THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

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

-Shakespeare—HENRY VIII.

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Legislature of Vermont.

GUY BENSON'S SPEECH.

On Friday last, at 3 o'clock, P.m. his excellency delivered the following speech before both branches of the legislature:

Gentlemen of the Council, and
Gentleman of the House of Representatives,

Being elected by the independent freemen of this state, their chief magistrate for the ensuing year, with the highest sense of gratitude I tender them my sincere thanks for so far approving my past conduct as again to honor me with their confidence. I do acknowledge, as formerly on similar occasions, that the magnitude of the office and the importance of its duties are far above the sphere of my talents; and at a period so momentous as the present, I should shrink from the arduous undertaking, did I not, under the auspices of a benign Providence, confide in your wisdom, firmness and virtue, not only for support in the duties which involve me, but to transact all the duties of legislation. With these impressions, while inspired with the love of my country, and prompted by the voice of my constituents, which I ever hear with reverence, I resume the important station. When we realize the greatness of the trust reposed in us by so many thousands of our fellow-citizens, to dictate at their faithful representatives, the affairs of a state in which the happiness of each individual citizen is equal regard, and the rights of all demand the most protection and support, we shall feel it our indispensable duty to lay aside all party prejudices, and to ourselves be actuated by no other motives than those which coincide with individual honor and the greatest general good—and diligently pursue such measures as will be productive of public and private virtue, without which the inestimable blessings of a free government cannot long exist.

We are, gentlemen, convened at a time by no means the least momentous, although we have hitherto suffered much by the unjust policy of the belligerent powers of Europe, yet no period since the commencement of our differences has appeared to me so portentous as the present. Great Britain, in a manner inclined to relinquish her offensive orders in council, surrender up our impress system, or permit us to enjoy the common and legal rights of a neutral nation; but assumes the attitude of a threatening foe, although France has mitigated the rigor of her hostile measures, and has modified her Berlin and Milan decrees, that they have ceased to operate against the United States. But as it is not our province to decide on the subject of peace or war, that being the constitution of the United States confined to the general government, of which this state is a component part, and has an equal voice in its councils, it is not my intention to advance any opinion on the subject, or suggest any idea which may tend to excite the passions of my fellow-citizens, against any foreign nation whatever; and it would much less become me, while negotiations for an adjustment are still progressing, which I pray God may terminate in an amicable settlement of our differences, and that war may never be the unhappy fate of our beloved country. As the president has, for some cause, thought fit to convene congress prior to the usual time of their convention, we may then expect to have a more extensive and intimate view of our national affairs. Let us, in the mean time, as far as possible, be prepared for any event which may occur. To be united is indispensably necessary to be prepared either for a state of war or the full enjoyment of peace. The political divisions in the United States are productive of the most unhappy consequences; they not only tend to defeat every honorable attempt to terminate our differences with foreign powers by amicable treaty, but also to embolden the aggressors to persist in their unrighteous depredations on our property and add new insults to former injuries. A people well agreed in the principles of their social compact, and firmly united in the support of their government, can surmount almost any obstacle which may oppose their prosperity and independence. But when divided and torn asunder by faction, all domestic tranquility and enjoyment are at an end, and the greatest nation then severed, may fall an easy prey to a foreign invader, or their liberties be destroyed by a domestic usurper.

Suffer me, gentlemen, on all occasions, to recommend to you in the most pressing manner, to keep in view the union of citizens and states, for on this pivot turns the happiness and independence of our country.

It was not my purpose, if my abilities and information would admit, to enter into a particular detail and vindication of the measures of the national administration, but only to excite you to a candid and dispassionate examination for yourselves. It will, I believe, be acknowledged by all, that the measures adopted by congress, restrictive of commerce, were intended to protect us against foreign aggressions, or cause them to be removed. Whether they were the best possible measures to effect those purposes or not, cannot for certainty be known, since they have not been tried, and others remain untried. I can conceive of no measures that would have been more likely to succeed against the determined policy of two great belligerent nations, while attended with that party opposition at home, which is manifest on all occasions. I wish not to prohibit a strict scrutiny of the conduct of the officers of the general government, or a careful attention to our liberties and national safety, but to prevent the dangerous error of arising from unreasonable and unjudged jealousies. I have not equal enmity, with impartiality, been extended to both Great Britain and France, with an honest intention to procure a repeal or strikeable modification of their
New Spanish Constitution.

The following has been published in a late Cadiz paper, as the substance of the project of a new constitution for Spain, laid before the cortes on the 15th of August last.

Spain belongs to the Spaniards, and not to any particular family. The nation alone can establish fundamental laws. The Catholic, Apostolic and Roman religion is subject to the exclusive right of every one, is the one that the nation does and will profess. The form of her government is that of an hereditary monarchy. The cortes will enact the laws, and the King cause them to be executed. They enjoy the rights of citizens who have been born of Spanish parents, as also foreigners who have married Spaniards, or are come with a capital to get themselves naturalised, or to trade in the country, or to teach some useful art. Citizens alone can be promoted to the municipal offices. The rights of citizens are protected by long absence from the kingdom, and by undergoing affirmative and degradical punishments.

This is the plan of the constitution proposed by the council of state; conducts diplomatic affairs, watches over the application of the public funds, &c.

Restrains on the regular power.

The King cannot oppose the meeting of the cortes at any period or under the circumstances pointed out by the constitution, nor restrain the freedom of their deliberations when met, nor suspend them, &c., and such as shall advise him to do so, shall be held and treated as traitors. He cannot undertake a journey, marry, alienate any thing, abate the crown, lay on taxes, nor exchange any town, city, &c. without the previous consent of the cortes.

Forbids all abdications. Acknowledges by the cortes, King of Spain; and upon his demise, his legitimate descendants. [The settlement of the succession the cortes appear to have reserved to themselves.]

The King is a minor until he shall have completed his 18th year.

The king's eldest son is declared prince of Asturias, and as such will, when 15 years old, swear before the cortes that he will observe the constitutional laws, and be faithful to the King. During the latter's minority, the proceedings shall be regulated to which he shall take care that he be brought up in conformity to the plan adopted by the cortes. The regency will be presided over by the queen-mother, if alive, and composed of the two eldest deputies of the permanent reputation from the cortes; which reputation will continue the whole year in function—and of two censurers of state according to their seniority.

The cortes will grant a yearly sum sufficient for the maintenance of the King and his family, and also country seats for his amusement, &c.

The King's sons may be appointed to all offices except those of judges or deputies of the cortes. They shall never go to the kingdom without the consent of the latter.

There will be eight secretaries of state—two of whom for north and south America. They should be responsible for the transactions in the respective departments, and the cortes will determine what appointments they are to receive.

A council of state will be established, composed of forty members, four of whom to be grandees of known merit and virtue; four to belong to the clergy, out of whom two bishops; twelve Americans; and the others to be taken from among the deserving of the other provinces.

JONAS GALUSH.
The councillors of state are to be appointed by
the king out of a list of candidates proposed by
the cortes. The latter to be convened every year on
the first of March, and to continue sitting three
months, unless the session should be prolonged up
to the king's demand, or for some very urgent rea
son; but in no case, for a longer term than one
month.

As to the election of the delegates to the cortes,
it is to be managed as directed by the constitution.
The deputies relative thereto being very much
detained by virtue of the great judgment and a la
dable foresight.

There will be two deputies for every 70,000 souls.
The king will open the cortes, or in his name,
the president of the delegation; which must be per
manent to ensure the execution of the constitution
laws of the Spanish monarchy.

American Catholic Prelates.

Translation of a letter from the original Latin into
English of the Catholic bishops of North America
and the Catholic bishops of Ireland.

To the most illustrious and revered catholic arch
bishops and bishops of Ireland, the archbishop and
bishops of the United States of America,

"We have received, venerable brethren, with
gratitude, and with the respect which is due to your
illustrious merit, the letter dated February 25,
which you addressed to the bishops of the whole
Catholic church.

"We are received, with the divine assistance, to
preserve the unity of the church of Christ, and to
assert and defend that authority of the holy see,
and dignity of honor and jurisdiction which the chief
pontiff is possessed of, and which are essential to
the maintenance of this unity. We are equally led
by sentiment and by duty to profess our fidelity and
devotion to pope Pius VII, who now holds that
supreme station. We adhere like brothers to their
head, to this incomparable pontiff, and since, as
St. Paul says, "When one member suffers the other
members partake in the pain," how much more
weight must we feel the bitter afflictions of this our
dangerous head!

"We lament, in common with you, venerable brethren, and we are animated with a pious indignation at the idea of "a reverend ancient being
emptied out of his house, and driven from his
country; of an innocent bishop being cruelly op
pressed; of the head church being stripped off its
parishioners; and of a most meritorious pope be
coming overwhelmed with contumelies." It is our
duty to confess that we, in particular, are under the
greatest obligations to the venerable Pius VII, since
it is owing to his wise and apostolical conduct that
this portion of the Lord's flock, situated in the
United States of America, have been formed into a
regular ecclesiastical province consisting of the
archbishop of Baltimore, and of four suffragan
bishops.

"We firmly trust in the Lord that the same in
visible fortitude which shines forth in Pius the VI
of happy memory, will, at all times, be equally consi
dered in his successor, Pius VII: and we have not
the smallest doubt that he will continue to exhibit,
for the consolation of the church, that invincible firmness in bearing afflictions which he has his
thore manifested, whatever it may become his duty
to pronounce, to transact, or to endure.

"In the mean time, we declare before God, that
we will respectfully listen to the admonitions of our
holy father, notwithstanding his captivity; and that
we will yield a cheerful submission to his directions
and ordinances, provided they bear the proper
and genuine character of the voice of Peter, and of
the real intention and authority of the supreme
pontiff. But we shall not change the vanities of our
souls, or other documents of any kind which may
be circumstantial in his name, and under his alleg
ied authority, unless even the least apprehension of
his not enjoying full and perfect liberty in declara
ing and resolving, shall be removed from our minds.

"And should the chief pontiff depart this life,
(which God forbid should happen in the present
pious state of the church) we, no less than you,
venerable brethren, are fully persuaded that God
will not be wanting to his church, which thought
it should even for a considerable time, be deprived
of its chief pastor here on earth, would be exposed
to less mischief than if any person, by force or
terror, were to place himself in the chair of Peter,
and thus the mystical body of Christ were to be
born to pieces by a fatal schism. Hence we are re
solved to instruct the flock committed to our care,
to acknowledge no person but the true and genuine
successor of Peter, but him whom the first part of
the bishops of the whole world, and the
whole Catholic people, in a manner, shall acknow
ledge as such.

"If we, who are hardly yet known among the
Christian churches, thus venture to declare our
selves to you, our venerable brethren, it is in conse
quence of your sending to us, in common with the
other bishops of the Catholic world, your late ency
clical letter: for it would be highly unbecoming in us
to acknowledge this high mark of the esteem
with which you hold us. As to yourselves, you are
received in those episcopal sees which have been illus
trated, through a long series of ages, by the virtu
ues of the holy prelates your predecessors in them.
In imitation of them, you conduct the people in
trusted to you, by examples as well as by instruction,
in the ancient and true faith, and in sincere piety;
and together with them, you exhibit, in defiance of
all human arts, fraud, and violence, a rare and
perhaps singular instance of invincible fortitude in
preserving and fostering the Catholic faith.

"We humbly command ourselves to your prays
ers, and we earnestly beseech God to show all
favor to your country, your churches, and each
one of yourselves.

"Fare ye well, most illustrious and revered
prelates.

"JOHN, Archbishop of Baltimore.
"LEONARD, Bishop of Galveston,
"conditor of the Bishop of Biloxi.
"FR. MICHAEL, Bishop of Phil
adelphia.
"JOHN, Bishop of Boston.
"BENEDICT, Bishop of Dairds
town."

"Baltimore, Nov. 11, 1810."
[Freeman's Journal.]

New Swisserland.

CINCINNATI, October 9, 1811.

Mr. Politeness of a Swiss gentleman, residing at
Vevy, Indiana territory, we have been favor
ed with the following sketch of the Swiss settlement:

NEW SWISSERLAND.

Is situated on the right bank of the Ohio river, in
Jefferson county, Indiana territory, about seven
miles above the mouth of the Kentucky river. This
settlement was begun in the spring of the year 1809,
by some Swiss of the canton of Vaud, formerly a part of the canton of Bern, their principal object is the introduction of the culture of the grape-vine in this country. This settlement, or rather the place called New Switzerland, extends from about three miles above the mouth of Plum Creek down the river to the mouth of Venoge creek, known by the name of Indian creek, a distance of about four miles and a half fronting the river, and extends back for the quantity of about 3700 acres of land—200 of which they have purchased under a law in favor of J. James DuFour and his associates, allowing them twelve years to pay for it from 1802, the time of the purchase; the remainder, they have bought as other purchasers and paid for it.

The town, about two miles along the river, is occupied by thirteen Swiss families, containing thirty-six individuals, of every age—10 of these families have successively come to join the three first who had begun the settlement. They had not been in crossing the ocean, it is believed the whole distance of four and half miles would have been filled up with as many more of these industrious people.

The improvements of the Swiss are considerable, considering the time when they began, the few hands employed in them, and their inexperience in the way of improving lands in this country. They have now about 150 acres in cultivation, about 150 of which are planted in grape-vines, now bearing; which offer to the eye of an observer the handomest and the most interesting agricultural prospect perhaps ever witnessed in the United States.

There are about 8 or 9 acres more planted in vines, which will bear in 3 years; and the remaining plantings more every year. The crop of wine of 1810, has exceeded the quantity of 2400 gallons, the quantity of which has been thought, by judges of wine, superior to that of the claret of Bordeaux. Out of the quantity about 2000 bushels was white, or yellow wine, made out of the Madeira grapes. These two kinds of vines are the only ones which have hitherto succeeded, but others are going to be tried, and it is very probable that some of them will bear good wine. While the wines are older, and the vine dressers able to let their wine acquire age before they sell it, the quality will certainly be greatly superior to what it is now; and in 10 years, it is no doubt in the course of a number of years, the United States will be able to do without supported wine. The precious culture of the vine will be tried in different parts of the Union, and will undoubtedly multiply with rapidity. The Swiss will encourage it with all their power; they will give vine slips gratis to whoever will plant them, with directions and instructions for their cultivation.

The Swiss also cultivate Indian corn, wheat, potatoes, hemp, flax, and other articles not necessary to farmers, although in small quantities. Some of their women make straw hats, which they sell in Cincinnati, and on the river, to trading boats, which usually stop there to purchase them, to carry to the Mississippi country, where they are very ready sale. They are made quite different from the other straw hats, by tying the straws together, instead of plaiting and sewing the plaits.

One of Mr. P._

J. DuFour's sisters first brought the art to this country from Switzerland.

As the Swiss enlarge their vineyards every year more and more, their settlement will become a nation of wine-growers, not only in producing good and wholesome wine, but also in being a model for those who may establish new vineyards in other parts of this continent which may be found suitable for their culture.

New Switzerland, in the advantage of the two roads—one is a fork from the road leading from Lawrenceburg to Fort William, taking off to the right, about one mile and a half before arriving at Venoge, or Indian creek, the other road leading to Frankfort and Lexington, Kentucky. The other leads from the upper end of Jefferson county, down to Madison, all along the river. There is a post-office, by the name of Veeye, which is the extreme of the town into an open plain, and be shortly laid off, for the accommodation of mechanics.

[Liberty Hall.]
THE WEEKLY REGISTER.—SPAIN.

French squadron consisting of five sail of the line and a frigate, under admiral Rosily, was lying at Cadiz. Admiral Pervis was invited by the Spaniards to anchor his fleet at the mouth of the harbor, and prevent their escape. The people of Cadiz, after finding that the arquebus de Solano, their governor, endeavored to represent their patriotism, and that he was manifestly in the interest of France, put him to death. The populace, in their indignation, girted his house, not leaving even a beam standing; but not an article of property was taken. When some one proposed to sell his effects for the benefit of the poor, a general cry made answer, “we want nothing that belonged to a traitor!” The jewels and money that were found, were deposited in the treasury for the public service. The command was then assumed by don Theodoro, who is one of the most respectable names in Spain.

Morla commanded at Cadiz in 1801, when the English expedition appeared before the city, after sir James Pulteney’s attempt upon Fero; an attack, which would have been even more disastrous, if memorable failure, was threatened, and which, had it succeeded, would have been more fatal in its consequences than the most fatal defeat: for the yellow fever was then raging there; this being the first year of its appearance in Spain. Upon this occasion, Morla replied to the summons of the British commander, in a manner so solemn as it was dignified; telling him under what a visitation the people of Cadiz were then suffering. It had its due effect, and sir Ralph Abercromby instantly forborne from adding the horrors of war to those of pestilence. During the same dreadful season, Morla gave another proof of talents and resolution; for, in defiance of all opposition from the clergy and bigoted populace, he ordered all places of worship to be closed.

Upon his accession to the government, measures were immediately taken for compelling the French fleet to surrender. The French admirals were never deficient either in personal ability or professional skill. Rosily took a defensive position, in the channel leading to the Caracas, out of reach of the works. Knowing that every effort would be made to relieve him, he was extremely expecting that the force which would be sent to occupy Cadiz, would be able to bear down all resistance that the Spaniards could possibly oppose, his object was to gain time. He proposed, first, to quit the bay, for the purpose, as he said, of quarantining the people, as his imposing attitude had occasioned some inquietude. In case the English should not assent to this, he then offered to land his guns, keeping his men on board, and not hoisting his colors; in this case he required that hostages should be exchanged, and demanded protection against the exterior enemy. Morla replied, that though these proposals were what it became the French admiral to make, it was incompatible with his honor to accept them; his orders were positive, and he could hear of nothing but an unconditional surrender.

Lord Collingwood, who had arrived from before Toulon, to take the command upon this more important station, offered to co-operate with the Spaniards; but being convinced of their own strength, they declined the offer. Batteries were erected on the Isle of Leon, and near Fort Lonz; and from these and from their guns and mortar-boats, they began the attack (5th June.).—The Spaniards kept them at a distance, because closer proceedings would have occasioned greater loss on their side, and have injured ships which they wanted for their own use. Being sure of


Edin. An. Reg. The historical part of this valuable work is said to be written by Southey.
ing them at last, they wished to take them with as little injury as possible: and in this they succeeded, on the morning of the 14th, having in vain attempted to obtain more favorable terms.

Two addresses to the people, published by Morla upon this occasion, explained why he had proceeded so slowly against the French, and he declared his resolution to enforce good order. Every person admired these able compositions; but, upon examination of the subsequent treachery of the author, it is observable, how carefully he abstained from any one expression which might imply a sense of the righteousness of the Spanish cause, or indication against the atrocities usurption which was intended. Wise, therefore, as his operations against Rossilly's squadron had been, it is to be suspected that Morla acted not more from prudence than from a secret purpose of sparing the French.

Bonaparte had probably relied upon his secret agents in Cadiz, upon Solano, and Morla himself, or he would have secured that important city, as he had done Barcelona, before heavowed his intention of usurping the throne of Spain. A siege of Gibraltar would have been the pretext under which he marched his troops into the peninsula; and, if the sudden and universal insurrection of the people had not prevented him, a sufficient force would have been left in that fortress to have overpowered Castanos, in case he had been found incapable; the greater part of the Spanish army, which had not been sent out of the kingdom, being under that general's command. A detachment under Dupont, had marched from Madrid towards the southward, soon after Murat's arrival in that city. Their destination was for Cadiz, of which place that general had been appointed governor, soon after the mock abdication at Bayonne had been completed; but some tumults at Toledo required his presence; and immediately afterwards, the disposition of the people of Madrid became manifest, that Murat thought prudent to keep the whole of his force in the vicinity of that city. But when Seville and Cadiz declared for Ferdinand, perils as his situation was in the capital, it became of the utmost importance that a vigorous effort should be made to reduce these important cities; and Dupont, with a considerable force, was instantly dispatched upon that service.

A long and deep chain of mountains called the Sierra Morena, a name which Cervantes has made familiar throughout the whole of Europe, divided Andalusia from New Castle, and from Extremadura. The passes are exceedingly strong; Dupont crossed them, without opposition, and descended upon the city of Cordova, which lies at their foot. The city was feebly defended; for the armed inhabitants did not stand their ground, and the regular force was not sufficient to oppose such a body of disciplined troops. He obtained possession of it after a conflict of two hours,—but here his successes end; for tidings reached him of the surrender of the fleet; the passes of the Sierra were occupied by the Spaniards; the country rose on all sides; and Castanos advanced against him with all the force of Andalusia, and with a considerable body of troops from Seville, which had been sent to garrison that place early in the year, in consequence of a rumor that England designed to attack it. Dupont expected to be joined by three or four thousand men from Jaen, who were ordered to proceed along the coast of Algrave and cross the Guadalquivir; but a body of English troops from Gibraltar, under general Spencer, took post at Aymonente, and defeated this intention. Instead of advancing, therefore, to Seville, where the troops which he had defeated at Cordova were rallying under the Echevarria, he found it necessary to fall back to Andujar.

Here his situation soon became perilous. Castanos, acting upon the same principles which the junta of Seville had laid down, continued to harry the enemy, without venturing to a battle till he had previously given confidence to his troops, and brought them into habits of discipline. All the hospital stores of the French, together with a large convoy of supplies from Toledo, were intercepted in the mountains: and their soldiers were soon obliged to reap the standing corn, and make it into bread themselves, the penury having left the harvest to take up arms against them. They were not long at leisure to do this,—the perpetual alarms given them by the Spaniards on all sides, kept them always upon arms. A council of war was held by Castanos, on the 17th of July, and it was determined that the united divisions of the marquis de Campoy and of major-general Theodore Reding (brother of Aloys, the Swiss patriot,) should attack the van of the French army at Baylen, while the third division, under Murat, made the retreat upon which he had relied, to distract the enemy's attention. Reding, on the following morning (18th July) won the village of Baylen, when the French general, Gobert, had been stationed on the road to La Cordova, as of the utmost importance in maintaining a communication with Madrid. Having thus succeeded, he was ordered by the commander in chief not to pursue the retreating column, but to march against Andujar without delay, and attack that place in flank, while he with the remainder of his force, should assail it in front. This was prevented by the sudden movement of Dupont, the height in the neighborhood of Andujar had been occupied on the 18th by general Don Manuel de la Pena, and field marshals Don Felix Jones, who, from thence, annoyed them with great effect. They were too strongly posted to be attacked with success; and Dupont had determined upon a more important enterprise; at nine on the evening of the 18th, he evacuated Andujar, after pillaging it, and took the road towards Baylen.

Castanos complained in his dispatches, that the people of Andujar did not give him the slightest notice of these movements. That city contains about 14,000 inhabitants; and though a few of the higher orders may have been corrupted, it cannot be supposed that the people in, general were well disposed to a set of ruffians, who had, for some weeks, been preying upon them. Dupont's measures were, probably, kept secret till the moment of executing; and the art of obtaining intelligence seems to have been ill understood both by the Spaniards and their allies, during the whole of this year's war. At two in the morning of the 18th, Castanos was informed of their retreat; he immediately ordered general Pena to pursue and harass the enemy's rear, expecting that, by Reding's advance, they would thus be placed between two fires. The Swiss general, mean time, having received the Gudalquivir, and affected a junction with Campoy, was forming his troops, at three in the morning of the 18th, to march against Andujar, when Dupont fell upon him, thinking to take him by surprise. The attack was made with great vehemence, and would not improbably have been successful, had not the Spaniards, owing to an intended movement, been in some degree of readiness. The first company both of horse and foot suffered greatly; nevertheless, the Spaniards rapidly took their stations, and repelled their assaults.
French Statistics.

Mineral Substances of France and their Produce—for one year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRODUCE</th>
<th>IN MONEY</th>
<th>EMPLOYED</th>
<th>Heads of families</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nature of the Substances</td>
<td>Hundred</td>
<td>Francs.</td>
<td>Dures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron mines</td>
<td>2,400,000</td>
<td>45,000,000</td>
<td>6,437,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary manufactures of iron</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>1,875,000</td>
<td>282,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead mines</td>
<td>24,000</td>
<td>450,000</td>
<td>67,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper mines</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>45,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary manufactures of copper</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
<td>1,250,000</td>
<td>187,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mines of mercury</td>
<td>67,200</td>
<td>1,265,000</td>
<td>187,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zine</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>1,234,000</td>
<td>187,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antimony</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>4,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>33,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>562,500</td>
<td>84,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt from the marshes</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>13,000,000</td>
<td>1,953,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral acids</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>562,500</td>
<td>84,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal pits</td>
<td>62,000,000</td>
<td>61,300,000</td>
<td>9,150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peat, peat stones, earth and sand</td>
<td>6,912,000</td>
<td>1,295,000</td>
<td>202,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>150,102,000</td>
<td>29,325,445</td>
<td>4,463,160</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To the above add ten millions of francs for the produce of the inland fisheries, and a pretty good idea may be had of the amount of several objects which form different branches of the internal trade of France. The franc is rated at 18 3/4 cents.

The preceding table is taken from Williams’ travels in France, in 1802.

West Indies.

The following table, compiled from official returns, is highly interesting as conveying a just idea of the effect of the climate of the West Indies upon natives of Europe. The reader will observe there is a rapid decrease of the proportionate number of deaths from 1796 to 1800 (when, as well as in 1801, many results appear to have arrived) owing, as we may presume, to the troops being season ed, as it is called.

Deaths, by disease, in British troops serving in the West Indies, generally, for seven years, from 1796 to 1802, inclusive.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Per Cent.</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Per Cent.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1796, April</td>
<td>19,076</td>
<td>15,881</td>
<td>6,484:40</td>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>6,484</td>
<td>75 1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1797, April</td>
<td>13,567</td>
<td>11,503</td>
<td>3,766:32</td>
<td>2-4</td>
<td>3,766</td>
<td>44 7/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1798, April</td>
<td>9,152</td>
<td>8,416</td>
<td>1,736:17</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>1,736</td>
<td>20 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1799, February</td>
<td>7,524</td>
<td>7,209</td>
<td>676:11</td>
<td>0-9</td>
<td>676</td>
<td>8 1/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1800, February</td>
<td>8,846</td>
<td>7,809</td>
<td>1,221:15</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>1,221</td>
<td>15 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1801, February</td>
<td>11,715</td>
<td>10,013</td>
<td>2,340:22</td>
<td>2-4</td>
<td>2,340</td>
<td>29 7/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1802, February</td>
<td>10,198</td>
<td>9,633</td>
<td>595:11</td>
<td>0-6</td>
<td>595</td>
<td>7 1/4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Original army | 19,676 | 17,173 |

The mortality of the whites compared with the negroes is therefore four for one.
the means of subsistence. This is accounted for by Sir James Stewart upon the moral principle that where there is little demand for men the population goes on slowly. The farmer, who owns a piece of land and finds the members of his family quite sufficient labourers for the little cultivation it wants; and as he would find no market for a surplus produce, no more of course is raised than will feed his own family. It is of no consequence that the produce of the soil is cheap, while labour is still cheaper; for though the supernumerary labourer may purchase his day's provision for a penny, he will find even this impossible when his own labor is worth only a farthing; it follows, therefore, that he must either emigrate to some country where his labor is more wanted, or perish at home of poverty.

The want of proper vents for the products of the soil and their consequent cheapness, may therefore be considered as the principle obstacles to the increase of population.

In the Turkish dominions the checks to population are all referable to the tyranny and despotism of the government. The cultivation of the land is perpetually subject to the exertions and exactions of the pachas and petty administrators of the laws, and therefore seeks to make no larger crop than will suffice its own necessaries. Any improvement of the land of the father, instead of descending to his children, reverts to the sultan, and moreover, as in times of scarcity, a maxim is fixed to the price of produce at which the possessors are compelled under severe penalties to furnish it to the towns, an indifference is created towards landed property, and agriculture necessarily falls to ruin. Many provinces are sometimes entirely stripped to furnish provisions at a cheap rate to the large towns. To these causes of depreciation may be added the plague and several other epidemics and endemic diseases to which the whole empire is very much subject.

Nearly the same causes operate in Persia; for though the plague does not extend to that country, its destructive effects are more than equalized by the ravages of the small pox, and the dreadfull convulsions and internal commotions to which Persia has been for many centuries continually subject, and which have proved greatly injurious to her agriculture. It would appear from the accounts of the Indian legislator, Maneo, of which Sir William Jones has given us a translation, that though marriage is forcibly inculcated as a duty of the first importance, various obstacles are thrown in the way of population. The man who begets a son is said to obtain a victory over all people; by son's son he enjoys immortality; and afterwards by the son of that grandson he reaches the solar abode." Here is certainly the strongest inducement a man can have to marry; but by the birth of one son alone, his debt to his progenitor is discharged, he is considered as being acted by a reproducible love of pleasure if he begets more. Again, an elder brother not married until the younger is looked upon as a pawn to be particularly shunned; and what is somewhat extraordinary, he who marries before the elder incurs the same disgrace. —Widows, except those of the servile order, are strongly prohibited from taking a second husband; they are not even allowed to pronounce the name of another man, but are to continue for death forgiving every ill action, performing hard duties, avoiding every sensual pleasure, and cheerfully practicing the incomparable rules of virtue." These ordinances also regulate the choice of a wife. Various sorts of women are mentioned, all of whom are to be studiously avoided; and when we find that the choice is

limited to the following description of girls, it is natural to suppose that a man may search a long time without being able to find a girl whose form has no defect; who has an agreeable name; who is not excessively fat, like an elephant; whose hair and teeth are moderate respectively in quantity and size; whose body has exquisite softness." From this view, it will be seen that the obstacles which the laws themselves involve to their own execution, are sometimes insurmountable, and so far from promoting the object intended, they have rather a contrary effect. Among the higher classes of people there, we may consider the preventive check as principally operating. The poorer sort are induced in the extreme, and are subject to frequent epidemics, the consequences of their bad nourishment. The Abbé Raynal has asserted, but without naming his authority, that when the crops of rice fail, the huts of these miserable wretches are set on fire, and the flying inhabitants shot by the proprietors of the grounds to prevent their consuming any part of the produce. It was a custom also among some of the tribes, until a stop was put to it by the English East India company, to destroy the female infants as soon as born, that they might avoid the expense and difficulty of procuring suitable matches for them.

In Tibet, a very unfertile country of India, nature seems to have given habits and dispositions to the people, well calculated to repress the population. The nation is divided into two distinct classes, the clergy and the lamas; the former who compose a large portion of the population, lead a life of the strictest celibacy, and meddle in nothing which concerns the business of the world. Among the latter it is the common custom for all the brothers of a family to associate their fortunes with one female, and thus live together under the same cannibalistic compact. Yet, notwithstanding the powerful operation of these preventive checks, such is the natural sterility of the soil, that the population is kept fully up to the level of the means of subsistence.

In China the population is much greater in proportion to the means of subsistence, than that of any other country in the world. Its territorial extent is about eight times more than that of France, and the number of its inhabitants has been for many centuries continually subject, and which have proved greatly injurious to her agriculture. It would appear from the accounts of the Indian legislator, Maneo, of which Sir William Jones has given us a translation, that though marriage is forcibly inculcated as a duty of the first importance, various obstacles are thrown in the way of population. The man who begets a son is said to obtain a victory over all people; by son's son he enjoys immortality; and afterwards by the son of that grandson he reaches the solar abode." Here is certainly the strongest inducement a man can have to marry; but by the birth of one son alone, his debt to his progenitor is discharged, he is considered as being acted by a reproducible love of pleasure if he begets more. Again, an elder brother not married until the younger is looked upon as a pawn to be particularly shunned; and what is somewhat extraordinary, he who marries before the elder incurs the same disgrace. —Widows, except those of the servile order, are strongly prohibited from taking a second husband; they are not even allowed to pronounce the name of another man, but are to continue for death forgiving every ill action, performing hard duties, avoiding every sensual pleasure, and cheerfully practicing the incomparable rules of virtue." These ordinances also regulate the choice of a wife. Various sorts of women are mentioned, all of whom are to be studiously avoided; and when we find that the choice is
Impressment.

In the last number of the Register I noticed the publication of a letter from the captain of an American vessel carried into Danzig, which stated, that severe impressions by the French and sent to man the fleet at anchor, and promised some remarks on the circumstance, as well as upon impressment generally.

The case is new. I believe it is the first time that France has been charged with the direct impressment of American seamen, though I apprehend that, by indirect means, (hard usage and short allowance) many of our citizens (to use a cant phrase) have been compelled to volunteer their services. We know that "extracts of letters" are not always to be depended upon, but suppose this statement may be true; not seeing any reason why Bonaparte should fail to emulate his enemy, I take one American seaman for every thousand the British hold in Algierian bondage.

I am highly pleased with the sensibleness some persons appear to feel at this insult and injury. I trust that all our seamen will hereafter publish every thing of the kind in CAPITOLs. The stealth of a man is a common concern—he forms an integral part of our political system; every member should feel the injustice, and prepare himself to redress or avenge it. Did I possess absolute power, for one moment, I would avenge;—that six Frenchmen should be immediately taken into custody, and retained at hard labor until the American sailors were discharged—thus, we might make many roads and canals on very reasonable terms; for, so far as I know, the British in the same way, we should have 9,000 or 12,000 young and hearty laborers at the disposal of government. To keep them in order, they should occasionally receive from 100 to 200 lashes with the cat of nine-tails; and, moved, and then, I would hang a few of them in terrorism, if they were disposed to mutiny, i.e. to escape. This is Chinese policy—man for man—and I can see no other complete and effectual remedy for the horrible injustice than by retaliating it, and making the wretches feel the wounds they inflict upon others.

This may be called a sanguinary resolution—so, perhaps, it is—but, while power is law, let the law be equally upon all, and so correct a partial evil.

We are so much accustomed to hear of Russian impressment that the wantonness of feeling so natural on account of it, has become blunted, and our sailors have begun to make a kind of calculate upon it. How base and degrading! How inconsistent with our pretensions to suavity and independence!—But there are thousands in the United States who justify or palliate the practice; and to this turpitude must be attributed, in some degree, the want of energy in the government on behalf of injured society.

Suppose a gang of those fellows known in the middle states by the name of "Gorilla traders,"
were to seize on a parcel of free negroes and carry them off—and that the negroes were to rise upon them and destroy every one of them who is there—there that could live of this a "mutiny"?—who that would "give up" the blacks to be tried by another band of the "traders.""

I do not believe there is a single British vessel of war upon the ocean that is not partly manned with impressed Americans, many of whom have been detained for eight or ten or twelve years. The captain of a ship lately seized by a British frigate, on being ordered off the quarter deck to associate with the crew, found many of his fellow townsmen and neighbors—persons whose fate was unknown to their friends, and supposed there were at least fifty Americans on board this single vessel—let the station of a British ship of war be where it may—in the East Indies or at the pole—it has impressed American on board her.

On a subject so fertile as this, a man might write for a twelve-month and leave off half-done. I am not disposed to imitate the conduct of the 10th or 11th Congress—I hope the 12th will act and, by premiums or some other means, excite and promote such a zeal in the commonwealth, as will lead them to freedom, if enslaved; or to destroy all who shall attempt to foster them. Their countrymen will protect them in so doing.

Letter to the Editor.

The following extract of a letter from a gentleman of great respectability, to the editor, though not written for publication, contain many valuable hints and remarks:

"I have received five numbers of the Register, and am of opinion it is calculated to inform the American public. I think some pains should be taken to exhibit too great truths, which are the more necessary from one material part of these numbers. The truths I mean are, the degree in which Great Britain has prevented the universal armament of the European and American Spaniards and Portuguese—and the degree in which she has aimed at securing advantages and monopoles in the Portuguese and Spanish European and American trade, to the injury of their relations with this country.

"If the United States' government had prevailed in the British kingdom, and they had engaged in the war as the Spaniards and Portuguese and their colonies, they would have sold a military equipment for every man to those governments, which could not have cost more than four or five millions sterling, in cannon, muskets, pistols and swords. Acting on these could alone save them from the ultimate imposition of so near and so numerous an enemy. The two kings, Charles and Ferdinand, were weak, and in many serious respects, negligent and vicious. These things invited the French; and they have gone into Spain and Portugal full of the spirit of oppression and reaction.

"The only comfortable fact in the affairs of Europe is the departure of France on the subject of exclusive religious or ecclesiastical establishments. On that subject she is doing substantial good, and, I trust, and God willing, it will be found, that no nation, with unshaken constancy, will be quiet under military despotism. Bavaria, the leading power in the confederation of the Rhine, and once a great supporter, at arms, of the bishop of Rome, has ordained that her people of both sexes, shall choose their religion at the age of 20 and 31 years.

"The prince of Wales, as regent, since the confirmation of his father's insanity, has an opportunity to serve mankind, and immortalize his name, which has, perhaps, not been offered to a civil ruler. If he will search at home and among nations abroad, having natural or actual relations of interest and amity with his kingdom, for causes of just complaint against the acts of the governments of Great Britain and her adversaries, and do all he can to believe them, he will fix his own power, raise his country and his name, and excite Europe, and America too, to wonderful exertions. The following cases occur:

- The relief of the neutrals by a mere restoration of the law of nations.
- The relief of the British and Irish dissenters, including the catholics.
- The amelioration of the constitution of the united parliament.
- The improvement of the condition of India.
- The introduction of sound religious liberty into the continent of Europe, through Spain, Portugal and Russia.
- The employment of the people at large of Spain and Portugal to obtain a check upon the Bonapartes and Bourbons—by establishing a representation of the freeholders, tiers etat, or commons, in these countries; the introduction of which would correct the military despotisms of France.

"I know it is much to hope that such things will be done by a man who has been thought a high, blooded voluntary; but the times and the condition of England will make him think. In such a wonderful course and condition of human affairs, when nothing seems tending to a good and sober end in the old world; and when such reformation, carried to their extent or true principles, are producing so much internal blessedness in America, projects which seem Utopian in Europe, may be allowed here to an honest enthusiasm, which, seeing no other hope, fondly sights for the happiness of man in our new form."

For an official copy of the following very interesting decree we are indebted to a citizen of Venezuela.

Law abolishing Torture.

The government of Venezuela, desirous of eradicating every vestige of their former oppression, have regarded torture as one of the detestable remains of the barbarity which characterised the quest of Africa; as an enormous shocking to humanity, unnecessary to the purposes of justice; and as an outrage against the dignity of man. Nothing can be more unworthy free Venezuelans than this practice, as humiliating it is useless to the confession of crimes; and nothing can be more worthy their liberal and protective legislature than the absolute abolition of an atrocity invented by the severity of the feudal government, and kept up by the interest of despots who have raised their power upon the terror of the human race.

The legislative department of Caracas, penetrated with these truths, and impressed with a lively sense of the dignity conferred upon them by their constituents, have declared, and do declare, that from this day the use of torture is abolished, and all former laws in any manner relating thereto annulled; and to render this declaration more solemn and notorious, they do decree that as many of the instruments employed in this execrable practice (in contempt of humanity and the civil dignity of the virtuous people of Caracas) as may be found among despotism, be publicly burned by the hands of the common hangman.
This resolution is communicated to the supreme executive power that they may see it carried into complete execution, by promulgating with proper solemnity, and causing it to be made known by whatever means they may judge convenient.

Given in the federal palace of Caracas, sealed with the seal of the confederation, and countersigned by the secretaries of the congress and provincial legislature, on the 17th August, 1811.

Joseph Angel Alban, President.
Juan Jose de Mago, Vice President.
Luis Jose de Rivas and Touar.
Luis Jose de Caseros.
Salvador Delgado.
Francisco X. Yanes.
Francisco Harrandin.
José Vicente Uria.
Juan Antonio Diaz Argete.
Gabriel Perez de Pagola.
Felipe Fermin Paul.
Nicholas de Castro.

(Coastguard.)
Francisco Isnardi, Secretary.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Dr. Hayster's report to the prince regent of his literary mission to the court of Naples in relation to the Herculeanum MSS. which mission excited so great a sensation and expectation in the literary world, and made so great a noise throughout Europe, has been published.

Mr. Trotter's account of Mr. Fox's tour in France and Flanders, in the year 1802, and of the four last years of the life of that great man, is announced. It is to be accompanied by numerous original letters and other documents illustrative of his latter years. As his private secretary, Mr. Trotter is eminently qualified to perform the interesting task which he has undertaken.

It is one of the literary novelties of this age, that the East India company has established a Sanscrit press; and the Hetcopadea is the first work that will appear in that language from a printing press.

By a letter in Mr. Flower's Political Review, it appears that the nobleman John Howard did not die of the plague, but of a fever caught from a young lady, in going to visit her; for which purpose he rode twenty miles on horseback; and, being beheaded, he was thrown from his horse, and lay a considerable time in the snow, and would have been frozen to death, but for the aid of an accidental passerby. Like Goldsmith, too, he took too large a dose of James's powders. He was buried by a French gentleman, in his garden, about two miles from Cheron, at his own private or request.

Dr. Busby has just completed a translation in rhyme, of the six books of Lucanian on the Nature of Things.—Lord Grenville, to whom the work is to be dedicated, has seen the first book, and expressed his unqualified approbation of the style in which the doctor has executed this arduous undertaking.

The second volume of Moore's Tales of the Passions, containing the Married Man, being an illustration of the passion of jealousy, was expected to be published in April last.

The very witty lubrications of the "Salmagundis" gentlemen in New York, have been re-printed in London.

The booksellers in London are printing a stereotype edition of the Bible in French.

Majorca, Minorca, Sardinia, Sicily and Malta, during a tour in those countries in 1809 and 1810, accompanied by engravings of views taken on the spot.

A report of the speeches of the late Mr. Fox in the house of commons, from his entrance into parliament in 1768, to the close of the session of 1805, has been published.

The number of provincial banks in Great Britain decreased from about 290, in the beginning of 1790, to about 250 in the beginning of 1793. Since that period the increase has been truly astonishing. It appears that in 1810 the total number of banks was 796, viz.

In London, Westminster and Southwark, including the bank of England 67
In the rest of England 163
In Wales 25
In Berwick-on-Tweed 2
In the Isle of Man 1
In Guernsey 2
In Jersey 2
In Scotland 53

Total 796

FRANCE.—The emperor Napoleon, in order to give its proper weight to the French language, and to simplify the acquisition of useful knowledge, has ordered that all exercises and theses in the universities throughout France, shall be performed in French, as well as written in French; and that a knowledge of Greek and Latin shall in no department of his government, be deemed a qualification for degrees, ranks, or offices, either political, medical, legal or clerical. The prescriptions of physicians are to be in French, and the service of the church is no longer to be performed except in the vernacular tongue.

By an artist just arrived from Paris, it appears that the arts of painting, sculpture and engraving, are carried to the highest points of perfection in that capital. As one instance of Napoleon's patronage of engraving, he lately placed 1,200,000 francs at the disposal of the proprietors of the magnificent series of engravings called "Mise en Peine," to enable them to finish it in the style in which it has been commenced. It is not a little singular that men of letters, chemists, and mathematicians, are preferred and employed, in every department of the French government; and that the institute, and every thing appertaining to art and science, is described as being eminently distinguished and encouraged: at the same time that an inquisitorial police strikes terror into every family, and a general distrust and want of confidence paralyzes every private energy of the people; and commercial credit and trade are in a worse state in France than they are in England.

It has been found that the quantity and quality of all extracted from olives, has been augmented by wetting the fruit with vinegar before it is pressed. The vinegar must wholly cover the fruit. The quantity of liquor obtained is one-tenth greater than by any other procedure.

A method has been discovered of uniting marble without iron, which is liable to rust, and after rains gives a greenish color to the marble. For this purpose a cement is used which prevents the rain from penetrating and spoiling the works of art exposed to the weather.

AUSTRIA.—A prodigy of precious acquisition has appeared in Germany, the person of John Spitzler, a youth only 13 years of age, who is said to be well acquainted with two different languages.
most of the mathematical sciences, and to be proficient in music. He is a native of Lower Austria, and the son of a reduced clergyman: for the last six months he has been blind. The emperor Francis settled a pension upon him.

The base of the Carpathian Mountains, near Makonita, fell last year, with a report so loud that it was heard at the distance of twelve leagues. Six villages were lost by this precipitation.

The Pope.—The Cadiz papers contain the following article, under the head of "Intelligence from Italy."

"The holy father continues in custody, without any access to him being permitted, at Savona.—After he had promulgated the excommunication against cardinal Maury, archbishop of Paris, which was an affront to his own cathedral, his holiness was deprived of the use of pen and ink. The cardinal of Pietro and M. Gregory were on the same account thrown into the public prison in Paris, and, after being threatened with death, were ultimately banished. The circumstance has led to the belief of an intended change of the holy see; but of this there is at present no certainty. Napoleon Bonaparte has given a commission to cardinals Fesch, Borgehesse, and some others, to confer with the pope. Some have refused to accept the commission, because they anticipate the reply, "restore myself and the sacred college to liberty, restore the patrimony of the church, and we will confer." The cardinals Gonsalvus, Matteo, Oppis, Pietry and Zitta, have immorally talked themselves in the annals of the church, especially the first, whom Bonaparte hates mortally. The curate of Rome, the canons, and benefactors afford matter of comfort and edification. In vain have attempts been made to draw them aside from their duty, by a new form of oath. Three hundred of them have been banished to Bastia, in Corsica, M. Fulchapho, D. Arrero, Tibeche, Seclope, the curate Carbone, the celebrated abbot Pereira, the canon Belli, in short, the flower of the clergy of St. John, St. Peter, St. Mary the greater, and of all the churches, are suffering哥 glorious banishment in that disagreeable island. Some are left in Rome, where they do much good and supply the place of those curates who are disabled by their infirmity among their duties. Three or four curates, and some of the most ignorant and incapable canons, are the only ones who have taken all the other. The foreign clergy, even such as are travelling, have been sent back to their respective countries. The Roman sees have been reduced to four convents of different orders; each has a pension of nine scudi. The same sum is paid to those who held situations under the former government, and even to the secretary of state."

Naturalization of Frenchmen.—Bonaparte has decreed that no Frenchman can be naturalized abroad without his authority: and that, if naturalized, they must net, at any time, carry arms against France. Frenchmen naturalized abroad without his permission, shall incur the loss of their property in France, and shall not be capable of succeeding to property in France. The above regulations are prospective—those who have already been naturalized, are to have their naturalization confirmed, within a period prescribed.—No Frenchman can ever carry arms, without his permission, and even then are not allowed to bear arms against France, and must quit the service that foreign power go to war with France. They cannot be accredited while in the service of a foreign power to any diplomatic capacity at the French court. If they enter the service of a foreign power without permission, they are to be considered as having borne arms against France.

TENNESSE ARGUMENT.—Friday, October 4, Mr. Claiborne offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

"Whereas, it appears that the United States are likely to be involved with one of the belligerent nations—and whereas, it is important on all occasions of such a description, that the general government should be informed of the disposition of the people composing that government to pursue the most efficient means for the maintenance of the sovereignty and independence of the United States, therefore, Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draft an address to the president of the United States, expressive of a determination, on the part of this state, to support such honorable measures as the general government may pursue for the attainment of the before-mentioned objects."

The Chronicle.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A recent case has occurred at Hamburg, which will ever be ranked among the most characteristic acts of the emperor of France. About three months ago, a young merchant of the name of Schroder, son to Octavin Schroder, of Hamburg, was arrested and sent to Paris, on a charge of having been found in his possession some caricatures and pamphlets, which militated against the character of Bonaparte. It now appears that this unfortunate has been brought to trial in the usual way, and his sentence was, "to be branded in the forehead and sent 25 years to the galleys." As soon as the same was made known to the emperor, he expressed his approbation thereof, and whether from motives of mercy or cruelty we are at a loss to say, he altered the sentence, and gave orders that the youth should be shot with his own murderers. This sentence, we have reason to know, was immediately carried into execution.—The news of the young man's sad catastrophe had reached Hamburg, and made every heart bleed for his unfortunate sufferings.

Sept. 9.—A census.—The census for the cities of London and Westminster, with the suburbs and parishes immediately contiguous, has been completed. The total is, 1,099,104, including 484,782 males, and 615,322 females. The increase, compared with the census in 1801, is 132,139.

Sept. 19.—Our minister, Mr. Wellesley, has presented a remonstrance against the numerous publications that have appeared in Cadiz, tending to vilify the British character.

Same date.—The Melampus, 36, Captain F. Hawker, was cruising on her station, and perceiving a large frigate bearing down upon her, lay to, with her topsails to the mast. The frigate soon proved to be the President, 44, Commodore Rodgers, who hailed the Melampus, and rather peremptorily ordered captain H. to discharge all American seamen on board his ship and send them on board the President. Captain Hawker said he could not discharge one seaman from his ship without an order from the admiralty, or his own admiral; on which commodore Rodgers said, "I must use force," and fired a shot astern. The President then repeated the same demand, and fired a second shot; then repeated the same demand and fired a third shot; on which captain H. poured in such a whacking broadside, as quite hulled the President, when a desperate action began, and continued for
The President's fire then slackened, and the Melampus' fire was continued with great vivacity, when the President struck her colors and was conducted to Halifax. This account comes by the Packet, 18, captain Peake, which arrived here this morning; she spoke a brig from Halifax, out 8 days, which left the Melampus and President at Halifax; the master of the brig told captain P. that above account of this gallant action!!!!!

Letters from Carthage, of the 24th and 26th of August, do not bear a favorable aspect to commerce, as the courts of condemnation there of the Danish and Russian vessels have of late again been revived, and acted upon. Several vessels have been confiscated, and it is suspected that the regulations shall extend to all vessels which have not fully observed the continental system. All intercourse between Getttenburgh and Hamburg remains cut off, by orders of the French government.

Concord, (N.H.) October 22.

Messrs. Canal.-We are happy to learn, that the Locks and Canals for the improvement of the navigation of the Merrimack river, and which will open a direct communication between this town and Boston, are nearly completed. The vast advantages which will result from their completion to the farmer, the merchant, and to every description of citizens, and the great increase that will be occasioned hereby in the value of real estate situated near the waters of the river, must be obvious to every one. It is expected, that early in the ensuing spring, regular packet boats, will be established between this place and Boston.

New York, October 26.

Extraordinary.-All the news-papers have contained an account of the misfortune that befell the Norfolk Packet, the Slow and Easy, in the gale on Sunday last. She was upset in the sound, and the crew, and 13 passengers, only saved them selves by clinging to the vessel and rigging, until they were taken off by the generous exertions of captain Earl, of the Packet Fame, belonging to Newport, R. I., who went to their relief and afforded the hazard of his life. One passenger, however, Mr. Samuel Waring, was not to be found among those who had sustained themselves on the wreck and the supposition was that he had been drowned in the cabin. The Packet arrived on the Long Island shore opposite Fairfield, and the next day a number of the people went down to the beach to secure her. When she was righted, behold! there was Samuel Waring, alive and well, incredible as it seems, and highly rejoiced you may be sure, to find himself once more in the land of the living. It happened that he was lying in a bight to the windward when the packet overset. He held on as well as he could, and finding that though the cabin was nearly full of water, it did not quite reach his head, he stuck fast, kicked away the boards from the bight at his feet for air to breathe, and had nothing to do but keep away the rats from eating him alive, until he was taken out the next day.

Richmond, (Va.) October 18.

Internal Navigation.—Yesterday for the first time, the Docks which have been lately put up in this city, for connecting the basin to James' river with the tide water, were filled with water, and a large scow was passed up and down. The ascent was accomplished in from 45 to 50 minutes; the descent in 55, accompanied by the discharge of cannon. This is one which has been built by Mr. Cooey, the superintendent, and is capacious enough to hold near 500 hogs' flour. It is probable in such large boats as these that the produce will be taken down from the basin through the locks to Rocket's landing, where the shipping lays.—The spectacle was witnessed by the directors of the James' River Company, and a company of citizens. We understand that the locks have been tendered by the superintendent to the company.—

Time, we imagine must test their execution.

October 25.

On Monday night last, the treasury office was broken into, and upwards of fifteen thousand dollars stolen therefrom, which had been received that day for taxes. The treasurer, we understand, is not in Richmond. Strong suspicions are entertained that this robbery has been committed by some person well acquainted with the regulations of the office, as means were found to get at the key of the iron chest.

Nashville, October 15.

A report has reached town, by a gentleman from Shelbyville, the courier from colonel Joseph H. Davies, of Kentucky, to the governor, stating he had a rencontre with the Indians on the Wabash.—He commanded 800 mounted dragoons, and on their approach, the Indians, 1500 strong, fired on him and killed 14 of his men.—A charge was immediately made upon the Indians, the victory ensued, leaving 200 killed on the field of battle! The Indians fired but once and dispersed. This is very glorious news and we hope the mail papers will confirm it.

[Letter to the editor from a gentleman ofKentucky, dated Paris, October 17, informs, that the volunteers have been withdrawn from the Wabash; the regular troops, under General Boyd remaining, and employed in erecting several forts.]

Baltimore, November 2, 1811.

We have London dates to the 20th of September, and are informed, that the old king was still alive, but completely mad. It would seem as though the high-bloode folks about him were renouncing the strange idea that kings are irresponsible—irresistible—incapable of doing wrong; for they have caused the walls and floor of his room, with every thing contained in it, to be so completely covered with cushions as to prevent him from dashing himself to pieces. Poor old man! though, late, we desire that he and the people of England, may recover their reason! Dantzick is declared a free port, to all commerce except English—the duties are reduced one third. It is said that Prussian ports will be opened in like manner. If so, we might have a lively trade to the north of Europe—if Great Britain will please to permit it.

Moral, king of Naples, has been very sick—and Bernadotte, crown prince of Sweden, was ill of a fever.—They may be spared. The empress of France has forbidden Louis Bonaparte's wife her presence. She is the daughter of Josephine, and the English prints have always told us that, while married to her mother, the emperor was accustomed to hold improper intercourse with her. As this is truly royal, it is probable enough—we cannot expect Bonaparte to be more correct than his neighboring princes.

A French agent has arrived at St. Petersburgh to demand, peremptorily and immediately, the repayment of the money the Dutch lent to the emperor.

The United States' frigate Constitution landed our minister in France, Joel Barlow, esq. at Cherbourg on the 19th of September; from whence she sailed for the Tercel with the remittance of the inter-
sit on our funds held by the Dutch. Mr. Barlow was very courteously received.

It is said, that Louis Bonaparte, ex-king of Hol-

land has disappeared—it was further said, on

Wednesday last, that he had arrived in this city!

Great satisfaction was produced in London by a

report that the Melpomene, of 46 guns, which had captured

our frigate the President, commodore Rodgers,

whom they call a ‘buccaneer.’ The writer of one of

the paragraphs, however, supposed the report

was not true because—‘no vessel belonging to any

other nation, of 46 guns, would venture to attack

a 36 gun British frigate.’ See a special account of

the battle under the London head.

Vessels frequently arrive in England direct from

France, with cargoes, and are treated respectfully.

But American vessels are not permitted to leave a

port of France for the United States, without be-

coming liable to seizure, by virtue of the orders in

council!

The British frigates, in the channel, take many

opportunities to have a brush with some of Bon-

aparte’s frigates, to capture, burn, or destroy, in which

they generally succeed.

Bonaparte is making great exertions to man his

vessels, and discipline their crews. His frigates in the

squadrons of 27 sail of the line and several

squadrons, were watched by 17 sail of British vessels.

Frigates were destroyed by the Spaniards to the

French on the 13th of August, after the besieged had

deitry and animal in it for subsistence, from a

horse to a mouse. The Spaniards endeavored to

break their way through the enemy and escape,

but were beaten back and pursued for a distance of

3500 yards. Of the French, including 350

officers—1500 persons were sick in the hospital,

2000 were killed during the siege.

Fifty-two ships charged in Russian ports with

having English property and produce on board,

have been liberated on bonds.

The people of the Cape of Good Hope were

dreadfully alarmed on the 7th of June by an earth-

quake. They ran from their houses in the greatest

consternation and terror, and presented a terrible

scene of wretched confusion. Though most of the

houses suffered more or less, and the earth is said

to ‘have cracked upwards of 50 feet,’ only one

life was lost.

The vice roy of Mexico, in an address to the in-

habitants of the capital, dated August 6, 1811,
gives notice to all who have embarked in ships

of war against his country that ‘object is to secure his person,

and thereby disjoint the government,’ &c. He says

that the principal persons engaged in the enter-

prise have been discovered and arrested—three of

them were executed immediately. The seals of re-

olution are planted deep in the province of Mexico

—it has several times been shaken by insurrections

of the people; and, we trust, they will yet effect

their independence.

DECREES AND ORDERS.—The London States-

man of September 17, says—‘We, a few days

since, challenged the editors of any paper who

denied the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees,

to produce a single instance of the detention of an

American vessel, which had arrived in France

since the second of November. No instance can

now be produced nor can it be believed. But if they are

repeated, say one of the papers, ‘it is done

merely to embroil the United States with us; be-

sides, let Bonaparte restore the American pro-

perty which was seized before the repeal.’ As to

the motive of Bonaparte for doing a just action,

we have neither the ability nor the right to enquire

into;—moreover, we ought to have so much mag-

nanimity as not to permit the man we stile the rob-

ber and pillager of Europe, to exceed us in act

of justice to neutral nations. With respect to the

American property seized before the repeal of these

decrees, when you have restored the vessels captured under the orders in council, we

may with some propriety ask the question—and not

until then.

A new British order in council has issued con-

tinuing in force the order of February, 1810, im-

posing certain duties on the products of the United

States imported into the West Indies, in order to

force a trade with Canada and New Scotia. It

appears from a statement made by the Barbadose

merchants, that not one-tenth of their supplies are

received from these colonies, and that their trade

with the citizens of the United States is draining

them very rapidly of their specie.

The British papers state that, notwithstanding

the severe penalties inflicted for exporting the coin

of the kingdom, the practice prevails to an alarm-

ing extent. Many ships appear stationed on the

coasts of Keft to carry the specie to the opposite

shore, paying 140l. in paper for 100l. in gold! Bo-

naparte has collected an immense quantity of specie,

the chief source of which is English guineas.

Crib and the Negro, had not fought the battles so

interestingly to excited Englishmen at the date of

our last accounts. It is more than probable that

one of these fellows will be killed, scavium atum, to

gratify the nobility and gentry.

A lady, say a late Augusta (Georgia), paper

wast lately indicted, tried, and convicted, in that

state for preying. Her sentence was to be

publicly ducked in the river.

The state parties in the New Jersey legislature

is as follows—

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Senate</th>
<th>Assembly</th>
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<tr>
<td>Republicans</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>30 - 10</td>
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<td>Federalists</td>
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On Saturday last, in joint meeting, Joseph

Bloomfield, esq., was re-elected governor of the

state of New Jersey.

PHILADELPHIA, October 29.

Case of the schooner Exchange.—Judge Water-

gton yesterday delivered his opinion in this most

important and delicate case. He reversed the opinion

of the district court and has adjudged that the pro-

perty of a foreign vessel, captured and armed in the

province of Mexico, is subject to the jurisdiction of our courts,

if found within our territory, on the claim of a pri-

vate citizen.

The vessel in question was seized by Napoleon

under his Ramboilliet decrees, and taken immedi-

ately into his service, without (as the libellant

allege) any form of a trial or adjudication.

On her arrival in the port of Philadelphia, she

was liberated by her American owners.

A note from the Editor.—A disappointment in not

receiving our paper in season, prevented a publica-

tion of a supplement, as was designed last week.

The like, most probably, will never occur again.

We have made such arrangements at Washinton

that, generally, we shall be able to present the docu-

ments laid before us by the Senate committee and by

those in a collected and perfect form, sooner than they can

receive them by any other ordinary means; and,

as in duty bound to our very numerous and still

continually increasing patrons, will leave no effort

untied to give that satisfaction which we have on every occasion of the Register to justly demand.