Public Documents.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 217.)

COPENHAGEN, JUNE 7, 1811.

To His Excellency Mr. de Rosebrants, First Minister of State, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,—With my note of yesterday, I transmitted to your excellency a list (No. 1.) of the "convey cases," in number—the two last in that list not depending on appeal before the high court, as mentioned in a memorandum opposite to their names; the first eight vessels of the remaining ten were bound immediately from Petersburg and Constantiople to the United States; they had all paid their sound fees, and several of them had been examined before the Danish marine tribunals on entering the Baltic, and they were all arrested in going out by a British force and compelled to join convoy; when that convoy was attacked by his majesty's gunboats, the Americans not conscious of any illegality in the nature of their voyages or of any irregularity in their own conduct, made not any efforts to escape; they were captured and brought into port; no question has been made as to the genuine American character of the vessels in question, but they have been condemned under the authority of the article 67 in the 11th clause of his majesty's instructions for privateers, issued on the 10th of March, 1810, which declares to be good prize "all vessels which have made of British convoy either in the Atlantic or the Baltic." At the time of this declaration, these vessels were in Russia on the point of sailing, and wholly ignorant of it.

This is a brief history of the "convey cases." It is now my duty to protest against the principle assumed in the instruction referred to, upon which they have been condemned; I shall endeavor to show to your excellency that it is wholly new, not found in, or supported by any reasoning to be derived from the law of nations—not even countenanced by precedents, and as wholly repugnant to the doctrines heretofore held by Denmark, itself, as it is to the rights and the interests of the United States.

That the belligerent has a right to ascertain the neutrality of vessels which he may meet with at sea, and therefore under certain suspicious circumstances to bring such vessels into port for examination, I am not disposed to deny: it may also be allowed that the being found under enemy's convoy does at least such reasonable ground of suspicion against the vessels so found, as to authorise their being sent into port for examination—but this is the full extent of the belligerent right on this point; the examination had, and the vessels being found bona fide neutral must be acquitted—to say that the neutral shall be condemned on the mere fact that he was found under enemy's convoy, is to impose upon him a necessity of sailing without protection even against his own separate enemies; for the case might well happen, indeed, has happened, that though neutral with regard to the belligerent powers, he has had an enemy against whom either of the belligerents was disposed to protect him—of such protection the American commerce has often availed itself during the war between the United States and the Barbary powers, nor was it ever supposed by either of the great belligerent powers, that such commerce so protected by its enemy had thus become liable to capture and confiscation; the case might also occur, that of two allied belligerent powers, a third power should be enemy to one and neutral as to the other; in that case, his seeking protection of the common enemy of those allied powers against that of them to which he was enemy, could not subject him to capture and confiscation by the allied power with respect to which he was neutral; his right in either of these, and in all cases to protect himself against his enemy by availing himself of whatever convey offers, is unquestionable. I state these arguments against the broad ground taken in the royal instructions above quoted—but it will be said that the belligerent having also an unquestionable right to ascertain the neutrality of vessels, and belligerent rights being paramount to neutral rights where the two happen to be incollision, hence the attempt of the neutral to deprive the belligerent of his right by putting himself under convoy, forms of itself a ground of capture and confiscation. To this I answer,

Firstly, that the belligerent rights where they come into collision with those of neutrals are not to be deemed in all cases, paramount, and that nothing can establish such a general rule, but force, which is not law but vice.

Secondly, that no presumption necessarily arises against the neutral from the mere circumstance of his being found under enemy's convoy—but that this point will entirely depend upon the peculiar circumstances of each case.

Thirdly, that where the belligerent and neutral rights conflict, all other circumstances being equal, the plea of necessity ought to decide the question in favor of the neutral; in the case supposed, the belligerent is seeking the mere exercise of a right, but the neutral is occupied in his self-preservation.

Fourthly, superadded to this reason in favor of the neutral right, is one springing out of the immutable principles of equity; for, since according to modern practice, the neutral has no representative in the judicature by which his cause is tried, that it is no longer an umpire or a court of arbitration, so his claim to a favorable leaning towards his right in all questionable cases is very much strengthened.

But it is also proper to enquire whether the vessels in question did in fact put themselves under convoy, with a view to avoid examination by Danish cruisers. Now it appears in the first place, that they did not seek convoy for any purpose, but that they were forced into it. Apart however from the question, there were not any Danish laws or...
or regulations which they knew of subjecting them to capture, nor could they apprehend or anticipate any such, the law as they had previously passed through the sound or belt with safety and without convoy—hence they had not any motive to seek convoy as a protection against Danish cruisers—they had, indeed, other inducements to put themselves under convoy, the decrees of his majesty the emperor of France (since happily for the harmony between the United States and France, repealed) were then in force, that system working against the English orders in council produced such assemblage of things which go to the commerce of America, that scarcely one of its ships could move on the face of the ocean without being exposed under this unfortunate cooperation of hostile systems, to capture and confiscation; hence it is not surprising, if Americans have from time to time been terrified into the convoy now of one party, now of the other—but had this happened in the cases before us, yet it would not have formed a just ground of capture and confiscation, for the merits or demerits of the Berlin and Milan decrees out of question, those decrees have not been adopted by Denmark—indeed at the time the vessels were taken, his majesty had not assumed any course with respect to the American commerce from which evil was to be apprehended, hence I have leave to repeat that the vessels in question, cannot be presumed to have sought protection under British convoy for the purpose of avoiding his cruisers. But if the contrary had been proved, if it stood confirmed that they had sought convoy against Danish cruisers—in that case they would have been liable to capture certainly, but it is equally certain that they would not have been liable to condemnation. I must again totally deny that the rule laid down in the article of the royal instructions above cited, is supported by any principle to be found in the law, and I can confidently ask your excellency to show me any authorities in its favor. If the writers be silent on the subject, then their silence is to be construed favorably for the neutral, it supposes that his right to sail under convoy in all cases is indisputable; what is not expressed against the claim cannot be implied—but I will add that all the analogies to be drawn from analogous cases are in favor of the neutral: in the view, the rule laid down in the instructions, by its sweeping latitude forms its own condemnation; for it would comprise not only vessels which might accidentally be within sight of, or at any indefinite distance from an enemy's convoy, but vessels found in enemy's harbors under cover of his guns; but the law says that neutral goods so found under his ports within his territory, or even on board his vessels at sea—which is to be as immediately and totally under his protection as is possible—that these are not liable to confiscation, but shall be restored to the neutral owners. The doctrine laid down by Grotius in the “De jure belli ac pacis” on this point, has never been rebutted, but has on the contrary been adopted by subsequent writers; treaties indeed may have said otherwise, but treaties change not the law, they bind only the parties to them. I may equally ask your excellency to show me examples in the practice of nations, countenancing the rule laid down in the royal order; and I can quote in favor of the neutral right the example of England, a power which neither your excellency or myself are disposed to exult for her moderation in the exercise of her belligerent rights, or for any dispositions which she has manifested contrary to those of neutrals. England herself has never gone to the extent of condemning vessels upon the mere ground of their having been taken under enemy's convoy; but she has captured them in that situation and acquitted them.

I might occupy your excellency's attention by expatiating on the conduct of Denmark in former times, by carrying back your view to a consideration of that great system of neutral rights which she so boldly adopted and so ably supported in the year 1763, which are now again recognized in her convention with Sweden in 1784, which she has subsequencets operated with Russia to establish, and the leading feature of which still appears in the very royal instructions on which I have been commenting; but it would be an ungrateful task, and not necessary to be undertaken because the mere mention of the subject carries conviction to the mind on the point to which I would apply it, and because on every other I have already said more than enough to establish the chief position with which I began, viz. that nothing to be found in the law will authorize the condemnation of neutral property upon the mere fact of its being found under enemy's convoy, and that therefore on due proof of its neutrality it must be acquitted.

I consider it to be a propitious circumstance, that in acting upon this very important question, his majesty's government is unembarrassed by the claims of privateersmen, and that the cases of these vessels are then presented in the plainest form, unmarred by any extraneous matter; the captures having been made by public ships, leaving the fullest scope to the magnanimity and justice of his majesty's disposition.

I have the honor, &c.

GEORGE W. ERVING.

No. 1.

List of American vessels taken in company with the remainder of a fleet under convoy of a British gun brig and sent into Christiana, by a fine Dutch gun brig in July, 1810.

Ship Annawon, captain Donaldson, from St. Petersburg, bound to Philadelphia, and owned in Philadelphia.

Ship Hesper, Cushing, do. Boston, Newburyport.

Ship Hope, Rhea, do. Providence, R. I. Providence.


Barque Mary, Ropes, do. Salem, Salem.


Brig Hope, Meik, do. Marblehead, Marblehead.

Brig Polly, Graves, do. do.

Schooner Rebecca, Meik, Gothenburg, do. do.

Schooner Iris, Russel, do. Salem, Salem.

*Brig Sophia, McKentire, do. Liverpool.

*Barque Eliza, Lufftkin, do. do.

No. 2.

List of American ships now pending before the high court of admiralty at Copenhagen, June 1, 1811.

Captured May 15, 1810, schooner Ergenia, capt. Lawrence, owned in New-York, from New-York, bound to St. Petersburg, detained in Fahrend.

June 3, do. brig Minerva, Barker, Porthord, Portland, do. do.

June 2, do. ship Oscar, Cunningham, Baltimore, Baltimore, do. do.


July 31, do. ship Fair trader, Craig, do. do. do.

*These vessels American, but the cargoes on freight, supposed for English account, no appeal declared for either vessel.
Affair of the Little Belt.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT OF ENQUIRY.
[These proceedings, as officially published, do not appear to differ in any material point from the statement already inserted in the Register, (see page 96.) The following is the address of commo-
dore Rodgers to the court of enquiry, with its judgment on the case.]

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Court:
I avail myself of the present moment to express my thanks for the patient investigation of the merits of the transaction which caused its convention: and I feel perfectly convinced that the evidence adduced is amply sufficient to ensure that my conduct in this affair will meet the approbation of every unprejudiced mind, as well for its general tenor as for the lenity shown to an assumed enemy, when I had it in my power to destroy by a single broadside more, and that too without any risk of injuring the ship under my command.

Many of the interrogatories put by myself to the witnesses may have appeared to the court superfluous, I fear; but when it considers the obvious features of the statement which has been exhibited in the newspapers, said to be captain Bingham's official statement to admirals Sawyer, (dated his majesty's slop Little Belt, May 21, 1811, 36, 37, 82, 71, 49, W. Cape Charles, bearing west distant 45 miles,) I am sure it cannot complain of the time I have taken up in proving (while I had it in my power) that unblushing representation to be palpably and wilfully false.

I should not now longer trespass on the time and patience of the court, was it not probable that the present proceedings may be published to the world, and a consequent desire that even my motive for chasing the Little Belt should be known—and this I am the more desirous of, as great pains have been taken by few individuals who call themselves Americans, to impose a belief that I chased with a hostile intention, not however because I entertain a hope of producing any change in sentiment of men like ourselves, (and for the honor of my country,) but because I hope there are but few such who are disposed to represent all the acts of their government, as well as of its agents, in an odious light; but to undeceive not only my own countrymen, but even many liberal Englishmen, who may have been deceived by their sophistry.

That I did chase the Little Belt, I acknowledge; but that I did so with the intention of offering menace or insult to the British flag, I declare, in the presence of my God, is without any foundation whatever; neither would the orders under which I was acting authorize such a course, any more than they would have justified my submitting to an insult from a British, or any other ship of war.

Without further observation or comment than is necessarily connected with the subject, I do the following are therefore my reasons for having chased that ship:—On the 10th of May being then at anchor off Annapolis, I got under weigh to proceed to my station at New York, in consequence of an order from the honorable the secretary of the navy to that effect; in which he acquainted me of his having issued this order, having to his being informed that the trade of New York had become interrupt-
ed by British and French cruisers. At this time I discovered by the news papers that a British frigate, supported by a number of armed vessels, had arrived at Sandy Hook, and during my absence from the station, impressed out of the American brig Spitfire, bound coastwise, a young man by the name of Diggio, an American, and an apprentice to the master of the brig—on the 16th of May, at a little past midnight, being at the time in seventeenth fathoms water, about fourteen or fifteen leagues to the northward and eastward of Cape Henry, and about six leagues from the land to the southward of Chingoteuck, a sail was discovered to the eastward standing in line with us under a press of canvas, which I soon made out by the shape of her upper sails, as they became distinguishable from our deck, to be a man of war. Not having heard of any other ship of war, than the before mentioned frigate being on our coast, I concluded (and more particularly from the direction in which she was discovered) that it was her, and accordingly determined to speak her, as well because I considered it my duty to know the names and characters, if possible, of all foreign cruisers hovering on our coast, as from an impression, if it turned out to be the vessel I had conceived, that her commander from having learnt through the medium of the newspapers the sensation which the mentioned outrage had produced throughout the United States, might be induced, if he was not totally regardless of American claims to justice, to mention that he had the young man in question on board, and would deliver him up to me, and perhaps at the same time as a some cause for such a gross violation of the sovereign rights of the American nation. At any rate, whether he was so disposed or not, if I could learn from him that the man was on board, I should have it in my power to represent the same to my government, and thereby be the means of more readily effecting his emancipation from vaasalage, and the cruel necessity of fighting the battles of the very country whose officer had thus unlawfully enslaved him; and in doing this, I considered I was doing no more than a duty imposed on me by my situation, consequently I felt regardless if, in accomplishing it, a further attempt should be made to insult my country by offering violence to the flag flying over this ship of war, was then, and ever shall be, to prepare to repel any such insult or injury to the utmost of the force under my command, and that too without regard to the consequences resulting therefrom.

These gentlemen, were my motives for having chased the ship which I supposed to be the frigate that impressed Diggio, but which afterwards proved to be his Britannic majesty's ship Little Belt. But even if I had no such reason to justify my chasing, I maintain that the usage of nations, the treaty concluded in 1783 between the United States and Great Britain, as well as the British precedents almost without number, gave me that right: if it be admitted that our country possesses any comparative or reciprocal rights whatever.

Although I admit I did chase the Little Belt, I nevertheless deny that her commander wished to prevent my coming up with him, otherwise he undoubtedly would not have kept away, and set his succeeding sails when he was several miles to windward of me; adding to this, his command was unfriendly to say the least, as he declined shewing his colors until after it was too dark to distinguish what they were, although he must have perceived, as well from the courses I steered, as from my colors, (of which he undoubtedly saw the pendant) that I wished to speak him. Indeed the several circumstances make it apparent to me, that he was ignorant of our force, and that his proceeding to separate our meeting only until after it should be dark.

Signed

JOHN RODGERS.

The following judgment comes after the evidence and the address, and concludes the report of the proceedings of the court of inquiry.

The court of enquiry, authorised and required by precept issued by the honorable the secretary of the navy of the United States, bearing date the 24th of July, 1811, have in conformity with the same, minutely examined into every circumstance stated in the letter of John Rodgers, Esquire, bearing date off Sandy Hook, May the 23d, 1811, and addressed to the honorable the secretary of the navy of the United States, relative to the affair between the United States frigate the President, and his Britannic majesty's ship the Litle or Little Belt; and having taken all the testimony that could in any manner or degree elucidate facts, do, in obedience to the aforesaid precept, state all the facts that have been disclosed.

First—It has been proved to the satisfaction of the court, that commodore Rodgers, on perceiving his Britannic majesty's ship the Little Belt to be a ship of war, made every exertion to come up with her before dark.

Second—It has been proved to the satisfaction of the court, that the flag of the United States was displayed on board the United States frigate the President, as soon as his Britannic majesty's ship the Little Belt was perceived to be a ship of war, and was kept flying until noon of the following day.

Third—It has been proved to the satisfaction of the court, that captain Bingham acknowledged that the broad pendant of the United States frigate the President, had been distinguished during the chase from his Britannic majesty's ship the Little Belt.

Fourth—It has been proved to the satisfaction of the court, that no colors were perceived flying on board of his Britannic majesty's ship the Little Belt, until she have too, and that it was then too dark to distinguish to what nation they belonged.

Fifth—It has been proved to the satisfaction of the court, that commodore Rodgers hailed his Britannic majesty's ship the Little Belt, first.

Sixth—It has been proved to the satisfaction of the court, that commodore Rodgers' hail was not satisfactorily answered.

Seventh—It has been proved to the satisfaction of the court, that his Britannic majesty's ship the Little Belt fired the first gun.

Eighth—It has been proved to the satisfaction of the court, that the first gun fired by his Britannic majesty's ship the Little Belt, was without any previous provocation or justifiable cause.

Ninth—It has been proved to the satisfaction of the court, that the shot fired from his Britannic majesty's ship the Little Belt, was returned from the United States frigate the President by a single gun.

Tenth—It has been proved to the satisfaction of the court, that the general fire was commenced by his Britannic majesty's ship the Little Belt.

Eleventh—It has been proved to the satisfaction of the court, that after the firing had continued four or five minutes, his Britannic majesty's ship the Little Belt ceased firing.

Twelfth—It has been proved to the satisfaction of the court, that after his Britannic majesty's ship the Little Belt had ceased firing, and the fire of the United States frigate the President had, in consequence thereof, ceased; that the former ship in about three minutes recommenced her fire upon the latter.
Extract from a proclamation of his Britannic majesty George II. dated 8th February, 1767—8.

"2. We will and command, that all our officers and subjects by sea and land do, as much as in them lies, prohibit the roving and hovering of men of war, so near the entry of any of our harbors, or our coasts, as that merchantmen, homeward or outward bound to and from any of our ports, shall apprehend their passage to be unsafe, or their danger of being set upon and surprised, to the hindering and diverting of trade and commerce from our ports; And we strictly charge and require our officers and subjects to rescue, succor and defend all merchantmen and others that shall happen to be set upon, or surprised so near our coasts, or the entry of our harbors, as may easily be construed to be under our more special care and protection; and that they apprehend and seize all offenders in this kind in order to bring them to condign punishment for disturbing and hindering the trade and commerce between our subjects and those of our neighbors and allies."

Extract of a charge given at an admiralty sessions, held at the Old Bailey, by Sir L. Jenkins.

"You are therefore to enquire, if any men of war under foreign commissions, from any the parties now in war, do lie hovering near any of his majesty's harbors or harbors; or skulking within any of those places called the king's chambers, in order to surprize merchantmen's ships belonging to the king's friends and allies, and to snap them as they are coming or going out of our ports; you are to present such if you know any; and the king's majesty is to be informed of it out of the records and proceedings of this court; that they may be seized and arrested, if they be driven or do course in, or else may be seized in by his majesty's ships, and punished as willful violators of the treaties his majesty hath with his neighbors, and as malicious disturbers of our trade."

Treasury Report.

Treasury Department, Nov. 22, 1811.

Sir—I have the honor to enucleate a report prepared in obedience to the act entitled "an act to establish the treasury department."

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

ALBERT GALLATIN.

The hon. the speaker of the house of representatives.

In obedience to the directions of the act supplementary to the act entitled "an act to establish the treasury department," the secretary of the treasury respectfully submits the following reports and estimates:
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

1. To the end of the year 1811.

The actual receipts into the treasury, during the year ending the 30th of September, 1811, have consisted of the following sums—viz.

Customs, sales of lands, arrears, repayments, and all other branches of revenue, amounting together, as appears by the estimate (E) to $15,541,446 37.

Temporary loan of 31st December, 1810.

Total amount of receipts

Making together with the balance in the treasury on the 1st of October, 1810, and amounting to

An aggregate of

The disbursements during the same year have been as followeth—viz.

Civil department, including miscellaneous expenses and those incidental to the intercourse with foreign nations

Army, fortifications, arms and ammunitions $2,129,000 00

Navy department 2,126,000 00

Indian department 142,725 00

Payments for interest on the public debt

Reimbursement of the temporary loan in March and September, 1811

Payments on account of the principal of the public debt

Amounting together, as will appear more in detail by the statement (E) to

And leaving in the treasury on the 30th of September, 1811, a balance of

The actual receipts arising from revenue alone, and exclusively of the temporary loan, since reimbursed, appear from this statement to have exceeded the current expenses, including therein the interest paid on the debt, by a sum of more than $3,500,000. But the payments on account of interest, during the year ending on the 30th September, 1811, have, from an unavoidable delay in making the usual remittances to Holland, fallen short of the amount due during the same period; and the real excess of receipts arising from revenue beyond the current expenses, including therein the interest accrued on the debt, amounts only to near $3,100,000.

The receipts for the last quarter of the year 1811, are estimated at $3,500,000; and the expenditures (including the payment of arrears of interest and near 2,150,000 on account of the principal of the public debt) at $3,300,000, which will leave at the end of the year, a balance in the treasury of nearly $5,500,000. It will not, therefore, be necessary to resort for the service of the present year, to the loan authorized by the act of the last session of congress.

2. Year 1812.

It is ascertained that the nett revenue arising from duties on merchandise and tonnage, which has accrued during the three first quarters of the year 1811, exceeds $6,000,000; and it may for the whole be estimated at about $7,500,000.

The custom-houses bonds outstanding on the first day of January, 1812, and falling due in that year, are also estimated after deducting bad debts, at $7,500,000 dollars. This sum may therefore be assumed as the probable amount of receipts into the treasury during the year 1812 on account of duties on merchandise and tonnage; the portion of the revenue arising from importations subsequent to the present year, which will be received in 1812, being considered sufficient to pay the debentures and expenses of collection of that year.

The payments made by purchasers of public lands north of the river Ohio, having during the two last years after deducting the expense and charges on that fund amounted to near 600,000 dollars a year; that branch of revenue may for the present be estimated at that sum. Allowing one hundred thousand dollars for the other small items of revenue which consist principally of arrears and repayments, the whole amount of actual receipts into the treasury during the year 1812, may therefore be estimated at $8,500,000.

The current expenses for the same year are estimated as followeth, viz.

1. Expenses of a civil nature both domestic and foreign $1,280,000

2. Military and naval establishments according to the estimate of those two departments, and including the additional and permanent appropriations for the purchase of arms, and Indian annuities, viz.

Army (including 32,000, dollars for militia) 2,581,000

Ardens, arms and ordnances 614,000

Naval department 2,500,000

Indian department 220,000

3. Interest on the public debt 2,225,000

And exceeding by 1,200,000 dollars the probable amount of receipts. The deficit may be paid out of the sum of three millions of dollars in the treasury.

But under existing circumstances, it does not seem eligible to exhaust that fund; and the estimate of receipts being also liable to more than usual uncertainty, the propriety of authorizing a loan sufficient to supply the difference, and to defray such other extraordinary expenses as may be incurred during the year, is respectfully submitted.

It must at the same time be observed that the sum of 9,400,000 dollars thus stated as the amount of current expenses for the year 1812, includes in fact a portion of extraordinary expenses arising from the present state of affairs. For if the military and naval expenditures had been estimated at a sum not exceeding the amount actually expended for such objects during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1811, that is to say, at $6,400,000, instead of 5,000,000 dollars, the estimate of receipts would exceed that of current expenses.

The disbursements on account of the naval establishment have amounted in the year ending on the 30th September, 1810, to $1,675,000.

And in the year ending on the 30th September 1811, to 2,136,000.

They are estimated for the year 1812, at 2,560,000.
The disbursements on account of the military establishment have amounted in the year ending on the 30th September, 1810, to 
2,309,000
And in the year ending on the 30th, 1811, to 
2,129,000
They are estimated for the year 1812, at 
3,195,000

But the detailed annual estimates for the year 1812, will show that they are predicated on the employment of almost the whole of the naval force, and of the whole military establishment of the Unité States, as authorised by law, covering, besides several other items, all the expenses of more than 70,000 effective men in the land and sea service.

With respect to the payments on account of the principal of the debt, it is evident that an authority to borrow a sum equal to which will be reimbursed during the year 1812, will be necessary. The payment which, according to law, must be made during that year on that account, consist of:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual reimbursement of six per cent and deferred stock</td>
<td>11,750,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reimbursement of the residue of the converted stock</td>
<td>565,318 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12,315,318 41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This sum, and that payable for interest, amounting together to 4,560,000 dollars, leave, in order to complete the annual appropriation of eight millions, a balance of 3,640,000 dollars which can be applied in no other than in purchases of stock at the prices limited by law. The amount which may be thus applied is therefore uncertain.

PUBLIC DEBT.

It appears by the statement (D.) that the payments on account of the principal of the public debt will, from the first of October, 1810, to the 31st of December, 1811, have exceeded six millions four hundred thousand dollars. With the exception of the annual reimbursement of the six per cent. and deferred stocks, there will remain at the end of the year 1811, as other portion of the public debt reimbursable at the will of the United States than the residue of the converted stock, amounting as above stated, to 565,000 dollars, and which will be paid in the year 1812. There being nothing afterwards left, on which the laws, passed subsequent to the year 1801, for the reduction of the debt, can operate, a general view of the result and effect of those laws will now be presented.

Exclusively of near three millions of unfunded debt, since reimbursed, as detailed in the report of 18th April, 1808; the public debt of the United States amounted on the 1st of April, 1801, to $7,925,999.

The whole amount of principle extinguished during the period of ten years and nine months, commencing on the first of April, 1801, and ending on the 31st of December, 1811, exceeds forty-six millions of dollars, viz.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foreign debt paid in full</td>
<td>10,075,004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eight per cent. and half per cent. four and half percent and navy 6 per cent. stocks and temporary loans due on the 1st of April, 1801, to the bank of the U. S. all paid in full</td>
<td>12,657,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six per cent. and deferred stocks, including the exchanged stock reimbursed</td>
<td>20,829,744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three per cent. stock including converted stock reimbursed</td>
<td>2,079,289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registered debt, and debt due to foreign officers</td>
<td>90,092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaving the amount of old debt unredeemed on January 1st, 1812, and consisting of the following species, viz.</td>
<td>33,900,189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six per cent and deferred stocks, unredeemed, amount</td>
<td>17,067,096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three per cent. stock</td>
<td>16,157,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Converted do.</td>
<td>565,318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1796,6 per cent. stock</td>
<td>80,009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registered debt and debt due to foreign officers</td>
<td>33,885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And to which the Louisiana six per cent. stock, being a new debt, contracted subsequent to the 1st of April, 1801,</td>
<td>11,250,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makes the whole amount of public debt on the 1st January, 1812,</td>
<td>$45,154,159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The annual interest on the public debt due on the 1st of April, 1801, amounting to</td>
<td>$4,180,463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The annual interest on the public debt extinguished between the 1st April, 1801, and the 1st January, 1812, amount to</td>
<td>2,632,982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaving for the amount of annual interest on the old debt unredeemed on 1st January, 1812</td>
<td>1,547,481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The annual interest on the Louisiana stock is</td>
<td>675,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making the annual interest on the whole debt due on 1st January, 1812,</td>
<td>2,222,481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Which subtracted from the annual interest on the debt due on the 1st April, 1801,</td>
<td>4,180,463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaves for the difference between the amount of interest respectively payable at those two dates,</td>
<td>1,967,942</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The disposable national revenue, or that portion which alone is applicable to defray the annual national expenses, consists only of the surplus of the gross amount of revenue collected, beyond the amount necessary for paying the interest on the public debt. A diminution of that interest is, with respect to the ability of defraying the other annual expenses, a positive increase of revenue to the same amount. With an equal amount of gross revenue, the revenue applicable to defray the national expenses is now, by the effect of the reduction of the debt, two millions six hundred thousand dollars greater than on the 1st day of April, 1801. Or, if another view of the subject be thought more correct, the laws for the reduction of the debt have in ten years and nine months, enabled the United
States to pay in full the purchase money of Louisiana, and increased their revenue near two millions of dollars.

If the amount of annual payments on account of both the principal and interest of the public debts, during the last eight years, be contrasted with the payments hereafter necessary for the same purpose, the difference will be still more striking. Eight millions of dollars have been annually paid on that account during those eight years. The whole amount payable after the year 1812, including the annual reimbursement on the six per cent. and deferred stocks, is 3,792,382 dollars, making an annual difference of more than four millions two hundred thousand dollars, which will be liberated from that appropriation. And this annual payment of about three millions eight hundred thousand dollars would have been sufficient, with some small variations, to discharge in ten years the whole of the residue of the existing debt, with the exception of the three per cent. stock, the annual interest on which amounts only to 685,000 dollars. The aspect of the foreign relations of the United States forbids, however, the hope of seeing the work completed within that short period.

The redemption of principal has been effected without the aid of any internal taxes, either direct or indirect, without any addition during the last seven years to the rate of duties on imports, which on the contrary have been impoverished by the repeal of that on salt, and, notwithstanding the great diminution of commerce during the last four years. It therefore proves decisively the ability of the United States with their ordinary revenue, to discharge in ten years of peace, a debt of forty-two millions of dollars, a fact which considerably lessens the weight of the most formidable objection to which that revenue, depending almost solely on commerce, appears to be liable. In time of peace it is almost sufficient to defray the expenses of a war; in time of war it is hardly competent to support the expenses of a peace establishment.—Sinking at once under adverse circumstances from 15 to 6 or 8 millions of dollars, it is only by a persevering application of the surplus which it imports in years of prosperity, to the discharge of the debt, that a total change in the system of taxation, or a perpetual accumulation of debt can be avoided. But if a similar application of such surplus be hereafter strictly adhered to, a reduction of the debts of peace, a debt of forty-two millions of war, may always without any extraordinary exertion, be reimbursed in ten years of peace.

This view of the subject has at the present crisis, appeared necessary for the purpose of distinctly pointing out one of the principal resources within the reach of the United States.—But to be placed on a solid foundation, it requires the aid of a revenue sufficient at least to defray the extraordinary expense of government, and to pay the interest on the public debt, including that of new loans which may be authorized.

Promotion for the ensuing years.

The revenue is derived from two sources, the duties on importations and the sales of public lands.

The nett revenue arising from duties on merchandise and tonnage, which accrued during the year 1809, amounted to 6,527,168 dollars.

The nett revenue arising from the same sources, which accrued during the year 1810, as will appear from the statements A and B, to 12,515,450 dollars.

The same revenue for the year 1811, is estimated, as already stated, at $7,500,000.

A portion of the revenue of this year having been collected on British merchandise, imported before the prohibition took effect, the permanent revenue arising from duties on tonnage and merchandise will not probably at their present rate amount to $6,000,000, an estimate which is corroborated by the view of the subject exhibited in the statement of the [B 2].

The sales of public lands north of the river Ohio, have, during the year ending the 30th of September 1811, amounted, as appears by the statement C, to 507,000 acres, and the payments by purchasers to 600,000 dollars. It has already been stated that those payments on the average of the two years amount, after deducting the expenses and charges on that fund to the annual sum of $600,000, the sales in the Mississippi territory, being in the first instance appropriated to the payment of $1,250,000 to the state of Georgia, are distinctly stated.

The permanent revenue, or annual receipts after the year 1812, calculated on the existing state of affairs, may therefore be estimated at $6,600,000.

Which deducted from the annual expenditures calculated on the same principle, and amounting by the preceding estimate of the year 1811 to 2,200,000 dollars, leaves a deficiency to be provided for, of 2,600,000 dollars.

An addition of fifty per cent. to the present amount of duties together with a continuance of the temporary duties heretofore designated by the name of the Meditterannen Fund, will be sufficient to supply that deficiency, and is respectfully submitted. This mode appears preferable for the present to any internal tax. With respect to the sales of public lands, besides affording a supplementary fund for the ultimate redemption of the public debt, they may, without any diminution of revenue, be usefully applied as a bounty to soldiers enlisting in the regular service, and in facilitating the terms of loans. But it does not appear that the actual receipts into the treasury arising from the sales can be materially increased, without a reduction in the price; unless it be by an extension of time and of the payments of a certain portion of the land in the large cities of the union.

The same amount of revenue would be necessary, and with the aid of loans, would, it is believed, be sufficient in case of war. The same increase of duties would therefore be equally necessary in that event. Whether it would be sufficient to produce the same amount of revenues under existing circumstances cannot at present be determined. Should any deficiency arise, it may be supplied without difficulty by a further increase of duties, by a restoration of that on salt, and by a proper selection of moderate internal taxes. To raise a fixed revenue of only nine millions of dollars, is so much within the compass of the national resources, so much less in proportion than is paid by any other nation, that, under any circumstances, it will only require the will of the legislature to effect the object.

The possibility of raising money by loans to the amount which may be wanted, remains to be examined. For the fact that the United States may easily, in ten years of peace extinguish a debt of forty-two millions of dollars, does not necessarily imply that they could borrow that sum during a period of war. In the present state of the world, foreign loans may be considered nearly unattainable. In that respect, as in all others, the United States must solely rely on their own resources. These have
THE WEEKLY REGISTER—TWELFTH CONGRESS.

133

their natural bounds, but are believed to be fully adequate to the support of all the national forces that can be usefully and efficiently employed. The ability and will of the United States to faithfully perform their engagements are universally known, and the terms of loans will in no shape whatever be affected by the want of confidence in either. They must, however, depend, not only on the state of public credit, and on the ability to lend, but also on the existing demand for capital required for other objects. Whatever this may be, the money wanted by the public must be purchased at its market price. Whenever the amount wanted for the service of the year, or the whole amount of stock in the market, shall exceed certain limits, it may be expected that legal interest will not be sufficient to obtain the sums required. In that case the most simple and direct is also the cheapest and safest mode. It appears much more eligible to pay at once the difference, either by a premium of 100 or by allowing a higher rate of interest, than to increase the amount of stock created, or to attempt any operation which might injuriously affect the circulating medium of the country. This difficulty, and it is the only serious one which has been anticipated, will not, indeed, if analysed, appear very formidable. For to take an extreme case, and supposing even forty millions of dollars to be borrowed at eight instead of six per cent. a year the only difference would consist in the additional payment of eight hundred thousand dollars a year, until the principal is reimbursed, a payment inconvenient, indeed, and to be avoided if practicable, but incon siderably compared either with the effects of other means of raising money, or with some other branches of the public expenditure.

It appears from the preceding estimates, that nothing more may be strictly wanted for defraying during the year 1812, the expenses as yet authorized by law, than an authority to borrow a sum equal to that which may be reimbursed on account of the principal of the public debt. With a view to the ensuing years, and considering the aspect of public affairs presented by the executive, and the measures of expense which he has recommended, it has been attempted to show,

1. That a fixed revenue of about nine millions of dollars is necessary and sufficient both under the existing situation of the United States, and in the event of their assuming a different attitude.
2. That an addition to the rate of duties on importations is at present sufficient for that purpose, although in the course of events it may require some fresh sources of revenue.
3. That a just reliance may be placed on obtaining loans to a considerable amount, for defraying the extraordinary expenses which may be incurred beyond the amount of revenue above stated.
4. That the annual revenue of the United States will be sufficient without any extraordinary exertions, to discharge in a few years the debt which may be thus necessarily incurred. All which is respectfully submitted.

ALBERT GALLATIN.
Treasury Department, Nov. 22d, 1811.

Twelfth Congress.

List of the members of the senate and house of representatives of the United States, according to states—showing also their political character—

CONNETICUT.

Chauncey Goodrich, Richard Brunt,
Samuel W. Dana, William B. Giles,
RHOE ISLAND.
William Hunrter, North Carolina,
Jeremiah B. Howell, James Turner,
vermont.
Stephen R. Bradley, Joseph Francis,
Jonathan Robinson, South Carolina.
New York.
Obadiah German, Charles Town.
John Smith, William H. Crawford.
NEW JERSEY.
John Lambert, Kentuckv.
John Coutit, Georgia. 
MONT. Andrew Gregg,
Pennsylvania, Michael Leib.
Philadelphia.
James A. Bayard, Andrew Anderson.
Ottawawa.
James A. Bayard, George W. Campbell.
DkRKE.
James A. Bayard, Ohio.
New York.
Samuel Smith, Thomas Worthington.
Philadelphia.
Samuel Smith, Alexander Campbell.
MARYLAND.
Ezekiel Becon, Philadelphia.
Abijah Bigelow, Pierre Van Cortlandt jr.
Elisha Brigham, New Jersey.
Robert Bowon, New Hampshire.
Richard Catts, William Crawford.
William Ely, Roger Granger.
Burlington Gazette, William M. Richardson.
Josiah L. Green, Rhode Island.
Josiah Quincy, Richard Jackson, jun.
William Reed, Richard Jackson, jun.
Ebenzer Seaver, Elisha R. Potter.
Samuel Thaxter, Connecticut.
Peleg Talmuff, Epaphroditus Champion.
Charles Turner, jun., John Davenport, jun.
Leban Wheaton, Lyman Law.
Leonard White, Jonathan O. Moseley.
William Higginson, Timothy Pitkin, jun.
William M. Richardson, Esq., Lewis B. Sturgess.
Rhode Island.
Richard Jackson, jun., Benjamin Tallmadge.
Massachusetts.
Elisha R. Potter, Vermont.
Timothy Pitkin, jun.
Martin Chittenden.
James Mck.
Samuel Ely S. Williams.
New York.
Samuel Breck, Philip B. Key.
Hermanus Bleecker, Peter Letter.
Thomas B. Cooke, Alexander M. King.
James B. Tutt.
Amaruch Melott.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Richard Catts, Samuel Mitchil.
James Lloyd, jun.
New Hampshire.
Richard Catts, Samuel Mitchil.
James Lloyd, jun.
WISCONSIN.
Joseph B. Farnum.
Colonial population—1753.

The following estimate of provincial population in 1753, (see Marshall’s Life of Washington,) was given as an authentic account from militia rolls, poll-taxes, bills of mortality, returns from governors and other authorities of the time.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLONIES</th>
<th>INHABITANTS</th>
<th>COLONIES</th>
<th>INHABITANTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nova Scotia</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>Brought up</td>
<td>800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New-Hampshire</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>85,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>220,000</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>65,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>45,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New-York</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Jerseys</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1,051,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>Louisiana, French colony</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td></td>
<td>Canada, do.</td>
<td>45,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>32,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UNITED STATES CENSUS FOR 1790.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISTRICTS</th>
<th>Total.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>11,788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>7,898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>4,523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>4,146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>10,738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>11,763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>55,916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>110,939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>18,157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>69,988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>35,579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>13,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western territory, south of the river Ohio</td>
<td>6,271</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAND TOTAL 3,252,552
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District of Columbia</th>
<th>Total White Males</th>
<th>Total Adult Males</th>
<th>Under Ten</th>
<th>Ten to Twenty</th>
<th>Twenty to Forty</th>
<th>Forty and Over</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total White Males</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>600.3</td>
<td>600.3</td>
<td>600.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Totals in each district: All other free persons not excepted in Table above.**

**Names of States:**

- Alabama
- Arkansas
- California
- Colorado
- Connecticut
- Delaware
- District of Columbia
- Florida
- Georgia
- Hawaii
- Idaho
- Illinois
- Indiana
- Iowa
- Kansas
- Kentucky
- Louisiana
- Maine
- Maryland
- Massachusetts
- Michigan
- Minnesota
- Mississippi
- Missouri
- Montana
- Nebraska
- Nevada
- New Hampshire
- New Jersey
- New Mexico
- New York
- North Carolina
- North Dakota
- Ohio
- Oklahoma
- Oregon
- Pennsylvania
- Rhode Island
- South Carolina
- South Dakota
- Tennessee
- Texas
- Utah
- Vermont
- Virginia
- Washington
- West Virginia
- Wisconsin
- Wyoming
## The Weekly Register—Census of the United States.

### Territorial and State Names of the Districts and Counties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>( 1860 )</th>
<th>( 1870 )</th>
<th>( 1880 )</th>
<th>( 1890 )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>124,968</td>
<td>221,561</td>
<td>304,168</td>
<td>403,674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>757,416</td>
<td>1,159,917</td>
<td>1,480,460</td>
<td>1,846,922</td>
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<td>California</td>
<td>125,421</td>
<td>323,633</td>
<td>530,098</td>
<td>773,808</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>1,049,854</td>
<td>1,538,017</td>
<td>1,960,020</td>
<td>2,395,045</td>
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<td>Delaware</td>
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<td>42,000</td>
<td>47,400</td>
<td>52,800</td>
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<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>126,823</td>
<td>147,823</td>
<td>169,063</td>
<td>190,963</td>
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<td>Florida</td>
<td>91,463</td>
<td>130,771</td>
<td>168,278</td>
<td>205,785</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1,450,974</td>
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<td>2,245,042</td>
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<td>Idaho</td>
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<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
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<td>Indiana</td>
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<td>1,668,538</td>
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<td>2,512,603</td>
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<td>1,085,811</td>
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<td>204,057</td>
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<td>332,775</td>
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<td>613,925</td>
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<td>609,460</td>
<td>750,760</td>
</tr>
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<td>790,511</td>
<td>1,006,557</td>
<td>1,222,603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>613,600</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>347,201</td>
<td>406,723</td>
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<td>2,226,224</td>
<td>2,755,640</td>
<td>3,285,056</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Oregon</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
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<td>South Carolina</td>
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<td>1,365,562</td>
<td>1,668,868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
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<td>348,913</td>
<td>421,505</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
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<td>1,938,095</td>
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<td>Utah</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
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<td>147,823</td>
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<td>820,513</td>
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### Additional Notes
- The table above represents the population of each state and territory in the United States as of the year 1880.
- It includes columns for "Under ten years of age," "Ten and under twenty," and "Twenty and under thirty," indicating the age distribution of the population.
- The table also includes columns for "Over thirty years of age," "Over forty years of age," and "Over sixty years of age," further detailing the age demographics.

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*Source: United States Census, 1880.*
Interesting Statistical Table.

Shewing the whole amount of the population of the United States, together with their several enumerations as constituting annually, estimated for the apportionment of representatives; the number of representatives, supposing the ratio to be fixed at 35,000, 37,000, 38,000, and 46,000, and the fractions thereafter remaining to each, on each supposed ratio. The present ratio is 35,000.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Ratio of 35,000</th>
<th>Ratio of 37,000</th>
<th>Ratio of 38,000</th>
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</table>

The Census.

We have abandoned the idea of printing an extra number of our tables of the population of the United States, under the belief that by multiplying the copies we might reduce the value of the Register, as a book of reference, because of their being the more easily obtained by non-subscribers to the work. This may appear a selfish principle; but, in fact, it is merely the exercise of an unquestioned right to secure to the patrons of this publication, a certain legitimate advantage over other persons, as we presume that few periodical works in the United States will undertake to insert an account of the census, in detail, as we intend to do, and the high price of the official copy, forbids its procurement by a large majority of those who might desire to possess it, if to be obtained on reasonable terms. Also consulting our own convenience, as well as the accommodation of our readers (who might feel disappointed in receiving a whole sheet of figures), we have determined so far to deviate from the plan offered in the prospectus as to proceed gradually with the publication of these highly interesting tables, somewhat in the following manner:

The present number contains an account of the population of the United States at four different dates, viz., 1790, 1800, 1810, and 1820—these last three from official documents. We shall next commence a comparative view of the several counties and the several states, by the enumerations of 1790, 1800, and 1810—this last of which will follow a statement of the population of all the towns, townships, hundreds or other minor divisions of the various countries of the different states, clearly and distinctly arranged, as laid down in the official papers; accompanied by such remarks as may be deemed necessary to the complete understanding of the whole subject, and with some interesting tables growing out of the general results, comparative and explanatory.

As a census is taken but once in ten years, and as every man feels a desire to know and frequently to refer to the facts regarding his own state, county or township, we presume the detail will not be thought tedious, or be esteemed improper in a work of this kind, calculated to register so many important facts in so small a compass, and make them accessible to all. As the matter will be very much compressed, we expect that all these statements may be contained in about twenty of our heavy pages.

The Chronicle.

Savannah, Nov. 18.

Serious fracas.—Within the last three or four days some serious disturbances have taken place between the American seamen and the crews of the French privateers La Vengeance, and L'Agile, (or Franchise) which had been lying in this port for some time past. Investigation into the merits of the case by proper authority, being yet uncompleted, we are unable as yet to lay before our readers an accurate detail of particulars as could be wished. The circumstances so far as could be ascertained, appear to be these:

On Wednesday night last, a quarrel originated at a house, in the upper part of the city, between some seamen and a party of the privateers men. A rencontre ensued, in which three American sailors were stabbed, and their opponents much bruised by bougeons. The three wounded seamen we hear are since dead—one of them belonged to the brig Handy, captain Fountain, from Philadelphia, na.
Extract of another letter from a gentleman in Vincennes, to a member of congress, of the same date.

"The governor has had a severe engagement, in which Harrison county suffered great loss. Berry and Spencer were both killed, and a great many of their men. The action continued two hours. The regulars' bravery the governor proved victorious—defeated the savages—destroyed their towns and their corn. The Indians fell upon them two hours before day, when they were encamped within three-quarters of a mile of their towns, and ran into some of their tents. Randolph was shot through and fell dead—colonel Davies, from Lexington, who commanded the horse, was killed although the horse was not brought into action, yet several of them lost their lives."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Louisville, to a member of congress, dated the 16th November.

"An action took place on the 7th November, between the troops under governor Harrison and the Indians under the prophet. The following are some of the particulars: I give you a list of a few that were killed in the action—colonel Davies, and Owen of Shelby, colonel White of the Saine, captain Spencer and both his subalterns, and captain Berry from Cordon, also captain Bain of the rear. There were 170 whites killed and wounded and as many Indians. The Indians made the attack on the night of the 7th instant; they surprised our army; they killed all the guards with arrows, and were in the camp before the whites had the least notice of them. The battle was fought in sight of the prophet's town. Three Indians attacked colonel E. Goiger in his tent at one time—one killed and vanquished the other two; he was shot through the arm. Governor Harrison was shot through the hat, and slightly wounded in the head. Thomas Randolph was killed dead; judge Taylor's horse was killed under him. It is said that major Floyd fought like Caesar in his shirt-tail. The Indians rushed up and came to the point of the bayonet with their tomahawks. There has been dreadful slaughter."

Since writing the above I have seen a letter from Hunter to captain Clark—he states that he is slightly wounded, and among the number killed are James Summerville and Stephen Mars—Hunter states that the Indians lost all their beef, and a great number of their horses; they got about five thousand bushels of corn, and burned the prophet's town the day after the action."

In addition to the above we learn that other letters received, state that governor Harrison had an interview with the prophet on the 7th November, and had been agreed between them to hold a council on the next day—that a negro had deserted from the American army, had gone over to the Indians, and told them that the intended council was only meant as a decoy to the Indians, whom it was the intention of the whites to massacre when gathered together, and that the American troops only consisted of about two hundred.—[Nat. Intel.]

Baltimore, November 30.

APPOINTMENTS. By the president of the United States.—GABRIEL DUVALL, Esq. of Maryland, late comptroller of the treasury of the United States—and JOSEPH STOREY, Esq. of Massachusetts, associate judges of the supreme court of the United States, in the places of Samuel Chase, Esq. App. cap., and John Quincy Adams, Esq. who declined to accept the appointment.

By the same.—RICHARD RUSH, Esq. of Penn-
Congress.

The legislature of Georgia convened at Milledgeville the 5th instant. Matthew Talbot, Esq. was chosen president of the Senate, and Robert Icorn, Esq. Speaker of the House of Representatives. D. B. Mitchell, Esq. has been re-elected governor of that state, by a very large majority.

With uncommon pleasure we are enabled to state that the Penitentiary system is now in full operation in Maryland. Between March 1st and the 20th of June last 54 convicts, working on the roads, were brought into court, and privileged to make their election—to remain as they chose, or enter the workhouse; 47 chose the latter. As the semi-barbarous wharthaw-law expires, future prisoners will not be condemned to sit in solitary confinement, but to build and adorn their home and labor in the Penitentiary.

We have a very interesting report from the treasury of Maryland. "The States' Capital" containing chiefly stock of the United States; stock in the State, and in transport and land companies, amounts to the enormous sum of 2,004,128.2.6 (18,611,760); besides some shares due the state of about $40,000.00. The probable receipts of the ensuing year, are estimated at $3,104.6.1—when added to the balance remaining in the treasury, after deducting the estimated expenses of 1812 ($39,038) leaves subject to appropriation, 885,516.4.7 (2 2 4). The detail is left for our next.

Why should the state of Maryland persist in the said, inconvenient, anti national and absurd method of keeping her accounts in pounds, shillings and pence? From the legislative body we have a right to expect wholesome examples. In no sense every individual is embued (at least) with wisdom enough to discern that the decimal manner of keeping accounts, adopted by the laws of the United States, and generally practised by the states and the people, is the most certain as well as the most popular—it is therefore to be wondered that no member has thought of making a motion to effect so good a change. Let us, as far as we can, shew ourselves a district and separate people.

A circuit court of North Carolina, held at Raleigh two weeks ago, adjudged Marshall and Potter, in the case of the United States, vs. Robert Mitchell and others for a violation of the embargo laws, a verdict was found against the defendants and assessed at $27,900.

Lisbon papers to the 15th of October afford us no news.

Count Paken, late minister to the United States from Russia, was present at the Congress, and stated his letters of recall a few days since. It is understood he is going to the Brazils in a similar capacity. He is succeeded by M. Andre de Duville, who has presented his letters of credence, &c.

One hundred and ninety-two Scotch emigrants from the Isle of Skye, have lately arrived in one ship at Wilmington, N. C. They comprise many families, and are said to intend to settle on Cape Fear River in that state.

We have rumors of some strange things that have appeared on the trial of General Williams, before the court martial now sitting at Fredericksburg. Not as implicating the character of the general, but as coming from congress-hall, instigating the famous Thomas Peck to be active in procuring proof to destroy him. When the facts are properly made known they shall be recurred.

The Weekly Register—Congress.


Mr. Davie wished to make some remarks in the bills as follows—New Hampshire, five members; Massachusetts eighteen, Vermont five, Rhode Island two, Connecticut seven, New-York twenty-five, New-Jersey six, Pennsylvania twenty one, Delaware one, Maryland nine, Virginia twenty two, North Carolina thirteen, South Carolina nine, Georgia five, Kentucky ten, Ohio six and Ten more six.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The house adjourned till Monday.

The annual report from the secretary of the treasury was received (see preceding page) and referred as usual, to the committee of ways and means. The bill for the appropriation of representatives was then taken up—a motion for re-committal being lost (pages 56—nays 76) it passed its third reading without opposition. The ratio, therefore, is one representative for every 37,000 souls, or 170 members in the whole. The bill has yet to pass the senate.

Mr. Pendleton, after some pointed preatory remarks, moved that "the committee on the military establishment, &c. be instructed to inquire whether any and what rules and articles for the government of the army of the United States, with a view to the abolition of corporal punishment. The motion lies on the table.
THE WEEKLY REGISTER—CONGRESS.

On motion of Mr. Pinchot,
Resolved, That so much of the petition from the citizens of West Florida as relates to the annexation of that province to the Mississippi Territory, be referred to the committee appointed on the motion of the representative of said territory, praying admission into the union on an equal footing with the original states; and that so much as relates to land claims be referred to the committee on public lands.

Monday, Nov. 16.—Mr. Little offered a resolution requesting the president to cause to be laid before the house a list of impressions of Americans, by what authority, or nation, distinguishing native Americans; and such other information relating to the subject as may be in the possession of the executive. The list to commence 1791. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Rhea called for his resolution for laying additional duties on hemp and flax manufactures. &c. The house went into the committee of the whole, Mr. Bassett in the chair, on the bill providing for the recovery of money taken by balloting in various elections, in the courts of the United States. After considerable debate the committee rose, and the bill was recommitted to the select committee who reported it for amendment, and four new members were added to the committee.

Mr. Nelson presented the petition of the Alexandria Protestant Episcopal Society, praying for an act of incorporation. (A bill was passed last session, incorporating this society, but returned by the president with objections.) It was referred to the committee on the district of Columbia.

Wednesday, Nov. 27.—The speaker presented a report of the secretary of the treasury, exhibiting a statement of all duties and drawbacks on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported and exported for the years 1808—9—10. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufacturing.

The house, occupied the greater part of the day on the contested election of Mr. Hungerford, a sitting member for Virginia. The rival candidate, Mr. Pinchot, was permitted to address the chair on his own behalf—Mr. H. replied at considerable length, and Mr. T. rejoined. The house rose without coming to a decision. Monday next is assigned for discussing the propriety of repealing the statutes of limitation, as to claims against the United States.

Thursday, November 28.—The speaker laid before the house a communication from the secretary of the treasury, relative to foreign coins.

Mr. Morrow observed that he held in his hand a resolution relating to a subject of very great importance to the state he had the honor to represent (Ohio.) The late occurrences on the Wabash must convince every person of the absolute necessity of putting our frontiers in a proper state of defence against Indian hostility. He had long been of the opinion that it was as absurd to expect to make men soldiers without putting arms in their hands as to undertake to make them mechanics without the use of tools. He accordingly offered the following resolution, which was referred to a committee of the whole house to be reported.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be authorised to loan to the state of Ohio—stand of arms, with bayonets and cartridge boxes, and—pieces of field artillery, on the condition that such purchase be made under the laws as shall be in his opinion, affording security for their safe keeping and return, save damages sustained by loss and use in actual service.

The business of the contested election between Hungerford and Taliaferro was then resumed.

The state, as yet, has been chiefly occupied with private petitions, and minor matters, and in preparing business.

The Editor's Department.

We deem it due to plain dealing to call the attention of our subscribers to the terms on which the Register is printed. See the prospectus, page 2. On or before the publication of this (the 18th) number, every subscriber is entitled to his own copy of the paper, and is entitled to return the paper to the editor or his agent— but that thereafter, he made himself responsible for one year's subscription, to be paid at the expiration of six months from the commencement of the publication, or on issuing the 26th number. The general plan is now fairly set up, and we hope many improvements will result from experience, and our extending a means of information— and as we expect a corresponding increase in regard to the number of subscribers, without which the work must lose its vitality, we esteem it our duty to notify our readers what they are, wishing to receive every man's money of his own free will, and for value receiv'd.

On this occasion it may be proper to observe, that the subscription list to the Register increases daily. This distinguished patronage spurs us on; if it is continued, we shall, during the ensuing summer, present our subscribers with some valuable plates— maps, plans, views, or portraits, useful or pleasing, being determined to spare no reasonable expense, (when able to bear it) to render the Weekly Regis- ter as splendid as useful.

This is also a fit opportunity to give notice, that the price of the first volume, should any remain in the editor's hands, will be considerably enhanced to non-subscribers at the time it shall be completed.

33—Frequent application has been made to the office to purchase the numbers of the Register containing the documents—the public are respectfully informed that this paper cannot be sold or given away, except to regular subscribers, on any pretence whatever.

With much exertion, and at a considerable extra expense, having disposed of the chief of the public papers, we shall return with pleasure to Miscellanies. As this paper literally circulates from 'Maine to Georgia, and from the Atlantic beyond the Mississippi,' we felt it our first duty to insert all important things of general concern, before we attended to the local matters even from our own state; the proceedings of whose legislature shall be noticed in our next. We have on hand several biographical, geographical, philosophical and other tracts, which we much desire to present to our readers; some of them shall appear in the ensuing publication.

To printers or new-papers.—More than a hundred propositions have been made to us for an exchange of papers, eleven threaths of which have been rejected, because of the existing inequality. We have received many papers as we thought might be useful, and freely exchanged with those editors who were so obliging as to publish our prospects—if any such have been omitted, they shall receive complete files when the fact is made known to us, but we cannot undertake to effect a general exchange; we shall not be able to accommodate our brokers of the type.