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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."

Shakespeare—HENRY VIII.

## Public Papers.

As immediately connected with the "affair of the Chesapeake," noticed in our last, and to bring to recollection many important things which ought not to be forgotten, we are induced to register the correspondence between Mr. Madison, then secretary of state, and Mr. Rose, the British envoy-extraordinary, sent out (as we understood) chiefly to make reparation for the attack on that frigate—in which the American will recognize, 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 26, 1808.

SIR—Having had the honour to state to you, that I am expressly excluded by my instructions, from entering upon any negotiation for the adjustment of the differences arising from the encounter of his majesty's ship Leopard, and the frigate of the United States, the Chesapeake, as long as the proclamation of the president of the United States, of the 2d of July, 1807, [see page 19] 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.

In whatever spirit that instrument was issued, it is sufficiently obvious, that it has been productive of considerable prejudice to his majesty's interests, as considered to his military and other servants in the United States, to the honor of his flag, and to the privileges of his ministers accredited to the American government. From the operation of this proclamation have unavoidably resulted effects of retaliation, and self-assumed redress, which might be held to affect materially the question of the reparation 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 disavowal of the unauthorized act of admiral Berkeley;—his disclaimer of the pretensions exhibited by that officer to search the national ships of a friendly power for deserters, and the assurances 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 authorised me to proceed in the negotiation upon the sole discontinuance of measures of 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 proce-

proceeding on the part of his majesty's government; on the contrary, its anxiety to terminate as expeditiously as possible the discussion of a matter so interesting to both nations, has been evinced by the communications made by Mr. secretary Canning to Mr. Monroe, before that minister of the United States was even informed of the encounter, 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 provisions of my instructions, calculated as they are to insure 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 mind of this nation, that I am authorised to express my conviction that they are such as will enable me to terminate the negotiation 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 10th 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 these seas, prior to the encounter of the Leopard and the Chesapeake, 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 mainly and materially rests, 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 concession 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 cessation of enactments inju-

rious in their effects, and which, if persisted in, especially after these explanations, must evince a spirit of hostility, under which his majesty could not authorise the prosecution of the present negotiation, either consistently with his own honor, or with any well founded expectation of the renewal or duration of that good understanding between the two countries, which it is equally the interests of both to foster and to 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 26th 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 2d of July, 1807, shall continue in force."

This demand, sir, might justly suggest the simple 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, whenever in analogous cases, she has been the complaining party.

But as you have subjoined to the preliminary demand, certain explanations, with a view doubtless to obviate such an answer, it will best accord with the candor 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 2d, 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.

Passing over then, the habitual but minor irregularities of his Britannic majesty's ships of war, in making the hospitalities of our ports subservient to the annoyance of our trade, both inward and outward, a practice not only contrary to the principles of public law, but expressly contrary to British ordinances 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 1804, 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 confessedly 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 legal 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 repelled the officer charged with the regular process for this purpose.

This procedure was not only a flagrant insult to the sovereignty of the nation, but an infraction 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 around her, within the distance of her buoys. All these 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 frigate 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 hovering 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 from 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 of 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 *Imptieux*, a French ship of 7½ 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 Berkeley, certain seamen alleged to be British deserters; a demand, which it is well understood, your government disclaims any right to make.

It would be very superfluous to dwell on the features which marked this aggravated insult. But I must be permitted to remind you, that in so serious a light 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 Boscawen, regarded by the court of Great Britain, that a minister extraordinary

ry was dispatched for the express purpose of expiating the aggression on the sovereignty of a friendly power.

Lastly presents itself, the attack by the British ship of war *Leopard*, on the American frigate *Chesapeake*, a case too familiar in all its circumstances to need a recital 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, determined the president to extend to all British armed ships, the precaution heretofore applied to a few by name, of interdicting to them the use and privileges of our harbors and waters.

This was done by his proclamation of July 2, 1807, referring to the series of occurrences, ending with the aggression on the frigate *Chesapeake*, as the considerations requiring it. And if the apprehension 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 Douglas.

This officer, neither admonished by reflection on the crisis produced by the attack on the *Chesapeake*, 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 pursuing their regular course of trade; and in the same spirit which had displayed itself in the recent outrage committed on the American frigate, he not only indulged himself in hostile threats, and in indications of a hostile approach to Norfolk, but actually obstructed our citizens in the ordinary communications 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 debarked, and the town besieged on the land side.

Was it possible for the chief magistrate of a nation, who felt for its rights and its honor, to do less than interpose some measure of precaution, at least against the repetition of enormities which had been so long uncontrolled by the government whose officers had committed them, and which had at last taken the exorbitant shape of hostility and of insult seen in the attack on the frigate *Chesapeake*? Candor will pronounce that less could not be done; and it will as readily admit that the proclamation comprising that measure, could not have breathed a more temperate spirit, nor spoken in a more becoming tone. How far it has received from those, whose intrusions it prohibited, the respect due to the national authority, or been made the occasion of new indignities, needs no explanation.

The president having interposed this precautionary interdict, lost no time in instructing the minister plenipotentiary of the United States, to represent to the British government the signal aggression which had been committed on their sovereignty and their flag, and to require satisfaction due for it; including the expectation that his Britannic majesty would at once perceive it to be the truest magnanimity, 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 considered 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 whatever, a precise replacement of things, in every practicable circumstance, in their pre-existing situation.

Thus in the year 1704, Bermudas and other British subjects, who had according to annual custom, taken possession of Turk's Island for the season 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 appurtenance, 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 reparation made of the damages which any British subjects should be found to have sustained, according to an estimation to be settled between the governors of St. Domingo and Jamaica. A compliance with the whole of this demand was the result.

Again:—In the year 1789, certain English merchants having opened a trade at Nootka Sound, on the north-west coast of America, and attempted a settlement at that place, the Spaniards, who had long claimed that part of the world as their exclusive property, dispatched a frigate from Mexico, which captured the two English vessels engaged in the trade and broke up the settlement on 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 discussion*.

This demand prevailed; the Spanish government agreeing to make full restoration of the captured vessels, and to indemnify the parties interested in them for the losses sustained. They restored also 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 dereliction, under which it has since remained.

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 title to them had been a subject of controversy among several of the maritime nations of Europe. From the position of the islands, and other circumstances, the pretension of Spain bore an advantageous comparison with those of her competitors. In the year 1770, the British took possession of Port Egmont, in one of the islands; the Spaniards being 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 condition of preserving harmony between the two courts, not only the disavowal of the Spanish proceedings; but that the affairs of that settlement should be immediately restored to the precise state in which they were previous to the act of dispossession. The Spanish government made some difficulties; requiring particularly a disavowal on the part of Great Britain, of the conduct of her offi-

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

The reply was, that the moderation of his Britannic 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 disavowal and restitution into execution: *reparation losing its value if it be conditional*, and to be obtained by any stipulation whatever from the part injured.

The Spanish government yielded. The violent proceedings of its officers were disavowed. The fort, the port and every thing else were agreed to be immediately restored to the precise situation which had been disturbed; and duplicates of orders issued for the purpose to 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 forcible dispossession, the islands lost their importance in the eyes of the British government, were in a short time finally evacuated, 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 reparation 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 as ready to do right to others, as to require it for himself.

Returning to the instructions given to the minister 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 frigate, a security against the future practice of British naval commanders, in impressing 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 president was determined, 1st, by his regarding both as resting on kindred principles, immunity 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 including in these exceptions the impressment (if it could be freed from its enormous and notorious abuses) of the subjects of a belligerent by the officers of that belligerent. 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 involves the extravagant supposition, that one nation has a right to execute at times and in all cases its municipal laws and regulations, on board the ships of another nation, not being within its territorial limits.

The president was led to the same determination, 2dly, by his desire of converting a particular incident, into an occasion for removing another and more extensive source of danger to the harmony of the two countries; and 3dly, by his persuasion of the liberality of the propositions authorised

with this view would not fail to induce the ready concurrence of his Britannic majesty; and that the more extensive source of irritation and perplexity being removed a satisfactory adjustment of the particular incident would be less difficult. The president still thinks that such would have been the tendency of the mode for which he had provided; and cannot therefore but regret that the door was shut against the experiment, by the peremptory refusal of Mr. Canning to admit it into discussion, even in the most informal manner, as suggested by Mr. Munroe.

The president felt the greater regret as the step he had taken towards a more enlarged and lasting 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 adjustment 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 Britannic majesty, notwithstanding the strong ground on which they had been united by the president, it was not to be doubted that a tender of the satisfaction claimed by the United States, for a distinguished and acknowledged insult, by one of his officers, would immediately follow.

It was not, therefore, without a very painful surprise, that the error of this expectation was discovered. Instead of the satisfaction due from the original aggressor, it was announced that the first step towards the adjustment must proceed from the party injured; and your letter now before me, formally 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 insuperable obstacle to a negotiation, even on the subject of the aggression 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 discussion.

In explaining the grounds of this extraordinary demand, it is alleged to be supported by the consideration that the proceeding and pretension of the offending officer has been disavowed; 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 disposition; 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 not to regard it as a proof of candor and amity towards the United States, and as some presage of the voluntary reparation which it implied to be due. But the disavowal can be the less confounded with the reparation itself; since it was sufficiently required by the respect which Great Britain owed to her own honour: it being impossible that an enlightened government, had hostility been meditated, would have commenced it in such a manner, and in the midst of existing professions of peace and friendship. She owed it also to consistency with a disavowal on a former occasion, in which the pretension had been enforced by a British squadron, against the sloop of



war Baltimore, belonging to the United States; and finally to the interest which Great Britain has more than any other nation, 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 reparation would be made, claim a return which could properly follow the actual reparation only. They cannot amount to more than a disposition, or at most a promise to do what the aggressor may deem a fulfilment 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 proof it affords on 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 honorable reparation, it is to be recollected that the avowed 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 you well know, sir, how fully this object was accomplished.

With respect to the personal conviction which you have expressed, that the terms which you decline to disclose, would be satisfactory to the United States, it is incumbent on me to observe, that with the highest respect for your judgment, and the most perfect confidence in your sincerity, an inseparable objection manifestly lies to the acceptance of a personal and unexplained opinion, in place of a disclosure which would enable this government to exercise its own 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 much as yours justly 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 incongruity of the expedient proposed. But I must be allowed to remark, as an additional admonition of the singular and mortifying perplexity in which a compliance might involve the president, that there are in the letter of Mr. Canning, communicating to Mr. Monroe the special mission to the United States, pregnant indications that 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 train of occurrences terminating in the attack on the American frigate, and not by this 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 effectual control be interposed against repetitions 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.—Need I remind you, sir, that the seizure and asportation 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 are still retained, and consequently the aggression, if in no other 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 object 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 preceded and produced that act; and that even limiting the merits of the question to the single relation of the proclamation to the wrong committed in the attack on the American frigate, and deciding the question on the principle that a discontinuance of the latter, required of right a discontinuance of the former, nothing appears that does not leave such a preliminary destitute of every foundation which could be assumed for it.

With a right to draw this conclusion the president might have instructed me to close this communication, with the reply stated in the beginning of it; and perhaps in taking this course, he would only have consulted that sensibility to which most governments would, in such a case, have yielded.—But adhering to the moderation, by which he has been invariably guided, and anxious to rescue the two nations from the circumstances under which an abortive issue to your mission necessarily places them, he has authorised me, in the event of your disclosing the terms of reparation which you believe will be satisfactory, and on its appearing that they are so, to consider this evidence of the justice of his Britannic majesty as a pledge for an effectual interposition with respect to all the abuses, against a recurrence of which the proclamation was meant to provide; and to proceed to concert with you a reprocation of that act, bearing date with the act of reparation to which the United States are entitled.

I am not aware, sir, that according to the view which you appear to have taken of your instructions, such a course of proceeding has not been

contemplated by them. In a spirit, in which I am well persuaded it will be made, may discover them to be not inflexible to a proposition, in so high a degree liberal and conciliatory. In every event, the president will have manifested his willingness to meet your government on a ground of accommodation, which spares every concession, not essentially due to those which must be equally respected, and consequently will have demonstrated that the very illogible pasture given to so important a subject in the relations of the two countries, by the unsuccessful termination of your mission, can be referred to no other source than the rigorous restrictions under which it was to be executed.

I make no apology, sir, for the long interval between the date of your letter and that under which I now write. It is rendered unnecessary by your knowledge of the circumstances, to which the delay is to be ascribed.

With high consideration and respect,

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) JAMES MADISON.

GEORGE H. ROSE, Esq.

*His Britannic majesty's minister, &c. &c. &c.*

## New-York Statistics.

*A brief Topographical and Statistical Manual of the state of New-York—by Sterling Goodenow.*

(FROM A NEW-YORK PAPER.)

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, botinaries, cities, towns, villages, bays, rivers, islands, creeks, lakes, ponds, mountains, places where the courts are held, clerks 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 50,231 souls—in 1771, same counties and 163,338 souls—in 1786 (25 years ago) 12 counties and 238,396 souls—1791, sixteen counties and 340,120 souls—and in 1800, 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; 432 towns (including 4 cities); 45 counties; and (in 1810) 960,000 inhabitants; giving an increase of 15 counties, 147 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 been heretofore published in our paper, is \$16,000,000.

There are now made annually 525,000 bushels of salt, viz. in Onondaga 453,840 (though in 1800 only 43,754); Cayuga 54,000; Genesee 1600; Seneca (at least) 25,000;—and Ontario about 8760—total value at works \$147,000. In Cayuga 2240 steins of silk.—To all which may be added \$63,000; the value of articles annually made by convicts in the state prison.

I have not sufficient data to calculate the quantity of the ashes, maple sugar, flour, &c. made, 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 Dutcheis were 83,855—Albany 34,342—Cayuga 49,872—Onondaga 44,893—and Jefferson 20,600—we may conclude, judging from the population, (exclusive of New-York county) that the whole state contains 1,280,000—Dutcheis contains 14,341 horses and 51,650 neat cattle, which (N. 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 authorised to be laid out, made and built, at the risk of individuals or expense of the counties, the state, or the lands benefitted thereby—are 36 bridge companies with \$509,000 stock, and 135 turnpike companies with \$7,658,000 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 \$483,326 : 29—the last year's revenue of which was \$36,427 : 64—besides which 314,770 acres of unsold 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 : 23 (in 1800 about \$2,900,000) the annual revenue of which is now \$278,489 : 96—besides which, the receipts at the treasury from various other sources were, for the year 1810, \$626,042 : 88 (for 1791, \$127,648; for 1801, \$192,028 : 71)—and during the same time were paid out \$606,328 : 22 (in 1791 \$143,417 : 64; and in 1801 \$261,765 : 03.)—Estimated expenses for 1811, \$268,366 : 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 \$30,000, 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 news-papers, and in all about 90 printing establishments. The shipping owned in this state, in 1809, was 251,523 tons, (besides that on the three lakes,) being 1-5th of the whole owned in the United States. Amount of exports in 1807, \$26,357,963; and revenue on imports, &c. more than 1-4th of the whole paid in the United States (from 1-4th 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, plaster of Paris, and inexhaustible salt springs, the most valuable in the world. There have also been found coal, copper, lead, sulphur, zinc, marble, ising-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 navigable lakes. Embracing the head waters of the Ohio, and two other large rivers which pass southerly through other states—the whole course of the best river

in the United States and perhaps in the world—together with twenty other rivers navigable by boats and rafts, this state affords the best passage in the United States, both by land and water, from the tide-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 at 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 traveler. 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 natural curiosity in the world; a country interspersed (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.

FROM BLODGET'S ECONOMICA.

ANNUAL STATEMENTS, viz.		IN 1784.	IN 1804.	IN 1807.	IN 1809.
Territories of the United States*	<i>Acres.</i>	640,000,000	1,280,000,000	1,280,000,000	1,280,000,000
Free persons	<i>Persons.</i>	2,650,000	5,000,000	5,460,000	5,810,000
Slaves	<i>Do.</i>	600,000	992,900	1,096,362	1,145,000
Freed persons of color	<i>Do.</i>	56,000	126,000	147,000	160,000
Births	<i>Do.</i>	158,000	310,500	345,000	390,000
Deaths	<i>Do.</i>	76,000	149,000	164,000	190,900
Total population	<i>Do.</i>	3,250,000	6,000,000	6,556,362	6,955,000
Total increase, yearly	<i>Do.</i>	96,000	180,000	190,962	202,591
Persons to each mile	<i>Do.</i>	3	6	3	3
Dwelling-houses	<i>Houses.</i>	650,000	1,190,000	1,290,000	1,375,000
Colleges	<i>Number.</i>	2	36	22	25
Academies	<i>Do.</i>	5	56	57	74
Improved lands	<i>Acres.</i>	21,500,000	38,950,000	39,990,000	40,950,000
Average price, cultivated	<i>Dollars.</i>	2	6	6	6
Do. in their natural state	<i>Cents.</i>	25	215	230	220
Horses	<i>Horses.</i>	600,000	1,160,000	1,300,000	1,400,000
Horn cattle	<i>Cattle.</i>	1,200,000	2,850,000	3,200,000	3,660,000
Increase toll bridges	<i>Bridges.</i>	6	30	48	48
Turnpikes and canals	<i>Number.</i>	8	48	82	115,000,000
Militia	<i>Men.</i>	541,666	2,050,000	1,200,000	1,290,000
Navy, U. S.	<i>Vessels.</i>	None.	20	90	150
Seamen	<i>Seamen.</i>	18,000	61,000	69,000	55,000
Tonnage	<i>Tons.</i>	250,000	1,107,323		1,250,000
Imports	<i>Dollars.</i>	11,000,000	80,000,000	107,000,000	54,000,000
Exports	<i>Do.</i>	2,000,000	77,699,000	108,345,225	52,200,000
Insurance companies	<i>Capital.</i>	None.	10,000,000	17,000,000	18,600,000
Averaged labor per day	<i>Cents.</i>	50	75	75	70
Do. wheat per bushel	<i>Do.</i>	65	155	155	100
Revenue	<i>Dollars.</i>		10,064,027		7,060,661
Expenditure	<i>Do.</i>		11,258,912		13,867,225
Metallic medium	<i>Do.</i>	10,000,000	17,500,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
Banks	<i>Number.</i>	3	23	86	95
Bank capital	<i>Dollars.</i>	2,250,000	35,500,000	50,000,000	54,000,000
Bank notes circulating	<i>Do.</i>	2,000,000	11,000,000	19,000,000	19,000,000
Nominal public debt	<i>Do.</i>	200,000,000	98,196,018	9,482,753	93,119,694
Sinking fund	<i>Do.</i>	None.	1,419,000	31,369,709	45,994,136
Cash in the treasury	<i>Do.</i>	None.	4,824,121	9,643,842	3,848,656
Custom house bonds	<i>Do.</i>	None.	12,517,449		9,600,000
Total valuation United States	<i>Do.</i>	850,000,000	2,502,000,000	2,518,000,000	2,510,000,000
Public lands sold	<i>Acres.</i>		1,223,378	2,369,841	5,068,362
Proceeds public lands	<i>Dollars.</i>		2,888,309	5,547,865	6,307,093
NATIONAL FUNDS, viz.					
Active sinking fund	<i>Dollars.</i>	None.	7,024,450	18,347,380	27,897,866
4500 lots in Washington city	<i>Do.</i>	None.	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Western public lands	<i>Acres.</i>	None.	250,000,000	250,000,000	250,000,000
Louisiana lands	<i>Do.</i>	None.	400,000,000	400,000,000	400,000,000

\* The addition for Louisiana in 1804 are 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, presenting at one view many interesting facts respecting the appointment, &amp;c. of State and United States' authorities.

STATES.	Date of form of Government.	EXECUTIVE.		JUDICIAL.	
		Chief Magistrate elected by	Qualifications and eligibility	How appointed and tenure of office	How removed
New Hampshire,	1792	Citizens paying tax	1 Residence, 7 years; age, 30; property £500--£250 freehold	Governor & council, good behaviour	Impeachment, or on address of Legislature to the Gov.
Massachusetts,	1780	Citizens, worth £60	1 Property £1000, freehold; residence, seven years, a christian	Governor & council, good behaviour	Impeach. or by gov & council, on address of legislature
Rhode-Island, Connecticut,	1663 1662	Citizens Citizens of £40 freehold	1 A citizen 1 A freehold of £40	Legislature, 1 yr Legislat. one yr. and re-eligible	Impeachment Impeachment
New-York,	1777	Citizens of £100 freehold	3 A freehold	Gov. and council, good behaviour	Impeach.-disqualified after 60 yrs. old
New-Jersey,	1776	By Legislature joint ballot	1 Citizenship	Assembly & coun. Sup. court 7 yrs. Com. Pleas 5 yrs.	Impeached by Assembly and tried by Council
Pennsylvania,	1790	Citizens paying tax	3 Residence 7 years; age 30; incapable of holding the office more than 9 in any term of 12 yrs.	Governor, good behaviour	Impeachment, or removed by Gov. on address from 23 of both houses
Delaware,	1792	Citizens paying tax	3 Residence in the state 6 years; citizen of the U. States 12; age 30--cannot serve more than one term in succession	Governor, good behaviour	Impeach. by H. of Representatives, or removed by the Governor on address
Maryland,	1776	By Legislature, joint ballot	1 Residence, 5 years; age 25; real and personal property to the value of £1000; re-el. 3 yrs. successively, & not again until the exp. of 4 years	Governor & council good behaviour	Impeachment, or by the governor after conviction on indictment, with concurrence of both Houses
Virginia,	1776	By Legislature, joint ballot	1 Residence & freehold--eligible as in Maryland	Legislature, good behaviour	Impeach. by lower H. Judges of Gen. Court, tried by Court of Appeals and so vice versa
North-Carolina,	1776	By Legislature, joint ballot	1 Residence 5 yrs.--freehold, the value of £1000; eligible 3 years in any term of 6 years	Legislat. on nomination by Governor, good behaviour	Impeach't. by Assembly. Indict. by gr. jury & tried by a special court
South-Carolina,	1790	By Legislature, joint ballot	2 Residence 10 years; age 30; a "settled estate" worth £15000; may not be re-elected until the expiration of 4 years	Legislature, good behaviour	Impeached by the Assembly & tried by Senate
Georgia,	1798	By Legislature, joint ballot	2 Citizen of the U. S. 12 yrs; resid. 6 yrs. age 30 yrs 500 acres land & other property worth \$4000	Legislat. 3 years and re-eligible	Impeached by the Assembly & tried by senate
Vermont,	1793	Citizens	1 Citizenship	Coun. & Assembly annually	Impeach. by Assembly
Kentucky,	1790	Free white males	4 Citizen of the U. S. 35 years of age and 6 years resid.--not re-eligible until expira. of 7 years	Gov. and Senate, good behaviour	Impeachment or by the joint address of 23 of both Houses
Tennessee,	1796	Citizens	2 Residence 4 years; age 25; freehold, 500 acres--not eligible more than 3, in any term of 8 yrs	Legislature, good behaviour	Impeached by the Assembly & tried by the Senate
Ohio,	1802	Citizens	2 Citizen of U. S. 12; residence 4 yrs; age 30; payment of tax--eligible as in Tennessee	Legislature, seven years	As in Tennessee
United States, commenced operation Mar. 4, 1789.	1787	Federal electors	5 A natural born citizen, or a citizen at adoption of constitution. Ag'd 35	Nom. by Pres't'r app'd by Senate good behaviour	Impeach'd by H. of Representatives & tried by Senate

TABLE, showing at one view many interesting facts respecting the appointment, &c. of the State and United States' authorities, continued. (See note on the next page for conclusion.)

## LEGISLATIVE.

SENATORS.				REPRESENTATIVES.			
STATES.	Elected by	For years	Qualifications, &c.	Elected by	For years	How selected	Qualifications.
N. H.	Citizens paying tax.	1	Residence and age as for governor; property, £200 freehold	Citizens paying tax	1	In towns, having regard to their population	Residence 2 years; property £100—£50 freehold
Mass.	Citizens worth £60	1	Residence five years; property £300 freehold or £600 personal	Citizens worth £60	1	As in N. Hampshire	Residence, 1 yr. in dist; prop. £100, h; or £200 personal
P. I.	Citizens	1	Citizenship	Citizens	1	By towns	Citizenship
Conn.	Citizens, fr. h.	1	Citizen, £40 freehold	Citizens, fr. h.	1	By towns	A freehold
N. Y.	Citizens of £100 freehold	1	Freehold £100. Clergy excluded from the legislature & from office	Citizens; freeholders of £20 or renting property the val. of 40s. & pd tax	1	By counties a greably to population	A freehold
N. J.	Citizens worth £50	1	Residence in the county 1 year; a freehold; or worth £1000 real or real & personal est.	Citizens worth £50	1	By counties a greably to population	Residence in co. 1 yr. with £500 real or real and personal estate
Penn.	Citizens paying tax	4	Residence 4 years; age 25; payment of tax	Citizens paying tax	1	By counties a greably to pop.	Residence 3 years; payment of tax
Del.	Citizens paying tax	3	Residence 3 years; age 27; freehold or other property worth £1000 chosen by counties	Citizens paying tax	1	By counties without regard to population	Residence 3 years; a freehold
Mary.	Electors, chosen by the citizens; 2 fr. each county	5	Residence 3 years; age 25; property £1000; 9 from the western & 5 from the eastern shore clergy excluded from legislature or council	Citizens	1	By counties, without regard to population	Residence in the co. 1 yr. property the value of £500
Vir.	Citizens, freeholders	4	Residence & freehold; 25 years of age	Citizens, freeholders	1	By co's without regard to pop.	Residence and freehold
N. C.	Citizens, freeholders 50 acres	1	One for each county—residence 1 year; freehold 300 acres; age 30. Clergy excluded	Citizens paying tax	1	By co's without regard to pop.	Residence in the county one year; 100 acres of land
S. C.	Citizens, freehold or paying tax	2	Residence in the state 5 years; age 30; if a resident of the co'ty a freehold of £300 st. if non-resid. £1000. Clergy excluded from legislat.	Citizens, freeholders or paying tax	1	By counties a greably to population	Residence in the state 3 yrs. a freehold of £150 ster; If a non-resident of the co. of £500 st.
Geo.	Citizens paying tax	1	One for each co.; age 25, a citz. of U. S. 9 yrs. a resid. of the state 3 yrs. in the county one year freehold of \$500 or taxable prop. of £1000. Clergy excluded from legislature	Citizens paying tax	1	By counties a greably to population	Seven yrs. a citizen of the U. S. residence as for Senators; freehold of \$250, or property taxed to the value of \$500
Vt.	Free white male citizens	0	Citizen of the U. S. age 35; 6 years residence; clergy excl. fr. leg.	Citizens	1	By towns	Citizenship
Ky.	Free white male citizens	4	Citizen of the U. S. age 35; 6 years residence; clergy excl. fr. leg.	Free white male citizens	1	By counties or districts, according to populat.	Resid in the state 2 yrs. in the co. one yr. 24 yrs. of age
Ten.	Citizens	2	Residence 3 yrs. in the state, 1 yr. in the dist. 200 acres land. Clergy excl. fr. legislat.	Citizens	2	As above	Residence and qualifications as for Senators
Ohio	Citizens	2	Residence 2 yrs. in the county or district; age 30; payment of tax	Citizens	1	As above	Res. in co. 1 yr; 25 yr old; payment of tax
U.S.'s.	State legislatures	6	Nine vs. a citizen; age 30; a resident of the state when chosen.	See state laws	2	See state laws; elected from the states according to population	Seven years a citizen; 25 years of age—residence in state where chosen

## NOTES ON THE PRECEDING TABLE.

The plan on which the preceding table is formed was designed by *William Loughton Smith, Esq. of South Carolina*—how nearly we have attained the excellent manner of that distinguished gentleman we do not recollect, for we have not seen his tables (we believe) for 12 or 14 years. We have endeavored to make it as plain and as simple as possible, and apprehend it is nearly, if not quite, correct; should errors appear they will be noticed.

In all cases citizenship being required as the first property to elect or be elected, we have noticed this qualification (in regard to the latter) only in the cases where it constitutes the right, of itself.

Where it is not otherwise stated, the *chief magistrate* may be re-elected without intermission.

The *senators* are chosen by districts, with regard to *population*, except in Delaware, Maryland and Virginia—the two first are noticed in the table—in the last they are chosen by *districts of counties*, each county having the same right.

In *New Jersey*, any person, possessing the property qualification, may vote. In *Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina* some of the cities and towns form election districts for members of the legislature.

*Vermont* has no senate—this branch of the legislature is called the council in *New Jersey*.

## History

## Of the Invasion of Spain by Bonaparte.

ABRIDGED FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

## CHAPTER III.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 59.)

*Insurrection at Madrid, and military murders afterwards.—Bare conduct of the junta of government, of the council of Castile, and of the inquisition.—Address, in the name of Ferdinand and the invaded Spaniards, to Bonaparte's plenipotentiary, Assembly of notables convoked at Bayonne, and Joseph Bonaparte nominated by his brother King of Spain and the Indies.—General insurrection of the Spaniards.—Formation of the provincial juntas; the junta of Seville takes the lead.—Their proclamations, and the measures they recommend.*

Thus had Bonaparte succeeded in dispossessing the house of Bourbon of the throne of Spain. More than two years ago during my residence in Paris, says one of the ablest writers in this country, I had occasion to know that this plan was in agitation. It was a common topic of conversation, that the Bourbons were to be de throne in that country, and a Bonaparte introduced in their stead. This speculation was usually accompanied by a prophecy concerning the inevitable fall of Austria. All this, too, at a moment, when both nations were in alliance with France. For three years previous to the seizure of the royal family, Spain was deluged with French emissaries, commissioned to prepare the minds of the people for the event—and with French engineers and draughtsmen, who were openly engaged in mapping the face of the country, in examining the strong holds, and in exploring the locality and amount of the spoil which they expected to seize.\*

The whole of that miserable family, (with the exception of the infante don Pedro,† nephew to Charles IV. who had fortunately been adopted by the Portuguese Court, and accompanied them to Brazil,) were now in the power of Bonaparte as

\* Walter's letter on the genius and dispositions of the French Government. Philad. 1809.

† Don Pedro was born 1786.

prisoners. In his character as an ally he had secured the passes of the Pyrenees, seized the important city of Barcelona and obtained possession of the capital itself. The train of perfidy 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, unprovoked, unextenuated and equally detestable in its motive, its 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 committed an act of usurpation, as impolitic, as it was iniquitous. Spain had been the faithful ally of France.—let Trafalgar witness how fatally for herself! Her fleets were at the disposal of Bonaparte; her armies were in his service in Portugal, and upon the Báluc; 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 Spanish America was hazarded 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 costely planned. The term of policy cannot be applied to it; even cunning implies mere 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 he nor his master had expected, was eager to give the word for 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 14) A French governor of the city had been appointed; a French patrolle established; a notice was given that as the great coats for the French troops had not arrived, the heads of the police were to call at every house to receive a contribution of those articles. After the departure of Ferdinand from Madrid, the anxiety and agitation of the people hourly increased;—they knew that he had expected to meet Bonaparte at Burgos;—and the tidings that he had crossed the frontier, and proceeded to Bayonne, 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 each less satisfactory than the last; hints were given out that all was not going on well; and the intentions of the emperor became more and more developed, till it could no longer be doubted that Ferdinand was to be deprived of his crown.

The courier, 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 had been fixed upon for the departure 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 infante don Antonio, the president of the provisional government, had been desired or rather ordered by Murat, to join his brother and nephew at Bayonne; that the French general intimating at the same time, that he expected to be appointed regent during his absence; but the infante refused to obey. In consequence of this act of firmness, Murat recalled some troops to Madrid, which had been ordered to a different station, and entered the city with them that morning, intending, as was supposed, to seize the person of the infante, and make himself regent. A rumor arose, that one of the carriages, when it drove up to the gate, was intended for don Antonio; and the populace, determined that they would not suffer the last of the royal family to be taken from them, especially as he had been entrusted with 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 it again to be yoked, and brought out. Murat sent one of his aids to enquire into this disturbance; the people were disposed to treat him roughly, but some Spanish officers interfered, and rescued him from their hands. The carriages with the queen of 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 aide-de-camp returned 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 and others foreseeing the inevitable issue of so unequal a contest. The people behaved with great spirit; there is, indeed scarcely upon record an instance of an attempt so brave, and at the same time so hopeless, when all the circumstances are considered. As fast as the alarm spread every man 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 Atocha, the Puerto del Sol, and the Great Square; the infantry fired volleys into every cross street as they passed; and every window and balcony was aimed at where any person was to be seen. The people were followed into their houses by the French and bayoneted wherever they were found—not those alone, as was said in the *Moniteur*, who had arms in their hands, but in whatever place of concealment they were discovered. The loss of the French in this day's insurrection was carefully concealed; they represented it as trifling; but it appears from the most impartial testimony which has been obtained, that the greater part of their troops in the city were killed before their overpowering force from the camps could come up. On the following day one of Bonaparte's military tribunals was formed under general Grouchy; tribunals

not less disgraceful to the French nation than those by which their own countrymen were sacrificed under Robespierre. By their own accounts many thousands of the Spaniards had fallen; nor can it be doubted, but 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 grouped together and deliberately shot in the Prado and in other parts of the city.\* In this manner was that second of May 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 noon day, 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. Ferocious as Murat was he found it necessary to attempt to soothe the people, by suppressing the military commission—giving them judges appointed by their own authorities—relieving the multitudes one half of the requisition upon their cattle, &c.

From the time that Ferdinand left Madrid, Cevallos had communicated to the junta daily what appeared necessary for their information and direction. After his arrival at Bayonne these couriers were intercepted. Nevertheless Cevallos continued to make his situation known to them, and to convey discretionary powers, authorizing the boldest measures. In appointing Murat their president and placing him with all the influence of their authority, the junta acted, not so much from compulsion, as from treachery. Their duty was obvious:—If they could not retreat themselves to a place of security, they ought to have delegated their authority to persons who were in a situation where they could act for the good of the country: but those among them whose intentions were good, wanted courage and decision, and the majority were slaves to France. They were in possession of an explicit order from Ferdinand, enjoining them to execute whatever was expedient for the service of the king, and authorizing them to employ the same powers as he himself should possess were he upon the spot. Yet such was the timidity of the better members, and the faithlessness of others, that instead of acting upon it, they sent a confidential person to confer with Ferdinand, and learn from him, 1. Whether he thought fit to authorize them to substitute one or more persons, either of their own

\* 31. Walsh states that 300 innocent victims were thus butchered, upon the authority of "an eyewitness, one of the first deputies from Spain to the government of England. Don Andre de la Vega, to whom I allude, marked the most implicit faith, and conciliated, 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 deserved the eulogium which Cicero passes upon Quintus Scavo:—that he was the most eloquent of the learned, and the most learned of the eloquent." "*Juris peritum eloquentissimus—eloquentium juris peritissimus.*"—Letter, &c. p. 15.

body or otherwise, to hold a council in a secure situation where it could freely act. 2. Whether it was his wish that hostilities should be commenced 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, 4. Whether he thought it right to convoke a 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 to 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 dispatched 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; and 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 invested them with full powers to repair to any place that might be most convenient, and exercise, in his name, as the representatives of his person, all the functions of sovereignty: that they should commence hostilities the moment they knew that he was proceeding into the interior of France, which he should not do, unless compelled by violence; and they should prevent in the best manner they could the introduction of more troops into the peninsula.—In another decree which accompanied this, he directed that the cortes should be assembled in such place as should appear most convenient; that they should occupy themselves at first exclusively in attending to the levies and subsidies necessary for the defence of the kingdom; and that the sittings should be permanent. This decree reached Madrid in safety, and was delivered into the hands of one of the council; but he made no use of it, and did not even communicate it to that body; and before they arrived indeed the insurrection had taken place; Murat was president of the government; and these base ministers had sanctioned with their authority the murder of their countrymen by the military tribunal, and the subsequent measures disarming the people, and enslaving the country.

The inquisition also,—that accursed tribunal, which has been equally the disgrace and the bane of every country in which it has been established—lent its last aid towards the degradation and destruction of Spain.

May 6.—Four days after the insurrection, a circular letter, was addressed by the inquisitor general, in the name of the supreme council, to all its subordinate tribunals. That insurrection, the anniversary of which, however hopelessly it began, and disastrously it terminated, will be celebrated hereafter by Spain, as one of the most solemn days in her calendar,—a day of proud and pious commemoration,—was here styled a disgraceful tumult, occasioned by the evil intentions or ignorance of thoughtless men, who under the mask of patriotism and loyalty, were preparing the way for revolutionary disorders. These infamous hypocrites, who feared nothing but the loss of their temporariness, audaciously invoked the aid of spiritual doctrines to enforce the duty of hospitality towards a military horde and tranquillity among the

people, when their domestic hearths were thus rudely invaded. In addition to this pious exhortation to "peace and good will among men, and subjection, honor and obedience, to all that are in authority" from the holy college, a proclamation was issued, with the names of Ferdinand, his brother don Carlos and the infants don Antonio affixed, condemning the spirit of resistance which had shown itself, absolving the people from all duties towards them, and recommending obedience to France. The people were here informed by Ferdinand that his sense of filial duty determined him to give back the throne to his father the instant he heard of the protest against his occupation of it; that the king his father in his own name and in that of all his race, abdicated it in favor of the emperor of the French, in order that the emperor, consulting the good of the nation, should determine the person and race which should hereafter occupy it; that the emperor had engaged to maintain complete the independence and integrity of the Spanish monarchy and its transmarine colonies, without retaining the smallest of its dominions for himself; that he engaged to maintain the unity of the Catholic religion—but it is idle labor and waste of paper to repeat what probably never was promised,—or, if promised, was never designed 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, whenever the wants 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 interval which yet separates us from this happy moment cannot now be long. Your imperial majesty, who foresees every thing, 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 stilling the boldest storms by the moderation and wisdom of his measures. What have we not, therefore, to hope from his deeds, now that all Spaniards unite to devote to him that admiration to which he has so many claims, 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 ally, 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; but Spain can urge a plea which none of the other countries connected 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 extent of its possessions. 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, whose wis-



dom commanded their giving all the support to these principles which stood in their power, unites with the wish of the supreme junta. May God grant prosperity to your imperial and royal majesty."

May 15.—The following address to Murat was framed in the name of "the City of Madrid to his Imperial and Royal Highness," &c.

"Monseigneur:—The city of Madrid has been informed, that its illustrious sovereigns have resigned the crown of Spain into the hands of the great emperor, and that the supreme junta of the government, as well as the council of Castile, have notified to his imperial and royal majesty their wishes for the well-being of this monarchy; since they think it is certain, that his imperial and royal majesty intends to place the said crown upon the head of his illustrious brother, Joseph Napoleon, king of Naples. This city, monseigneur, distinguished for its love of, and obedience to its sovereign, and desirous of the happiness of the people whom it contains, cannot omit joining its homage to that of the supreme junta of the government, and of the council, and to request your highness will have the goodness to notify the same to his imperial and royal majesty, if your highness thinks proper. The city avails itself of this opportunity to assure your highness of its respect and submission."

Graves could hardly yet have been dug for those who had been massacred, and the places of execution were still 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 well nigh in every house, the matchless effrontery of French impudence palmed this forgery of the people's address.

May 22.—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 infantas, 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 graciously 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.—Bonaparte now convened an assembly of the notables, as he styled it, to be held on the 15th 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 hypocritical proclamations:—"Spaniards!" it said, "after a long lingering disease, your nation sunk into decay. I have seen your sufferings; I will relieve them. Your greatness makes a part of mine. Your princes have ceded 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 renovated, that you may enjoy the blessings of a renovation which shall not be purchased by civil war or desolation."

"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."

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 ingloriously 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; burthen 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 rest: forsaken, too, as then appeared, by those nobles and statesmen on whose talents and patriotism they had formerly fixed their hopes,—for the friends of Ferdinand, who had accompanied him to Bayonne, had transferred their services to the intruder,—betrayed by their government, their strong places and frontier passes in possession of the enemy, the flower of their own troops in the north of Europe, and 60,000 French, accustomed to victory, and already flushed with Spanish slaughter, in their capital, and in the heart of their country,—under these complicated disasters, they rose in universal insurrection against the mightiest military power that ever yet existed; a force not less tremendous for its magnitude than its admirable organization, directed always with consummate skill, and wielded by consummate wickedness. A spirit of patriotism burst out which astonished Europe. They who were best acquainted with the Spanish people were least surprised, though most delighted; those persons who were familiar with their past history and their present state,—who had heard the peasant talk of their old heroic ancestry, of the Cid, and of Hernan Cortez,—had witnessed the passionate transfiguration which a Spaniard underwent when recurring from those times to his own, his brave impatience, his generous sense of humiliation, and the feeling with which his soul seemed to shake off the yoke of these inglorious days, and take sanctuary among the tombs of his ancestors,—they knew that the spirit of Spain was still alive, and had looked on to this resurrection of the dry bones.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

To the editor of the Weekly Register.

MR. NILES.—As HEMP 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.

A SUBSCRIBER.

## PROCESS FOR ROTTING HEMP.

The following article, which I lately 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 new means of usefulness.

JOHN GEORGE BAXTER.

*Blockley Flax and Hemp Spinning Mill, ?  
Philadelphia County, April 21, 1808. S*

In September, 1803, the French government hearing of some improvements in the steeping of Hemp, made by a M. Bralle, of Amiens, sent for him to Paris, and directed a set of experiments to be made on the new method of M. Bralle, under the direction of M. Molard, administrator of the conservatory of arts and manufactures. The experiments were made in January, February and March, 1804; 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 dews 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 creeks, 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 liable to loss, and in ponds or ditches the mud and dirt hurts the color and quality of the tow [hemp]. To say nothing of the infectious nature of the air generated from this putrifying substance in the heat of summer.

M. Bralle's method is as follows:—

Provide a copper or brass vessel (iron will probably stain the tow) [hemp] allowing rather better than one gallon and a half (wine measure) in contents, per lb. of hemp, thus, to work on fifty pounds of hemp, the vessel should hold about eighty gallons. It should be in shape cylindrical, for the hemp to lay length-ways, 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 (*Savon Vert*, green soap,) 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 hands. Put this soap to as much water as with the hemp to be put in afterwards, will nearly fill the

vessel. Bring the water and the soap to a boiling heat, or near it: when it is little under a boiling heat (200° Fahrenheit's thermometer) put in the hemp, cover the vessel close, draw out the fire and let the hemp stay two hours. Take it out at the end of that time; cover it over with straw that it may cool gradually. Spread it on the floor, next day; run a heavy roller over it several times, which answers the purpose of beating. It peels easily, whether wet or dry. When peeled, spread the tow [hemp] on the grass for five or six days to bleach. If the hemp is intended to be stripped, not wet but dry, spread the hemp stalk itself on the grass for that length of time to bleach it.

It will not answer to put the hemp in the cold soap and water—This process may perhaps be improved. Thus I suppose an establishment of one boiler holding eighty gallons, and three cylindrical wooden tubs or barrels near it. Fill the barrels with fifty pounds weight of hemp each. Fill the boiler with water, and one pound and a quarter of soft soap; when it boils let it run off by a cock into one of the barrels of hemp placed below. Cover it up, and while this is steeping, fill the boiler for the second barrel. In less than an hour you can make the second eighty gallons boil; turn it into the second barrel of hemp. Then boil a third portion of soap and water, and by the time it boils you will be ready to empty the barrel of hemp first filled, and thus in a summer's day one person can manage with ease 750 weight of hemp, if another be employed in taking it out and spreading it. Consider; war may ensue; and whether for our own consumption or for sale to others, is there an article of culture so profitable as hemp?

The advantages of this process are:

1st. It saves time.

2dly. The hemp is stronger, whiter, softer and cleaner.

3dly. It can be carried on at all times of the year.

4thly. The produce is greater: by the old process 800 pounds of hemp stalks produced when steeped, pulled and beaten, 150 pounds of pure tow [hemp] by M. Bralle's process the yield is 200 pounds.

5thly. The new method is beyond all comparison more healthy than the old one, to which in this country there would be serious objections in point of health. We suffer enough as it is from the unhappy atmosphere of putrifying vegetables on a moist soil, exposed to the heats of an autumnal sun.

6thly. Whereas the old method of treating hemp requires the vicinity of creeks, ditches, rivers or ponds, in this method any well can furnish water enough, and the manipulation can be carried off any where. In France they make their steepings in copper.

Yours, &amp;c.

T. C.

Northumberland.

## Patent Machine.

Account of a patent, granted in France (Brevet d'Invention) for an improvement in weaving to the Sieur Despiau, Manufacturer at Condon, January 5, 1805.

The invention renders it unnecessary for the workmen 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

\* 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.

liberty, and he can pull back the frame either alternately with one or the other or with both hands at once, when he wishes to make the texture closer. The experiments made on this loom at the conservatory prove that a weaver may work a longer time at it, and with much less fatigue, than at the loom with the ordinary shuttle: that he may weave in 12 hours, 14 metres, 24 centimetres, or 12 Paris ells of any kind of yard wide cotton stuff. It is certain that a good workman cannot make by the hand in the same time, more than four ells of the same kind of stuff, and six ells at most by the ordinary flying shuttle.

The same experiments likewise demonstrated that his improved loom may be employed with advantage in the manufacture of all kinds of stuffs, particularly woollens, blankets, linens, &c. that the additions and alterations required by ordinary looms will be attended with very little expense; that the construction of the mechanism by which the shuttle is thrown is simple and requires no expense to keep it in repair; and lastly, that it may be adopted to all the looms of the ordinary construction. The loom for weaving woollen cloth, for a single man, according to the invention of M. Despiau, has been simplified by M. Renon. From this it results that in eleven hours, one man can weave 4 ells and a quarter of cloth of 3 600 threads, while, in the same space two men with the common loom could only finish 3 ells 3 eighths.

As the patentees is unable to supply all the demands that have already been made for his invention he has resolved to have models of it executed. All the parts composing these models, together with the box in which they are packed, weigh only twenty eight kilogrammes, and are sold at the moderate price of thirty-six francs.—With one of these models any manufacturer may himself adopt the new invention to his loom.

Messrs. Barbazon and Co. cloth manufacturers, at the Gobelins at Paris, are fitting up all their looms in this principle. Two springs, 40 francs; two latches, 5 francs; two swings of wood, 6 francs; stretchers for the frame, and a case for the shuttle, 15 francs. Total 66 francs. For looms for weaving woollen stuffs, silk, or cotton, up to an ell in width, the total expense is only 48 francs.

#### COPENHAGEN, July 23, 1811.

Particulars of goods that passed the Sound for Baltic markets in American ships, from January 1, to July 15, 1811.

1,393,894 lbs. rice	1,005 bags cocoa
4,350,349 cotton	351 casks oil
6,381,645 sugar	52 pipes wine
2,105,361 coffee	1,095 boxes fruit
319,711 tobacco	45,144 feet mahogany
90,896 indigo	450 packs cassia
128,312 ginger	41 bales and hogs-
77,241 spices differe-	heads bark
rent kinds	1,210 bullock's horns
143,010 pepper	12,515 bushels salt
180,342 raw ditto	1,788 tons logwood,
96,547 gum arabic	rustic, &c.
7,801 cotton twist	18 holes nankeens
5,321 anniseed	23,076 hides
4,234 sarsaparilla	27,965 gallons rum
13,086 cheese	208 barrels beef and
9,203 oil	park.
13,144 ivory	

## French Budget for 1811.

### PUBLIC DEBT.

Perpetual debt	- - - - -	Francs 62,300,000
Ditto of Holland	- - - - -	62,000,000
Floating debt	- - - - -	15,300,000
Ditto of Holland	- - - - -	1,200,000

105,800,000

### PENSIONS.

Pensions civil and military	- - - - -	20,000,000
Ditto of Holland	- - - - -	3,300,000
Ecclesiastical pensions	- - - - -	28,900,000
Civil list and French Princes	- - - - -	28,300,000

80,500,000

### SERVICES.

Judicial salaries	- - - - -	27,466,000
Exterior relations	- - - - -	8,800,000
Interior	- - - - -	60,000,000
Finances	- - - - -	24,000,000
Imperial treasury	- - - - -	8,000,000
War	- - - - -	280,000,000
Commissariat	- - - - -	180,000,000
Marine	- - - - -	140,000,000
Public worship	- - - - -	16,500,000
General police	- - - - -	2,000,000
Expences of negotiation	- - - - -	8,500,000
Fund of reserve	- - - - -	23,034,000

Grand Total - - - - - 954,000,000

Equal to - - - - - \$ 178,855,000

## The Chronicle, &c.

A letter from a gentleman at Gottenburg gives us a very flattering account of the proceedings of our *Charge des Affaires* in Denmark. We are told that to Mr. Erving's exertions are to be attributed 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 \$250,000. 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 preparation 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 royalty.—The Buenos Ayreans 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. Bonaparte was building and had in ordinary, 46 sail of the line and 20 frigates—total 110 ships of the line and 64 frigates. Some of his ships are stated to be among the first in the world—but, like Sterne's stalling—"they can't get out."

The British have on lake Ontario, the ship *Royal George*, of 22 guns, long 12's; Earl of Moira, 12 guns; Duke of Kent, 6 guns; Duke of Gloucester, 6 guns, and Teranto, 6 guns; all manned. The United States have there only one brig mounting 12 twenty-four pound carronades.

The frequent marchings of troops, and the formation of several new military posts, induces a belief that the governor 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 from 1807, to January 1, 1811.*

In 1807—Infantry	47,500
Cavalry	7,120
In 1808—Infantry	209,500
Cavalry	36,200
In 1809—Infantry	44,950
Cavalry	4,302
In 1810—Infantry	121,500
Cavalry	25,731
Total in four years:—	
Infantry	426,200
Cavalry	73,353
Employed in the civil line	7,650
Guides, &c.	7,530

Grand total 514,796!

Pieces of artillery 820

From the 1st of January, 1811, to the 23th 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, 42,223 Spaniards, Portuguese, &c. prisoners.

From 1807 to 1811 not more than 53,000 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 105,000 men, deducting 8000 sick.

They lost in the siege of Rodrigo 6 or 7000 men.

Massena entered Portugal with 70,000 men, to which is to be added the 9th corps, which raised his force to 88,000 men.

The present French force in Spain and Portugal, is estimated at nearly 121,000 men—which being added to the number said to have returned to France, leaves a grand total loss 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 planting with BEETS, pursuant to a decree for that purpose. By calculation, it appears, that 300 acres will produce 133,200 kilogrammes (266,400 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 exertions of the government of the latter; who, nevertheless, have lately adopted a method (*making paper a legal tender*) that will banish 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:

Counties.	Rep.	Fed.
Bennington	9	5
Rutland	20	5
Windham	8	13
Windsor	18	2
Addison	15	5
Orange	15	2
Chittenden	7	8
Caledonia	10	5
Grand Isle	1	4
Orleans	6	9
Essex	6	3
Franklin	4	12
Jefferson	10	3

129 77

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 *Belliqueux* of 64 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 98—3 per C. R. 63 1/2 7-8 3-4 5-8—4 per C. 80 5-8—5 per C. 94 3-4 5-8 7-8—Omnium 1 1/3 5/8 dis.

(August 21.

Lied lately in England, *Richard Penn*, in the 76th year of his age. He was second in lenial 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 been complied with.

At the request of several gentlemen we have inserted Mr. *Blodget's* general table of the United States—we rather considered 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 7,238,400 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 from the beginning—notices of irregularities or omissions are requested to be transmitted to the office.