A Manifesto

By the confederation of Venezuela, in South America, of the reasons which influenced them in the formation of that Absolute Independence of Spain, and every other Foreign Power. Drawn up and ordered to be published by the General Congress of the United Provinces.

(Concluded from Page 110.)

The simple circumstance of men passing from one country to people another, can give no right of property to those who have never intermixed nor exposed themselves to the fatigues and dangers of emigration; if this were the case, then would Spain herself belong to the Phcenicians, or the Carthaginians and their descendants; and all the nations of Europe would change proprietors according to the necessities and caprice of man. The natural character assumed by Spain with regard to America, is a still greater abuse of moral right: it is well known that, in the order of nature, it becomes the duty of the father to emancipate his son when, at the expiration of his minority, he is enabled by the use of his faculties and reason to procure a subsistence for himself; and that it becomes the right of the son to exercise those faculties whenever the cruelty or improper management of the father or guardian shall compell or expose his destiny to the inevitable principles as compared with the three centuries of our filiation with Spain; and it can prove itself to have been our mother, if it will remain to be proved that we are yet minors.

When Spain awakened the doubts of the right of the Bourbons or any other dynasty to dominion in America, it appeared the Americans were relieved from the allegation of reasons against so unfounded a principle; but the representative body who declared their independence of all foreign sovereignty, imposed upon Venezuela a conditional oath of allegiance to Ferdinand VIII; being anxious to leave nothing to conscientious scruples, ignorant prejudices, or the malice of resentful ambition which could discredit or enfeebled resolution adopted with all the deliberation proper to its great importance.

It is evident that the conditional oath, of which we speak, is only an auxiliary support to the validity and legitimacy of the contract, ratified by it, and if there is nothing in the contract itself to render it void, we may trust that the Deity whom we invoked by that oath, will not refuse his aid in the accomplishment of our promises; since the obligation to accomplish them is founded upon a maxim of that law instituted by the Divine Author himself; it would be an insult to his wisdom to suppose that the Almighty would sanction our vows, were they repugnant to those natural laws which he enacted for the happiness of mankind; or that he could feel any interest in multiplying our duties, to the prejudice of natural liberty. But when a new obligation is added to the oath, the contract which it solemnizes, the nullity of the one, must be inseparable from the want of force in the other; and if the violation of a sworn contract is considered criminal and obnoxious to punishment, it must be no less so to break good faith, the only bond of society. The natural law which obliges us to fulfill our promises, and the Divine law which forbids us to call upon the name of God in vain, do not change the nature of obligations contracted under the influence of both laws which are so inseparable and simultaneous, that the infraction of one, must necessarily suppose an infraction of the other; for ourselves we call upon the Deity, to whose eternal justice and supreme will we submit the contract we have made, to bear witness to our promises, containing our full belief in his power to avenge their violation. With these principles it becomes necessary to analyze the conditional oath by which the sovereign right of Venezuela promised to maintain the legitimate right of Ferdinand VII, without attributing to the contract anything more than hostility to the liberty of the people, it invalidates itself, and the oath becomes void.

We have at length seen, that, at the impulse of the conduct pursued by the government of Spain, the Venezuelans arrived at the knowledge of the annihilation of the tolerated rights of Ferdinand by the transaction of the Escurial and Aranjuez, and those of all his house by the cession and abdication at Bayonne; from the demonstration of this fact it necessarily follows that the oath, which, besides being conditional, could not in force longer than the contract to which it was annexed as an additional link, must be null and void. To preserve the rights of Ferdinand was all that Caracas promised on the 19th April, while they were ignorant whether he had lost them; and though they might be preserved with respect to Spain, it nevertheless remained to be shown whether by them he could ase America to another dynasty, without their consent. The knowledge which, in spite of the oppression and suspicion of the intrusive governments of Spain, Venezuela acquired of the conduct of the Bourbons, and the fatal effects which this conduct tended to produce in America, have formed a body of irremovable proofs, from which it must appear that, Ferdinand having no right, the preservation of it which Venezuela promised, as well as the oath which accompanied the promise, must fall to the ground.

Neither the Escurial, nor Aranjuez, nor Bayonne were the first theatres of the transactions.

3 Judeo certa jurismentum inanilium. Div. vol. 22, question 53, art. 2. Si vero tu quem possibilis

4 And thou shalt swear, in truth, in judgment, and in righteousness. Jer. 49, chap. 8, vs. 2.
which stripped the Bourbons of their rights over America, and for a time the laws of the Spanish dominion in this country were infringed at Basle and in the court of Spain. In violation of one of these treaties, Charles IV. ceded the island of St. Domingo to France, and transferred the allegiance of Louis-Philippe to the Bourbon cause. These successive infrac-tions were an authority for the Americans, and for the whole posterity of the Colombian people, to take back the oath of obedience which they had only lent to the crown of Castile, as they still reserved the right of pronouncing against the imminent danger which menaced the integrity of the monarchy in both worlds, by the introduction of French troops into Spain previous to the journey to Bay onne; summoned, no doubt, by some of the Bourbons, in favor of some intruder, foreigner or traitor; but these events being out of the course we have prescribed to ourselves, we shall return to the justification of our conduct since the year 1805.

The expeditions of the Escorial, 1807, are known to all; but there may be some perhaps ignorant of their effects. It is not our intention to enquire into the discord which was introduced into the house and family of Charles IV.; it has been attributed to intrigue, to malice, to France, and to greedy governments, their accusers and defectors; as little is it our purpose to speak of the match made up between Ferdinand and the daughter of Boussardat; the peace of Tilsit; the conferences at Erfurt; the secret treaty of St. Cloud; or the emission of the paper of Braganza to Brazil. Our present object is the journey of the Escorial, by which Ferdinand VII. was declared traitor to his father, Charles III., and transplanted,>in a. The public papers and memoirs, published at the same time in both worlds, his perjury and the pardon which his father granted to his prayers; but this pardon, as an attribute of sovereignty and of paternal authority, relieved the son from corporal punishment only; the king's pardon had not the power to dispense the infamy, and the disability which the constitutional laws of Spain impose upon the traitor, not only from obtaining the regal dignity, but from the meanest civil employment. Ferdinand could never be king of Spain, nor of the Indies.

The loss of the crown was reduced to this condition, till the month of March, 1808, when the court met at Aranjuez, and the frustrated project of the Escorial, was committed by the partisans of Ferdinand to Insurrection and mutiny. The public exasperation against the minister Godoy, served as a pretext to Ferdinand's faction, indirectly to convert to the advantage of the nation what was, no doubt, designed with very different views. The having employed force against his father; the not having availed himself of his pardon; the having excited the people to mutiny, and collected them in front of the palace for the purpose of surprising it, arresting the minister and forcing the king to abdicate the crown, far from giving him a right to it, has only served to augment his crime, aggravate his treason, and confirm his disability to mount a throne vacated by violence, perjury and faction. Charles IV. exalted, insulted, and threatened with force, had no other part to take suitable to his revenge and honor, than to fly to France to implore the protection of Bonaparte, in favor of his offended royalty. Under the nullity of this renunciation at Aranjuez, all the Bourbons collected at Bayonne, contrary to the wishes of the people, to whose safety they preferred their own private resentment; the emperor of the French to maintain the honor of the Spanish crown; and when he had got under his arms and his influence all the family of Ferdinand with various Spanish nobles, he caused the son to restore the crown to his father, and the latter to renounce it in favor of himself, that it might be given in safe keeping to his brother Joseph.

Venezuela was ignorant of all this when the emissaries of the new king arrived at Caracas. The innocence of Ferdinand in comparison with the insolence and despotism of the favorite Godoy, was the motive of their conduct and the rule by which the fluctuating authorities of the 19th of July, 1808, were governed; and between the alternative of delivering themselves up to a foreign power, or of being faithful to a king who appeared unfortunate and persecuted, ignorance of the true interest of the country triumphed, and Ferdinand was acknowledged, under a persuasion that by this means the unity of the nation might be maintained, that it might be secured from the oppression which threatened it, and that a king of whose virtues, wisdom and rights we were erroneously impressed, might be redeemed. Ferdinand, unable to come at the cross roads of governing America, and under the chains and influence of a hostile power, became from that moment a lawful but unfortunate prince, it was thought a duty to acknowledge him, his heirs and successors, as the avowed allies of Spain, and therefore the subjects of the Spanish crown. The citizens of Caracas, with those of the other cities, solemnly returned, and profiting by the fidelity of the Spaniards in both worlds, the intrusive government that had usurped the sovereignty, began to tyrannize over all over the people in the name of a chimera king; while the mercenary Court of Madrid had to look, as Cisás ought to exercise dominion over America.

Such were the antecedents and the consequences of an oath which, given under the pure dictates of a generous sensibility, was now cast in our teeth, to perpetuate the evils which a dear-bought experience of three years, had shown us were inseparable from this fatal and ruinous compromise. Instead, as we were, by the long series of insults, vexa-tions and ingratitude we had suffered from the 15th July, 1806, to the 5th July, 1811, it was time to abandon a falsehood, which continued to heap upon us all the evils of doubt, suspicion, and discord.

The rights of Ferdinand and their lawful representation on the part of the intrusive government of Spain: fidelity and the obligation to compassion and gratitude on ours, were the two favorite sorts alternately employed to keep up our illusion, to devour our substance, prolong our degeneration, multiply our evils, and prepare us passively and ignominiously to receive the fate which was destined for us. Ferdinand VII. was the monarch of tyranny in Spain and America.

The distrustful vigilance, which the inconsistencies, arts and falsehoods of those governments that so rapidly succeeded each other in Spain after the Juntas of Saville, produced among us, at length rent the veil which concealed from our eyes the scenes hid for us. In this extremity the cotes were tumultuary and hastily assembled to stop the torrent of liberty and justice which was breaking through all the barriers of oppression and injustice in the New World; but it was still thought that the habit of obedience and dependence in us, would be an obstacle to the want of opposition we had acquired at so dear a rate. It is inconceivable by what fatal error Spain supposed that the part of the nation beyond the ocean, born between the Peoples, had acquired a constitution of slavery in-

5 The treaty of Basle, the 15th July, 1795.
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able of yielding to the efforts of liberty. But for this deep rooted prejudice Spain, perhaps, would not have lost the rank of nation; and America in her endeavours to attain that rank would not have travelled the thorny paths of a civil war, more ominous to its promoters than to ourselves.

The views of both Ferdinand, and the liberal party in regard to America, and the illegal and insulting expediency which they adopted with respect to our representation, have been sufficiently explained in our public papers. The reasons which we gave to their pernicious ambition must have come to their knowledge.

But notwithstanding new schemes and tricks were formed to pave the way for the bloody hosts of Caro, Maragacho, and Porto Rico; the cortes, convinced that the conduct of Ferdinand, his connection with the Bourbon family, and the influence of the latter over all the Bourbons who were now under his protection, had begun to weaken the favorable impressions of the Americans, hastened to open counter fires to prevent the flame from reaching themselves, and to connect it to the pernicious principle necessary to their vast and complicated designs. To this end the manifesto, written with an eloquence worthy a better object, was addressed by the cortes to America on the 4th of January last. In this document the cortes declare that Camacho and Bourbon have been threatened and blocked; it is since the decree of the cortes that a new and bloody conspiracy against Venezuela was planned and organized, by the viles emissaries perfidiously introduced into the peaceful bosom of his country, to devour it, whose ringleaders we were reluctantly compelled to sacrifice to justice and tranquility, on the seashore: for it is since the decree that the political unity of our constitution has been interrupted by the suggestions of the latter, as the executor of the cortes; that it has been attempted, in vain, to seduce other climes of the interior; that a false intimation was made to Carora by the seditions inhabitants of the west, to the end that Venezuela should be attacked at every point, than the reach of the wretches whom the same governor that dispatched the decree in favor of Porto Rico and of all America, held ready against us, might in one day be drowned in blood and destruction. The name of Ferdinand VII. is in the protest under which the new world is to be destroyed; if the example of Venezuela should not have every where caused the banners of liberty to be unfurled.

The severe duty of vindicating ourselves would be much farther, did we not fear to fall into the errors of the governments of Spain, substituting resentment to justice: if rancor and malignity had been the agents of this our sincere, undisguised and solemn manifestation, we should have communed our invalidation of the rights of Ferdinand by alleging the illegitimacy of his birth, which was declared in Boyenne by his mother, and published in all the French and Spanish journals; we might have exalted ourselves of the personal defects of Ferdinand, his unfitness to reign, his weak and degrading conduct in the contests at Bayonne, his insigificance in education, and the small foundation he afforded for the gigantic hopes of the governments of Spain, which had no other origin than the illusion of America, no other support but the political interest of England, widely different from the rights of the Bourbons. The public opinion of Spain, and the experience of the revolution of the kingdom, will furnish us sufficient proofs of the conduct of the mother, as well as of the qualities of the son, without recurring to the manifestos of the minister Azanza, and the secret memoirs of Maria Loretia: but decency is the rule of our conduct; to that we are ready to sacrifice our liberty.

7 The gazette of Caracas 4th January, et. sequere.
8 This notorious and execrable Montenegro.
9 The Venetian Mercury for February 1811.
reasons; what we have alleged are sufficient to show the justice, the necessity and utility of our resolution. Let us support it with the examples with which we shall seal the judgment of our independence.

The partizans of the slavery of the New World maintain, that God's bonds by which it is upheld are those visible records of the rights and usurpations of man, which America could not be subject to the changes of other nations. Even had the rights of the Bourbons been incontestable, and the oath which we have reduced to nothing, been indestructible, the injustice, force, and fraud by which it was drawn from us, would have sufficed to render it null and void, the moment it was found to be adverse to our liberty, subversive of our rights, prejudicial to our interest, and fatal to our tranquillity.

Such is the nature of the oath given to conquerers or to their heirs, while they hold the people they plunder under oppression which conquest puts into their power. In no other manner could Spain have recovered her liberty after surrendering the Carthaginians, Romans, &c. &c. and above all to the French, at the same time that she refused to acknowledge the rights of America to independence and liberty. To declare that the enemy's enemies are to remind our nation of what they must know, and upon what they themselves have founded the sacred right of their own liberty and independence, which, surely deserves not to be extinguished with the slavery of the greater part of the nation, situated on the other side of the ocean; but, to our misfortune, they are not the only ones whom we are compelled to convince, by palpable examples, of the justice and common resemblance of our independence to that of every nation who has once lost and again recovered it: the slavery of the Americans being kept up and maintained by the most criminal abuse of religion, which were given for the liberty, the happiness and the salvation of the people; it becomes necessary to remove the pious apathy engendered in the solitude of their dungeons, that the people may know that governments neither hold, have held, or can hold, any other duration than their utility and the happiness of man; that kings are not of a privileged nature, nor of a superior order to other men; that their authority emanates from the people, under the direction and support of the Providence of God, which gave our nation the guidance of a free will, and such an Omnipotence does not interfere in favor of this or that form of government; that religion does not, nor can it, under any circumstances, or at any time, neutralize the efforts of a nation to be independent in a political sense, and in a moral and religious sense, as dependent only on God.

The chosen people of God, who were directed by miracles and prodigies, which will, perhaps, never be repeated, offer a proof of the right of insurrection in the people, which can have nothing for the lovers of public order and orthodoxy but to desire. The Hebrews, subject to Pharaoh, and kept under his obedience by force, required to Moses, and under his direction, triumphed over their enemies, and recovered their independence, without subjegating their conduct to any idolatry or anathema from God or his chief priest and legislator Moses; subdued afterwards by the power of Nebuchadnezar, under the direction of Holophernes, the same God brought them to Judea, that the independence of their people might be redeemed. Under Antiocbus Epihanes, Mathis and his sons raised the standard of independence; and God blessed and aided their effort, to the obtaining the perfect liberty of his people against the oppression of this imperious king and his successors. Not only against foreign kings did the Israelites exercise the right of insurrection, breaking the obedience to which force compelled them, but their posterity was left in God's hands by which he had given them from within their own country and family, we find them claim this imprescriptible right, whenever their liberty, or the sacredness of those laws the people of these and those subjects which he chose to rule over them, required it:

David obtained the acknowledgment of the Hebrews to his dynasty, and his son Solomon ratified it in favor of his posterity; but scarce was this kingship dead, who had oppressed his vaials with tributes and contributions to support the pomp of his court, and feed the sumptuous luxury of his pleasures, when his son Rehoboam was acknowledged only by the tribes of Judah and Benjamin; the other ten, exercising their rights, recovered their political independence; and gave their sovereignty into the hands of Jeroboam, son of Nebat. The momentary harshness of Solomon's reign was enough to set aside the obedience of the Hebrews to his dynasty, and induce them to place another on the throne without regarding what God had told them, that their fate depended not upon the kings of Judea, nor upon the ministers, priests, and chiefs of Solomon's house, but upon the execution of his just laws. And as they are in a worse condition, though declared free by the government of Spain, not to be suffered to do that, which the God of Israel whom they adore, permitted his people to do; they must have the guidance of his indignation or wrath? This Divine will is the guide of our conduct, and to his eternal judgment we submit our resolution.

If the independence of the Hebrew people was not a sin against the written laws, neither can that of the christian people be against the law of grace. The apostolical see has excommunicated no nation for rising against the tyranny of kings or governments which violated the social compact. The Swiss, the Hollanders, the French and the North Americans proclaimed their independence, overturned their constitutions, and varied the forms of their governments, without having incurred other censures than those which the church may have felt against their encroachments upon the sacraments and discipline of religion. The Swiss were bound by oath to Germany, as were the Hollanders to Spain, the French to Louis XVI. and the Americans to King III. They are other powers that favored their independence were excommunicated by the pope. The grandfather of Ferdinand VII. one of the most pious and catholic kings who ever sat on the throne of Spain, with his nephew Louis XVI. assisted in the independence of North America; without fearing ecclesiastical censures, or the anger of heaven; and now, that the order of events offer it with more justice to South America, those who call themselves the representatives of his grand-son, seek to abuse the religion which Charles III. so much respected, to continue the most atrocious and unexampled usurpations—just and Omnipotent God! How long shall fanaticism dispute the empire of the holy religion which thou hast given us for thy glory and our happiness?

The succession of events in Europe were, without doubt, intended in the high designs of Providence, to terminate the slavery of some of the most distant lands leagues across the ocean, we have for three years which have elapsed since we ought to have been free and independent, only suffered a painful pangs of conspiracies, insurrections, hostilities and predictions of the various people with whom we agreed to participate the benefits of our regenera-
French Empire.

EXTRACTS FROM THE FRENCH EXPOSE.

Some lyceums were badly constituted:—the principles of religion, the foundation of every institution as of all morals, were renounced or were freely practised. The grand master and the council of the university have remedied the greatest part of these abuses. There remain however many things to be done to realize the hopes and the views of the emperor in this great creation.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—The university has made progress. Some lyceums were badly constituted:—the principles of religion, the foundation of every institution as of all morals, were renounced or were freely practised. The grand master and the council of the university have remedied the greatest part of these abuses. There remain however many things to be done to realize the hopes and the views of the emperor in this great creation.

Family education is that which deserves most encouragement; but since parents are so often obliged to confide their children to colleges or institutions, the intention of the emperor is, that the organization of the university should extend to all the colleges and the diffusion of them, to the end that education may no longer be like a manufacture or a branch of commerce, exercised with views of pecuniary interest.

Ten years are yet requisite in order that all the good that his majesty expects from the university should be realized, and his views be accomplished; but great advantages have already been obtained, and what now exists is preferable to any thing that ever existed.

For the primary instruction of children H. M. sees with pleasure the establishment of small schools that desires the diffusion of them.

Independent of the houses of St. Dennis and L'Ecouise, six houses have been instituted for the education of girls, whose fathers have devoted themselves to the service of their country.

SCIENCE AND ARTS.—The discovery of the sugar-cane has produced a revolution in commerce; sugar has destroyed the use of honey, indigo that of pastel. The improvements in chemistry operate at this moment a revolution in an inverse way; it has succeeded in drawing sugar from grapes, the maple and beets. The pastel (woad) which had enriched Languedoc and a part of Italy, but which had not been able, in this infancy of that art, to bear the competition of indigo, resumes in its turn superiority; chemistry extracts it now a substance which gives it an advantage over indigo in price and quality. All the branches of the sciences and arts are perfecting themselves.

PUBLIC WORKS.—Great works have been undertaken these ten years, and are pursued every year with a new zeal and increase of means. In 1810, one hundred and thirty-eight millions were appropriated for these works: one hundred and fifty-five are destined for this of 1811. Here follows a comparative statement of the expenses for the public works, in 1810 and 1811.

In the midst of war and of the expenditure that immense armies, the creation and organization of numerous fleets require, the sacrifices that the imperial treasury makes for public works, are such that they exceed in one year alone, all that was em-
played in them under the old monarchy, in one generation.

Fortifications.—A great part of those expenses has for its ends the erection of new and strong places: these are works executed for future benefit, in order to consolidate and fortify the empire.

A place of the second order is founded in the Tower of London by virtue of defending the mouth of the Thames, and the fortress of Harwich, near Harwich, is one of the strongest in Europe. New works are also being built at Ostend, which has been neglected, and has been resumed since last year. These new works are re-establishing upon the best footing. The defence of Brest is completed and repaired. A new system of fortifications is established for L'Orient and Rochefort.

The works of the islands of St. Marcouf, Belle Île and Îles D'Arc, are continued. New works are added to the fortifications of Toulon, others are building in the islands D'Hyères, Genoa and Spezzia. They have been and still are at work; in fact, the fortified position on the land side, the important fortifications of Porto Ferreira at Corfu, a place already very strong, great fortifications are being built for those four years past. New schemes have been adopted, and that key of the Adriatic is kept by 12,000 troops, having provision for two years and a numerous artillery, provided for a siege of the longest duration.

Fort Napoleon is rising on the left bank of the Rhine, in front of Wesel, the ancient defences of which are corrected and improved. Venlo and Juliers are placed in the best state. Cassel and Keil are created: the works begun since 1807, have already a satisfactory result; and the important bridges of Wesel, Mentz and Strasburg, are covered on both banks by as many places as the first order—Alexandria, which is the formidable centre of our magazines and our support beyond the Alps, has been for these ten years the object of an annual expense of three millions of francs.

They are working in the kingdom of Italy with the same ardor in the fortifications of Palma Nova and Osopo, as also to increase the works of Ancona, Venice and Mantua.

At sea the activity that has prevailed for eight years the works upon our frontiers, one would think that France is menace with an approaching invasion. I shall not have occasion to lay before you, in contrast with that idea, the situation of all our neighbors who are our allies and who are united to our system and the preponderance that the last campaigns have given us; but I shall only remark, that when in the like circumstances more than one hundred millions have been sacrificed in a few years for a defence which interests only the future; we must give thanks to the government which, not content with securing the happiness of the present generation, wishes also to guarantee the tranquility of posterity, and controls thus even the remote chances of fortune.

Harbors.—The same activity is displayed in the works of our harbors. At Antwerp, but the dam of the basin was taken away about the end of last year. Eighteen ships of the line, even three deckers, may be received and depart from it entirely armed. In the beginning of this year, two 80 gun ships have been coppered and fitted. The improvements next next, the basin will be able to contain thirty ships.

The ships of the line could only enter the basin of Flushing by the river. Its sluice has been dried up and insulated. People are employed to lower its road, so that twenty ships may enter the basin entirely armed. The keys that the English had overthrown, are re-established. Men are at work to rebuild the general magazine, and are placed out of the reach of the bombs.

The first funds have been provided for the basin of Terneuse; its foundation is laying. Twenty ships of the line entirely armed will be able to dep. port from the basin in one single tide. It will be capable of containing more than forty. The sluice tide of Ostend is now active; it has done the greatest good to the harbor; that of Dunkirk will be in play at the end of the year; great advantages are expected from it for the eing of the pass. The sluice of Havre is completed; it has happy effects.

At Cherbourg, the expenses of the road are of two kinds. The object is, 1st to raise the dyke above the level of low tides; this will be attained this year; 2d to establish forts at the extremities of the dyke, so as to defend the road. The fort of the center has just been completed. The road being thus secured, the harbor has now been made a harbor—this great undertaking is almost completed; thirty ships of the line will be safely accommodated in the basin and outer harbor. Already one ship which had been damaged by a sea accident has been able to enter the basin, and has re-fitted in it. The outer harbor and the basin will be finished in 1812; the ship yards and frames exist already. The works of Cherbourg alone require more than three millions a year.

All the ports of the second and third order are the object of more or less works: all are improved with great rapidity.

Canals.—The canal of St. Quentin is completed—from the beginning of this year it has been entered with much navigation: it already influences the price of fuel and coal in the capital.

The canal of the north which unites the Rhine and the Scheldt, was one-third executed, but the re-union of Holland has rendered it useless, that work has been suspended.

The canal Napoleon, which joins the Rhine to the Saone, will be finished in four years. Three millions a year are appropriated to it. The canal of Burgundy, which joins the Saone to the Seine, is
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progressing briskly. One million and five hundred thousand francs will be spent on it this year. The canal of Arles, which is to connect the Rhone with the port of Bocq, is one third executed; that which runs the peninsula of Brittany by joining the Rance, the Vilaine, is executing; the canal of Brest, which joins Napoléonville to L'Orient, and which will one day stretch from Napoléonville to Brest, is almost completed. Several other canals of less importance are either terminated or in great favor.

Rail—By improving the roads distances are shortened. It is estimated that Turin has been approximated to Paris by thirty six hours travel; in the past twenty-four hours for the passage of Mount Canigou, they have been reduced to Paris by forty-four hours, which makes almost half the distance.

Milan is brought nearer to Paris by the road of the Simplon, by more than fifty hours march, in comparing the actual to what existed ten years ago.

Bayonne and Spain have been brought nearer to Paris by eighteen hours, through the causeway made on the sands of the hatches between Bordeaux and Bayonne.

Munich and Germany have been approximated twelve hours by the causeway built on the sands of Meis to Meiz. Hamburg will next year be nearer six hours, by the causeway made through the sands from Mestrich to Wesel, and from Wesel to Hamburg; and this will be the first instance in history of eighty leagues of road having been made in the course of two years. Ten different troops of laborers are employed in it, and before the end of 1811 more than half of that road will be finished. Amsterdam will likewise be approximated to Paris by twelve hours by the causeway on the sands from Antwerp to Amsterdam, on which men are working at different points. New roads are opened from Spezza to Parma; from Florence to Rome; from Nica to Genoa.

All the councils general of the departments are vying in zeal to second the intentions of the sovereign: and everywhere, as is opening to establish communications between the different points of the departments.

The building of several bridges is undertaken. Those of Bordeaux, Rouen, Avignon, and the Rhone, of Turin on the Po, are the most remarkable. Those of Bordeaux and Rouen, as well as that of the Durance, which was completed last year, are considered impossible. A great number of other bridges are also finished.

Works of Paris.—The canal of the Ourcq and the distribution of its waters in the different parts of the city have cost 2,500,000,000 francs expenses per year. In a few years, those works will be completely finished. Already sixty fountains spread the waters of the Ourcq in the principal wards and suburbs of the capital. The water reaches and washes them commodiously. The Seine, Marne, Yonne, and Oise, are the objects of careful study, to serve the public, and improve their navigation. The cut of St. Mauge, which will be finished next year, will shorten the navigation of the Marne five leagues, and will afford water for numerous uses. The sluices established at Point-de-l'Arche, at Varennes, at Sante, will regulate the navigation of the Seine, and other sluices will prolong it as far as Troyes and Aube. The bridge of Chaloty, Besançon and Jena, facilitate the communications or concur to the embellishment of the capital.

The Louvre is finishing; they are pulling down that great number of houses that lie between the Louvre and the Tuileries. A second gallery runs contiguous to those two palaces.

Answer of the president to the minister of the interior and to the counselors of state, charged to present the expose of the situation of the empire.

The legislative body has met with the most lively interest, the expose that you have presented to us of the prosperous situation of the empire, and the faithful recital of all that the government conceives and executes for the safety, happiness and glory of the state; until now we have been able to admire the genius at once capable to found a great empire and to give it the arts and laws which are to make it flourish; but a new spectacle presents itself before us; we see ancient and fatal barriers, which opposed the relations of the people, disappear.

The interior commerce will no longer meet with those obstacles which hitherto limited its course, and will not be stopped by vain inquietudes; the national wealth will be enabled to undertake every thing that great and useful, and the zeal of government will be able to anticipate the wants of the people.

But such is the destiny of the most generous undertaking that they spread all their benefits only in future generations, and that they are fully required only by the gratitude of posterity.

Our descendants will see commerce freed from the uncertainties of politics, and its fortune become independent from the vicissitude of events. An immense country which comprises all the climates and so many indigent nations, is opened to its activity; it will neither fear the jealousy of the neighboring nations, nor the ravages of war; but in circulating in its numerous provinces, it will animate every species of industry, and will find in its bosom the artisan and consumer of all its products: it is for this purpose that so many enterprises are formed and executed; the mountains are deserted; the rivers are no longer separated in their course, the distances are approximated, and magnificent monuments are rising to celebrate this memorable epoch. We astonished descendants will learn that one and the same reign has been experienced and finished those prodigious works; and if their enjoyment is not mingled with any sacrifice, we shall at least have the advantage of having participated, in the honor of those generous efforts, and of having rendered ourselves equally worthy of the glory of our age and of the gratitude of posterity.

State of Tennessee.

KNIGHTVILLE, September 17.—At three o'clock the following communication was received from the governor:

Gentlemen of the Senate
And House of Representatives.

Coming from the different sections of the state, clothed with the powers of a free and independent people, possessing their confidence bottomed on their knowledge of your love of country and ability to serve them in your representative capacity, the best hopes are entertained that great diligence will be used throughout your sessions to better the political condition of the state, and to promote in every practicable degree the welfare and comfort of your constituents, in a manner that shall redound to your credit, and to the credit of Tennessee.

The political relations between the United States and foreign nations have not of late undergone any
material change, whereby to better the condition of the former, owing in a great measure, as is to be presumed to the peculiar circumstances under which the bellicose powers of the old world find themselves compelled to act, which reflection appears to be such as almost to require the friendly interposition of the Supreme Being to save them from destruction, or to put their affairs so to rights, as that they may be enabled and disposed to act likewise and JPanelly and justly towards the government of the United States, which has uniformly observed a dignified and respectable neutral course, the observance of which under existing circumstances, has tended to promote the welfare of our government in the greatest practicable degree; but the very uniform disposition of our government to continue in amity with the nations of the earth, on terms which would be honorable to a nation as manifested by the neutral course observed, a wanted attack was made in the course of the past summer on the flag of the United States by the commander of a British armed vessel, which was instantly repelled in a becoming manner by the gallant commodore Rodgers, whose highly praiseworthy conduct was not in vain; in which Captain Bingham to know his error and feel his inferiority. I feel a perfect confidence in the patriotism, independence, firmness and ability of the administrators of the general government, and entertain a thorough belief that they will administer it so as best to promote the general welfare at home, and so as to inspire confidence abroad among all nations who duly appreciate the blessings of liberty and who are attached to pure republican government, so pre-eminently calculated to promote the public interest.

No doubt is entertained but that your attention to the milits laws will be such, as to produce such a system for the better regulation of that most valuable and useful class of citizens, as to cause each to vie with the other in the most honorable performance of duty, whereby to enable them to be prepared to act promptly in support of the rights of freemen on all proper occasions—that description of citizens who are justly considered to be the strength of the government—by dilatory action and dilatory intentions, and dearest rights, at all times feel disposed to do what their country rightfully may require, and every possible exertion should be made to enable them to deserve well of their country in the execution of the trust reposed in them.

The Governor then adverts to many local objects, which shows his attention to the interest of the state; but are not of sufficient general interest to require insertion in the Register. Among other things he informs the legislature, that Martin, Porton and Livingston proposed to bring a steam-boat into use in the waters of that state—and suggests the propriety of revising the laws calculated to preserve the credit of banks notes issued by banks regulated by the several states. A wagon road is to be opened from the river Tennessee leading direct to Fort Stoddart, on the Mobile—a better road than is at present in use between Tennessee and the United States’ lines work, situated in the territory of Illinois is expected to be made.

State of Connecticut.
The general assembly met at New-Haven on the 10th inst. GOVERNOR’S SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

No important change in the political or commercial relations of the United States with foreign nations appears to have taken place, since the last session of the general assembly.

The relaxation of the general plan of depredation, which has been observed in a few cases, on the part of one or of the bellicose powers, has not been attended with a general restoration of American property sequestered in violation of our rights, or any frank and explicit revocation of the decrees, under which the great mass of seizures have been made. The same course of depredation appears also to be continued, and little hope can be entertained, that our rights will be respected in future. Nor can we perceive any change in the disposition of the other bellicose power toward the United States. The capture and condemnation of our property by that power, appears to increase with the opportunities for executing their unjust orders. Whilst our trade is so extensively plundered by foreign nations, it would have afforded great satisfaction to reflect that no part of our commercial embarrassments had arisen from the measures of our own government. But we have to regret that the restrictive laws of the Union still remain in force, and without essentially affecting foreign nations, are aggravating the evil of these seizures, which are but too often produced, and are felt with peculiar severity by the commercial and other important interests of this state. It is however, to be presumed that the advocates of that system must before this time, have become satisfied that the measures originated from mistaken views of the public interest, and that the national legislature will abandon it, at the approaching session of congress.

Intelligent men, however, will perceive that our public councils require something more than a repel of particular obnoxious laws. It has been our misfortune to pursue a policy which has rendered us contemptible in the view of foreign nations, and we are treated as a people, who are ready to submit to every indignity, which interest or caprice impose upon us. It cannot, however, be too late to retrieve the national honor, and we ought to expect, that our public councils will find, that a manly, impartial and decided course of measures has now become indispensable, to defend our interests and the interests of our commerce and of our country against the attacks of foreign nations, that whilst we desire peace, we have the means and the spirit to repel aggression. The interests of the United States undoubtedly require a secure and honorable peace; but the only guarantee which our country, or can with safety rely upon for this object is a sufficient organized force and a spirit to use it with effect when no other honorable means of redress can be resorted to. The extensive resources, aided by the geographical situation of our country, have furnished every necessary means for defending our territory and our commerce and we are false to ourselves when either is invaded with impunity. To the general government however belongs the care of these important concerns, and it is not for the state authorities to encroach on the prerogatives of the union. Yet it is important for every state to know and to feel the condition of our general concerns, and to be prepared to co-operate with the nation in these measures which the public honor and safety demand.

No information regarding the treasury has been received by me particularly deserving your attention: the regularity and success with which the business of that department has been long conducted is too well known to require an explanation.

The present condition of the school fund, with the improvements in its security, where that was practicable, and the new arrangements for a more punctual payment of interest, fully proves the judg
THE WEEKLY REGISTER—SWEDISH STATISTICS.

The general idea of the present state of the country, and serve for common reference. The presumptive heir to the crown of Sweden is the ex French general Bernadotte, called by his late benefactor "king of the crown prince," a short time ago by the states of Sweden; whose king, together with immeasurably must soon descend to the grave.

Before her late wars with Russia and France, Sweden was estimated to contain 216,000 square miles, and possess 2,971,355 inhabitants—a elusive of Pomerania, in Germany, with 1,440 square miles and 110,000 inhabitants, and the wild regions of Lapland, not taken into the account, and of little value.

By Russia she has lost all that part of Sweden situated east of the Gulf of Bothnia, called Finland, containing about 60,000 square miles, and 224,000 inhabitants. Pomerania has been annexed by France to the new-made kingdom of Hanover. Sweden, therefore, at present, possesses 166,000 square miles, with the very thin population of 2,583,355 souls—not 15 to a square mile.

The following items are calculated on the kingdom it was in one fourth is deducted from the general results they may apply to the kingdom as it is, with tolerable accuracy.

The revenue of Sweden: arising from rents of crown lands, capitation taxes, customs, etc., is estimated at $6,438,000 per annum. The expenses have generally exceeded the income, and the national debt lately amounted to $46,000,000.

The regular standing army does not amount to more than 15,000 men—but what are called the "national troops," being in truth, nothing more than exceedingly well organized militia, frequently exercised, and at a moment, ready to assemble at the call of the government, amount to nearly 40,000 men, of whom 10,000 are householders. The moral power of Sweden is not very great, most of the ships being old and unfit for service—they, however, boast of about 23 ships of the line, and 12 or 15 frigates.

Stockholm contains 78,000 inhabitants—here is established the national bank, a reputable institution, with a capital of about two millions of dollars.

Gotenborg or Gottenborg, is the second city of Sweden—a busy, active and commercial place, with a population of 25,000 souls.

Carnegie, the state of the royal navy—has a fine harbor strongly fortified, and 12,000 inhabitants. Upsala is famous for its university. This city was formerly the capital of Sweden. Its library contains 39,000 volumes.

Abo, in Finland, was a place of considerable trade, and one of the most pleasant towns in the north. Population 12,000. In the university here are 300 students.

In 1748 there were in Sweden, 496 foundries, 539 large forge hammers, 671 smaller ones, making bar iron and other manufactures of iron, that year, to the amount of 304,415 ship pounds, or 40,588 American tons. The present produce is about 400,000 ship pounds, or 53,530 tons, per annum.

The copper produced in Sweden is 10,000 ship pounds, or 14,500 tons a year.

Some small quantities of gold and silver are still obtained, though the mines are considered as exhausted.

Lead was formerly obtained in great quantities in Sweden, but the mines are generally abandoned and the article imported.

For home consumption and exportation, the Swedes make 156,900 barrels of tar per annum, but

Swedish Statistics.

In common with the other nations of Europe Sweden has undergone great changes within a few years. The following notes, collected from several late publications, may assist the reader in forming a
British Statistics.

THE CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.—In monarchical governments, the church [as it is called] forms too important an item of their political economy to be passed over slightly.

Unfortunately, for true religion and the comfort and ease of the people, it happens, that kings, impiously affecting a right from God to enslave and oppress, and murder and destroy their fellow beings, have found it necessary to inculcate their claims by a pretended priesthood;—bequeath what are termed established religions, the chosen curse of mankind;—the true box of Pandora, as pregnant with evil, as though every fullen spirit, [conjured up and named by Milton,] had com followed his favorite crime and darling vice to form the horrid congregation,—the grand agent of knavery; the choice engine of tyrants; and of all delusions the most base and unpardonable, as it would render the great duty that man owes his creator of adoration and homage, the medium of his own debasement and servitude. In England, though at this time they do not occasionally "roast women and children for the sake of Christianity," as they used to do, and have done in other countries, the church is not among the list of the impositions on the good people of that nation; but it is not our intention to go into a minute detail of its demerits; from what follows the reader may draw a conclusion for himself.

France like England [and, indeed, most of the countries of Europe] has its established religion, Turkey as well as the rest, and on more liberal principles than several of them. Perhaps they are just as necessary to monar chies as dark lant horns are to midnight bees.

Butaparte, though possessed of greater resources of mind than all the kings of Europe united, and enjoying more personal influence over the will and destinies of man that has ever fallen to the lot of an individual in that quarter of the globe, has notwithstanding found it convenient to employ this engine on many occasions. Before he went to Egypt he was an atheist or dest, as was the fashion of the time.—In Egypt he was a Mussulman, and in the common language of the Turks and Arabsians, cried out, "there is nothing but God, and Moustafa Bonaparte, prophet." Since his return from that country, he has become a most zealous Roman Catholic; and so conscientiously scrupulous was he, that he re-married Josephine, the pope himself performing the ceremony, who also solemnly crowned them emperor and empress of France, and king and queen of Italy. In the holy farce, pope Pius was an unwilling actor; but Bonaparte thought it necessary so to cheat the people, and there was no resisting his will. Since then the emperor of the French has instituted priests and parishes—and like the infamous Henry VIIIth of England, been styled the "father of religion;" when, in fact, he has only restored the monasteries: who, true to their pensions, privileges and perquisites, delivered him to the people as the immediate agent of heaven, cal lect to accomplish its purposes! teaching them the most abject obedience to his decrees, and extolling his schemes of ambition.

* It is, however, an act of common justice to say, that no man is persecuted in France for his religious opinions. A protestant is as readily appointed to office as a catholic—no distinction is made between them. This is not the case in free and enlightened Britain. The French priests are supported by government.
In Prussia, among other regulations concerning religion, it was ordered, that the soldiers, when on duty, should be allowed some private space of time (say two minutes) to pray. They were notified of its commencement and termination by beat of drum; but if any man, in his devotion to his Maker, forgot what was due to his earthly master, and, on his return, persisted longer than the law permitted, the sergeant’s cane across his shoulders reminded him of his mortality, and taught him to be less religious in future.

In the year 1872, the Sultan of Egypt, declaring a religion—he went further; he proclaimed himself God, and many thousands of men registered their names acknowledging that he was so. The priests offered sacrifice to him as a divinity—but his godship was killed a tumult; some to his disciples escaped and fled to the mountains of Lebanon in Syria; where establishing themselves, they gave way to the people at present known by the name of Druzes, who yet retain some part of their ancient pronouncements.

We have nothing of the kind—though in the constitutions of some of the states there are provisions manifesting a spirit of intolerance directly opposite to the general scope of all our institutions. The increase of the materiality of sentiment which has so greatly promoted the cause of true religion in the United States and the happiness of the people, we trust, will speedily destroy the remaining shreds of despair, and give every man the free and inestimable privilege of worshipping in his own way, and according to his own conscience, without depriving him of any right another enjoys, on that account.

England is divided into two ecclesiastical provinces. The archbishop of Canterbury, with 21 suffragan bishops, is called primate of all England. The archbishop of York, having only three suffragans, is styled primate of England. They have precedence over all the nobility not of the blood royal.

The following are the dates appertaining to each— as well what “they are rated on the king’s books,” as what they really produce, extracted from a late British publication:

There is also a bishop of Sodor and Man, consecrated by the archbishop of York, but not considered a suffragan. As the see has never been erected into an English barony, he has not a seat in the house of peers—his receipts are about 6000 dollars per annum.

Many of the bishops have also a rich deanery or some other “living” attached to their see, which is held as a mere sinecure; indeed a majority of the bishoprics themselves appear to be little else. Perhaps, if we add about one-half of the sums stated to be the several totals, we may ascertain pretty nearly the true aggregate of incomes these twenty-even gentlemen receive from the people—say, 300,000 dollars per annum; or, more than double the amount of the whole civil list of the United States.

The amount of tithes in England is estimated at five millions of pounds (§22,000,000) per annum, nearly twice as much as the whole revenue of the United States. If to this we add the various other dues and receipts of the clergy of the established church, exacted in a thousand different ways, it is incomprehensible to a plain sober minded American, we may safely assert, that the whole support of the church costs the nation not less than fifty millions of dollars a year.

The tithes are a tenth of all the produce of the earth, which the farmer is obliged to prepare for the barn of the clergyman—if his crop is wheat, he must cut it, and put it up in sheaves, ten in a heap—the priest, or his deputy, comes and picks out every tenth heap, and carries it away; but until he has made this selection the farmer dares not move a straw from his own field. So it is with all other grain, and produce of the soil.

The lesser tithes are, as they are called, the tenth turkey, chicken, pig, calf, apple, pear, plum, &c., a tenth of the garden stuff: a tenth of the milk, butter and cheese, and a commutation for a tenth of the grass the cattle consume, &c.

The gross number of the established priesthood who have “livings” in England, (from a late speech in parliament) appears to be about 11,700—in addition to the bishops there are 24 deaneries, 20 archdeaconries, 100 prebends, 100 canons, 14 chaplains, 11,500 rectors and vicars. The whole of the clergy of this church, including the minor canons, curates, chaplains, rural deans, lecturers, &c. &c. amount to fifty or sixty thousand men—add to these the parish clergy and other officers, or members of the church, with their various retainers and servants, directly or indirectly paid by the labor of the people, and the whole aggregate may be estimated at 120,000 able-bodied hearty fellows, whose trade and business it is to keep this great machine of monarchy in motion!

The archbishops, bishops and archdeacons, &c. likewise hold courts, in which the proceedings of a nature too various to detail are among the most vexations and expensive to which the people are liable.

Not more than two-fifths of the British nation are professed members of the established church; but all are compelled to contribute alike to its maintenance.

Such is the national church of England, which boasts of being more TOLERANT than any other in Europe. All the dignified places are in the gift of the king; and it may easily be believed that the clergy are among the most faithful friends of royalty.

If after being notified forty eight hours, the priest does not remove his tenth, the farmer may remove his own part of the hay.
We close this article by observing, that, though among the clergy of all established religions, there are men of great piety and virtue (if piety and virtue can exist in a person who lives on the loaves of others, without their consent; they are generally among the most vapid and corrupt of mankind). This remark is made without particular reference to England; though, at the "Reformation" of 1559, beneficed clergyman, less than a hundred refused to continue the most essential duties of their calling; more than one, not to lose their "livings" and, perhaps, would now turn back against their desire. It is so, and naturally will be so, in all parts of the world, where pre-eminence and exclusive privileges are enjoyed by any particular set, and the same spirit of contention which recognizes no other distinction than virtue, and causes the "enlightened," the "enlightened," the "enlightened" to be desirous of the distinction, rather than the other, to keep it and partake of it, kindly wishing, and firmly believing, that all may arrive at the same degree of happiness, though travelling towards it by different roads. Such a state of things does not exist in any other country.

History

Of the Invasion of Spain by Bonaparte.

Chronology of events from the most authentic sources.

CHAPTER III.

(Continued from page 115.)

An eloquent address from the junta was sent forth to the people of Madrid, by Seville, and said, "You have learned with consternation and surprise your dreadful catastrophe of the 2d of May; the weakness of a government, which did nothing in our favor; which ordered arms to be directed against you, and you have no defense. Blessed be ye, and your memory shall shine immortal in the annals of our nation. She has seen with horror, that the author of all your misfortunes, and of ours, has published a proclamation, in which he distorted every fact, and pretended, that you were the first provocation, while it was he who provoked you. The government was weak enough to sanction and order that proclamation to be circulated, and saw, with perfect compas- sure, numbers of you put to death, for a pretended violation of the arms; court did not exist. But, instead of explaining the truth of the facts, they were in that proclamation, that French blood profusely shed, was crying out for vengeance! And Spanish blood, does not it cry out for vengeance! That Spanish blood, shed by an army which hesi- tated not to attack a disarmed and defenseless peo- ple, living under their laws and their king, and a- gainst whom enemies were committed which shake the human frame with horror. We, all Spain, exclaim,—the Spanish blood shed in Madrid cries out and revenge. Turn yourselves, we are your brethren: we will fight like you, until we perish in defending our king and country. Assist us with your good wishes, and your continual prayers: offer up to the Most High, whom we adore, and who cannot forsake us, because he never forsakes a just cause. Should any favorable opportunity offer, exert yourselves as valiant Spaniards, to shake off the ignominious yoke imposed on you with the slaughter of so many of your innocent fellow citizens, and with a perfidy horror beyond example.

The proclamation to the people of Spain, was worthy of its cause and object—higher praise cannot be bestowed—and of that praise this admirable address is fully worthy.
The Non-Importation Law.

The twentieth congress convenes at Washington in a few days—if they do not, immediately, adopt measures to reform, I hope they will finally repeal, the non-importation law. If they will do neither, let the bill be changed, and the act be called, "an act for the better encouragement of gougeries and other purposes."

In Great Britain, the most severe laws have been against smuggling; and the commission of forgery is never pardoned. But if these things are done out of the racket, or, only to affect persons not subjects of "his majesty," they become virtuous, and are purged by the government! The counterfeiting of our paper money; the manufacture of the French assignats—the public sale of forged papers in London, at this day, and the immense smuggling business that has been carried on in the north of Europe, under the immediate protection of British national vessels of war, prove the truth of our assertion, and leave the fact unquestionable. Methinks this is a serious business.

Fifteen thousand voyages, per annum, have been made by British ships with forged papers, under the American flag, to ports and places of the continent, to the cannon of her national vessels to which such and so much of the trade of the United States is lost, and the name of "American" committed to the forger.

A bona fide American would be refused ingress by the commanders of the said ships; and, indeed, be made good price of for attempting to enter. Here is the true explanation of the order in council.

I have so far deviated from the subject, to shew that congress must have had great faith in British amity; indeed, to suppose, they would not attempt to smuggle in the United States, in opposition to a mere law when they have infringed to the amount of millions in Europe, in defiance of the law, supported by numerous bodies of troops, stationed upon its coasts!

The policy or propriety of this law has nothing to do with the question; and we shall not attempt to discuss it—but, while it is a law it should be maintained:—unfortunately, there are too many in the United States who regard it meritorious to cheat the government, and aid the British in their smuggling operations, as well as home as abroad.

British goods are feloniously introduced into the United States to a prodigious amount. Canada, the grand centre point of this business in America, like Heligoland was in Europe, has been prepared beyond example by it:—and, into every considerable port of the United States, immense quantities are introduced in defiance of law: to the detriment of the revenue, the demoralization of the people, and the great injury of the home trader. The business is reduced to a system—and Boston, it seems, is to become the great reservoir for the states, on the sea board.

Is there any remedy for these things?—Are our laws to become dead letters on the statute book?—Suppose—One hundred smuggling vessels, well armed and appointed, were put into commission to guard the coast—and three or four thousand "green mountain boys" employed to look towards Canada—giving to those who seized smuggled goods three fourths of the amount, and appropriating the other fourth to defray the expenditure occasioned by the exertion to support the law—would not the law be supported? We think it would.

A spark from the altar of seventy six!—a little of the energy of old times, would put all to rights.

H.N.

Sheep Breeding.

First Meeting of the Merino Society of the Middle States.

On Saturday, the fifth of this month, the Marine Society of the middle states, held their first stated meeting since their organization, at the farm of Mr. Caldwell, their president, near Haddonfield, in Jersey. Besides the members of this most laudable association, several farmers, proprietors and manufacturers attended, and count Pahlen, doctor Logan, with some other gentlemen, were present as guests. Between two and three hundred full blooded merinos, in the finest order, both of fleece and flesh, some in the open enclosures, others in separate folds, were exhibited; their appearance proving, beyond all controversy, that the soil, climate, and food of Jersey, are fully congenial with the health and excellence of this inestimable animal. A large number of those examined on the present occasion, when purchased from the importers, were noble, pinning, and more or less diseased: but the whole flock is now completely recruited and re-established in, at least, as good condition as they ever enjoyed in Spain. As the Spanish sheep improve the fleece of the sheep of England, France and other countries, to which they have been transported, there is every reason to believe from that circumstance alone, that their amelioration will attend their establishment in the United States, and that
by care and attention to preserve the breed pure, the merino may reach the highest state of perfection in the United States. And it is certain that Mr. Caldwel, in all his enterprises purchases from the late importations of Spanish sheep, has never met with any equal in appearance, fineness of fleece or length of wool, to those of his own original flock. About one hundred lambs have been the produce of this year, nearly all of which have been so far reared without accident or distemper. Reduced as Spain is, beyond all hopes of immediate reinstate, and, indeed, with the moral certainty of further devastations, cut off, as we are, by England from French supplies of cloths, and resolved, as we ought to be, ourselves, not to import from England, whilst she insists on monopolizing our market, the accession of merino wool, to the stock of American staples, is a matter of the highest gratification. In a few years we may undoubtedly furnish our own consumption, and, perhaps, export the wool in large quantities, as we have cotton. The factory of Messrs. Dupont & Baudyn, near Wilmington, Del. is already well advanced in its operations, on an extensive scale, and will, before the expiration of this year, turn out superfine cloths of the finest and most durable fabric; and the zeal which animates almost every portion of the community, for achieving this great measure of American independence is the sure pledge of its early and complete success.

After visiting the various accommodations which Mr. Caldwell has arranged for the preservation and comfort of his fine flock, the company sat down between three and four o'clock, to an elegant dinner, supplied to the genuine American exuberance, and passed the remainder of the afternoon in social and rational festivity.

A CLOTHIER—No. V.

HEAVY-LEAGUED SHEEP—It is stated "Arthur Young's Lineholse," that Mr. Graves, of that county, had a true Lincoln sheep, which clipped twenty-three pounds of wool, the first year, and within half a pound of that weight, the second year, and was sold in the London market for the following Christmas, weighing forty pounds the quarter.

This gentleman, Mr. Graves, sold in 1796, no less than 5565 tods of wool, weighing each 28 lbs. They feed often on oil cakes, often on turnips, and a plant called the Saw-thistle, which grows on rich lands. Nothing makes wool grow so fast as oil cake.

It is also stated, that the sheep around Boston, in Lincolnshire, Great Britain, yield, on an average, 13 pounds of wool per annum, fit for her signs, blankets, carpets, shawls, &c.

A lady of Spalding, in the same county, spun one pound of this wool into 168,000 yards, or 91 miles of yarn. The apprentices spin it to the length of 13,440 yards to the pound, or 8 miles.

Hence we may learn the profits this country can make on the long woolled or heavy fleeced sheep, by combing the wool and making "coarse" stuffs, such as shawls, durania, morens, chambazes, &c. They use a machine to comb wool called "a Big Ben."

The price of a fat Lincolnshire sheep, after the third shearing 28s. to 72s. sterling; or eight dollars and forty four cents to 18 dollars for the sheep.

The Lincoln sheep are preferred to any other by the English graziers for hardness and profit. Heavy sheep have been found to eat less in proportion to weight, on some experiments, than lighter sheep.

The Leicester breed of sheep in England yield in Lincolnshire 6 1/2 to 9 1/2 pounds of wool. It is finer than that of the Lincoln breed. The mutton is not so heavy; but so good lands are not required for this breed.

The Herefordshire, English sheep, yield very fine wool; but only 1 1/2 to 2 pounds to the fleece. The merino sheep yield finer and much more wool, and our dry climate particularly well suits this valuable breed.

Miscellaneous.

BLESSINGS OF ROYALTY.

Of one of Bonaparte's wives—the ex-mistress of Barras—and present discarded Josephine, we had the following account a few years ago, extracted from a French work, published in October, 1803.

"Madame Napoleon never puts on any plain gown twice, and she changes her dress four or six times every day. In the summer she makes use of four dozen of silk stockings, and three dozen of gloves and shoes; and in the winter she uses three dozen of the best English cotton stockings, and two dozen of French silk stockings every week. She never wears any washed stockings nor puts on twice the same pair of gloves and shoes. All her chemises are of the finest cambric, with borders of lace that cost ten louis d'ors each: six dozen of chemises, with lace, are made up for every month. Every three months she changes her diamonds and jewels, and has them newly set according to the prevalence of fashion. Four times in the year her plate, china, furniture, tapestry, hangings, carpets, &c. are changed according to the seasons. She has ordered as her regular establishment, two new carriages and twelve different horses every month; and of the thirty six horses in her private stable, the master of the horses has a power to dispose of twelve every three decades, to be replaced by twelve others of fashionable color. Twelve times in the year, all persons belonging to her household receive new accoutrements or livery. Her own wardrobe is divided every thirty days, between her maid's of honor.

"Madame Napoleon has four distinct established wardrobes, different diamonds, &c. for travelling, for the Thurleries, for St. Cloud and Malmaison, and though she cannot reside but in one place at the same time, in the Thurleries as well as at St. Cloud and Malmaison, four changes of furniture, &c. are always ordered for the same period. At St. Cloud she has at the expense of thousands of louis d'ors, improved the bathing cabinet of the late unfortunate queen. By touching certain springs, she can command what perfumes her capricious demands to mix with the water, the reservoir always containing for fifty louis d'ors, the finest odours and best perfumed waters; by handling other springs, she commands the appearance of drawings, or other pictures, elegant or voluptuous, gay or libertine, as her fancy desires. When she wishes to leave the bath, at the signal of a bell, she is, by a mechanical invention, lifted without moving herself from the bathing machine, into an elegant, moderately warm, and perfumed bed, where she is dined in two minutes; and from which she is again lifted and laid down upon a splendid elastic sofa, moved without her stirring, by another piece of mechanism, into an adjoining cabinet for her toilet, of which the furniture and decorations cost 100,000 livres. For the improvements only of her luxurious, though less expensive hating cabinets, at the Thurleries and at Malmaison, the French republic has paid 2,000,000 livres."

[Dem. Press]
THE WEEKLY REGISTER—MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BALTIc TRADE.

Though we have just reason to complain of the
impediments committed on our lawful trade by
the continental powers of Europe, — they have
some present to be dissatisfied with us for neglect-
ing to adopt a certain plan whereby our property
might be more surely identified than it is. It is
an unquestionable fact, that many of the condem-
nations and seizures of American property, in
the North of Europe, for several years past, have
been directly or indirectly brought about by the
prostitution of our flag by the British. It is no-
otious that all sorts of American shipping-papers
are manufactured in London.—say, they are pub-
lically offered for sale, in complete sets, with all
the signatures duly counterfeited, and left in blank
for the name of the vessel, &c. &c. Hence it
will easily be perceived, our tradesmen must continue
liable to the most grievous vexations while the prac-
tice continues. The following extract from a
London newspaper is strictly correct, and deserves
to be remembered.

From a London Paper.

"When we hear the accusation of treacherous
meets daily made against the American nation,
we ought at least to enquire whether it is just before
we give it the least credence. If, however, we assist her
in flattering this character, and vasp up the advantages
of the prostitution of her flag, we ought to be silent.
This is an undoubted fact, well known to all
concerned in the Baltic trade, that most of the En-
glish ships which have gone to the North of Europe
for two years past, have assumed the American flag,
and taken simulations, by which they have been
permitted to an entry. The general prevalence of
this practice produced a seizure of all the ships
under American colours, so that, in many instances,
the neutral American merchant suffered. It was a
subject of remonstrance by Russia, Denmark and
Sweden, to the American consuls there, that their
neutral flag was thus unfairly assumed by one of
the belligerents. In these instances therefore, we
have not right to charge the Americans with bad
faith, as the adventures were commenced and con-
cluded by English merchants in England."

ISLE OF FRANCE.

This island is situated in the Indian ocean. E lon.
51, 28, 5 lat. 21, 10, about 500 miles east of Mad-
dagascar, and according to the Abbe de la Cuba, no
more than 31 leagues in circumference, about 11 in
length and 7 in width, having a surface 342,600
acres.

The population of the island of France, and the
contiguous isle of Bourbon, estimated to have been
10,000 in the year 1729, a great number of
whom were negro slaves, obtained chiefly from Ma-
dagascar. In 1765, the population of the island of
France was as follows—1699 white people besides
the troops (about 3000) 1597 Indians and free ne-
gres and 11,881 slaves.

The soil and climate of this Island are spoken of
in the highest terms. It is fertile, healthy, pic-
tanque and luxurious; coffee, cotton, indigo are
in chief productions; and the manner is excelled
in its quality only by that of Mahogany. Attempts
have been made to introduce the spices, but they
have failed of success. The ebony, which grows
here is admired as more solid, close and shining
than in any other part of the world. Oranges, cit-
rons and pine apples grow spontaneously in
the perfection. The island is well stocked with
black cattle, and has a variety of game.

The island of France was first discovered by the
Dutch in 1598, who gave it the name of Mauritius
in honor of the prince of Orange. About 40 years
afterwards they began to form settlements upon it,
but at the beginning of the last century the colony
was withdrawn. At that time the French took possession,
and held it until its late cession to the British
under admiral Berthe. In the hands of the French,
while at war with the Brital, it was a place of
the highest importance; being the great rendezvous
for their vessels of war and privateers, stationed and
fitted out to harass the British vessels trading to
India, many of whom, with immensely valuable
cargoes, were captured and brought in here. Port
London, lately called Port Napoleon, is an excellent
harbor, strongly fortified.

BOURBON, is nearly of an oval form and 150
miles in circumference. It is healthy, pleasant
and fertile, producing all the necessaries of life, such as
wheat, corn, &c. with sugar, cotton, tobacco, coffee,
various kinds of gums, oranges, cinnamon, &c., and
in great abundance, yielding two crops in a year. It is
 finely watered and well stocked with horned cattle,
hogs, &c. coffee is the chief article for export, and
was introduced originally from Morocco.

The island was discovered by the Portuguese, but
first settled by the French in 1672. The chief
places are St. Dennis, St. Paul's, Matamana and
port Dauphin. The whole population is given at
30,000, of whom 24,000 are negro slaves.—

Lat. 29, 22, S. long. 55, 30, E.

From the Georgia Journal.

CHARACTER OF AN INDIAN CHIEF.

History presents few instances of greater valor
and magnanimity, than are displayed in the charac-
ter of Opechanchanough, an Indian Chief. Bold,
artful, insinuating; skilled in dissimulation and In-
trigue; he for many years kept the early settlers
of Virginia in a state of continual alarm, and more
than once menaced them with destruction.

Though so despised by age as to be unable to walk,
he commanded in person, and directed from the
litter on which he was borne, the onset and retreat
of his warriors at the dreadful massacre of 1641,
which almost exterminated the colonists. The ex-
cessive fugacities of this campaign completed the
wreck of his combination. His flesh wasted away,
and his sinews lost their elasticity; so that his
lives hung over the balls and obscured their sight.
In this forlorn condition, bending under the weight
of years, and worn out by the hardships of war, he
was surprised; taken captive and carried to James
Town, where he was basely shot by one of the sol-
diers appointed to guard him.

To the last moment his courage remained unbro-
ken. Like the stuff of Moses, it supported him in
adversity and prosperity, in sickness and in death.
Just before he expired, "he heard," says the histo-
rian, "an unusual bustle in his prison." Having or-
dered his attendant to lift up his eye lids, he dis-
covered a number of persons crowding around him,
for the purpose of gratifying an unreasonable and
cruel curiosity. The dying chief felt this indignity
with a keenness of sensibility the more violent as it
was new and unforeseen. It was a burst of passion,
more momentary as the nature of terror over the beds
of education, and its exhibition and effect could be
acknowledged to correspond with the greatness of
the occasion. Without desiring to notice the in-
truders, he raised himself from the earth, and with
a voice and tone of authority, commanding that the
 governor should be immediately called in. When
he made his appearance, Opechanchanough scorn-
fully told him, had it been his fortune to have tal-
Sir William Berkley prisoner, he would not meanly have exposed him as a show to his people! What nobleness of spirit! What matchless heroism! At the age of one hundred years; blind, unable to stand; wounded and a captive, his courage was unshaken. The prospect of power and incentive of example, are the usual sources of splendid actions; it remains for the truly great soul to preserve its equanimity in the gloom of dungeons and embrace of death.

The exploits of this extraordinary man in the vigor of life, are unknown to us. We saw him only for a short time on the edge of the horizon; but from the desire of his departing beams, we may easily conceive what he was in his meridian blaze.

The Chronicle.

Baltimore, October 26, 1811.

A letter from the Rev. Mr. Garrahan, of an American vessel, dated Dartmouth, July 7, 1811, has been published,—he states that his ship was captured by the French, on her voyage from Gotenburg to Petersburg, and carried into that port—and that six of his men were imprudent to get on the Bank, and were taken the next morning by the French. Some remarks on this circumstance, and on impressment generally, are postponed for want of room.

The governor of Canada, is expelling from that country persons whom he pleases to suspect, "without judge or jury." This is Turkish energy. A Mr. Gibbon, a merchant of Montreal was seized by a sergeant and four soldiers, and conveyed to the state of Vermont, without being allowed to take any thing with him but the clothes he had on his back, friendless and penniless. It does not appear that he was charged, much less convicted, of any crime.

Many American vessels have lately been sent into Halifax and condemned by the British,—whose decrepitudes appear, daily, to become more extensive and alarming. It is said that the British naval officers stationed on the American coast, have received orders to capture all our vessels coming from this country. A temporary relaxation of robbery may be expected, as the greater part of the vessels of war have been dismasted or otherwise severely damaged in a late gale—so much so that they will not be able to get to sea again for six or eight weeks. A mortal fever prevails at Cadiz and Seville. The schooner Salina, Dobbins, arrived at Niagara on the 21st ult., having on board a cargo of reja, estimated at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Russia has permitted the exportation of corn from her ports on the Black sea, to Constantinople—from hence it is inferred that peace between these two powers is not for distant.

In a speech of lord Cochrane in the British parliament, it is stated that the East Indies 11 years—the Baltic 14 years; the Fox frigate 15 years; the Sceptre 8 years; the Abbot 12 years, &c. during which time not a farthing of pay had been given to the men. The Baltic, when she returned, had only one man of her original crew.

By the late accounts from England the old king still lived—From Spain and Portugal we have nothing new. We may reiterate what we said in our last, that "there is a complete dearth of politics and war." After the meeting of congress we expect to entertain our readers with many novel articles.

Dreadful catastrophe.—The schooner Melinda, captain Brown, hence, for New-York, while laying at anchor at Bombay-Hook, on Thursday morning, at 4 o'clock, caught fire in the binnacles, and burning through the deck, communicated to a quantity of gun powder, which instantly exploded, and all on board perished, except one man, who was taken up at day light, by a pilot boat, entirely burnt, and was this morning brought to the city, and carried to the hospital. Besides the crew, there were four passengers on board, two of whom were women. Captain Brown has a wife and family at New-York.—[Sub. One.]

Savannah, October 10.

Shipwreck.—J. D. Broadbrooks, late mate of the ship, Elizabeth City, Merrian, from Nassau for Charleston, arrived here, and informs, that said vessel, in going into St. Simons for a harbor, on the 20th inst. struck upon the North Breaker, drove over, and sank in 4 fathoms water. Three passengers, Mr. Fleming, Mr. Noah, Mr. Smith, the captain, and three seamen were drowned, mate and two black seamen saved, 12,000 dollars specie also lost. The mate was 7 hours in the water. The body of Mr. Fleming was found on shore 4 hours after being drowned, and buried at St. Simons.

The Editor's Department.

I desire no better evidence of the kindness of the public towards myself, and my work, than the still continued, unexceded accession daily made to my list of subscribers. I will endeavor to requite this liberality.

The manner in which I have treated things belonging to royalty seems entirely approved; the explanations are useful to teach the unthinking American the real value of the blessings he enjoys. "For the republic," is our motto here, and ignorant prejudices give way to reason and reflection, and our whole people become united, indeed! The times demand it. Who that can truly discern the miseries and oppressions of the people of Europe; and the intolerable pride, boundless extravagance, acquiescence among and horrid incapacity of their rulers, and not resolve to support the happier destinies of man in the new world, with all his heart and soul? It is true, we have our own mortifications, arming as well from foreign as domestic causes; and some feel very uneasy under them. Let such examine the corrupt systems of Europe, see the bloody sweat of her population—and compare the old world with the new. Sweet consolation and joy will eradicate chagrin and grief.

Next week I propose to publish a supplementary number. With "Cabe," an unknown correspondent, I am highly pleased from the subject held out in his first number—but am unwilling to insert it until the second is received, that the whole scope of the matter may be more fully before us. Were not the author anomalous this procedure might be unnecessary.

I have to inform the correspondent, assuming a signature that no characters in my office, or the English language, will express, proposing to afford a series of essays on literary subjects, that until the ensuing session of congress has closed, I cannot engage to allow him the room required. But shall be glad to hear from him occasionally.

X, with several other MS. articles on hand, shall appear next week.