published annually to promote Statistical enquiry, By S. Blodget, Jun.

Years.	REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.		MONEY.			STOCKS, PASSING AS MONEY, PART HELD IN EUROPE.		DEDUCT FROM THE DEBT.		LANDS SOLD TO DISCHARGE THE U. S. DEBT.		NATIONAL FUNDS.
	Impost on merchandise and tonnage.	*Total receipts, revenue, &c.*	*Civil list and contingencies.*	*Total Expenditure.*	*Metallic medium.*	*Bank notes in circulation.*	*Number banks.*	*Banking capital.*	*Nominal public debt.*	*Active sinking fund including reimbursements.*	*Custom house bonds & cash in the treasury.*	*No acres sold to pay the public debt at 2 to 6 dollars the acre.*	*Proceeds of sales.*	*Appropriated by law to the discharge of present and future Public debts.*
									Highest war	Dollars.	Note.			
		Dollars.			Dollars.				debt.		Bonds are un-			Stocks drawing interest purchased by the
1774	— —	— —	— —	— —	4 000 000				200 000 000		dervalued per		The sales of	Commissioners of the Sinking Funds
84	— —	— —	}	— —	10 000 000	2 000 000	3	2 150 000	Funded.		estimate.		Lake Erie	with specie by law of the United States
90	— —	— —	946 841	— —	9 000 000	2 500 000	4	2 550 000	72 237 301				lands are	of August 1790, with the surplus duties
91	— —	4 771 200	}	3 797 436	16 000 000	9 000 000	6	12 950 000	76 781 953				not in this	by law of May 1792, with proceeds of
92	3 443 073	8 771 600	400 458	8 962 920	18 000 000	11 500 000	16	17 150 000	77 124 300				statement.	the public lands, &c. Dolls. 7,024,450
93	4 255 306	6 450 195	456 853	6 479 977	20 000 000	11 000 000	17	18 000 000	78 402 946	2 019 184	6 000 000			4,500 lots in the city of
94	4 801 065	9 439 855	446 031	9 041 595	21 500 000	11 600 000	17	18 000 000	79 424 668	2 265 022	8 000 000			Washington. - - 1,500,000
95	5 588 461	9 515 758	417 362	10 451 240	19 000 000	11 000 000	23	19 000 000	84 980 438	3 254 235	10 000 000			235 millions of acres of land,
96	6 567 987	8 740 329	507 747	8 367 776	16 500 000	10 500 000	25	19 200 000	83 404 139	3 600 344	11 000 000			limited by law at not less
97	7 549 649	8 758 780	540 408	8 625 877	16 000 000	10 000 000	2[illegible]	19 200 000	81 324 139	4 549 627	12 000 000	A sale at		than two dollars per acre,
98	7 106 061	8 179 170	664 408	8 583 618	14 000 000	9 000 000	25	19 200 000	11 244 139	5 233 174	12 000 000	Pittsburg		to net in time, Dolls. 470,000,000
99	6 610 449	12 549 381	568 199	11 004 965	17 000 000	10 000 000	26	21 200 000	88 456 038	9 052 232	12 000 000	130,000		Half of the United States
1800	9 080 932	12 413 978	895 051	11 952 534	17 500 000	10 500 000	28	21 350 000	89 443 437	9 274 607	12 000 000	acres at	268 509	Louisiana lands at the
01	10 750 773	12 945 455	692 821	12 273 376	17 000 000	11 000 000	31	22 400 000	88 745 704	10 876 686	13 500 000	598 000	1 203 509	same limit may net for
02	12 359 228	14 995 798	596 981	13 270 457	16 500 000	10 000 000	32	22 600 400	87 451 521	12 013 777	14 500 000	738 000	1 203 509	posterity. 600,000,000
03	10 479 417	10 064 097	526 748	11 258 983	16 000 000	11 000 000	36	26 000 000	98 196 018	14 413 000	15 500 000	918 000	2 248 502	
04					17 500 000	14 000 000	59	39 500 000			16 500 500	1 232 000	2 888 509	

ſerving, that it did not appear to me to come under the ſedition law. Judge Chaſe acquieſced ; and the buſineſs was paſſed over on his part in a very polite and affable manner. I do not recollect any thing further to have paſſed. I have, however, an indiſtinct recollection of a converſation between Judge Chaſe and myſelf in the room of a tavern before we went into court ; in which I underſtood him to have made a general declaration of hoſtility againſt ſeditious printers.

Mr. Randolph. You ſaid the Judge gave orders to ſomebody to procure a file of newſpapers. Do you recollect to whom he addreſſed himſelf.

Mr. Read. I do not ; but I underſtood to the bailiff or marſhal, or ſome other officer.

JAMES LEA,—*affirmed.*

Mr. Rodney. Pleaſe to relate to the court, the occurrences which took place at a circuit court of the United States at New-Caſtle, and whether you were ſummoned as a grand juror at that court.

Mr. Lea—I was ſummoned by the marſhal of the diſtrict of Delaware, as a grand juror at the circuit court held in the month of June, 1800. I attended agreeably to that ſummons and was qualified as a grand juror. After receiving a charge from Judge Chaſe we retired to our room, and remained there for ſome time. There appearing to be no buſineſs for us, we returned into our box. The uſual queſtion was put to us whether we had found any bills. We ſaid that we had not. After ſome time Judge Chaſe addreſſed the grand jury, and obſerved that a very ſeditious diſpoſition had manifeſted itſelf in the ſtate of Delaware ; in the county of New-Caſtle, and particularly in the town of Wilmington ; that a ſeditious printer lived in that place, who edited a paper called the Mirror of the Times, and the General Advertiſer, who was in the habit of libelling the government of the United States, and that his name was——he ſaid he would not mention his name ; but that it was our duty to enquire if any ſeditious publications had been made ; that he would not diſcharge us that day, nor until we had made the enquiry. Several of the jurors addreſſed the Judge for leave to return home, ſtating that they were farmers, and were extremely anxious to be on their farms as it was harveſt time. Some converſation paſſed between Judge Chaſe and the Attorney of the diſtrict, after which he ſaid he could not diſcharge us until the next day. We returned the next day into court, and after ſitting ſome time in our box we retired to the jury room. A file of Newſpapers was produced by ſome perſons, and we examined them. We found nothing in them of a libellous nature in our opinion, excepting ſomething relative to Judge Chaſe ; which ſome of the jury thought came under the ſedition law. We ſent for the Attorney of the diſtrict, to inform us, as to the nature of that paragraph. He told us it did not come under the ſedition law. We went into the jury box ; when a converſation of ſome length took place between Judge Chaſe and the Attorney of the diſtrict, after which we were diſcharged.

Mr. Martin—What time did you come down on the firſt day ?

Mr. Lea—We were up a very ſhort time ; perhaps an hour.

Mr. Martin—What time the ſecond day ?

Mr. Lea—A good while.

Mr. Martin—What time is the harveſt in Delaware ?

Mr. Lea—It was the time of hay harveſt.

Mr. *Randolph*—I will aſk you, whether you recollect the Judge to have quoted the title of the paper ?

Mr. *Lea*—I recollect that he did.

Mr. Randolph—Was it the ſame paper that was ſent you by the attorney ?

Mr. *Lea*—It was.

JOHN CROW, Sworn.

Mr. Rodney. Pleaſe to ſtate what occurred in the circuit court held at New-Caſtle.

Mr. Crow. I was not in the court houſe the firſt day. On the ſecond day, I went into court juſt after it was opened. I recollect there was ſome converſation that took place between judge Chaſe and the diſtrict attorney. The judge aſked the attorney of the diſtrict if there were any preſentments likely to be made that day. The attorney anſwered, there were none ; that on examining the file of newſpapers, there was nothing found libellous, unleſs it were ſome ſtrictures on the judge himſelf. If that is all, the judge replied, we will take no notice of it. I recollect nothing further. The judge ſhortly after diſcharged the grand jury.

JOHN MONTGOMERY *ſworn.*

Mr. Randolph. The ſubject on which it is underſtood you are capable of giving ſome information to the court, is the conduct of Judge Chaſe at a circuit court of the United States held for the diſtrict of Maryland, at Baltimore, in May, 1803, or about that time.

Mr. Montgomery. The point I preſume, on which I am called to give teſtimony, relates to a charge to a grand jury delivered by Judge Chaſe, at a circuit court where he preſided, and Judge Wincheſter was aſſociated with him. It will not, from the nature of the ſubject, be expected that I ſhall be able to detail in the preciſe language of the Judge, the whole of the charge which was delivered in 1803, at the May term. Though not one of the bar, I was preſent at the court, and took a chair among the gentlemen of the bar. After the grand jury were impannelled, Judge Chaſe addreſſed them. He appeared to addreſs them from a written paper that lay before him. He proceeded in the uſual manner to charge the jury as to the duties expected to be performed by them. After he had thus far proceeded in his charge, he mentioned that before the jury retired to their chamber, he would make ſome obſervations, and that they would be conſidered as flowing from a wiſh for the happineſs or welfare of the community. He ſtated that it was important that the people ſhould be fully informed, particularly at ſuch a criſis ; that falſehood was more eaſily diſſeminated than truth ; and that the latter was reluctantly attended to, when oppoſed to popular prejudice. I cannot pretend to ſtate the ſentiments delivered by the Judge in the order in which they were delivered. I can undertake to ſtate from my recollection, the ſubſtance of thoſe he delivered. To the beſt of my recollection the Judge ſtated that the adminiſtration was weak, relaxed, and inadequate to the duties devolved on it, and that its acts proceeded not from a view to promote the general happineſs, but from a deſire for the continuance of unfairly acquired power. The language, unfairly acquired power, made a ſtrong impreſſion on my mind at the time, and when the Judge called the attention of the jury to the obſervations he was about to make, I was prepared to expect ſomething extraordinary from him, as I was at Annapolis, when he pronounced the valedictory addreſs, which Mr. Maſon in his teſtimony took occaſion to mention. The Judge ſtated the violation of the conſtitution that had taken place by the act of Congreſs repealing the judiciary act of 1800, and the conſequent removal of ſixteen judges ; that it had made a violent attack on the independency of the judiciary. He alſo found fault with a law paſſed by the legiſlature of Maryland in 1801, the effect of which was the removal of all the judges on the county court eſtabliſhment; he ſtated that thoſe acts were a ſevere blow againſt the independence of the judiciary ; he ſtated that ſince the year 1776 he had been an advocate for a repreſentative or republican form of government ; that it was his wiſh that freemen ſhould be governed by repreſentatives choſen by that claſs of citizens who had a property in, a common intereſt with, and an attachment to the community ; the language might have been in the words of our conſtitution ; he found fault with the law paſſed by the legiſlature of Maryland, which he ſtyled the univerſal ſuffrage law. He ſtated, that that alſo affected the independence of the judiciary, and to the beſt of my recollection, he explained his ideas in this manner. That every free white male citizen, in the language of the conſtitution, having the qualification of age and reſidence, tho' he had not a property in, an intereſt with, and an attachment to the community, being ſuffered to chooſe thoſe who conſtituted the legiſlature, and the judiciary being dependent on the legiſlature for their ſupport and continuance in office, few characters of integrity and ability, who are competent to diſcharge the duties of judges, would be found to accept of appointments held on ſuch a tenure. He ſtated that theſe meaſures were deſtructive of the happineſs and welfare of the community ; that they would have a tendency to ſink our republican government into what he called a mobocracy, the worſt of all poſſible governments. When on the ſubject of the alteration of the ſtate conſtitution, he ſtated that the framers of that conſtitution were men of ability and patriotiſm ; the names of ſome of whom were honorably enrolled on the journals of Congreſs, and alſo, I think he ſaid on the journals of the convention of Maryland ; that he had to obſerve, that the ſons of ſome of thoſe characters which he regretted, were the chief ſupporters of theſe deſtructive meaſures. He ſtated that where there were equal laws and equal rights, viz. laws equally adminiſtered, between the rich and the poor, in that country there was freedom. But where the adminiſtration of the laws was partial and uncertain, the people were not free, and he was apprehenſive we were faſt approaching to that ſtate of things. He ſtated that there was but one act remaining to be done, mentioning the act paſſed by the legiſlature of Maryland, for the trial of facts and for aboliſhing the general and appellate court—if that ſhould be adopted, the conſtitution would not be worthy of further care or preſervation. At the cloſe of the judge's charge, he, in an impreſſive manner, called on the jury to pauſe, to reflect and when they returned to their homes, to uſe their endeavors to prevent theſe impending evils, and ſave their country. He ſaid that the people had been miſled by miſrepreſentation, falſehood, art and cunning ; that by correcting theſe errors, the threatened evils might be prevented, or words to that effect. With regard to a part of the anſwer of judge Chaſe which has been publiſhed, and which I have read, perhaps it will not be improper for, and may be expected of me, to mention a fact contradictory to what is ſtated therein. It is ſtated in the anſwer,

"The next opinion is, that "the independence of the judges of the ſtate of Maryland, would be entirely deſtroyed if the bill for aboliſhing the two ſupreme courts ſhould be ratified by the next general aſſembly." This opinion, however incorrect it may be, ſeems to have been adopted by the people of Maryland, to whom this argument againſt the bill in queſtion was addreſſed : for at the next ſeſſion of the legiſlature this bill, which went to change entirely the conſtitutional tenure of judicial office in the ſtate, and to render the ſubſiſtence of the judges dependent on the legiſlature, and their continuance in office on the executive, was abandoned by common conſent."

It is true it was abandoned by common conſent, but not for the reaſons aſſigned by the Judge in this part of his anſwer.

Mr. *Nicholſon*—Was the proviſion for eſtabliſhing univerſal ſuffrage a part of the conſtitution, at the time Judge Chaſe delivered the charge ?

Mr. *Montgomery*—It was.

Mr. *Randolph*—You ſtate that the charge appeared to have been delivered from a written paper which lay before the Judge. Do you mean to be underſtood, that after going through the firſt part of the charge on the ordinary duties of a grand jury, the latter part appeared to be delivered from a written paper

Mr. *Montgomery.* It appeared to me that the latter, as well as the former part, was delivered in the ſame manner ; the Judge keeping his eyes on the paper before him.

Mr. *Nicholſon.* Do you recollect whether the very laſt part of the charge, when he deſired the jury to pauſe and reflect, &c. was delivered from the written paper ?

Mr. *Montgomery.* It appeared to me as if he confined himſelf throughout to the written paper.

(To be continued.)

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, March 29.

Boston, March 20.

New-Hampshire Election.

We have received returns of ſuffrages for Governor, from 77 towns—in which the votes for Governor Gilman, compared with thoſe given in the laſt March Election have increaſed about 80 ; and the votes for Mr. Langdon increaſed about 1800—The votes in the 77 towns were, this year, for Governor Gilman 6745 ; for Langdon 8429—As theſe returns are collected indiſcriminately, from various parts of the ſtate, we feel full confidence that Mr. Langdon is elected Governor of New Hampſhire for the enſuing year, by a conſiderable majority.

New-York, March 25.

TAKING OF DOMINICA CONFIRMED.

Capt. Deſhon, who arrived at this port on Saturday, in twenty days from St. Pierres, Martinique, confirms our account of the capture of Dominica by a French fleet from Breſt, which he ſays conſiſts of the Majeſtic of 120 guns, two ſhips of 80 guns, two of 74, three frigates, a ſchooner, and two tranſports, having on board a large body of troops, the number of which he was unable to aſcertain. They had burnt down Roſſeau, and reduced the whole iſland, with the exception of one fort, which it was expected would not long hold out. Upon the arrival of the fleet, an embargo of a week's continuance was laid on all veſſels in the ports of Martinique, and the Cleopatra ſailed in two hours after it was taken off.

Capt. Deſhon further aſſures us that he ſaw the above fleet paſs St. Pierre's on its way to Antigua, as he was informed. They expected to be joined immediately by a conſiderable reinforcement from Toulon conſiſting of fifteen ſail of the line ; and intended, as ſoon as this junction could be effected, to viſit all the Britiſh iſlands in the Weſt Indies.

Capt. Deſhon pledges himſelf for the truth of the above information.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Pierres, Martinique, dated the 1st of March to his correſpondent in this city, received by the brig Cleopatra.

"A French fleet from Rochefort, conſiſting of 5 ſail of the line, 3 frigates, 2 brigs, with 3500 troops, arrived here the 19th of Feb. and ſailed the next day for Dominica—They effected a landing at Dominica, and burnt all the houſes excepting 4 in the town of Roſſeau ; the merchants did not ſave their books or papers—The French met with oppoſition and found it impracticable to take the iſland—They evacuated it on the 27th Feb. and ſailed for Guadaloupe with 8 or 9 ſail of Britiſh merchant ſhips and ſeveral ſmall veſſels which they fell in with and captured at Dominica—The merchants and inhabitants at Dominica have loſt their all, and muſt be in a very diſtreſſing ſituation, as they had no intelligence of the arrival of the above fleet in the Weſt-Indies, until they made their appearance off the town.

An embargo was immediately laid upon all veſſels in the iſland of Martinique on the arrival of the French fleet, which laſted for 6 days."

In the ſhip Hare, from Liſbon, came paſſenger Joſeph Rudemaker, eſq. charge des affaires and conſul-general from the Regent of Portugal to the United States, who informs us that the Spaniſh ports are opened ; that intelligence had been received of the French fleet having ſailed from Toulon, conſiſting of 15 ſail ; that the Breſt fleet was alſo ſaid to be out ; and that the United States' frigate Conſtitution, Capt. Rodgers, had left Liſbon three days before the Hare for the Mediterranean.

City Lots for Sale.

THE undermentioned lots of ground are offered for ſale, either ſeparately or by ſquares, on liberal terms either for caſh or on credit—they are all free from mortgage or incumbrance, and are ſubject to no litigation or conteſt, as the titles are derived by immediate conveyances from the chancellor of Maryland and the commiſſioners of Waſhington, to Meſſrs Henry Pratt, Thomas Willing Francis, John Miller, junior, John Aſhley and Jacob Baker, truſtees of the Aggregate Fund.

Square No 54 Lot no. 9 Sq 72 Lots no. 2 4 8 10 12 13 14 16 18 Sq 84 Lot no. 1 Sq 85 Lots no 20 21 22—Sq 103 Lots no 7 8—Sq 145 Lots no 1 2 7 8 Sq 146 Lots no 1 2 3 Sq 147 Lot no 4 Sq 163 Lots no 5 6 7 12 13 14—Sq 178 Lots no 6 7 10 11 12 15 16—Sq 293 Lots no 1 2 3 7 8 11 12 13 18—Sq 349 Lots no 1 2 8—Sq 376 Lots 10 16 17 18—Sq 407 Lots no 3 4 7 8 9 17 18—Sq 487 Lots no 5 6 7 10—Sq 488 Lots 8 9 12 Sq 489 Lots 5 6 9 Sq 491 lots 10 11 12 16 19 20 24—Sq 493 Lots no 7 8—Sq 494 Lots no 8 9 10—Sq 531 lots 3 4 8 11 12 13 14 Sq 533 Lots no 13 15 16 17—Sq 584 Lots no 1 2 3 4 21 22 23 24—Sq 588 whole ſquare. Eaſt of 590 whole ſquare. Sq 635 Lots no 1 2 3 5 6 9 19—Sq 638 Lots no 1 2 3—Sq 639 Lot no 1—Sq 640 Lots no 1 2 3 4 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18—Sq 641 whole ſquare Sq 642 Lots no 1 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 19—Eaſt of 643 Lot no 2—South of 643 Lots no 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 28—Sq 644 Lots no 1 5 7—Weſt of 645 whole ſquare—Sq 878 Lots no 16 17 18 19 20—Sq 973 Lots no 4 5 6 7 8 20 21—Sq 995 Lots no 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18—South of 1019 Lots no 1 2 4—Sq 1020 Lots no 1 2 3 4 5 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38—Sq 1021 Lot no 1—Sq 1022 Lot no 2—Sq 1023 Lots no 4 5 7 8 9 10—Sq 1024 Lots no 1 2 3 7—Sq 1045 Lots no 9 10 12—Sq 1046 Lots no 2 14 15—Sq 1047 Lots no 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 19 20—Sq 1048 Lots no 7 8 9 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23

Perſons diſpoſed to purchaſe are deſired to apply to THOMAS HERTY, Eſq. attorney at law and conveyancer, oppoſite to Rhodes's tavern Pennſylvania avenue.

JAMES GREENLEAF, Agent and attorney to the truſtees of the Aggregate Fund.

Waſhington, New Jerſey avenue,
Feb. 27—2t&wtf