Public Papers.

At immediately connected with the "affair of the Chesaapeake," noticed in our last, and to bring to recollection many important things which ought to be forgotten, we are induced to register the correspondence between Mr. Madison and Mr. Rose, the British envoy extraordinary, sent out (as we understand) to make reparations for the attack on that frigate—in which the American was recognized, with pride and pleasure, the master-hand of his countryman. But the history is humiliating. Mr. Rose's reply shall have place in our next.

Correspondence between Mr. Madison and Mr. Rose.

Washington, January 25, 1807.

Sir—Having had the honor to state to you, that I am expressly excluded by my instructions, from entering upon any negociation for the adjustment of the differences arising from the encounter of his majesty's ship Leopard, and the frigate of the United States, the Chesaapeake, as long as the proclamation of the president of the United States, of the 2d of July, 1807, [see page 40] shall be in force, I beg leave to offer you such farther explanation of the nature of that condition, as appears to me calculated to place the motives, under which it has been enjoined to me, thus to bring it forward, in their true light. The character of the American government. From the operation of the proclamation have unavoidably resulted effects of retaliation, and self-assumed redress, which might be held to affect materially the question of the negotiation due to the United States, especially inasmuch as its execution has been persevered in after the knowledge of his majesty's early, unequivocal, and unsolicited observation of the unauthorized act of mirable Berkeley,—his disclaimer of the pretensions exhibited by the officer to search the national ships of a friendly power for deserters, and the assurance of prompt and effectual reparation, all communicated without loss of time, to the minister of the United States in London, so as not to leave a doubt as to his majesty's just and amicable intentions. But his majesty, making every allowance for the irritation which was excited, and the misapprehensions which existed, has authorized me to proceed in the negociation upon the sole discontinuance of measures so inimical a tendency.

You are aware, sir, that any delay which may have arisen in the adjustment of the present differences, is not imputable to an intention of procrastination on the part of his majesty's government; on the contrary, it is as far as possible the design of that government, and certainly as far as possible the discussion of a matter so interesting to both nations, has been evaded by the communications made by Mr. secretary Canning to Mr. Monroe, before that minister of the United States was even informed of the event, and now by the promptitude with which it has dispatched a special mission to this country, for that express purpose.

I can have no difficulty in stating anew to you, with respect to the observations of my instructions, calculated as they are to induce an honorable adjustment of the important point in question, and to remove the impressions which the late cause of differences may have excited in the minds of his nation, that I am authorized to express my conviction that they are such as will enable me to terminate the negociation amicably and satisfactorily.

Having learnt from you, sir, that it is solely as a measure of precaution the provisions of the proclamation are now enforced, I must persuade myself, that a due consideration of his majesty's conduct in this transaction, will remove as well any misapprehensions which may be entertained respecting his majesty's disposition towards the United States, as the grounds upon which that enforcement rests, and the more so, as it has long been a matter of notoriety, that the orders issued to the officers of his majesty's navy, in his proclamation of the 13th October, 1807, afforded ample security, that no attempt can again be made to assert a pretension, which his majesty from the first disavowed.

I may add, that if his majesty has not commanded me to enter into the discussion of the other causes of complaint, stated to arise from the conduct of his naval commanders in those seas, prior to the encounter of the Leopard and the Chesaapeake, it was because it has been deemed improper to mingle them, whatever may be their merits, with the present matter, so much more interesting and important in its nature; an opinion originally and distinctly expressed by Mr. Monroe, and assented to by Mr. secretary Canning. But, if, upon this more recent and more weighty matter of discussion, upon which the proclamation was issued, and more seriously, his majesty's amicable intentions are unequivocally evinced, it is sufficiently clear, that no hostile disposition can be supposed to exist on his part, nor can any views be attributed to his government, such as requiring to be counteracted by measures of precaution, could be deduced from transactions which preceded that encounter.

In offering these elucidations, I should observe that the view in which I have brought forward the preliminary, which I have specified, is neither as to demand concassion or redress, as for a wrong committed, into such the claim to a discontinuance of hostile provisions cannot be construed: but it is simply to require a restoration of standing rights.
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risus in their effects, and which, if persisted in, especially after these explanations, must evince a spirit of hostility, under which his majesty could not authorize the prosecution of the present negotiation, either egregiously with his own honor, or with any well founded expectation of the renewal or duration of that good understanding between the two countries, which is equally the interests of both to foster and ameliorate.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient and most humble servant.  
(Signed)  
G. H. ROSE.  

COPY.

Department of State, March 5, 1808.

Sir,—I have had the honor to receive and lay before the president, your letter of the 28th January, in which you state that you are "expressly precluded by your instructions from entering upon any negotiation for the adjustment of the differences arising from the encounter of his Britannic majesty's ship Leopard, and the frigate of the United States, the Chesapeake, as long as the proclamation of the president of the 24 of July, 1807, shall continue in force."

This demand, sir, might justly suggest the simplest answer, that before the proclamation of the President could become a subject of consideration, satisfaction should be made for the acknowledged aggression which preceded it. This is evidently agreeable to the order of time, to the order of reason, and if it may be added, to the order of usage as maintained by Great Britain; in whatever analogous cases, she has been the complaining party.

But as you have joined to the preliminary demand, certain explanations, with a view doubtless to obviate such an answer, it will best accord with the conduct of the president, to meet them with such a review of the whole subject, as will present solid grounds on which he regards such a demand as inadmissible.

I begin with the occurrences from which the proclamation of July 26, resulted. These are in general terms referred to, by the instrument itself. A more particular notice of the most important of them will here be in place.

The practice of the habitual but minor irregularities of his Britannic majesty's ships of war, in making the visitations of our ports subsequent to the annihilation of our trade, both inward and outward, a practice not only contrary to the principles of public law, but altogether contrary to the protection of the United States in the possession of the freedom of the high seas, enforced during maritime wars, to which she bore a neutral relation; I am constrained, unwelcome as the task is, to call your attention to the following more prominent instances.

In the summer of the year 1806, the British frigate, the Cambrian, with other cruisers in company, entered the harbor of New York. The commander, captain Bradley, in violation of the port laws, relating both to health and revenue, caused a merchant vessel just arrived, and confusedly within the limits and under the authority of the United States, to be boarded by persons under his command, who, after resisting the officers of the port, in the illegal exercise of their functions, actually impressed and carried off a number of seamen and passengers, into the service of the ships of war. On an appeal to his voluntary respect to the laws, he first failed to give up the offenders to justice, and finally compelled the officer charged with the regular proceedings for this purpose.

This procedure was not only a fragment insult to the sovereignty of the nation, but an infliction on its neutrality also, which did not permit a belligerent ship thus to augment its force within the neutral territory.

To finish the scene, this commander went so far as to declare, in an official letter, to the minister, plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty, and by him communicated to this government, that he considered his ship, whilst lying in the harbor of New-York as having dominion over her, within the distance of her guns. All those circumstances were duly made known to the British government in just expectation of honorable reparation. None has ever been offered. Captain Bradley was advanced from his trite to the command of a ship of the line.

At a subsequent period, several British frigates, under the command of captain Whitby, of the Leander, pursuing the practice by vexing the inward and outward trade of our ports, and interfering for that purpose about the entrance of that of New-York, closed a series of irregularities, with an attempt to arrest a coasting vessel, on board of which an American citizen was killed by a cannon ball, which entered the vessel, whilst lying within less than a mile of the shore.

The blood of a citizen thus murdered, in a trade from one to another port of his own country, and within the sanctuary of its territorial jurisdiction, could not fail to arouse the sensibility of the public, and to make a solemn appeal to the justice of the British government. The case was presented moreover to that government by this, in the accent which it required; and with due confidence that the offender would receive the exemplary punishment which he deserved. That there might be no failure of legal proof of a fact sufficiently notorious to itself, unexceptionable witnesses to establish it were sent to Great Britain at the expense of the United States.

Captain Whitby was, notwithstanding, honorably acquitted; no animadversion took place on any other officer belonging to the squadron; nor has any apology or explanation been made since the trial was over, as a conciliatory offering to the disappointment of this country at such a result.

A case of another character occurred in the month of September 1806. The Impetux, a French ship of 74 guns, when aground within a few hundred yards of the shore of North Carolina, and therefore visibly within the territorial jurisdiction and hospitable protection of the United States, was fired upon, boarded and burnt, from three British ships of war, under the command of captain Douglas.

Having completed this outrage on the sovereignty and neutrality of the United States, the British commander felt no scruple in proceeding thence, into the waters near Norfolk, nor in the midst of the hospitalities enjoyed by him, to add to what had passed, a refusal to discharge from his ships, impressed citizens of the United States, not denied to be such; on the plea, that the government of the United States had refused to surrender to the demand of admiral Barksley, certain seamen alleged to be British deserters; a demand, which it is well understood, your government declines any right to make.

It would be very superfluous to dwell on the farces which marked this incident. But I must be permitted to remind you, that in so serious a flight was a similar violation of neutral territory by the destruction of certain French ships on the coast of Portugal by a British squadron under the command of Admiral Becacaw, regarded by the court of Great Britain, that a minister extraordin-
was dispatched for the express purpose of expiating
the aggression on the sovereignty of a friendly
country.
Lastly presents itself, the attack by the British
ship of war Leopard, on the American frigate
Chesapeake, a case too familiar in all its circum-
sstances to need a recapitulation of any part of them. It
is sufficient to remark, that the conclusive evidence
which had preceded of the uncontrolled excesses of
the British naval commanders, in insulting our
sovereignty and abusing our hospitality, determin-
ed the president to extend to all British armed
ships, the precaution heretofore applied to a few by
name, of interfering to them the use and privileges
of our harbors and waters.
This was done by his proclamation of July 23,
1817, referring to the series of occurrences, ending
with the aggression on the frigate Chesapeake, as
the considerations requiring it. And if the appro-
heation from the licentious spirit of the British naval
commanders, thus developed and uncontrolled,
which led to this measure of precaution, could need
other justification than was afforded by what had
passed, it would be amply found in the subsequent
conduct of the ships under the command of the
same captain in Douglas.
This officer, neither admonished by reflection on
the crisis produced by the attack on the Che-
sapeake, nor controlled by respect for the law of
nations, or the laws of the land, did not cease within
our waters to bring to, by firing at vessels pur-
seaching their regular course of trade; and in the same
spirit which had displayed itself in the recent out-
rage committed on the American frigate, he not
only indulged himself in hostile threats, and in indi-
cations of a hostile approach to Norfolk, but actu-
al obstructed our citizens in the ordinary com-
munications between that and neighboring places.
His proceedings constituted in fact a blockade of
the port, and as real an invasion of the country,
according to the extent of his force, as if troops had
been landed.
Was it possible for the chief magistrate of a nation,
who felt for its rights and its honor, to do less than
impose some measure of precaution, at least against
the repetition of enormities which had being
chased, and which were skillfully prolonged by them?
Their commander had committed them, and which had at
least taken the exorbitant shape of hostility and of inf-
seal seen in the attack on the frigate Chesapeake.
This will pronounce that less could not be done;
and it will as readily condemn the proclamation
comprising that measure, could not have breathed
a more temperate spirit, nor spoken in a more be-
coming tone. How far it has received from those,
whose intrusions it prohibit, the respect due to the
national authority, or been made the occasion of
new indiscretions, needs no explanation.
The president having interposed this precautionary
interdict, lost no time in instructing the minis-
ter of the state, at the United States, to repre-
sent to the British government the signal aggression
which had been committed on their sovereignty
and their flag, and to require satisfaction due for it;
insisting the expectation that his Britannic majesty
would at once perceive it to be the utmost mag-
nanimity, as well as the strictest justice, to offer that
prompt and full expiation of an acknowledged
wrong which would re-establish and improve, both
in fact and in feeling, the state of things which it had
violated.
This expectation was not only as not only
honorable to the sentiments of his majesty, but was
supported by known examples, in which being the
complaining party, he had required and obtained
as a preliminary to any counter complaints what-
ever, a precise replacement of things, in every prati-
cable circumstance, in their pre-existing situation.
Thus in the year 1761, Bermudas and other
British subjects, who had according to annual cus-
tom, taken possession of Turk's Island for the sea-
son of making salt, having been forcibly removed
with their vessels by a French detachment from
the Island of St. Domingo, to which Turk's Island
was alleged to be an appanagement, the British
ambassador at Paris, in pursuance of instructions
from his government, demanded, as a satisfaction
for the violence committed, that the proceedings
should be disavowed, the intention of acquiring
Turk's Island disclaimed, orders given for the
immediate abandonment of it on the part of the
French, every thing restored to the condition in
which it was at the time of the aggression, and repa-
ration made of the damages which any British sub-
jects should be found to have sustained, according
to an estimation to be agreed upon between the
raisers of the Island of St. Domingo and Jamaica. A compliance
with the whole of this demand was the result.
Again:—In the year 1788, certain English mer-
chants having opened a trade at Nootka Sound, on
the north-west coast of America, near the settle-
ment at that place, the Spaniards, who had
long claimed that part of the world as their exclu-
sive property, dispatched a frigate from Mexico,
which captured the two English vessels engaged in
that trade and bringing up in the coast.
The Spanish government was the first to complain,
in this case, of the intrusion committed by the
British merchants. The British government
however, demanded that the vessels taken by the
Spanish frigate should be restored, and adequate
satisfaction granted, previous to any other demand.
This demand prevailed; the Spanish government
agreeing to make full restitution of the captured
vessels, and to indemnify the parties interested in
them for the losses sustained. They restored the
buildings and tracts of land, of which the
British subjects had been dispossessed. The British
however, soon gave a proof of the little value they
set on the possession, by a voluntary cession, in
favor of the Spaniards.
The case which will be noted last, though of a
date prior to the case of Nootka sound, is that of
Falkland's Islands. These lie about 100 leagues
eastward of the straits of Magellan. The island
which then had been a subject of controversy among sev-
eral of the maritime nations of Europe. From this
position of the islands, and other circumstances,
the pretension of Spain bore an advantageous com-
parison with thos of her competitors. In the
year 1770, the British took possession of Port
Egmont, in one of the islands; the Spaniards be-
ning at the time in possession of another part, and
protesting against a settlement by the British.—
The protest being without effect, ships and troops
were sent from Buenos Ayres, by the governor of
that place, which forcibly dispossessed and drove
off the British settlers.
The British government looking entirely to the
dispossession by force, demanded as a specific con-
dition of preserving harmony between the two
countries, not only the declaration of its possible
pre-ceedings; but that the affairs of that settlement
should be immediately restored to the precise state
in which they were previous to the act of disposi-
tion. The Spanish government made some diffic-
ties; requiring that part of Great Britain, of the conduct of her of-

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with this view would not fail to induce the most
concordance of his Britannic majesty; and that the
more extensive source of irritation and perplexity
being removed a satisfactory adjustment of the par-
ticular incident would be less difficult.

The pro-

tendency of the mode for which he had provided;
and cannot therefore but regret that the door was
shut against the experiment, by the premonitory
resolution of the reprefentative Great Britain discussed,
even in the most informal manner, as suggested by
Mr. Munro.

The president felt the greater regret as the step
he had taken towards the accommodation became thus a bar to the adjustment
of the particular and recent aggression that had been
committed against the United States. He found
however an alleviation, in the signified purpose
of his Britannic majesty, to charge with this adjus-
tement a special mission to the United States, which
restricted as it was, seemed to indicate a disposition
from which a liberal and conciliatory arrangement
of one great object, at least, might be confidently
expected.

In this confidence, your arrival was awaited with
very friendly solicitude; and our first interview
having opened the way, by an acquiescence in the
separation of the two cases insisted on by his Brit-
nic majesty, without the strong ground on which they had been united by the president, it
was not to be doubted that a tender of the satisfac-
tion claimed by the United States, for a distinguish-
ed and acknowledged insult, by one of his officers,
would immediately follow.

It was not, therefore, without a very painful sur-
prise, that the error of this expectation was dis-
covered. Instead of the satisfaction due from the
original aggression, it was announced, that the first
step towards the adjustment must proceed from the
party injured; and your letter now before me, for-
rormately repeats, that as long as the proclamation
of the president, which issued on the 2d July, 1807,
shall be in force, it will be an imprudence to sub-
mit to a negotiation, even on the subject of the aggres-
sion which precluded it; in other words, that the
proclamation must be put out of force, before an
adjustment of the aggression can be taken into dis-
cussion.

In explaining the grounds of this extraordinary
demand, it is alleged to be supported by the con-
sideration that the proceeding and pretension of the
offending officer has been disapproved; that general
assurances are giving of a disposition and intention
in his Britannic majesty to make satisfaction; that
a special minister was dispatched with promptitude
for the purpose of carrying into effect this disposi-
tion; and that you have a personal conviction that
the particular terms, which you are not at liberty
previously to disclose, will be deemed by the United
States satisfactory.

With respect to the disavowal, it would be unjust
to not regard it as a proof of candor and ami-
towards the United States, and as some presence
of the voluntary separation which it is implied to be due.

But the disavowal can be the less confounded with
this separation itself; since it was sufficiently requir-
ed by the intelligence which the Great Britain owed to her
own honour: it being impossible that an enlighten-
ed government, had hostility been mediated, would
have commenced it in such a manner, and in the
spirit of existing professions of peace and friendship.
She owed it also to consistency with a disavowal on
a former occasion, in which the pretention had been
enforced by a British squadron, against the slop of

cer at Falkland's Islands, which it was alleged, gave
occasion to the steps taken by the Spanish govern-
mor: and proposing an adjustment by mutual stipu-
lations in the ordinary form.

The reply was, that the moderation of his Brit-
nic majesty having limited his demand to the
smallest reparation he could accept for the injury
done, nothing was left for discussion but the mode
of carrying the diuallance and restitution into ex-
ceution: suspensions being in nature of the conditional,
and to be obtained by any stipulation whatsoever from
the part injured.

The Spanish government yielded: The violent
proceedings of his officers were disavowed. The
fact, the part and every thing else were agreed to
be immediately restored to the precise situation
which had been disturbed; and duplicities of or-
ders issued for the purpose of the Spanish officers,
were delivered into the hands of one of the British
principal secretaries of state. Here again it is to be
remarked, that satisfaction having been made for
the possible dispassion, the islands lost their
importance in the eyes of the British government,
which, on that account, was finally examined, and Port
Egmont remains with every other part of them in
the hands of Spain.

Could stronger pledges have been given than
are here found, than an honorable and instant re-
paration would be made, differing no otherwise
from those recited, than as it furnished to the same
monarch of a great nation, an opportunity to
prove, that adhering always to the same immutable
principle, he was ready to do right to others, as
to require it for himself.

Returning to the instructions given to the minis-
ter plenipotentiary of the United States at London,
I am to observe, that the President thought it just
and expedient to insert, as a necessary ingredient
in the adjustment of the outrage committed on the
American frigates, a security against the future
practices of British naval commanders, in impres-
sing from merchant vessels of the United States
on the high seas, such of their crews as they might
undertake to denominate British subjects.

To this association of the two subjects the presi-
dent was determined, 1st, by his regarding both as
resulting on kindred principles, immutability of private
ships, with the known exception made by the law
of nations, being so well established as that of
public ships, and there being no pretext for includ-
ing in these exceptions the impressment (as it could
be fixed from its enormous and notorious abuses);
and 2dly, by his being of the opinion that the belliger-
ent, the rights of a belligerent, against the ships of a neutral nation, accrue merely from
the relation of the neutral to the other belligerent, as
in conveying to him contraband of war, or in
supplying a blockaded port.

The claim of a belligerent to search for and seize
on board neutral vessels on the high seas, persons
under his allegiance, does not therefore rest
on any belligerent right under the laws of nations, but
on a prerogative derived from municipal law; and
it involves the extravagant supposition, that one na-
tion has a right to execute at times and in all cases
the laws and regulations on board the ships of another nation, not being within its terri-
torial limits.

The president was led to the same determination,
not by his design of converting any particular inci-
dent, into an occasion for removing another and
more extensive source of danger to the harmony of
the two countries; and 3dly, by his persuasion
otic the liberality of the propositions authorized
war Baltimore, belonging to the United States, and finally to the interest which Great Britain has in disclaiming a principle which would expose her superior number of ships of war, to so many indignities from inferior navies.

As little can the general assurances that repair would be made, claim a return which could possibly follow the actual repairation only. They cannot amount to more than a disposition, or at least a promise to do what the agressor may deem a fulfillment of his obligation. They do not prove even a disposition to do what may be satisfactory to the injured party, who cannot have less than an equal right to decide on the sufficiency of the redress.

In dispatching a special minister for the purpose of adjusting the difference, the United States ought cheerfully to acknowledge all the proofs it afforded of the part of his Britannic majesty, of his pacific views towards them, and of his respect for their friendship. But whilst they could not, under any circumstances, allow to the measure more than a certain participation in an honourable reputation, it is to be recollected that the avowal and primary object of the mission was to substitute for the more extended adjustment proposed by the United States, at London, a separation of the subject, as preferred by his Britannic majesty; and how fully this object was accomplished.

With respect to the personal conviction which you have expressed, that the terms which you desire to disclose, would be satisfactory to the United States, if it were incumbent on Great Britain to exercise the same judgment in a case affecting so essentially its honor and its rights. Such a course of proceeding would be without example; and there can be no hazard in saying that one will never be afforded by a government which respects itself as such years busy does; and therefore can never be reasonably expected from one which respects itself as much as this has a right to do.

I forbear, sir, to enlarge on the intrinsic inconclusiveness of the expedient proposed, for it might be looked upon as an additional admonition of the singular and mortifying perplexity in which a compliance might involve the president, that there is in the letter of Mr. Canning, communicating to Mr. Monroe the special mission to the United States, an intimation that in other questions and conditions may have been contemplated, which would be found utterly irreconcilable with the sentiments of this nation.

If neither any nor all of these considerations can sustain the preliminary demand made in your communication, it remains to be seen whether such a demand rests with greater advantage on the more precise ground on which you finally seem to place it.

The proclamation is considered as a hostile measure, and a discontinuance of it, as due to the discontinuance of the aggressions which led to it.

It has been sufficiently shown that the proclamation, as appears on the face of it was produced by a strain of occurrences prior to the attack on the American frigate, and not by that last alone. To a demand, therefore, that the proclamation be revoked it would be perfectly fair to oppose a demand that redress be first given for the numerous irregularities which preceded the aggression on the American frigate, as well as for this particular aggression, and that offensive control be imposed against repulsions of them. And as no such redress has been given for the past, notwithstanding the lapse of time which has taken place, nor any such security for the future, notwithstanding the undiminished reasonableness of it, it follows, that a continuance of the proclamation would be consistent with the entire discontinuance of one only of the occurrences from which it proceeded.

But it is not necessary to avail the argument of this view of the case, although of itself entirely conclusive. Had the proclamation been founded on the single aggression committed on the Chesapeake, and were it admitted that the discontinuance of that aggression merely, gave a claim to the discontinuance of the proclamation, the claim would be defeated, by the incontestable fact, that that aggression has not been discontinued. It has never ceased to exist; and is in existence at this very moment.—

'Ve need only remind you, sir, that the seizure and apostrophe of the seamen belonging to the crew of the Chesapeake, entered into the very essence of that aggression; that with an exception of the victim to a trial, forbidden by the most solemn considerations, and greatly aggravating the guilt of its author, the seamen in question may be recalled, and consequently the aggression, if in no respect, is, by that act alone, continued and in force?

If the views which have been taken of the subject have the justness which they claim, they will have shown that on no ground whatever can an annulment of the proclamation of July 2d be reasonably required as a preliminary to the negotiation with which you are charged. On the contrary, it clearly results, from a recurrence to the causes and objects of the proclamation, that, as was at first intimated, the strongest sanctions of Great Britain herself would support the demand, that previous to the discussion of the proclamation, due satisfaction should be made to the United States; that this satisfaction ought to extend to all the wrongs which as such years busy does; and therefore can never be reasonably expected from one which respects itself as much as this has a right to do.

I forbear, sir, to enlarge on the intrinsic inconclusiveness of the expedient proposed, for it might be looked upon as an additional admonition of the singular and mortifying perplexity in which a compliance might involve the president, that there is in the letter of Mr. Canning, communicating to Mr. Monroe the special mission to the United States, an intimation that in other questions and conditions may have been contemplated, which would be found utterly irreconcilable with the sentiments of this nation.

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I have not sufficient data to calculate the quantity of the wheat, maple sugar, flour, &c., raised, or the grain, cattle, sheep, beef, pork, &c., raised annually, so as to make a valuation of our products or lands. But as the sheep returned for Dutchess were 63,655,—Albany 54,342—Cayuga 49,672—Onondaga 44,829—and Jefferson 20,000,—we may reasonably conclude, judging from the population, (exclusive of New York county) that the whole state contains 1,280,000—Dutchess contains 14,341 horses and 51,650 neat cattle; which (New York omitted) gives probably 300,000 horses, and 1,000,000 neat cattle as the true amount in the whole state.

The provisions made for Roads and Bridges, besides the numerous roads and bridges authorized to be laid out, made and built, at the risk of individuals or expense of the counties, the state, or the lands benefited thereby—are 36 bridge companies with $309,600 stock, and 135 turnpike companies with $7,658,500 stock, extending their roads over a length of 4500 miles, about one-third of which is completed.

The capital stock of the several incorporated banks is $11,690,000. The fund set apart by the state for the benefit of common schools now amounts to $583,380:—the last year's revenue of which was $56,427;—besides which it contains 214,770 acres of undivided land still belong to this fund.

The revenue and expenditures of the state are, in the abstract, as follows: Lands, about 1,000,000 acres unsold; and state funds $4,191,803:—1810 (in 1800 about $4,300,000) the annual revenue of which is now $278,489:—besides which, the receipts at the treasury from various other sources were, for the year 1810, $626,042:—for 1811, $192,628:—and during the same time were paid out $460,355:—in 1811 $415,417:—and in 1810 $261,765:—Estimated expenses for 1811, $298,366:—22. Debts which the state owes, besides some small unliquidated demands, $880,000 (in 1810, $346,234:—89. Which (exclusive of the school fund and land, and of the 1,000,000 acres public lands above named), gives about $300,000, an annual excess of revenue over expenditures, and a permanent fund exceeding the public debt $3,311,803:—25.

There are established in this state two colleges and upwards of 40 academies: Also, 364 post-offices, being more than 1-7th of the whole (2440) in the United States, and sixty different newspapers, and in all about 20 printing establishments. The shipping owned in this state, in 1809, was 351,259 tons, (besides that on the three lakes,) being 1-5th of the whole owned in the United States. Amount of exports in 1807, $26,357,303; and revenue on imports, &c., more than 1-4th of the whole paid in the United States (from 1-4 to 1-3d of which two last items is however derived from the trade of other states).

In addition to the goodness of our soil and the excellence of our timber, we have plenty of iron-ore, slate, flint, Paris, and inexhaustible salt springs, the most valuable in the world. There have also been found coal, copper, lead, sulphur, zinc, marble, being glass, and some silver. Our territory (containing 55,000 square miles, of which 4 or 5000 are water) stretches from the Atlantic the whole length of New-England, and spreads along the St. Lawrence, and three great western lakes. Embracing the head waters of the Ohio, and the other large rivers which pass southerly through other states—the whole course of the best river

New York Statistics.


This Manual, which the author informs us he originally compiled for his own use, comprises within a very small compass, more topographical and statistical information respecting this state than any work that has hitherto appeared. The plan is simple and perspicuous. The 45 counties of this state are separately described, with their situation, boundaries, cities, towns, villages, bays, rivers, woods, creeks, lakes, ponds, mountains, places where the courts are held, clerks of offices, post offices, population, distance from Albany, &c. The following extracts from the prefatory remarks, present an idea of the merits of this valuable Manual, and afford a gratifying view of the immense increase and unbounded resources of our important state.

In 1731 this state contained 10 counties and only 50,291 souls;—in 1771, same counties and 165,306 souls;—in 1786 (25 years ago) 19 counties and 238,300 souls;—in 1810, 34 counties and 310,129 souls;—and in 1808, thirty counties, 305 towns (including 3 cities) and 585,000 inhabitants. Now (1811) the state contains about 800 villages, of from 15 or 20, but generally from 30 or 40, to 600 houses; 322 towns (including 4 cities); 45 counties; and (in 1810) 960,000 inhabitants; giving an increase of 15 counties, 17 towns, and 374,000 people in the last ten years! And the militia of the state regularly enrolled amounted to 102,068 in 1809.

The annual amount of the manufactures of this state, as furnished by the census in 1810; details of which have never been heretofore published in our paper, is $16,000,000.

There are now made annually 525,000 bushels of salt, viz. in Onondaga 452,840 (though in 1800 only 453,781) Cayuga 54,000; Genesee 1100; and Houghton and Ontario about 8760;—total value at works $147,000. In Cayuga 2240 stones of silk,—To which all which may be added $63,000; the value of articles annually made by convicts in the state prison.
in the United States and perhaps in the world—
together with twenty other rivers navigable by
boats and rafts, this state affords the best pas-
sage in the United States, both by land and water,
from the tides-waters to the extensive navigable
lakes of the west. There is not a mountain or any
great unavoidable hill to pass between Albany and
Lake Erie. It is the only state, too, (except the
narrow N. E. extremity) which extends across
the whole width of the United States' territory; and
the only spot on which the Atlantic and the lakes
can be united by sloop navigation. This peculiar
situation, with its other advantages, renders this
state highly interesting to the politician, the man of
business or enterprise, the emigrant and the travel-
er. With the latter especially, the ready and safe
conveyance up the Hudson and to Lower Canada,
and the good roads and accommodations westward,
will be additional inducements to visit a country of
this description, which moreover furnishes mineral
waters more efficacious and valuable than the best
medicinal springs in Europe, and which (besides
many interminable sublime natural views and objects)
contains on its western confines the greatest natu-
ral curiosity in the world; a country intermixed
(exclusive of the great waters before named) with
more than fifteen lakes, from ten to forty miles in
length, and numerous smaller ones, exhibiting as
great an extent, variety and beauty of inland water-
scenery as all the other states together.

United States' General Statistical Table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANNUAL STATEMENTS, ETC.</th>
<th>IN 1854</th>
<th>IN 1855</th>
<th>IN 1856</th>
<th>IN 1857</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Territorial Acres</td>
<td>1,280,000,000</td>
<td>1,280,000,000</td>
<td>1,280,000,000</td>
<td>1,280,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free persons</td>
<td>2,650,000</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>5,160,000</td>
<td>5,610,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slaves</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>992,000</td>
<td>1,099,360</td>
<td>1,145,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freed persons of color</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>125,000</td>
<td>147,000</td>
<td>160,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births</td>
<td>158,000</td>
<td>310,500</td>
<td>345,000</td>
<td>390,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>146,900</td>
<td>164,000</td>
<td>190,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>3,250,000</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
<td>6,565,302</td>
<td>6,955,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total increase, yearly</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>180,000</td>
<td>190,000</td>
<td>202,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons to each mile</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwelling houses</td>
<td>650,000</td>
<td>1,190,000</td>
<td>1,260,000</td>
<td>1,370,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colleges</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academies</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved lands</td>
<td>2,150,000</td>
<td>33,500,000</td>
<td>39,900,000</td>
<td>40,550,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average price, cultivated</td>
<td>Dollars.</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>$25</td>
<td>$30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do. in their natural state</td>
<td>Cents.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horses</td>
<td>1,650,000</td>
<td>1,600,000</td>
<td>1,600,000</td>
<td>1,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hogs</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
<td>2,600,000</td>
<td>2,600,000</td>
<td>2,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase toll bridges</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnpikes and canals</td>
<td>1,190,000</td>
<td>1,260,000</td>
<td>1,260,000</td>
<td>1,260,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Militia</td>
<td>541,666</td>
<td>2,050,000</td>
<td>2,050,000</td>
<td>2,050,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy, U. S.</td>
<td>19,000</td>
<td>61,000</td>
<td>69,000</td>
<td>55,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seamen</td>
<td>1,650,000</td>
<td>1,600,000</td>
<td>1,600,000</td>
<td>1,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonnage</td>
<td>230,000</td>
<td>1,167,325</td>
<td>1,167,325</td>
<td>1,167,325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>11,000,000</td>
<td>80,000,000</td>
<td>107,000,000</td>
<td>54,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>1,100,000</td>
<td>77,000,000</td>
<td>108,000,000</td>
<td>52,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance companies</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
<td>17,000,000</td>
<td>17,000,000</td>
<td>18,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Averaged labor per day</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do. wheat per bushel</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>10,650,000</td>
<td>1,065,000</td>
<td>1,065,000</td>
<td>1,065,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure</td>
<td>11,250,000</td>
<td>13,167,000</td>
<td>13,167,000</td>
<td>13,167,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metallic medium</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
<td>17,050,000</td>
<td>20,000,000</td>
<td>20,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banks</td>
<td>2,230,000</td>
<td>32,500,000</td>
<td>50,000,000</td>
<td>54,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank capital</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
<td>18,000,000</td>
<td>19,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank notes circulating</td>
<td>1,350,000</td>
<td>1,350,000</td>
<td>1,350,000</td>
<td>1,350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nominal public debt</td>
<td>18,000,000</td>
<td>19,000,000</td>
<td>19,000,000</td>
<td>19,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sinking fund</td>
<td>18,000,000</td>
<td>19,000,000</td>
<td>19,000,000</td>
<td>19,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash in the treasury</td>
<td>12,000,000</td>
<td>31,360,000</td>
<td>31,360,000</td>
<td>31,360,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custom house bonds</td>
<td>12,000,000</td>
<td>18,000,000</td>
<td>18,000,000</td>
<td>18,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total valuation United States</td>
<td>$800,000,000</td>
<td>$922,000,000</td>
<td>$2,510,000,000</td>
<td>$2,510,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public lands sold</td>
<td>Acres.</td>
<td>1,230,000</td>
<td>1,230,000</td>
<td>1,230,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proceeds public lands</td>
<td>Dollars.</td>
<td>4,357,500</td>
<td>4,357,500</td>
<td>4,357,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATIONAL FUNDS, viz.</td>
<td>Dollars.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>7,000,000</td>
<td>7,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active sinking fund</td>
<td>Dollars.</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4500 lost in Washington city</td>
<td>Dollars.</td>
<td>250,000,000</td>
<td>250,000,000</td>
<td>250,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western public lands</td>
<td>Acres.</td>
<td>Under a.</td>
<td>300,000,000</td>
<td>300,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana lands</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The addition for Louisiana in 1857 is from a vague estimate, the bounds being yet undefined.
N.B. Deduct sinking fund and reimbursements from nominal debt to find the net debt.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATES</th>
<th>Date of term of Government</th>
<th>Chief Magistrate elected by</th>
<th>Qualifications and eligibility</th>
<th>How appointed and tenure of office</th>
<th>How removed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>1782</td>
<td>Citizens paying tax</td>
<td>1 Residence 7 years; age 30; property £200–£250 freehold</td>
<td>Governor &amp; Council, good behavio ur</td>
<td>Impeachment or on address of Legislature to the Governor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>1780</td>
<td>Citizens, worth £200</td>
<td>1 Property £1000, freehold; residence, seven years, a christian</td>
<td>Governor &amp; Council, good behavio ur</td>
<td>Impeached or by govt. &amp; Council on address of legislature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>1663</td>
<td>Citizens of £50 freehold</td>
<td>1 A citizen</td>
<td>Legislature, 1 yr. &amp; re-eligible</td>
<td>Impeachment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>1662</td>
<td>Citizens of £100</td>
<td>1 A freehold</td>
<td>Legislature, 1 yr. and re-eligible</td>
<td>Impeachment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New-York</td>
<td>1777</td>
<td>Citizens of £100 freehold</td>
<td>1 Citizenship</td>
<td>Gov. &amp; Council, good behaviour</td>
<td>Impeachment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New-Jersey</td>
<td>1776</td>
<td>By Legislature joint ballot</td>
<td>1 Citizenship</td>
<td>Assemble by Council, Sup. Court 7 yrs, Com. Pleas 5 yrs</td>
<td>Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>1790</td>
<td>Citizens paying tax</td>
<td>3 Residence 7 years; age 30; incapable of holding the office more than 9 in any term of 12 yrs.</td>
<td>Governor, good behaviour</td>
<td>Impeachment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>1792</td>
<td>Citizens paying tax</td>
<td>3 Residence 7 years; age 30; incapable of holding the office more than 9 in any term of 12 yrs.</td>
<td>Governor, good behaviour</td>
<td>Impeachment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>1776</td>
<td>By Legislature joint ballot</td>
<td>1 Residence, 5 years; age 25; real and personal property to the value of £1000; re-eligible every 5 years successively, &amp; not again until the expiration of 4 years</td>
<td>Governor &amp; Council, good behaviour</td>
<td>Impeachment, or by the governor after conviction on indictment, with concurrence of both Houses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>1776</td>
<td>By Legislature joint ballot</td>
<td>1 Residence &amp; freehold—eligible as in Maryland</td>
<td>Legislature, good behaviour</td>
<td>Impeachment by House of Representatives, or removal by the Governor on address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North-Carolina</td>
<td>1776</td>
<td>By Legislature joint ballot</td>
<td>1 Residence 5 yrs.; freehold, the value of £1000; eligible 5 years in any term of 6 years</td>
<td>Legislature on nomination by Governor, good behaviour</td>
<td>Impeachment by Assembly, Indict by govt. &amp; jury &amp; tried by a special court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South-Carolina</td>
<td>1790</td>
<td>By Legislature joint ballot</td>
<td>2 Residence 10 years; age 30; a &quot;settled estate&quot; worth £1500; may not be re-elected until the expiration of 4 years</td>
<td>Legislature, good behaviour</td>
<td>Impeached by the Assembly &amp; tried by Senate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>1798</td>
<td>By Legislature joint ballot</td>
<td>2 Citizen of the U. S. 12 yrs.; resid. 5 yrs; age 50 yrs; 500 acres land &amp; other property worth £4000</td>
<td>Legislature, 3 years and re-eligible</td>
<td>Impeached by the Assembly &amp; tried by Senate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>1793</td>
<td>Citizens</td>
<td>1 Citizenship</td>
<td>Coun. &amp; Assembly annually</td>
<td>Impeachment by Assembly &amp; tried by govt. &amp; Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>1792</td>
<td>Citizens</td>
<td>4 Citizen of the U. S. 35 years of age and 6 years residence—no re-election until expiration of 7 years</td>
<td>Gov. and Senate, good behaviour</td>
<td>Impeachment or by the joint address of 2/3 both Houses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>1796</td>
<td>Citizens</td>
<td>2 Residence 4 years; age 25; freehold, 500 acres; not eligible more than 3 times in any term of 8 yrs.</td>
<td>Legislature, good behaviour</td>
<td>Impeached by the Assembly &amp; tried by the Senate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>1802</td>
<td>Citizens</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Legislature, seven years</td>
<td>As in Tennessee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States, commenced operation Mar. 4, 1789</td>
<td>1787</td>
<td>Federal electors</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>A natural born citizen, or a citizen as adoption of constitution. Age 23</td>
<td>Nom. by Pres'Ь or by Senate, good behaviour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Elected by</td>
<td>Qualifications, &amp;c.</td>
<td>Elected by</td>
<td>How selected</td>
<td>Qualifications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. H.</td>
<td>Citizens paying tax.</td>
<td>Residence and age as for governor; property, $200 freehold.</td>
<td>Citizens paying tax</td>
<td>In towns, having regard to their population.</td>
<td>Residence 2 years; property $100–$500 freehold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mass.</td>
<td>Citizens worth $600</td>
<td>Residence five years; property $500 freehold.</td>
<td>Citizens worth $600</td>
<td>As in N. Hampshire.</td>
<td>Residence, 1 yr. in dist.; prop.$100 freehold. or $200 personal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. Y.</td>
<td>Citizens of $100 freehold</td>
<td>Freethold $100. Clergy excluded from the legislature.</td>
<td>Citizens; freeholders of $200 or renting property the value of $400. &amp; pl tx</td>
<td>By counties a greatly to population.</td>
<td>A freehold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. J.</td>
<td>Citizens worth $50</td>
<td>Residence in the county 1 yr.; a freehold; or worth $200 real or personal.</td>
<td>Citizens worth $50</td>
<td>By counties a greatly to population.</td>
<td>Residence in co. 1 yr., with $500 real or personal estate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penn.</td>
<td>Citizens paying tax.</td>
<td>Residence 4 years; age 25; payment of tax.</td>
<td>Citizens paying tax.</td>
<td>By counties a greatly to population.</td>
<td>Residence 4 years; payment of tax.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Del.</td>
<td>Citizens paying tax.</td>
<td>Residence 3 years; age 27; freethold or other property worth $1000 freehold chosen by counties.</td>
<td>Citizens paying tax.</td>
<td>By counties a greatly to population.</td>
<td>Residence in the county 1 yr., property the value of $500.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary.</td>
<td>Electors, chosen by the citizens; 2 fr. each county.</td>
<td>Residence 3 years; age 33; property $1000; 10 from the western &amp; eastern shore, clergy excluded from legislature.</td>
<td>Citizens paying tax.</td>
<td>By counties a greatly to population.</td>
<td>Residence in the state 3 yrs.; 100 acres of land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. C.</td>
<td>Citizens, free holders 50 acres</td>
<td>One for each county—residence 1 year; freethold 300 acres; age 30. Clergy excluded.</td>
<td>Citizens paying tax.</td>
<td>By co's without regard to population.</td>
<td>Residence in the county one year; 190 acres of land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. C.</td>
<td>Citizens, free holder or paying tax.</td>
<td>Residence in the state 5 years; age 30; if a resident of the state a freehold of $150; if a non-resident of the state a freehold of $250. Clergy excluded from legislature.</td>
<td>Citizens paying tax.</td>
<td>By counties a greatly to population.</td>
<td>Residence in the state 3 yrs. a freehold of $150; if a non-resident of the state a freehold of $250.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geo.</td>
<td>Citizens paying tax.</td>
<td>One for each co.; age 25, a cit. of U. S. 9 yrs. a resid. of the state 3 yrs., in the county one year, a freethold of $500 or taxable prop. of $100. Clergy excluded from legislature.</td>
<td>Citizens paying tax.</td>
<td>By counties a greatly to population.</td>
<td>Seven yrs. a citizen of the U. S. residence in Senate; freehold of $250, or property taxed to the value of $500.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ten.</td>
<td>Citizens</td>
<td>Residence 3 yrs. in the state, 1 yr. in the dist.</td>
<td>Citizens</td>
<td>By counties or districts, according to population.</td>
<td>Residence and qualifications as for Senators.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>Citizens</td>
<td>Residence 2 yrs. in the county or district; age 30; payment of tax.</td>
<td>Citizens</td>
<td>As above</td>
<td>Residence in state 2 yrs. in the co., or 2 yrs. of age.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.'s State legislatures</td>
<td>Nine vs. a citizen; age 30; a resident of the state when chosen.</td>
<td>See state laws.</td>
<td>See state laws.</td>
<td>As above</td>
<td>Seven years a citizen; 25 yrs. of age—residence in state 2 yrs. chosen.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
History

Of the Invasion of Spain by Bonaparte.

(Continued from page 39.)

[Text continues here.]


* Don Pedro was born 1786.

Prisoners. In his character as an ally he had secured the persons of the Pyrenees, seized the important city of Barcelona and obtained possession of the capital itself. The train of perjury by which he had thus far accomplished his purpose, is unexampled even in the worst ages of history. The whole transaction was, on his part, a business of pure, unmingled wickedness, unpunished, unavenged; equally detestable in its motives, means and its end.

The emperor had now displayed himself in his true character. For the mere, selfish, vulgar ambition, of aggrandizing his own family he had resorted to acts of usurpation, as impious, and as iniquitous. Spain had been the faithful ally of France.—let Traflagar witness how fatally for herself! Her fleets were at the disposal of Bonaparte; her armies were in his service in Portugal, and upon the Ballic; her treasures were at his demand, as completely as if Charles had been a tributary king. France then could gain nothing by this change of dynasty; and the loss of all the advantages which she derived from Spain was more than balanced by it, even if Spain herself should passively submit to the insolent intrusion of a stranger, whose only merit was that he was the brother of Napoleon Bonaparte, and sufficiently unprincipled, mean and cruel to be his tool and executioner.

The artifices by which he had thus far accomplished his purpose were of the basest kind. Never, perhaps, was any plot of perfidious ambition so carefully planned. The terms of policy could not be applied to it; even cunning implies more exertion of talent than was displayed in this whole transaction. Nothing more was required than to employ falsehood and violence equally without remorse, to repeat professions and protestations enough to deceive the prince; and to shed blood enough to intimidate the people. The former object had been effected; and Murat, perceiving a spirit of patriotism in the Spaniards, which neither could nor would be quenched, was eager to give the word of slaughter. He seems as soon as he entered Madrid, resolved to make them feel that they were no longer an independent nation but that they must learn obedience to a military yoke. April, the month of glory; April, the month of Jacobin, excited in them as much alarm as wonder. An extraordinary courier arrived every evening from that city,—the intelligence which he brought was never published in the Gazette, but circulated as extracts from private correspondence; the first of these accounts consisted solely of details of the honors with which Ferdinand had been received by the emperor. Subsequent ones became less satisfactory than the last; hints were given out that all was not going well, and the intentions of the emperor became more and more develop'd, till it could no longer be doubted that Ferdinand was to be deprived of his crown.

The minister, who was expected on Saturday, the 30th of April, did not arrive,—he was still expected on the following evening, and great multitudes
assembled at the Puerto del Sol, and in the other streets near the post office, anxiously waiting for his news. The French garrison were under arms all that night; their commanders, "cool spectators of these things," according to their own relation, saw a crisis approaching and saw it with pleasure. (May 2) The following morning the magnificent funeral of the poor queen of Etruria and her brother, the infante Don Francisco de Paula, for Bayonne. Many people collected before the palace. It was reported, that the infants Don Antonio, the president of the provisional government, had been desired or rather ordered by Murat, to join his brother and nephew at Bayonne; the French general intimating at the same time, that he expected to be appointed regent during his absence; but the infant refused to obey the order. He did not less disgraceful to the French nation than those by which their own countrymen were recalled under Robespierre. By their own accounts many thousands of the Spaniards had fallen; nor can it be doubted, that the slaughter among them must have been very great. This however did not satisfy the blood-thirsty Murat — and those who were spared in the massacre, and made prisoners were reserved to be executed after it. Great numbers were guarded together and deliberately shot in the Prado and in other parts of the city. In this manner was the second court of Stays employed by the French at Madrid. The inhabitants were forced to illuminate their houses, for the safety of their oppressors; so that through the whole night, the streets were lighted up, and the dead and dying might be seen distinctly as in broad daylight, lying in heaps upon the bloody pavement. When morning came the same mockery of justice was continued, and fresh murders committed deliberately, with the forms of military execution, during several succeeding days.

The junta of government on this occasion, betrayed their country: (May 4) They nominated Murat their president; and Don Antonio was sent to Bayonne to join the rest of his family in captivity. — Thus it appeared that the Percivalis as Murat wished for the government during the king's absence, cut the traces of harness, and forced the carriage back into the palace yard. Being, however, assured that Don Antonio was not to leave Madrid, they permitted him again to be volked, and brought out. Murat sent one of his aids to enquire into this disturbance: the people were disposed to treat him with sorrow, but some Spanish officers interfered, and rescued him from their hands. The queen of the provisional government, Etruria and her brother were now suffered to proceed; the latter, a boy of fourteen, was crying bitterly, and manifestly unwilling to go. This both affected and enraged the people. At this moment, the sentinel refused to oblige with a party of French soldiers, and the scene of bloodshed began.

The Spanish troops were locked up in their barracks, and thus prevented from joining the people; some of their officers being, perhaps, in the French interest a necessary condition for the good of the country; but those who had in many cases been the leaders of the lower ranks, who could find any kind of weapon, armed himself and hastened to the nearest scene of action. But a tumultuous multitude could do nothing against the legions of disciplined troops which now poured into the city on all sides.

The chief scenes of slaughter were in the great street of Alcalá, the Pueblo del Sol, and the Great Square; the infantry fired volleys into every crossing street as they passed; and every window and balcony was aimed at where anyone was to be seen. The people were followed into their houses by the French and bayonetted wherever they were found. This happened, as was said in the Monitor, who had arms in their hands; but the unfortunate they disabled in this manner, and concealed, by his genius and love of country, the highest respect from all those who knew him. He was a lawyer of Asturias before the present struggle in Spain, and desired the republic which has been obtained, that the greater part of their troops in the city were killed before their overpowere"
body or otherwise, to hold a council in a secure situation where it could freely act. 3. Whether it was his wish that the Spaniards should be summoned against the French, and where and how it should be done. 3. Whether they should endeavor to prevent the entrance of more French troops into Spain, by guarding the passes. And last, whether he thought it right to convene the cortes; in which case a decree from him would be necessary, addressed to the royal council. If the cortes were to be assembled, they asked likewise, what subject it should proceed to discuss?

It is next impossible to believe that a deliberative body could act with so much absurdity, and we must therefore conclude that their conduct was guided by treachery. At the time when every hour was of such importance, they set a messenger four hundred miles, to ask Ferdinand's opinion upon points, on every one of which he would have consulted them had he been in Madrid; all which they were better able to determine than he could be. On which, in fact, he required that information which could only be possessed on the spot.

Ferdinand replied that he was not in a state of freedom, and being therefore incapable of taking any measures, either for his own preservation or that of the monarchy, he required the most secret information, the smallest of its dominions for himself; that he engaged to maintain the unity of the Catholic religion; and it is idle labor and waste of paper to repeat what probably never was promised, or, if promised, never destined to be performed.

May 13.—To prepare the way for Joseph and to spin more closely the web in which the minds of the Spaniards were to be entangled, Murat intimated to the junta, the intention of placing him upon the throne, and procured an address from that ignoble body to the emperor: "Oh! that there were no Pyrenees!" exclaimed these sycophants and slaves in this document of their disgrace. "This was the constant wish of good Spaniards; because there could be no Pyrenees without a people, and the people of each should be the same, when confidence should be returned again, and each of the two nations have received, in the same degree, the respect due to their independence and worth. The间隔 interval which separates us from this happy moment cannot now be long. Your imperial majesty, who foresees everything, and executes them still more swiftly, has chosen for the provincial government of Spain, a prince educated for the art of government in the great school of your majesty. He has succeeded in silencing the boldest storms by the moderation and wisdom of his measures. What have we not, therefore, to hope for his deeds, now that all Spaniards unite to venerate to him that admiration to which he has been manifold, and assist him in those labors which he applies to our service?—The Spanish monarchy shall resume the rank which belongs to it among the powers of Europe, as soon as it is united by a new family compact to its natural allies, whose power is so great. Whoever the prince may be, whom your majesty destines for us, chosen from your illustrious family, he will bring that security we so much need, and Spain, with the sacrifice which none of the other countries can make with your majesty can dispute. The Spanish throne rises to a greater height. The consequences arising from its relations to France are of an importance commensurate with the weight and substations. It seems therefore that the throne itself calls for your majesty's eldest brother to govern it. On the other side, it is a happy presage that this arrangement, which nature has confirmed, so well corresponds with the sentiments of reverence and admiration with which the actions of this prince, and the wisdom of his government had inspired us. The council of Castile, whispers..."
THE WEEKLY REGISTER.—ROTTING HEMP.

June 6—Shortly after the date of this proclamation he crowned his brother Joseph, king of Spain and the Indies, guaranteeing to him the independence and integrity of his states in Europe, Africa, Asia, and America.

Had all the Spaniards been as base as those who were in authority at the seat of government, they would now have been passively transferred, like a herd of beasts, from one master to another. Spain would have fallen ignominiously like Holland; year after year her youth would have been sorted out by Bonaparte's conscription, and marched off to be slaughtered in distant regions, wherever new projects should direct the desolating career; but when after burthen would have been imposed upon the exhausted country; submission would only have invited new oppression; and, finally, some sweeping decree would have deprived it of its existence as a separate state and of its name as a nation. But the Spaniards are an uncorrupted people; the massacre of Madrid, and the transactions at Bayonne, were no sooner known, than they fled to arms as if by one instantaneous impulse, over the whole peninsula. Abandoned, as they were, by one part of the royal family, deprived of the other, covered with flakes of blood, when the wretches of the junta thus fawned upon Murat and praised him for his moderation; and while mothers, widows and orphans were yet cursing him, and his accursed master, in every street, and were led in chains, the rashness, effrontery, French impudence, pardoned this forgery of the people's address.

May 25.—A letter was also obtained from the cardinal archbishop of Toledo. "The resignation of Charles," he said, "and the confirmation of that act by the prince and the infant, imposed upon him, according to God's will, the pleasing duty of laying at the emperor's feet the assurance of his homage, fidelity and reverence. May your imperial and royal majesty be greatly pleased to look upon me as one of your most dutiful subjects, and instruct me concerning your high purposes, that I may be furnished with the means of manifesting my unfeigned and zealous submission."

May 25.—A movement was also obtained, an assembly of the nobles, as he styled it, to be held on the 1st of June, at Bayonne, confirming Murat as lieutenant-general of the kingdom, and continuing all the existing authorities. At the same time, he issued one of his hyperbolic proclamations—"Spaniards!"—he said, "after a long lingering disease, our nation sunk into decay. I have seen your sufferings; I will relieve them. Your greatness makes a part of mine. Your princes have yielded to me all their rights to the Spanish crown. I will not reign over your provinces, but I will acquire an eternal right to the love and gratitude of your posterity. Your monarchy is old; it must be renewed, that you may enjoy the blessings of a reformation which shall not be purchased by civil war or sanguinary plundering."

Spaniards! I have convened a general assembly of the deputies of your provinces and towns, that I may know your desires and wants—I shall lay down my rights, and place your illustrious crown upon the head of one who resembles me; securing you a constitution which will unite the salutary power of the sovereign with their liberties and rights of the Spanish nation. It is my will that my memory shall be blessed by your latest posterity, and that they shall say—he was the restorer of our country."

To the editor of the Weekly Register.

Mr. Nutter: As your paper appears likely to become one of the greatest staples of our country; and as I hold the same opinion of the following article as that entertained by Mr. Baxter, certainly a good judge of the matter,—I shall feel a personal gratification, and believe you will render a public benefit, by giving it a place in the Register.

S. A SUBSCRIBER.
PROCESS FOR ROTTING HEMP.

The following article, which I only read in a newspaper, and which I understand to have been written by one of the best Chemists in this state, is in my opinion, of too much value to be suffered to perish as a mere newspaper paragraph. I have, therefore, had it printed in its present form, in the belief that the adoption of the method recommended, will be a national good. Having been for thirty years past in the habit of manufacturing hemp and flax, and having paid that attention to the subject which its near connection with my own interests required, I do not think I can justly be accused of vanity, in presuming to think, that I am qualified to judge of the advantages or disadvantages, which must accrue from the adoption of a particular process in the manufacturing of either Hemp or Flax. With these impressions and views, I give the article a new mode of existence and now means of usefulness.

JOHN GEORGE BAXTER.

Blocking Flax and Hemp Spirits, etc. 6th. 1808.

In September, 1808, the French government hearing of some improvements in the steeping of Hemp, made by M. Braille, of Amiens, sent him to Paris, and directed a set of experiments to be made on the new method of M. Braille, under the direction of M. Molar, administrator of the conservatory of arts and manufactures. The experiments were made in January, February and March, 1809; and Bonaparte directed the result to be published for general information.

In the old method for treating Hemp, it is laid down on the grass and exposed to the dew and rains, for a month or six weeks, being turned two or three times a week. This facilitates the separation of the tow [hemp] from the stalk; but this process takes away so much from the string of the tow [hemp] that government will not buy hemp thus manufactured.

Another method is, to steep bundles of hemp in water, or ponds, or ditches, from ten to twenty days according to the state of the weather; the tow [hemp] is thus rendered separable from the hemp stalk. In creeks this method is fatal to loss, and in ponds or ditches the mud and dirt hurts the color and quality of the tow [hemp]. Our difficulty is occasioned by the infectious nature of the air generated from this putrifying substance in the heat of summer.

M. Braille’s method is as follows:

Provide a copper or brass vessel [tub] which will probably hold the total [hemp] allowing rather better than one gallon and a half (wine measure) in content, per lb. of hemp, thus, to weigh fifty pounds of hemp, the vessel should hold about eighty gallons. It should be in shape cylindrical, for the hemp to lay lengthways, but if it can be set on end (vertically) it answers still better. This quantity of hemp will require one pound or one pound and a quarter at the utmost of (Same Perd. green soap), and soft soap, well made, and not containing a superabundance of lye, as our common family made soft soap in the back country often does, but boiled till it has taken up a sufficient quantity of fat; that kind of soft soap in fact, that will not chop the lard. Put this soap in the vessel as much water as with the hemp to be put in afterwards, will nearly fill it.

By some error, the word ‘tow’ has, in several places, been printed in place of the word ‘hemp.’ I have put the word ‘hemp’ in brackets directly after the word ‘tow,’ where this last word is used instead of the word ‘hemp.’


Account of a patent, granted in France (Brevet d’Invention) for an improvement in weaving, to the Sieur Despini, Manufacturer at London, January 5, 1803.

The invention renders it unnecessary for the worker to throw the shuttle with his hand, according to the ordinary method. The following is the mode of proceeding. The weaver, when he sets his foot on the treadles to open the warp, at the same time moves two springs, placed on each side of the loom, by which the shuttle is thrown at the moment when the frame is removed back as far as it ought to be. His hands therefore remain at rest.
French Budget for 1811.

**PUBLIC DEBT.**

- Perpetual debt: 65,200,000 francs
- Ditto of Holland: 62,600,000 francs
- Floating debt: 13,200,000 francs
- Ditto of Holland: 1,200,000 francs

**PENSIONS.**

- Pensions civil and military: 26,000,000 francs
- Ditto of Holland: 3,300,000 francs
- Ecclesiastical pensions: 28,000,000 francs
- Civil list and French Princes: 28,300,000 francs

**SERVICES.**

- Judicial salaries: 27,400,000 francs
- Exterior relations: 8,800,000 francs
- Interior: 66,000,000 francs
- Finances: 24,000,000 francs
- Imperial treasury: 8,000,000 francs
- War: 250,000,000 francs
- Commissariat: 180,000,000 francs
- Marine: 140,000,000 francs
- Public worship: 16,500,000 francs
- General police: 2,600,000 francs
- Executives of negotiation: 5,500,000 francs
- Fund of reserve: 28,034,000 francs

**Grand Total**: 394,200,000 francs

**Equal to**: $178,855,000

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**The Chronicle, &c.**

A letter from a gentleman at Copenhagen gives us a very flattering account of the proceedings of our Charge des Affaires in Denmark. We are told that Mr. Irving’s exertions are to be attributed to the release of eighty American vessels, which, by detention and trial, would have lost the merchants half a million of dollars. It is said he will obtain the discharge of every American vessel except those that “sought protection under the British cannon,” and were captured while under British convoy.

The tide has turned. The British East India company lately received fifty tons of silver from China. How this change of trade has been produced we are not informed.

The Prince of Wales lately gave a feast so splendid that it cost the people about $220,000. The company began to assemble at the early hour of nine o’clock at night, and as soon as twelve, the whole collected! To give an idea of the preparations for this entertainment, it is stated, that 4000 quarts of cream were required by the cooks and pastry makers.

In South America, it appears, the people of Buenos Ayres are still at war with those of Monte Video. The latter city is invested by an army of the former, and an account of its surrender may be expected by the next arrivals: provisions being extremely scarce. Montevideo holds out for reality. The Buenos Ayres have established a popular government, and we wish them success.

In May last the French navy was said to consist of 65 ships of the line, ready for sea, and 44 frigates. Napoleon was building and had in ordinary, 46 sail of the line and 20 frigates—total 110 ships of the line and 66 frigates. Some of his ships are stated to be among the first in the world—but, like Steene’s storying—“they can’t get out.”
The weekly register—chronicle, &c.

The British have on lake Ontario, the ship Royal George, of 24 guns, long 122; Earl of Moira, 11 guns; Duke of Kent, 11 guns; Duke of Gloucester, 8 guns, and Teranto, 6 guns; all manned. The United States have there only one brig mounting 12 twenty-four pound carronades.

The frequent marches of troops, and the formation of several new military posts, induces a belief that the formation of Canada expects a war with the United States. But Canada contains, in itself, the seeds of its own subjugation whenever the United States shall give the word. We mean in the American emigrants, as well as the dissatisfied French descendants. But Quebec and some other places would make a formidable defence.

The following statement of the French force that entered Spain and Portugal from the year 1807 to January 1, 1811, is copied from the London Courier.

Statement of the French force which entered Spain and Portugal from 1807 to January 1, 1811.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Infantry</th>
<th>Cavalry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1807</td>
<td>47,500</td>
<td>7,120</td>
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<tr>
<td>1808</td>
<td>209,500</td>
<td>36,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1809</td>
<td>44,950</td>
<td>4,302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1810</td>
<td>124,500</td>
<td>23,753</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>426,200</td>
<td>73,356</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Grand total: 514,796.

Pieces of artillery: 820.

From the 1st of January, 1807, to the 28th there had only entered Spain by Bayonne, 600 infantry and 130 horse.

Down to the 26th February, 1811, there had been marched into France by way of Irun, 42,228 Spanish, Portuguese, &c. prisoners.

From 1807 to 1811 not more than 56,000 of the French troops returned to France.

Statement of the French force which entered Portugal.

Before the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo the grand total was 103,600 men, deducting 4000 sick.

They lost in the siege of Rodrigo 6,700 men.

Massena entered Portugal with 70,000 men, to which is to be added the 26th corps, which raised his force to 88,000 men.

The present French force in Spain and Portugal is estimated at nearly 21,000 men—which being added to the numbers said to have returned to France leaves a grand total of about six hundred thousand men.

The present disposable force of the allies—British, Spanish and Portuguese, including the late reinforcements may be estimated at 160,000 men, besides partizan corps, very destructive to the French.

Bonaparte seems determined to extirpate the use of foreign sugars in his dominions. The same disposition prevails in Austria. 32,000 acres of land (in France) are planted or planning with BEETS, pursuant to a decree for that purpose. By calculation, it appears, that 300 acres will produce 133,200 kilogrammes (295,400 American pounds) of crude sugar, which will not lose more than one eighth in refining. It is stated that the importation of sugar will be entirely prohibited after January 1812.

The exportation of gold coin to France from England, appears to be carried to a great extent, in despite of the exactions of the government of the latter; who, nevertheless, have lately adopted a method (making paper a legal tender) that will poison the metal from circulation, perhaps, in their own dominions.

Vermont, 1811—From the most correct information we have been able to obtain, we believe the political parties in our next legislature will stand as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bennington</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rutland</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windham</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windsor</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addison</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chittenden</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caledonia</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Isle</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orleans</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bennington</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

129 77

Majority in the house: 52

Lieutenant gov. and council: 13

Majority in joint ballot: 65

A vessel has arrived at Philadelphia in 37 days from Liverpool, bringing London dates to the 21st of August. George the third still lived: but all hopes of his recovery was at an end. One of his sons called the duke of Sussex is dangerously ill.

The Bolliques of 95 guns which came home last week as escort of the China fleet, brings intelligence that the Dutch, after having destroyed all the fortifications had evacuated Batavia and retired to Murrack a strong position in the straits of Sunda.

(London, Aug. 18.

Price of stocks this day at 1 o'clock, 3 per cent. 63 1/2 93—3 per C. R. 63 1/2 78 3/4 5.5—4 per C. R. 75 3/2 7—5 per C. R. 94 3/4 5—3—3—Omnium 1 35 3 dis.

(August 21.

Lied lately in England: Richard Price, in the 76th year of his age. He was second in liberal descent from the illustrious founder of Pennsylvania.

The Editor’s Department.

Disappointed in the receipt of an expected communication on manufactures, the intention expressed in our last has not been complied with.

At the request of several gentlemen we have inserted Mr. Bledget’s general table of the United States—we rather consider it premature to do so, as a knowledge of many facts, to be communicated to congress, will remove conjecture. The actual population of the United States in 1810 was 7,238,461 souls.

As an evidence of the opinion held of the Weekly Register, the editor again (with pride and pleasure) offers his thanks to more than one hundred new subscribers since the last publication.

New subscribers are furnished the beginning—not one of irregularities or omissions are requested to be transmitted to the office.