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[No. 9

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

Shakspeare—HENRY VIII.

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Legislature of Vermont.

GOVERNOR'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

Gentlemen 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 feel to 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 devolve upon 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 direct as their faithful representatives, the affairs of a state in which the happiness of each individual claims equal regard, and the rights of all demand the same protection and support, we shall feel it our indispensable duty to lay aside all party prejudices, and suffer ourselves to be actuated by no other motives than those which coincide with individual justice 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 eventful, although we have heretofore 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 seems not inclined to relinquish her offensive orders in council, surrender up our impressed seamen, or permit us to enjoy the common and legal rights of a neutral nation; but assumes the attitude of a threatening invader, although France has mitigated the rigor of her hostile measures, and so 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 by the constitution of the United States confided to the general government, of which this state is a component part, and has an equal voice in her 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 all 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 perspicuous 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 thus 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 were 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 been tried, and others remained untried. But 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 evils arising from unreasonable and unfounded jealousies. Have not equal encouragements, with impartiality, been extended to both Great Britain and France, with an honest intention to procure a repeal or suitable modification of their

unjust orders and decrees?—And have not all political parties occasionally acknowledged and applauded the talents and virtue, the firmness and moderation of the president of the United States? Nor has any one act of his life, either in his public or private capacity, manifested a design to change our government from its republican purity? What then, should induce him, while possessed of the highest honors which the country can confer upon him, to sacrifice her dearest rights and independence to the will of a foreign monarch? From what source, then proceeds the continual charge of partiality and French influence? Have we not reason to suspect that it proceeds from a vehement party spirit, or a different foreign influence, operating upon some disappointed or ambitious individuals?

The confidence, gentlemen, which I have already expressed in your wisdom and integrity, supercedes the necessity of a particular detail of the business of the session. You, being selected from the various parts of the state, are possessed of a knowledge of the wants and wishes of your constituents. There are some objects, however, which ought not to escape our notice. The militia, on which depends our safety in peace, and our defence in war, is ever worthy of consideration. But, under the present unsettled state of our national affairs, more than ordinary attention may be requisite.

The militia, if well equipt and disciplined, impelled as they are by motives of interest, and inspired by the love of liberty, are, I trust, sufficient to protect our rights, and repel any invasion of our territory. I consider it highly expedient, that a suitable supply of arms should be provided, either by this, or the United States, for the use of our militia, in cases of urgency. But whether the present state of our finances will admit of an appropriation for that purpose or not, I shall submit to your sound discretion.

The manufacturing interest received considerable encouragement at our last session, but I trust that an object so beneficial in the system of economy and so favorable to our real independence, will be ever kept in view and fostered by every prudent legislature.

One of the great benefits of the system of jurisprudence, is the permanency of those laws under which we enjoy our personal security, and the protection of private property. The frequent changes in our general statutes render them perplexing to magistrates and jurors—tend to increase litigation, or promote what is by some styled the glorious uncertainty of the law, and frequently subjects the honest citizen to experience and loss before the laws are fully promulgated, or their operation rightly understood. I should, therefore, recommend alterations in those cases only where experience has discovered material defects.

I have received a resolution of the senate and house of representatives of the United States, proposing an amendment of the constitution of the United States, which, with other communications from the executives of individual states, I shall cause seasonably to be laid before you.

That economy which has ever characterized the legislature of Vermont, I trust, will stimulate you to make all the dispatch in the public business of the session, of which a free and candid investigation will admit.

I shall, gentlemen, readily concur with you in the adoption of such measures as may conduce to the best good of our constituents; and I ardently implore that Supreme Being who hath all hearts in his hands, so to direct our deliberations that they may terminate in the true interest of the state and nation.

JONAS GALUSHA.

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 18th 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, to the exclusion of every other, 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 naturalized, or to trade in the country, or to teach some useful art. Citizens alone can be preferred to the municipal offices. The rights of citizens are forfeited by long absence from the kingdom, and by undergoing afflictive and disgraceful punishments.

The king's person is inviolable and sacred, he has the power of sanctioning the laws enacted by the cortes; can declare war and make peace; is to appoint all civil and military officers out of a list of individuals proposed by the council of state; conducts diplomatic affairs, watches over the application of the public funds, &c.

Restraints on the royal power.

The king cannot oppose the meeting of the cortes at the periods 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, abdicate the crown, lay on taxes, nor exchange any town, city, &c. without the previous consent of the cortes.

Ferdinand VII. is acknowledged 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 styled prince of Asturias, and as such will, when 14 years old, swear before the cortes that he will observe the constitutional laws, and be faithful to the king. During the latter's minority, a regency shall be established, which will take care that he be brought up in conformity to the plan adopted by the cortes. The regency will be presided by the queen-mother, if alive, and composed of the two oldest deputies of the permanent deputation from the cortes; which deputation will continue the whole year in function—and of two councillors 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 cannot leave 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 their 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 gentlemen of known merit and virtue: four to belong to the clergy, out of whom two bi-hops; twelve Americans; and the others to be taken from among the descending of the other professions.

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 upon the king's demand, or for some very urgent reason; 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 dispositions relative thereto being very much detailed and framed with great judgment and a laudable foresight.)

There will be one deputy for every 70,000 souls. The king will open the cortes, or in his name, the president of the deputation; which must be permanent to enforce the execution of the constitutional 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 to the Catholic bishops of Ireland.

To the most illustrious and reverend catholic archbishops and bishops of Ireland, the archbishop and bishops of the United States of America, send greeting in the Lord,

"We have received, venerable brethren, with gratitude, and with the respect which is due to your distinguished merit, the letter dated February 26, which you addressed to the bishops of the whole Catholic church.

"We are resolved, 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 primacy 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 obedience to pope Pius VII. who now holds that supremest station. We adhere like members 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 sensible must we feel the bitter afflictions of this our spiritual 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" turned out of his house, and driven from his "country; of an innocent bishop being cruelly oppressed; of the head church being stripped of its patrimony; and of a most meritorious pope being 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 invincible fortitude which shone forth in Pius the VI. of happy memory, will, at all times, be equally conspicuous 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 hitherto 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 think ourselves bound by any briefs, or other documents of any kind which may be circulated in his name, and under his alleged authority, unless even the least apprehension of his not enjoying full and perfect liberty in deliberating and resolving, shall be removed from our minds.

"And should the chief pontiff depart this life, (which God forbid should happen in the present perilous state of the church) we, no less than you, venerable brethren, are fully persuaded that God will not be wanting to his church, which though 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 torn to pieces by a fatal schism. Hence we are resolved to instruct the flock committed to our care, to acknowledge no person as the true and genuine successor of Peter, but him whom the far greater part of the bishops of the whole world, and the whole Catholic people, in a manner, shall acknowledge as such.

"If we, who are hardly yet known among the Christian churches, thus venture to declare ourselves to you, our venerable brethren, it is in consequence of your sending to us, in common with the other bishops of the Catholic world, your late encyclical letter: for it would be highly unbecoming us not to acknowledge this high mark of the esteem in which you hold us. As to yourselves, you are seated in those episcopal sees which have been illustrated, through a long series of ages, by the virtues of the holy prelates, your predecessors in them. In imitation of them, you conduct the people intrusted to you, by example 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 artifice, fraud, and violence, a rare and perhaps singular instance of invincible fortitude in preserving and fostering the Catholic faith.

"We humbly commend ourselves to your prayers, and we earnestly beseech God to shew all favor to your country, your churches, and each one of yourselves.

"Fare ye well, most illustrious and reverend prelates.

"JOHN, Archbishop of Baltimore.

"LEONARD, Bishop of Gortyna, coadjutor of the Bishop of Balt.

"FR. MICHAEL, Bishop of Philadelphia.

"JOHN, Bishop of Boston.

"BENEDICT, Bishop of Bairdstown."

"Baltimore, Nov. 11, 1810."

[Freeman's Journal.]

New Switzerland.

CINCINNATI, October 9, 1811.

By the politeness of a Swiss gentleman, residing at Vevay, Indiana territory, we have been favored with the following sketch of the Swiss settlement:

NEW SWITZERLAND

Is situate 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 1808.

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 quarters of a mile above the mouth of Plamb 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—2500 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 lower end about two miles along the river, is occupied by thirteen Swiss families, containing thirty-six individuals, of every age—10 of those families have successively come to join the three first who had begun the settlement. Had it not been for the difficulties 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 140 acres in cultivation, about eight of which are planted in grape-vines, now bearing; which offer to the eye of an observer the handsomest and the most interesting agricultural prospect perhaps ever witnessed in the United States. There are about 8 or 9 acres or more planted in vines, which are not yet bearing; and they continue planting more every year. The crop of wine of 1810, has exceeded the quantity of 2400 gallons, the quality of which has been thought, by judges of wine, superior to that of the claret of Bordeaux. Out of the quantity about 120 gallons 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 also produce good wine.—When the vines 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 there is no doubt that in the course of a number of years, the United States will be able to do without imported 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 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 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. F.

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

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

New Switzerland has the advantage of two roads—one is a fork from the road leading from Lawrenceburg to Port William, taking off to the right, about one mile and a half before arriving at Venoge, or Indian creek, and leads to Dufour's ferry; opposite is a 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 Vevey, which is the name of the town intended to be shortly laid off, for the accommodation of mechanics.

[Liberty Hall.]

History

Of the Invasion of Spain by Bonaparte.

ABRIDGED FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

CHAPTER IV.

Deputies from Asturias sent to England. Effect of the Spanish revolution in that country. Speeches in parliament. Proceedings at Cadiz. The governor put to death by the people, and Morla appointed in his place. The Spaniards compel the French squadron to surrender. Dupont enters Andalusia with a French army; is defeated by general Reding at Baylen, and surrenders. The terms which had been granted broken. Correspondence upon that subject with Morla. The French eagles deposited as trophies in the church of King St. Fernando at Seville.

One of the first measures of the junta of Asturias was to dispatch two noblemen as deputies to England. They came off from Gijon in an open boat, and got to an English privateer which happened to be cruising off there. Their arrival was soon followed by information that the insurrection had burst out in Andalusia as well as in the north, and along the whole south of Spain. The attitude in which England stood, says the writer with whose eloquent page this narrative has before been interrupted, when Spain first implored succor from her generosity, was infinitely more grand and imposing, than any in which her own annals or those of the world exhibited any nation whatever. The nature of the contest which she so long waged—the melancholy condition of the continent—the relation in which Spain before stood in her regard—the cruel wrongs and miserable weakness of the suppliants—the importance of the ends to be achieved by the successful exertion of her strength—all gave an interest to this conjuncture, which no posture of human affairs, or vicissitude of fortune, was ever before calculated to inspire. Both the government and the people correspond by the exuberance of their succors, to the liberal and disinterested zeal with which they embraced the Spanish cause, and completed a picture, upon which mankind will hereafter have to dwell.

I saw the effect which it produced upon the deputies, who were welcomed as if they had been deliverers—not suppliants. They frequently shed tears of gratitude and joy, and appeared to be more overpowered by the nature of their reception, than by the contemplation of that unrivalled scene of public and indi-

* On account of the great number of creeks in the United States called by the name of *Indian*, the Swiss, who own its mouth, have thought proper to alter its name to that of *Venoge*, a small river in the Pays de Vaud, on the banks of which some of the Swiss spoken of here were raised.

ritual felicity—that vigor and independence of mind, and those moral and political institutions—which place England so far above every other European country in the scale of excellence.*

The annalist† whom we have hitherto followed, gives the same honorable picture of the national feeling. Never, he says, was any intelligence received with more general joy. Notwithstanding the numerous hostilities in which Spain had been involved with England; first, through its connection with the Bourbons; and, afterwards, from the ascendancy which the directory and Bonaparte had obtained over an infamous minister, an imbecile king, and a wretched government, the English had always regarded the Spaniards as the most honorable people with whom they were engaged either in commerce or in war, nor was there ever a war in which some new instances of honor and generosity on their part did not make us regret that they were our enemies. Hitherto the present contest had been carried on with little hope. No other sympathy than that of mere political interest was ever felt in our alliances with Austria or with the czar; but, from the moment that the Spaniards called upon us for aid, we felt that we had obtained allies worthy of our own good cause, and the war assumed a higher and a holier character. It now became truly, avowedly and plainly to every man's understanding, a war for all good principles; and we looked on to the end with faith as well as hope.

The first parliamentary notice of these proceedings was by a speech (15 June) of Mr. Sheridan's, made by him for the purpose of stimulating the ministry to a vigorous co-operation with Spain. He was followed by Mr. Canning who stated with great explicitness that his majesty's ministers participated with the feelings of the country, and were disposed to contribute every practicable aid in a contest so magnanimous. Mr. Whitbread, who is styled one of the friends of the people, was satisfied with this declaration.

Arms, ammunition, and clothing were dispatched to the northern provinces, immediately upon the arrival of the deputies:—"men," they said, "they did not want." The Spanish prisoners were released and sent home; and in the king's speech, at the close of the session (4 July) Spain was recognised as a natural friend and ally. It was there declared, "that the British government would make every exertion for the support of a people thus nobly struggling against the tyranny and usurpation of France; that it would be guided in the choice and direction of its exertions by the wishes of those in whose behalf they were employed; and that, in contributing to the success of this just and glorious cause, England had no other object than that of preserving unimpaired the integrity and independence of the Spanish monarchy." An order of council appeared on the same day, announcing that hostilities against Spain had ceased. This measure had been anticipated by the commanders at Gibraltar and on the Cadiz station. General Castanos, who commanded the Spanish army, which had been stationed in the camp of St. Roque to threaten Gibraltar, declared for Ferdinand, opened a communication with sir Hew Dalrymple, then governor of that fortress, and raised a loan there of 50,000 dollars, which was advanced in a few hours by the merchants, without interest, and without other security than the honor of a Spaniard. A

French squadron consisting of five sail of the line and a frigate, under admiral Rosilly, was lying at Cadiz. Admiral Purvis was invited by the Spaniards to anchor his fleet at the mouth of the harbor, and prevent their escape. The people of Cadiz finding that the marquis de Solano, their governor, endeavored to repress their patriotism, and that he was manifestly in the interest of France, put him to death. The populace, in their indignation, gutted 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 Thomas de Morla, at that time 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 Ferol: an attack, which would have been even more disgraceful than that 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 in the city; 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 as 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 Abercrombie instantly forbore 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 bigotted 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. Rosilly 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, and, probably, fully 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 tranquilizing 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 confident in their own strength, they declined the offer. Batteries were erected on the Isle of Leon, and near Fort Lunz; and from these and from their gun 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 hav-

* Walsh's letters p. 24.

†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 examining them after 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 indignation against the atrocious usurpation 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 he avowed his intention of usurping the throne of Spain. A siege of Gibraltar had 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 stationed before that fortress to have overpowered Castanos, in case he had been found incorruptible: 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 so manifest, that Murat thought it prudent to keep the whole of his force in the vicinity of that city. But when Seville and Cadiz declared for Ferdinand, perilous 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, divides Andalusia from New Castile, and from Estramadura. 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 ended; for tidings reached him of the surrender of the fleet; the passes of the Sierra were occupied by the peasantry; 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 Ceuta, 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 Junot's army, who were ordered to proceed along the coast of Algiers and cross the Gudiama; but a body of English troops from Gibraltar, under general Spencer, took post at Ayamonte, and defeated this intention. Instead of advancing, there-

fore, to Esija, where the troops which he had defeated at Cordova were rallying under the Echevarrie, he found it necessary to fall back to Audujar.

Here his situation soon became perilous. Castanos, acting upon the wise principles which the junta of Seville had laid down, continually harassed 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 peasantry 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 under 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 Campagny 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 and the reserve made a feinted attack upon Audujar, to distract the enemy's attention. Reding, on the following morning (18th July) won the village of Baylen, when the French general, Gohert, had been stationed to guard the road to La Carolina, 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 Audujar 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 Audujar had been occupied on the 15th by general don Manuel de la Pena, and field-marshal 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 Audujar, after pillaging it, and took the road towards Baylen.

Castanos complained in his dispatches, that the people of Audujar, 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 19th, 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 re-passed the Guadalquivir, and affected a junction with Campagny, was forming his troops, at three in the morning of the 19th, to march against Audujar, 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 their 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 assailants

small points. Their lines were sometimes broken, and the French fighting with the resolution of men who had never yet known what it was to be defeated, even made way to their batteries; but the Spaniards stood firm, they had confidence in their officers and in their own strength; they knew that they had reinforcements at hand, and that the enemy's situation, if they repelled them, was desperate—above all, they had a perfect conviction of the righteousness of their cause, which, when other points are equal, will inevitably turn the scale. Campagny, who held the post of camp-marshal, and the brigadier-general, don Francisco Venegas, both distinguished themselves, as much by their skill as their intrepidity. The action continued,

without any other interruption than what arose from occasional recession and the formation of new columns, till half past twelve of the following noon, when Dupont, with all his generals, putting himself at the head of the columns, made a last desperate charge, which the French supported with great firmness, attempting at the same time, to break the centre of the Spaniards, and turn the right wing; they were, however, finally repulsed, with great loss, Dupont himself being wounded, and two thousand of his men killed. At two o'clock Pena's division came up; as soon as the guns of his advance guard began to fire, Dupont sent a flag of truce, and proposed to surrender.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

French Statistics.

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

NATURE OF THE SUBSTANCES.	PRODUCE.			EMPLOYED.	
	In hundred weights.	IN MONEY.		Heads of families.	Individ. a to a fam.
		Francs.	Dollars.		
Iron Mines	2,400,000	45,000,000	8,437,500	60,000	240,000
Secondary manufactures of Iron	-	10,000,000	1,875,000	104,000	416,000
Lead mines	24,000	840,000	157,500	800	3,200
Copper mines	2,000	300,000	66,250	300	1,200
Secondary manufactures of Copper	-	6,000,000	1,250,000	2,400	9,600
Mines of Mercury	67,200	268,800	50,250	320	1,280
Zinc	60,000	234,000	43,875	300	1,200
Antimony	1,500	30,000	5,625	40	160
Manganese	1,200	18,000	3,375	30	120
Salt	-	3,000,000	562,500	600	2,400
Salt from the marshes	5,000,000	13,000,000	3,465,000	6,200	24,800
Mineral acids	-	3,000,000	562,500	300	1,200
Coal pits	82,000,000	61,500,000	11,531,250	61,500	246,000
Peat, rocks, stones, earth and sand	-	6,912,000	1,295,000	864,000	3,456,000
TOTAL		150,102,000	29,305,645	1,100,790	4,403,160

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 recruits appear to have arrived) owing, as we may presume, to the troops being seasoned, as it is called,

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

	EUROPEANS.				NEGRO SOL.		
	Largest force.	Median of months of return.	Died.	Per Cent.	Force.	Died.	Per Cent.
1796, April,	19,676	15,881	6,484	40 1-4	7,495	75	3
1797, April, .	13,627	11,503	3,766	32 3-4	3,081	118	4
1798, April, .	9,192	8,416	1,602	17 1-2	3,055	252	3
1799, February,	7,654	7,202	876	11 3-4	3,354	258	7 3-4
1800, February,	8,840	7,890	1,221	15 1-2	4,320	286	6 1-2
1801, February,	11,715	10,315	2,340	22 3-4	4,604	276	6
1802, February,	10,198	9,038	990	11	3,840	195	5
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 finds the members of his family quite sufficient 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 labor is still cheaper; for though the supernumerary laborer 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 may all be referred to the tyranny and despotism of the government. The cultivator of the land is perpetually subject to the extortions and exactions of the pachas and petty administrators of the laws, and therefore seeks to make no larger crop than will suffice his own necessities. And as the land of the father, instead of descending to his children, reverts to the sultan, and moreover, as in times of scarcity, a maximum is fixed to the price of produce at which the peasants are compelled under severe penalties to furnish it to the towns, an indifference it 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 depopulation may be added the plague and several other epidemic 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 equalled by the ravages of the small pox, and the dreadful 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 ordinances of the Indian legislator, Menu, 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 a son's son he enjoys immortality; and afterwards by the son of that grand-son he reaches the solar abode." Here is certainly the strongest inducement a man can have to marry; but as by the birth of one son alone, his debt to his progenitor is discharged, he is considered as being actuated by a reprehensible love of pleasure if he begets more. Again, an elder brother not married before the younger is looked upon as a person to be particularly shunned; and what is somewhat extraordinary the younger brother 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 till death forgiving all injuries, performing harsh duties, avoiding every sensual pleasure, and cheerfully practising 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 walks gracefully like a young 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 that 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 indigent 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 laity; 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 connubial 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 nearly twelve times larger. Our author, rejecting the supposition of Montesquieu that the climate of China is in a peculiar manner favorable to the production of children, or that the women are more prolific there than in any other country, ascribes this enormous population in the first place, to the excellence of the natural soil, and its advantageous position in the warmest parts of the temperate Zone; secondly, to the very great encouragements that have always been given to agriculture, the emperors themselves not disdaining to follow the plough, to set an example of industry to the peasants; and lastly, the extraordinary incentives to marriage, by which landed property is divided into small portions, and thus the best possible direction given to the exertions of industry. To these causes, might with much justice have been added the mild and patriarchal nature of the government. It must be admitted that the procreative power, if left to itself, could as easily double the population of China in twenty-five years, as it could that of any other country; but then it would be utterly impossible for the soil to support this increase; it becomes therefore an interesting enquiry how this mighty power is repressed?

There are certain descriptions of men in China who never marry: the bonzes or the priests employed in the pagodas and other places of worship

and those who devote themselves to literary pursuits.

Of these, Dahale has reckoned nearly an hundred thousand in Pekin alone. Great numbers of the poor also remain unmarried, from the fear of being unable to support their families; and among the slaves, the masters would exert their influence to prevent marriage, that their increase might not add too much to his expenses. Notwithstanding the assertion of some of the missionaries that plagues or epidemic disorders are not seen in China once in a century, other accounts leave no room to doubt that they are frequent, and particularly fatal among the children. The exposure of infants is so commonly practised, that it would be difficult to form an estimate of the numbers thus annually left to perish or to depend upon precarious charity for existence. Infanticide is allowed, or at least not punished, by the laws of the country; and the wretched mother is frequently reduced to the sad necessity however much it may cost her parental feelings, of devoting her babe to destruction, that her own and her husband's lives may be prolonged. Unfavorable seasons from drought, from excessive rains, from hurricanes, and from multitudes of locusts, are common; and the famines which follow them are destructive almost beyond imagination.—Meares, speaking of Canton, says "it was no uncommon thing to see the famished wretch breathing his last, while mothers thought it a duty to destroy their infant children, and the young to give the stroke of fate to the aged, to save them from the agonies of such a dilatory death." The checks to population from wars and internal commotions have likewise not been inconsiderable.

The populousness of Japan is accounted for upon the same principles; and the checks are likewise nearly the same, except that here infanticide is not practised; but the check from that cause is balanced by the greater frequency of plagues, famines, wars, and intestine commotions, and the greater dissoluteness in the manners of the people with regard to the sex.

It is undeniable that agriculture is not only requisite to the support of multitudes, but is, in fact, the sole species of industry by which multitudes can exist; and the smaller the portions into which land is divided, the greater will be the product of agricultural industry, and the more vigorous the operation of the procreative power. This is strongly exemplified in the history of the early periods of the Greek and Roman states. The great law-giver, Solon, found it necessary to permit infanticide; and both Plato and Aristotle recommended the adoption of expedients which, however execrable in themselves, clearly showed their comprehension of the tendency in population to increase beyond the means of subsistence, and the wants and miseries which this would consequently bring upon the people.

In the Roman territory, the gradual abolition of equality of property, and the consequent accumulation of the lands in the hands of a few proprietors, operated powerfully in repressing increase among those who were thus thrown out of employment and deprived of the means of support. For the positive checks to the population, it is hardly necessary to look farther than the bloody wars in which the states of Italy were continually engaged, and by which such destruction to human life was caused, that historians have wondered how they could find such constant supplies of men to renovate their armies.

Here our author concludes his researches among the less civilized and ancient nations, from which

it may be clearly inferred that all the checks to population are resolvable into moral restraint, vice and misery. Among the violent causes which have repressed the redundancy of the procreative power, war may be ranked the most prominent, and after this famines and diseases.

The enquiry now becomes more interesting by being brought down to the different states of modern Europe. (TO BE CONTINUED.)

Impressment.

In the last number of the Register I noticed the publication of a letter from the captain of an American vessel carried into Dantzic, which stated, THAT SEVERAL OF HIS CREW HAD BEEN IMPRESSED BY THE FRENCH AND SENT TO MANTHE FLEET AT ANTWERP, 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 an English 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, and take one American seaman for every thousand the British hold in Algerine bondage.

I am highly pleased with the sensibility some persons appear to feel at this insult and injury. I trust that all our news-printers will hereafter publish every thing of the kind in CAPITALS. 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 decree,*—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, serving the British in the same way, we should have 6,000 or 12,000 young and hearty laborers at the disposal of government.—To keep them in order, they should occasionally receive from 100 to 500 lashes with the cat-o'-nine-tails; and, now, and then, I would hang a few of them in *terrorem*, 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 bear equally upon all, and so correct a partial evil.

We are so much accustomed to hear of British impressment that the acuteness of feeling so natural on account of it, has become blunted, and our sailors have begun to make a kind of *calculation* upon it. How base and degrading!—How inconsistent with our pretensions to sovereignty 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 "Georgia traders,"

* The fact ascertained and the man released in instant liberation.

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 that could call 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 poles—she has impressed American on board of 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 aspirit in the American seamen to hew their way to freedom, if enslaved; or to destroy all who shall attempt to fetter them. Their countrymen will protect them in so doing. H. N.

Letter to the Editor.

The following extracts 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 two 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 early universal armament of the European and American Spaniards and Portuguese—and the degree in which she has aimed at securing advantages and monopolies 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 kingdoms, and they had engaged in the war on the side of Spain, Portugal 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. Arming en masse could alone save them from the ultimate impression of so near and so numerous an enemy. The two kings, Carlos 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 a spirit of rapine and oppression.

"The only comfortable fact in the affairs of Europe is the department of France on the subject of exclusive religious or ecclesiastical establishments. On that subject she is doing substantial good, and, I trust, under God, it will be found, that no nation, with unhackled consciences, 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 ages of 20 and 21 years.

"The prince of Wales, as regent, since the con-

fimation of his father's insanity, has an opportunity to serve mankind, and immortalize his name, which has, perhaps, never 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 relieve them, he will fix his own power, raise his country and his name, and excite Europe,—aye, 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 power of the Bonapartes and Bourbons—by establishing a representation of the freeholders, tiers état, 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 voluptuary; 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 reformations, 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 sighs 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 conquest of America; as an enormity shocking to humanity, unnecessary to the purposes of justice; and as an outrage against the dignity of man. Nothing can be more unworthy free Venezuela than this practice, as humiliating as it is useless to the confession of crimes; and nothing can be more worthy their liberal and protective legislature than the absolute abolishment 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 the 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 us, 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 secretary of the congress and provincial legislature, on the 17th August, 1811.

Jose Angel Alamo, President.

Juan Jose de Maga, Vice President.

Luis Jose de Ribas and Tovar.

Luis Jose de Cazorla,

Salvador Delgado,

Francisco X. Yanes,

Francisco Hernandez,

Jose Vincente Unda,

Juan Antonio Diaz Argote,

Gabriel Perez de Pagola,

Felippe Fermin Paul,

Nicholas de Castro.

(Countersigned,)

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 *Herculaneum 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 Sanscreeet press; and the *Hetcopadesa* 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 celebrated 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 benighted, 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 passenger. 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 Cherson, at his own particular request.

Dr. Busav has just completed a translation in rhyme, of the six books of *Lucretius* on the Nature of Things—Lord Grenville, to whom the work is 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 lucubrations of the "Salmagundi" gentlemen at New-York, have been re-printed in London.

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

That indefatigable traveller and writer, Sir John Carr, has given to the public "Descriptive Sketches of the south-east parts of Spain, and of the islands of

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 1806, has been published.

The number of provincial banks in Great Britain decreased from about 280, in the beginning of 1790, to about 230 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	613
In Wales	25
In Berwick-on-Tweed	2
In the Isle of Man	1
In Guernsey	3
In Jersey	2
In Scotland	83

Total 796

FRANCE.—The emperor Napoleon, in order to give its proper weight to the French language, and to simplify the acquirement of useful knowledge, has ordered that all exercises and theses in the universities throughout France, shall be performed and 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 point 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 *Musee Napoleon*, 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 paralyses 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 oil 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 acquirement 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 Makonitz, 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 affixed 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, Borghese, and some others, to confer with the pope, but to no purpose. 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 then we will confer." The cardinals Gonsalvis, Mattis, Oppizoni, Pietry and Zitta, have immortalized themselves in the annals of the church, especially the first, whom Bonaparte hates mortally. The curate of Rome, the canons, and beneficiaries 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. Fulcapio, D. Arrero, Tibeci, Scelopo, the curate Carbus, 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 a 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 infirmities from performing their duty. Three or four curates, and some of the most ignorant and incapable canons, are the only ones who have taken the oath. All the foreign clergy, even such as are travelling, have been sent back to their respective countries. The Roman nuns 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 not, 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 enter the service of a foreign power, without permission, and even then are not allowed to bear arms against France, and must quit the service should 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.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.—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 that 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 cited objects.

The Chronicle.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A recent case has occurred at Hamburg, which will ever be ranked amongst the most cruel 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 there 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 back towards his 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.—POPULATION.—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 483,781 males, and 615,323 females. The increase, compared with the census in 1801, is 133,139.

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 prematurely 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 athwart the fore part of the Melampus. He 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

some time; 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 Peacock, 18, captain Peake, which arrived here this morning; she spoke a brig from Halifax, out 33 days, which left the Melampus and President at Halifax; the master of the brig told captain P. the above account of this gallant action!!!!

Letters from Carlsham, 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 Prussian vessels have of late again been revived, and acted upon. Several vessels have been confiscated, and it is determined that the regulations shall extend to all vessels which have not fully observed the continental system. All intercourse between Gottenburgh and Hamburg remains cut off, by orders of the French government.

CONCORD, (N. H.) October 22.

MERRIMACK 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 that will result therefrom 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 reported, that early in the ensuing spring, regular packet boats, will be established between this place and Boston.

NEW-YORK, October 25.

EXTRAORDINARY.—All the news-papers have contained an account of the misfortune that befel the Norwalk 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 themselves 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 edit at 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 drifted 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 sighted, behold! there was Samuel Waring, alive and well, incredible as in may seem, 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 birth 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 birth 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 12 locks which have been lately put up in this city, for connecting the basin of 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. The boat is one which has been built by Mr. Cooley, the superintendent, and is capacious enough to hold near 500 bbls. 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 considerable body 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 thereout, 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, that a courier from colonel Joseph H. Davies, of Kentucky, to the governor, states 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 on the Indians, and 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.

[A letter to the editor from a gentleman of Kentucky, dated Paris, October 17, informs, that the volunteers have been withdrawn from the Wabash; the regular troops, under captain 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-blooded folks about him were renouncing the strange idea that kings are *irresponsible*—*infallible*—*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!

Dantzic 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.

Murat, 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. Petersburg 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 Texel with the remittance of the inter-

est on our funds held by the Dutch. Mr. Barlow was very courteously received.

It is said, that Louis Bonaparte, ex-king of Holland 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 Melampus, of 36 guns 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 44 guns, would venture to attack a 36 gun British frigate." See a comical 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 becoming 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 Bonaparte's praams, gun-boats and batteries—in which they appear generally successful.

Bonaparte is making great exertions to man his fleets and discipline their crews. His fleet in the Scheldt consists of 27 sail of the line and several stout frigates, watched by 17 sail of British vessels.

Figueras was surrendered by the Spaniards to the French on the 13th of August, after the besieged had ate every 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 capitulated. 3500 prisoners were made by 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 earthquake. 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 upward of 50 feet," only one life was lost.

The vice roy of Mexico, in an address to the inhabitants of the capital, dated August 6, 1811, gives notice that a "conspiracy" had existed whose chief "object was to secure his person, and thereby disjoin the government," &c. He says that the principal persons engaged in the enterprise have been discovered and arrested—three of them were executed immediately. The seeds of revolution 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 Statesman 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 be produced, and they are silent. But if they are repented, say some of the papers, "it is done merely to embroil the United States with us; besides, let Bonaparte restore the American property 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 magnanimity as not to permit the man we stile the robber and pillager of Europe, to exceed us in acts of justice to neutral nations. With respect to the American property seized before the repeal of these decrees, when we have restored the hundreds of vessels captured under the orders in council, we may with some propriety ask the question—and not till then.

A new British order in council has issued continuing in force the order of February, 1816, imposing certain duties on the products of the United States imported into the West Indies, in order to force a trade with Canada and Nova Scotia. It appears from a statement made by the Barbadoes 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 alarming extent. Many boats appear stationed on the coasts of Kent to carry the specie to the opposite shore, paying 140*l.* in paper for 100*l.* in gold! Bonaparte has collected an immense quantity of specie, the chief of which is English guineas.

Crib and the Negro, had not fought the battle so interesting to civilized Englishmen at the date of our last accounts. It is more than probable that one of these fellows will be killed, *secundum artem*, to gratify the nobility and gentry.

A lady, says a late Augusta (Georgia) paper was lately indicted, tried and convicted, in that state for—scolding. Her sentence was to be publicly ducked in the river.

The state of parties in the New-Jersey legislature is as follows—

	Republicans	Federalists
In council	9	4
Assembly	30	10
	39	14

On Saturday last, in joint meeting, Joseph Bloomfield, esq. was re-elected governor of the state of New-Jersey.

PHILADELPHIA, October 22.

Case of the schooner Exchange.—Judge Washington yesterday delivered his opinion in this most important and delicate case. He reversed the opinion of the district court and has adjudged that the property of a foreign sovereign, though a public armed vessel, is subject to the jurisdiction of our courts, if found within our territory, on the claim of a private citizen.

The vessel in question was seized by Napoleon under his Rambouillet decree, and taken immediately into his service, without (as the libellant alleged) any form of a trial or adjudication.

On her arrival in the port of Philadelphia, she was libelled by her American owners.

A note by the Editor.—A disappointment in not receiving our paper in season, prevented a publication of a supplement, as was designed last week. The like, most probably, will never occur again.

We have made such arrangements at Washington that, generally, we shall be able to present the documents laid before congress, to our readers, in a collected and perfect form, sooner than they can receive them by any other ordinary medium; and, as in duty bound to our very numerous and still continually increasing patrons, will leave no effort untried to give that satisfaction the unprecedented support of the REGISTER so justly demands.