of their devotion to liberty. Let the American lay his hand on his heart and ask himself, "if they shall be forgotten?" I, at least, must say, No—and could not hold myself guiltless, situated as I am, were I to refuse to insert them, and hold up examples so wholesome to patriotism, and my country.

It is true, these papers are old; but they are of a good fashion, and will not wear out. Copies of them are becoming scarce; not one in fifty of the present generation have had a convenient opportunity to read them. I would place them in the hands of every one, and respectfully suggest to the heads of families, the propriety of pointing them out to their children—the young mind will ardently receive them, and impressions may be left that shall never be effaced.

The petition to the king inserted in this number, as a mere literary production, is an honor to our country; and, while it shews the firmness and dignity of the old congress, manifests their love of peace and the virtues. A celebrated British historian (*Belsham*) thus speaks of it:—"The address of Congress to the king, is penned with extraordinary force and animation, in many parts rising to a very high strain of eloquence.—It is difficult to conceive now this address would be read without exciting in the breasts of the most obdurate, strong emotions of compunction and remorse."

In England—though every man boasts of his freedom derived from the *Magna Charta*—a particular reference to that memorable instrument is accounted a species of jacobinism!—In France, the emperor, we are told, was elected by the people of their own free will—but if a man were now to repent him of his vote, and express a desire that he had been rejected, would he not be considered as almost guilty of treason? In the United States, all profess to love independence—shall it be esteemed jacobin or treasonable to bring into view the causes which led to it?—HEAVEN FORBID!

We shall, therefore, leisurely, proceed in our plan, and, when not pressed by other matters, successively present, the declaration of Congress sitting forth the causes and necessity of taking up arms;—the declaration of independence, (and the counter declaration of dependence, by the Tories at New-York;) the articles of confederation and union agreed upon in 1778; and close the whole with general Washington's circular letter to the governors of the several states, and an account of the resignation of his command into the hands of those who gave it, the most glorious event of his memorable life.

Again—it is thought as though I did not speak of kings and nobles with sufficient respect and reverence. As an American I am a constitutional enemy of these men; I believe the whole business of kingscraft, a horrid knavery, and that the present kings and princes of Europe are among the most "rascally members of creation." A reference to facts—an observance of their proceedings, will shew what they are; and, when I have occasion to speak of them, I will endeavor to press upon others the sovereign contempt I have for them.

The common mind is too easily led to a veneration of monarchy and aristocracy; and, unfortunately, too many of our books (written by British authors), are calculated to cast false lights upon them. I cannot any more believe that a man is born royal or noble (in the true meaning of the words) because his supposed father is called a king or a lord, than that a man must be a horse if the place of his birth were

* Mr. Neef, in his public notice, states the middle of last month.

a stable. The talk about "divine right," "legitimate sovereigns," &c. with which too many in the United States endeavor to mislead the public mind, is a kind of treason against humanity—they are all "Usurpers"—power alone constitutes their right; all other pretension is a barefaced cheat. I have no commiseration for them. I am glad that some have felt a portion of the suffering they heaped on the heads of the people. There are two things which every American should solemnly hate and religiously despise—hereditary governors and an established priesthood—twin-agents of innumerable blasphemies and crimes.

Amusing and Interesting Scraps.

Liverpool corn exchange, July 23, 1811. Wheat, (American) 12s. 6d. a 13s. per 70lbs. (\$ 2 79 a 2 91).—Flour, (Am.) barrel, 56s. a 58s. Oats, per 45lbs. 3s. 10d. a 4s. Indian corn, per 60lbs. 5s. 9d. a 6s.

Turkish Funeral.—Died in Upper Berkeley street, London, Siddi Effendi, charge des affaires from the Sublime Ottoman Port.—His excellency was interred in the burial ground of St. Pancras.—The procession consisted of a hearse containing the body covered with white satin, followed by his carriage, and two mourning coaches, in which were the priest and the late ambassador's attendants. Upon arriving at the ground the body was taken out of the shell which contained it, wrapped in rich robes, and dropped into the grave, and immediately after a large stone, nearly the size of the body, was laid upon it; and after some Mahometan ceremonies had been gone through, the attendants left the ground. The procession, in going to the churchyard, galloped nearly all the way.

From the first of January to the fifteenth of August, there were exported from New Orleans to foreign markets, no less than seventy five thousand barrels of flour. This city will probably become one of the greatest emporiums of trade in the world, when the country to the westward has a full population.

Mr. Galusha (republican) has been elected governor of Vermont, by a large majority. The legislature has the same political character.

The charitable design of starving the people of France in the early part of the revolution, by Great Britain and the allied powers, is finely contracted by the following statement from a London paper of the 25th of June last:

"Exports.—From a return just presented to the House of Commons, it appears that we imported last year,

1,387,800 Quarters of Wheat,
333,613 Cwt. of Flour,
403,122 Quarters of Oats, and
32,226 Bolls of Oatmeal.

Of this quantity the imports were—

From France. 334,806 Quarters of Wheat, and
202,922 Cwt. of Flour.

From Holland 189,016 Quarters of Wheat,
From Germany 115,185 do. and
From Poland and Prussia 296,756,
From Denmark and Norway 110,365 Qrs.
From America 34,829 Quarters of Wheat, and
210,209 Cwt. of Flour.

Hence more than one-third of the Wheat, and nearly one-third of the Flour, came from France and Holland; while from America we imported not more Flour than we did from the countries with which we are at war; and the quantity of Wheat

from America did not exceed one fortieth part of the whole quantity imported."

Though the annexed article is not of late date, it will be interesting news to many of our readers—we *Register* it because it gives an account of the arrival of the first rigged vessel at Cincinnati from below."

CINCINNATI, May 29.—*Ship News.*—Arrived at this place, on Sunday morning, the 26th instant, barge Cincinnati, Beale, commander, from New Orleans, with a cargo of sugar, hides, logwood, crates, &c. She sailed from New Orleans the 3d of March, arrived at the Falls the 9th of May, 68 days—remained at the Falls 9 days, and sailed from thence on the 17th instant. This is the first rigged vessel that ever arrived at Cincinnati from below. She is 100 feet keel, 16 feet beam: rigged sloop fashion, and burthen 6½ tons. She was warped over the Falls by 18 men, in half a day.

A writer in the New Jersey Journal, gives us the following statement of the whole number of eclipses, solar and lunar, visible and invisible, that take place during a century, from which the scarcity of large and solar eclipses will appear:

	Eclipses.	Visible.	Invisible.
Solar - - - - -	238	43	195
Lunar - - - - -	132	76	76

Solar and Lunar - - 390 239 272

Of the 76 visible lunar eclipses, 34 will be total, but of the 43 solar eclipses, not more than one will be central, and perhaps that may not be total.

The irritation in England on account of the attack of the *Little Belt* on our frigate the *President*, in which the former "caught a Yankee," still continues; and a thousand falsehoods are publishing in the ministerial newspapers about it.

Chinese Tartary.—It is stated in a German paper on the authority of some merchants who have arrived at Moscow, from China, that an adventurer named Eughvan Ho, has recently collected a number of followers in Grand Tartary, and has induced them, in conjunction with several wandering tribes of Mingas, to submit, his authority in the double character of Prince and Pontiff. His followers believing him to be possessed of supernatural power, profess the utmost devotion to his will; and their conduct on several occasions, when attacked by other tribes, was characterized by all that zeal which marks the adherents of a new religion. The Caravans which traverse the desert islands pay him tribute, though escorted by Chinese or Russian soldiers. The merchants who were introduced to him fell prostrate at the threshold of his tent, and remained in that posture during the audience; he spoke to them in four languages, and was courteous in his manner. The Chinese governor of Nayman not daring to attack him, lately sent some individuals in his confidence with presents and orders to learn his views, resources, &c. Eughvan Ho, at this audience, assumed the title of King of Tartary, and made a pompous display of his followers, about 60,000 of whom were armed with bows, arrows, lances and different guns. To shew the influence he possessed over them, he made a signal, and 100 voluntarily embraced death by stabbing themselves to the heart. The Chinese government alarmed at the proximity of this aspiring chieftain, was strengthening the frontier garrisons and taking other measures of precaution against the consolidation of a power, which not only threatened the independence of the country, but menaced the extinction of the present dynasty. [Lon. pap.]

Captain Posey and Lieutenant Jennings.

The following account of the unfortunate encounter between captain Thornton Posey, commanding at Fort Knox in the Indiana territory, and lieutenant Jesse Jennings, on the evening of 24th June last, which terminated in the death of the latter, is given by a gentleman just arrived from Vincennes, where he learned the following particulars.

"For some time previous to the day on which lieutenant Jennings fell, he appears to have entertained a violent animosity towards captain Posey, which induced him to indulge, when not in the presence of the captain, in terms of reproach and abuse, frequently declaring his determination upon revenge, and that if no other means offered he would certainly take the captain's life. These threats appear to have reached the captain and induced him to be upon his guard against any attempt to take his life; some ineffectual efforts made by lieutenant Jennings at a late hour on the night of the 20th June, to get into captain Posey's room, confirmed him in the opinion that the lieutenant's threats alluded to a clandestine attempt to take him off. Accordingly it appears his conduct became more circumspect and guarded, and he determined, if possible, not to be taken by surprise. This the captain imputed to some of his friends, at the same time deprecating the intentions of lieutenant Jennings, in seeking a clandestine mode of satisfaction as unbecoming an officer in the army.

On the evening of the 24th June last, about a quarter of an hour previous to the fatal encounter in which lieutenant Jennings fell, Squire Purcell, a gentleman living in the neighborhood, came to the fort and receiving information from some of the soldiers that captain Posey was not in his quarters, and seeing his door shut, he passed on and entered the quarters of lieutenant Jennings. The lieutenant was lying in his bed reading, and Mr. M'Call, the deputy contractor, was sitting by also reading. Mr. M'Call took up a bottle and walked off, and immediately after Jennings walked out leaving Purcell alone, who not thinking their conduct altogether polite, stepped out a few paces upon the parade; just at that moment he heard a noise in captain Posey's room resembling the shoving or pushing about of chairs or tables; but Mr. M'Call coming up with the bottle in his hand, invited him to walk in. They returned into the room they had just left, and took a glass of grog; scarcely had they set down their glasses when they heard a sharp noise but could not tell what: Mr. M'Call stepped to the window, and at that instant they heard the report of a pistol.—M'Call observed the lieutenant is killed. Purcell and M'Call hurried to the captain's quarters, where they found lieutenant Jennings lying at the door, and captain Posey standing within the door—the captain's clothes were much torn about the bosom. Captain Posey ordered his servant to lay the lieutenant's head straight, draw his boots and have him decently laid out. Then turning to M'Call and Purcell invited them into his room, observing that the lieutenant had fallen by his hands.—One ball entered the left shoulder and ranged towards the middle of the back, 4 or 5 inches just under the skin. The other entered just below the right breast, passing through the lungs, diaphragm, &c. came out of the left side of the spine just below the short ribs."

July 14th, 1811.

Indian hostilities.—Our readers have doubtless perused with interest the various accounts given at different times, of the hostile attitude of different

tribes of Indians. It has very naturally been a subject of surprise to those not acquainted with the cause of it, that a handful of these aboriginal savages should seek their own destruction by provoking the indignation and resentment of their more powerful neighbors of these states. It is not likely, indeed, they would have stirred, but for the active exertions of the British agents on our frontier. It is a fact that the latter have been exciting them to hostilities against the United States by every means in their power, for several years past; and have scarcely ever intermitted their good offices in this way. In the year 1810, a Miami chief, having received at Fort Malden his annual donation of goods was thus addressed by Elliott, the British agent: "My son, keep your eyes fixed on me—my *tamukuk* is up; be you ready—but do not strike until I give you the signal." So long ago as 1808 an agent from the British provinces arrived at the prophet's town, and delivered a message, the substance of which was to urge the prophet to unite as many tribes as he could against the United States but not to commence hostilities until they gave the signal. A great belt has lately been sent round among those tribes on our northern frontier, for the purpose of uniting them in a confederacy, the object of which was, as we are currently advised, "to confine the great water and prevent it from overflowing them." This belt, since its return, was shown a prominent British agent in that country, who danced for joy to see that so many tribes had joined against the United States. Every account we receive from that country confirms the belief, that British agents among the Indians excite them against us, and furnish them with muskets, powder, ball, provisions, &c.

These facts exhibit so profligate a destitution of humanity and principle in the authors of the scheme, that we have been unwilling to place much confidence in them; but they are now confirmed by such a mass of evidence as cannot be with-held. If the actors in this drama had no regard for their own honor, no feeling for their own reputation, to deter them from this course of policy, humanity might have shielded the Indians from these detestable intrigues of the British emissaries, which will we fear, devote these deluded natives to destruction, unless the exercise of their natural good sense should snatch them from the precipice on the brink of which they hover.

Mean while let us one and all look out for "the signal" which is to be given when the Indians are to strike.

[Nat. Intel.]

From a speech delivered in the British house of Peers, June 13, it appears in 1807, there were employed in British commerce, only 42,000 British seamen and 43,000 foreign seamen—and in 1809, 29,000 British and 43,000 foreign; and in 1810, 34,000 British and 58,000 foreign—the foreigners are denominated "foreign European seamen."

Died lately at Sardinia, Victor Emanuel, king of Sicily (as the news papers have it, but we presume of Sardinia) full of years and overwhelmed with sorrows. He was a subsidiary of England. Victor Emanuel, king of Sardinia, mounted the throne in 1802, upon the resignation of his brother; and having joined the coalition against France, was the same year dethroned of all his continental possession, consisting of Savoy, Piedmont, &c. now forming certain departments of the Empire.

A great number of workmen are employed in the ports of the Adriatic, in building ships of war for the emperor of France. Several of the line have been launched at Venice, &c.