A STATISTICAL TABLE

For the United States of America, for a succession of Years,

Compiled chiefly from official documents—to be continued annually.

Length of the United States, 1,250 miles—Breadth 1,040 miles—Containing more than one million of square miles, or 640 millions of acres.

Year.	*Population.*	*Improved lands, part of 640 millions acres.*	*Militia.*	*Navy United States.*		*Seamen.*	*Domestic Produce.* (EXPORTS.)	*Total Exports.* (EXPORTS.)	*Tonnage, merchant vessels on which duties were collected.*	*Receipts, Revenue, &c.*	*Expenditure.*	*Averaged labor per day.*	*Averaged wheat per bushel.*	*Metalic Medium.* (MONEY not including Bank Paper.)	*Nominal Public Debt.* (MONEY not including Bank Paper.)	*Active Sinking Fund including reimbursements.* (Deduct from the Debt.)	*Custom House bonds and cash in the Treasury.* (Deduct from the Debt.)	
				Vessels.	Guns.		Dollars.	Dollars.		Dollars.		Cents.	Cents.	Dollars.	Highest War Debt.	Dollars.	Note. Bonds are under valued per valuation.	
1774	2 486 000	20 860 000	121 300	—	—	15 000	6 100 000	6 100 000	198 000	— —	— —	30	60	4 Millions.	200 000 000	— —	— —	National funds appropriate by law to to discharge of present and future Public debts.
1784	3 250 000	21 500 000	641 666	—	—	18 000	9 000 000	10 150 000	250 000	— —	— —	50	65	do	Funded.	— —	— —	
1790	3 930 000	30 000 000	654 000	—	—	25 000	4 200 000	16 000 000	486 800	— —	— —	50	75	do	72 237 301	— —	— —	Stocks drawing interest, purchased by the commissioners of the sinking funds with specie, by law United States of August 1790, with the surplus duties by law of May 1792, with proceeds of the public lands, &c. 5 842 307
1791	4 047 000	31 000 000	677 650	—	—	28 000	14 600 000	18 399 202	502 698	4 771 200	3 797 436	60	75	do	76 718 953	— —	— —	
1792	4 169 337	32 000 000	694 889	—	—	30 000	5 060 500	21 005 563	567 693	8 771 600	8 962 920	65	75	do	77 124 300	— —	— —	
1793	4 294 417	33 500 000	715 736	—	—	33 000	15 420 000	26 011 788	627 570	6 450 195	6 479 977	70	80	do	78 402 246	2 019 194	6 Millions.	
1794	4 423 249	34 000 000	737 208	—	—	39 000	16 200 000	33 043 725	628 617	9 439 855	9 041 593	100	100	do	79 424 668	2 265 022	8 do	4500 lots in the city of Washington, 1 500 000
1795	4 554 946	34 550 000	759 324	—	—	45 000	18 064 000	47 855 556	747 964	9 515 758	10 151 240	100	100	do	83 404 139	3 254 235	10 do	
1796	4 692 624	35 100 000	782 104	—	—	51 500	20 024 000	67 064 997	831 900	8 740 329	8 367 776	100	100	do	81 324 139	3 900 344	11 do	235 millions of acres of land, limited by law at not less than 2 dollars per acre, *dolls. 470 000 000 Louisiana to be added next year.
1797	4 833 492	35 600 000	805 567	3	12	60 000	22 652 671	51 294 710	876 912	8 758 789	8 625 871	90	150	do	81 244 139	4 549 627	13 do	
1798	4 978 494	36 100 000	829 734	13	35	62 300	27 991 413	61 327 4 .	803 329	8 179 170	8 583 618	85	190	do	88 456 038	5 233 174	12 do	
1799	5 127 756	36 300 000	854 626	42	95	63 500	33 142 187	78 655 522	920 000	12 549 381	11 004 965	100	200	do	89 443 437	9 052 232	13 do	
1800	5 281 588	36 800 000	876 000	42	97	64 000	31 840 993	70 971 780	972 492	12 413 978	11 952 534	90	200	do	88 745 704	9 274 607	13 do	
1801	5 440 100	37 400 000	914 001	20	60	65 000	46 377 792	93 020 5 .	947 576	12 945 455	12 273 376	80	175	do	87 451 321	12 013 777	13 1-2	
1802	5 603 313	38 000 000	940 000	20	60	66 000	36 182 173	71 957 144	1 003 002	14 995 793	13 270 457	75	130	do	*	*	13 do	
1803	5 771 412	38 500 000	972 000	18	55	63 500	42 295 961	55 800 032	*	*	*	75	125	do			13 do	

* N. B. It is ascertained by sales at auction that the public lands will bring more than the fixed price *at present*, in many parts on the borders of the settlements who are daily extending and increasing in value.

To account *in part* for the fluctuation of the *metalic medium*, it must be observed, that funding the war debt, and establishing the National Bank, occasioned the great influx, from the year 1790, to 1795, after which the spoilations on our commerce occasioned the decline, till the loan of 5 millions, in 1799, when specie again returned for the purchase of stock; but since the last general peace in Europe, the fall of American produce, and being shut out from the carrying trade, and from the principal ports from whence most of our specie was obtained. These causes combined with sums voted for an annual discharge of the National Debt, may continue to diminish our specie *for a time*, until new commercial or other causes arise in favor of further and greater importations of the precious metals.—Since the last publication of this table, an increase of banks has drawn foreign specie into the country, perhaps equal to the extra shipments proceeding from the sales of Louisiana stocks in the American markets.—For the want of accurate documents, an estimate of the value of the public lands in Louisiana is necessarily deferred till the next *yearly revision* of this Table, respectfully presented to his fellow-citizens, by

S. BLODGET.

** The regular return for the last quarter in the spaces marked thus* are not usually made up till the close of the following year.*

National Festival.—The republicans of Connecticut have adopted the necessary measures for celebrating the acquisition of Louisiana. At a numerous and respectable meeting held at Hartford, the following address was read, and agreed to unanimously: the preamble states that —It is the duty of men to rejoice and be glad when Providence is blessing them with distinguished testimonies of his goodness—every year is yielding new proofs of the wisdom which placed Mr. Jefferson in his high office. his *peacable acquisition of Louisiana* stands at the head of these proofs. Wishing to harmonise with our republican brethern throughout the continent, we have united our annual festival in honor of the election and administration of our president, with the national festival, &c."

On that day we will rejoice,

That while other nations are involved in the horrors of war, and while the slaves of Kings and tyrants are shedding each other's blood in the cause of *energetic* government, we are at peace enjoying the fruits of our labor—increasing our means of prosperity—extending our territory—respecting our own suffrages and laws, and exercising the highest portion of popular sovereignty. All the principles of our revolution are now fully recognized, the will of the people is the supreme law of the land, and the number of those, who have mourned over these things, while we have rejoiced, is constantly diminished.

We will rejoice,

That from the western borders of this state to the setting sun, our cause has gloriously triumphed, except in the small state of Delaware, where an unequal representation prevents an expression of the public will—that two states in New England are highly republican—that New Hampshire is on the eve of restoration—that republican light progresses in Massachusetts, and that Connecticut will not remain much longer a monument of the error of opinion. Our numbers in this state are more than equal to our opponents; the terrors, which prevent a demonstration of this fact, are abating.

We will rejoice,

That the federalism of this state has never sought to conquer us by kindness, or to sooth us with promises—that it has in no instance respected the voice of the majority of our country or the character of the president—that it has vilified the name and the advocates of democracy, and has yielded an inexorable opposition to the general government, till the people have been convinced that federalism is not a congregation of sound principles, operating uniformly for the good of society, but an association of men for their own personal aggrandisement.

We will rejoice,

That alarms about reilgion were continued to be founded, till the best friends of religion discovered and abhorred the impiety of using it a sa political engine—and that no real christian now suffers apprehension that we seek its injury, or that it can be weakened by any human power. We rejoice that the clergy continued to attend proxies and to interest themselves publicly against a part of the people who supported them, till the tolerance of those people was made manifest, and till the clergy discovered that their adherence to political parties would ruin their professional influence. Few of that profession remain, who will require any longer to be disposing of their religious influence for the benefit of any set of candidates.

We will rejoice,

In the real strength of our cause, which has been advancing us, without any artificial aids, against all opposition.

We venerate, as sincerely as the federalists, the character of president Washington, but we ask nothing in his name, nor do we invoke his ashes. We respect, as much as the federalists do, religion, steady habits, and good government, but we ask nothing for our professions. Our ancestors were as pious and as venerable as those of the federalists, but we claim nothing on their account.

We have not in our management the whole power of the state government without any constitutional check.

We have no systematic alliances with the families of clergymen and magistrates.

We have no offices in our gift.

Our lawyers cannot appoint all the judges and justices, before whom they appear as advocates, nor can they be judges in the supreme court of errors, nor can they plead before the courts, of which they are judges.

None of the military offices are at our disposal.

We can neither make a new election law, nor can we break up the *steady habits* of an old election law, in order to intimidate the weak and to place our creatures in the chair to preside and to count votes given for and against themselves as candidates.

We have no senators and members of congress, dependent for their place on a few of us, and bound to obey us or to lose their seats.

We have no aid from the thousands of our brethren of full age and capacity, who pay taxes, do military duty, and labor on highways, but who are deficient of that portion of property, which in this state distinguishes a freeman from slave.

We have no cities, which we have incorporated with a host of officers at our command—we have no priviledged banks or turnpike companies, or other monied institutions under our controul—and have no colleges nor acadamies reared and fostered by us from the monies of the state.

We have no missionary society, nor associations, nor public dinners at our command—no titles of excellency or honorable annexed to our candidates. We have not twelve newspapers under our controul. We cannot appoint fasts and thanksgivings just previous to proxies. We have not the treasury of the state at our dispofal nor have we any privileged orders of aristocracies to contend for us.

Whatever of wealth, of patronage and power can be combined against us has been opposed to us. Supported above by the strength of our cause, exhibited in the wise measures of Mr. Jefferson's administration, we have increased, we have advanced, and *we shall prevail*—therefore will we rejoice.

We will rejoice,

In the unity of sentiment and action, with which the republicans of this state have advanced with their principles. In our addresses to the people we have not vaunted of faith or infidelity. We are like the federalists, made up of different materials, but we unite on the subject of government in a firm, systematic, and intelligible opposition to the politics of this state, as they respect the general government, and our interior concerns. Under the last administration we exposed fairly that train of measures, which, protected by a sedition act and a standing army, and sustained by enormous expenses and accumulating taxes, hazarded all the blessings of our revolution. We expressed freely our abhorrence of that political system, which professing to be republican, was highly aristocratic, and was daily tending to favorite points of federal perfection, *a President and Senate for life.* The voice of our country has since declared that we told you the truth. The people of our country have no attachment to the mighty plans of political enthusiasts; they prefer the blessings of their own fire-sides, and the fruit of their own vines, to the idle pageantry of national glory and of *balanced energetic* governments. When Mr. Jefferson was advancing to the government of the union, we expressed plainly his pretensions, and the salutary consequences of his being elected. The federalists denounced him and his political system, and alarmed the people with a prospect of demolished churches, of entangling alliances, of wild uproar and anarchy. Not one of their predictions has been verified, his measures and the voice of our country have pronounced that we declared the truth. In our opposition to the government of this state we have not been actuated by improper zeal for the places held by federalists. We have no want of respect for the private characters of those federal men in office, who are generally esteemed good men. We wish to replace many of the valuable steady habits, which have been dismissed by men in place.

We would have the old election law as it formerly was. *We would have the Clergy devoted solely to the work of their Lord and Master*—we would have the lawyers confined to their profession, except when the public voice shall call them to a seat on the bench of our courts, or to a seat in congress: We cannot admit the propriety of their being legislators, especially in the council, where the power is confined to a few.

We rejoice that our object is becoming daily better understood, and that the people can be no longer persuaded that we wish to introduce anarchy or atheism. We have no interests distinct from those of the body of the people. We wish our rights and property to be protected by good laws, and we have no interest in destroying those forms of faith and worship, which have made men wiser and better. Our union on such rational principles is a source of joy.

We will Rejoice

In the election of President Jefferson, and in the whole course of his administration, especially in that most distinguished act, which crowns all his other measures, the *acquisition of Louisiana*, without waste of blood or the imposition of an additional tax——a measure, which, while it opens a new world to industry and enterprise, is giving occasion of festivity throughout the continent.

We will rejoice

In the unanimity with which a choice of candidates have been made, for the presidency and vice-presidency of the next four years, and in the sure and certain prospect that the nomination will meet a triumphant support.

We will rejoice

That the day has arrived when "*republicanism means something*," and that republicans have only to know their own minds, in order to ensure the success of all their measures, for the perpetuation of their principles, and the happiness of their posterity through many generations.

With such occasions of joy we can all unite on the day of our festival, in grateful acknowledgement, that God has not dealt so bountiful with any other nation.

By order of the meeting,

HENRY SEYMOUR, Clk.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To ascertain the boundary of the lands reserved by the state of Virginia, north west of the river Ohio, for the satisfaction of her officers and soldiers on continental establishment and to limit the period for locating the said lands.

BE IT ENACTED, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the line, run under direction of the surveyor general of the United States, from the source of the Little Miami, towards the source of the Scioto, and which binds on the east, the surveys of the lands of the United States, shall, together with its course continued in the Scioto river, be considered and held as the westerly boundary line, north of the source of the Little Miami, of the territory reserved by the state of Virginia between the Little Miami and Scioto rivers, for the use of the officers and soldiers of the continental line of that state; *Provided*, that the state of Virginia shall, within two years after the passing of this act, recognise such line as the bonndary of the said territory.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all the officers and soldiers, or their legal representatives, who are entitled to bounty lands within the above mentioned reserved territory, shall complete their locations within three years after the passing of this act, and every such officer and soldier, or his legal representative, whose bounty land has, or shall have been located within that part of the said territory, to which the Indian title has been extinguished, shall make return of his or their surveys, to the secretary of the department of war, within five years after the passing of this act, and shall also exhibit, and file with the said secretary, and within the same time, the original warrant or warrants under which he claims, or a certified copy thereof, under the seal of the office where the said warrants are legally kept; which warrant, or certified copy thereof, shall be sufficient evidence that the grantee therein named, or the person under whom such grantee claims, was originally entitled to such bounty land: and every person entitled to said lands, and thus applying, shall thereupon be entitled to receive a patent in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That such part of the above mentioned reserved territory as shall not have been located, and those tracts of land, within that part of the said territory to which the Indian title has been extinguished, the surveys whereof shall not have been returned to the secretary of war, within the time and times prescribed by this act, shall thenceforth be released from any claim or claims for such bounty lands, and shall be disposed of in conformity with the provisions of the act, entitled, "an act in addition to, and modification of, the propositions contained in the act, entitled 'an act to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory, north west of the river Ohio, to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the union, on an equal footing with the original states; and for other purposes."

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JESSE FRANKLIN,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
March 23, 1804.

APPROVED

TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

In addition to "an act for fixing the military peace establishment of the United States."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there shall be appointed, in addition to the surgeon's mates provided for by the "act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States" as many surgeon's mates, not exceeding six, as the president of the United States may judge necessary, to be attached to garrisons or posts, agreeably to the provisions of the said act.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That an equivalent in malt liquor or low wines, may be supplied the troops of the United States, instead of the rum, whiskey or brandy which, by the said act, is made a component part of a ration, at such posts and garrisons, and at such seasons of the year, as, in the opinion of the president of the United States, may be necessary for the preservation of their health.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JESSE FRANKLIN,
President of the senate pro tempore.
March 26, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.