

on the 1st. Jan. 1821, the bank was notoriously insolvent. At that period of general refusal of the bank to pay its debts, the state had a right to the application of the deposit towards the payment of the obligations against her, then held by the bank. The money deposited by the Governor to the credit of the state, had been converted by the bank to its own use, and the time of her general refusal to pay such deposits, and of her notorious insolvency, cannot be objected to as the time when 5,000 dollars deposited, is considered a part payment of the debt against the state.

It is hoped the committee will be excused for having dwelt so long upon this subject. It is important to the character of the state, that the offset should not be claimed against the U. States, unless the right to do so, is founded upon the principles of law, and is in accordance with that honorable & liberal policy, which it should ever be the pride of our government to pursue.

The interest due on the whole of the loan from the Vincennes Bank, up to the 29th Dec. 1821, was paid by the treasurer to the agent of the U. S. and also so much of the principal, as to leave the balance against the state 7,173 dollars and 17 cents.

The deposit of \$5,000 was not included in the calculation, for reasons unknown to the committee. Let that sum with the interest from the 1st. Jan. 1821, the date of the bank's refusal to pay, up to the 29th Dec. 1821, when the above balance was made, be deducted from that balance, and it will be found the amount really due to the U. States on the day last mentioned, was only 1,873 dollars and 17 cts. This sum with the interest to the 1st. Jan. 1824, amounts to \$2,007 and 95 cents. Which, in the opinion of the committee, is all that is due on the obligations originally given by the Governor to the bank of Vincennes, and now in the possession of the U. States.

The \$5,000 deposit is due from the state to the 3 per cent. fund, with interest from the 1st. January 1821, the time when the amount was applied by the state towards the payment of its debts to the bank of Vincennes.

#### General account of the Collectors.

The Collectors of Taxes in account with the State of Indiana.

#### DEBTOR.

To amount of Taxes assessed from 1816 to 1823, both years inclusive	159,735 72
Amount of Taxes collected from counties which returned no duplicates	340 36
	\$160,076 08

To balance due, 1st Jan. 1824

\$26 100 19

#### CREDIT.

By Delinquencies	6,999 29
Commissions	13,746 27
Cash paid during the years of assessment	59,568 82
Cash paid in subsequent years, for arrears	53,691 52
Balance	26,100 19
	\$160,076 09

Respecting the probable sum due from the counties, which have made no returns, the following remarks are submitted by the committee. The defaults of Randolph, Martin, Bartholomew, and Madison, are in the first year of their organization, and it is believed very little can be due—Martin paid 78 dollars and 36 cents. Considering the average nett amount from Sullivan, for the years immediately before and after its default, and the sum paid in 1820, there is supposed to be due about 80 dollars from Sullivan for that year. The nett amount from Dubois in 1822, was 155 dollars.—That sum at least is due from there, for 1823. From Washington there is no return for 1817, and it is believed there was no assessment made. The nett amount returned in the preceding year, was 426 dollars and 55 cents, and of that next succeeding, 983 dollars and 33 cents. It is thought that about 600 dollars should have been collected and paid into the Treasury by Washington, for 1817.

There may be said therefore to be due from the counties which have failed to make returns, about

835 00

Which added to the above list of balances

26,100 19

Makes the total amount

26,635 19

Deduct the probable amount of delinquent lists not yet returned, & debts conceived to be desperate

6,000 00

The balance is believed to be secure

\$20,935 19

A return from Wayne county for 1817, of fines against persons conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms, amounting to 1,030 dollars, is not taken into the account. The committee are informed, that in a suit against the collector, it appeared that part of the fines had been remitted by Governor Jennings, and in consequence of the uncertainty as to the part remitted, the judgment as to the whole of them, was in favour of the defendant. We have also heard, that upon the trial, an objection was raised to the constitutionality of the law under which these fines were assessed, and that the defendant succeeded upon that

ground. The reason however, why the recovery could not be obtained, is not known to the committee with absolute certainty, there being no authentic information on the subject within our reach.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

[From the Indiana Gazette.]

The more we examine the report of the Committee, the more we are pleased with it. The exposition of the facts of several counties making no returns of Duplicates and some of them not paying any for the support of Government for some of the years, is an evidence of the imperfection of the operation of the former system, why was not such things communicated to the Legislature and to the public long before now? As long ago as 1817, Washington county returned no Duplicate and never paid any thing for that year. Since that Randolph, Martin, Bartholomew, Sullivan, Dubois and Madison have failed to make returns, although they may have paid part, and Jefferson made no return of bank stock for the year 1822, nor has she paid any tax for stock for that year; and yet no notice given of these failures, nor any example made of the officers who failed to do their duty. It must have been great neglect somewhere; that such things were not made known, and a proper remedy applied. No wonder the receipts fell so far short of the estimates while such defalcations were suffered. We hope the new revenue law will remedy the evil in future; but it would require a legislative act to equalize the tax, by compelling the counties heretofore failing to pay up there quota.

#### PRESIDENTIAL.

MARYLAND.—The wild and thoughtless assertion of the Baltimore Morning Chronicle, that a large majority of the Legislature of this state were in favor of Gen. Jackson for the Presidency, induced some of the friends of Mr. Adams to take the trouble of ascertaining the sense of the Legislature by direct inquiries of the members themselves—the result of which is given in the Baltimore Patriot of the 3d instant. It confirms what we have repeatedly stated, from our own knowledge of the members of the Legislature, that at least fifty of the ninety-five are the decided advocates of Mr. Adams, and that the remaining forty-five are variously divided among the other four candidates. The people of the state are even more united upon Mr. Adams than the Legislature and as the Electors are chosen by them, in districts, the result in all probability will give to Mr. Adams the whole eleven votes.—Gaz.

VIRGINIA.—The opposition to the Caucus nomination in this State, is already beginning to assume a form and substance. In Fredericksburg, Falmouth and their vicinities, a meeting of the friends of Mr. Adams has been called "to take into consideration the most eligible mode of forming a ticket for that gentleman;" and their example will no doubt be speedily followed in other parts of the State. The moment it becomes known to the people of Virginia, that New-York will, under no circumstances, redeem the pledge given by Mr. Van Buren, it will be seen, that we have truly predicted the course which they will pursue. They will, to a man, declare for John Quincy Adams, the candidate of the people.—Ib.

CONNECTICUT.—The insidious, complex, and noisy machinery put in motion in this State, to lessen the popularity of John Q. Adams, has made no perceptible impression on the public mind. He is so far advanced in the Presidential race, as to put at defiance all the machinations of his enemies. In honouring him, we respect ourselves.—Can his enemies deny him the possession of mental excellence, moral rectitude or religious principle? What man in this country, is more deeply learned in political science, moral philosophy, and the whole circle of belles letters, or more ardently attached to the rights of man, than this unassuming, distinguished son and pride of New England? He is not presented to the people by a few dozen cabalistic, presumptuous partizans, seekers of contracts and offices, worshippers of the golden image; but the people have sought him for their candidate, and will give him their hearty support.—N. L. Gazette.

NEW JERSEY.—We entertain no doubt but that at present a vast majority of the people of this State are in favour of John Quincy Adams.—Fredonia.

POLITICAL ORTHODOXY.—The Connecticut Columbian Register, says.—It is well known that the

American Mercury, Hartford, Republican Farmer, Bridgeport, and Columbian Register, New Haven,

were the only democratic papers in Connecticut, during the late war, and which supported the war, and it is equally well known that these papers are friendly to Mr. Adams. The Editor further states,—

"We merely mention this fact in order

that it may be seen in its true light. But we do not mean to say that there were no other democratic editors now friendly to Mr. Adams, who stood by their country in the stormy period referred to, except the editors of the papers already named; for it is well known that the respectable and orthodox gentleman who now conducts the American Eagle at Litchfield, conducted a democratic paper during the war in the state of New York, and he is now a warm supporter of Mr. Adams. Nor do we mean to say that there are no other republican papers in the state favourable to the election of Mr Adams, as it is also well known that there are several, and among the number the Norwich Gazette, and New Haven Pilot. The Norwich Courier too, since its change of editors, has become a republican paper and supports Mr. Adams. From all which facts it is evident that the tide of democracy—ORTHODOX DEMOCRACY—in this state, is setting strong in favour of JOHN Q. ADAMS."

We think this extract a sufficient refutation of the bold and impudent assertion, that the Republican papers of Connecticut "support of course, the NATIONAL Caucus Candidate," nominated by sixty-two private individuals.

The CONSTITUTIONAL WHIG, (a Richmond paper,) is of opinion that the Legislative Caucus ticket will vote for Mr. Adams, when the day of election arrives. The Richmond Enquirer, on the other hand, somewhat triumphantly predicts that Virginia will not vote for either Adams or Jackson. Time will decide which is right. In the meantime, we cannot lose sight of the fact, that the evil which the Enquirer has heretofore shuddered at the thought of, namely, sending the election to the House of Representatives, can only be averted by Virginia's voting for Mr. Adams in the first instance.—Nor. Herald.

To the Committee of Manufactures of the House of Representatives of the United States.

GENTLEMEN.—Permit me to offer a few words respecting the all-important object you have before you, involving the dearest interests of yourselves, your contemporaries, and posterity.

Experience, it has been said, is the mistress of fools. But it frequently happens that even wise men will not profit by her admonitions. This, I hope, will not be your case.

Attempts to modify the tariff, so as to afford protection to our manufactures—not by prohibitions or prohibitory duties, as is the case in Great Britain, France, Russia, Austria, and nearly all the other nations of Europe,—but by a very moderate increase of duties—have been made three times, without success—in 1819-20—1820-21—and 1822-23.

Let us try to develop the causes of the failure, so as to guard against a similar shipwreck.

In 1819-20 it arose wholly from two causes—first, a most lamentable and fatal delay—and secondly, the complication of the new tariff, which embraced many objects wholly unnecessary for the purpose of protecting manufacturers, thus increasing the hostility and opposition to the measure. The extra duty on molasses falls within this description, & is a strong case in point.

Of each of the causes of failure, in order.

The Committee of Manufactures was appointed on the 8th day of Dec. 1819—and petitions and memorials were almost daily poured in, praying for a modification of the tariff. Nothing was brought before Congress on the subject in Dec. Jan. or February.—Those three precious months were unfortunately wasted. A bill finally made its appearance on the 22d of March, at a time when the members, exhausted by the angry passions excited by the Missouri question, were yearning after home.—This was too late a period for the discussion of so important a subject, involving so many interests, and liable to such ardent opposition. This in itself was almost sufficient to defeat the measure.

But to aggravate the evil, nearly a month elapsed before the bill was taken up for a third reading, viz: on the 21st of April.—This further delay ultimately signed its death-warrant. It was, however, finally passed in the House of Representatives, on the 28th of that month, by a considerable majority, ninety to sixty-one. It was read twice in the Senate, on the 1st of May, and finally, on the 4th, postponed indefinitely by a majority of one only—the Senate dividing, twenty-two for, and twenty-one against the postponement. Congress adjourned on the 15th.

It can scarcely be doubted, that had it been brought forward at an early period, as it ought to have been, it would have ultimately passed, perhaps with certain modifications. There would have been time to remove any reasonable objections to it—and to have brought it forward in a new form, so as to overcome the scruples of

those whose objections were to its details, but not to its general principle.

The complication of the bill greatly increased its difficulties, and went far to ensure its defeat. The influential members of the Senate, who voted for the postponement, explicitly declared to the writers of this essay, that he was prepared to vote for an increase of duties, on the great manufacturing articles, cottons, woollens, glass, paper, and, I believe, but cannot be quite certain on iron; that he could not vote for the whole bill as it stood; but that any modification was refused. Another member of the same body, of respectable standing, made a statement, similar in effect, but more in detail. I am moreover informed by a respectable gentleman of Boston, extensively engaged in the manufacture of glass, who remained at Washington during the whole session, that one of the Senators from Massachusetts urged Mr. Baldwin to simplify his bill, and confine it to the leading articles, produced out of the great staples of the country, promising in that case to support it. But though my informant is perfectly creditable, I do not vouch for the fact. The names of these members are left with the printers, for the information of those who choose to make inquiries.

So much for delay and complication in the first instance.

The next session commenced on the 1st of Nov. '20, and closed on the 3d of March, 1821, embracing sixteen weeks, of which nine passed over before the bill was reported, which was on the 15th of Jan. accompanied by an able report, of 82 closely printed pages, containing the most unsweverable arguments in proof of the destructive nature of the existing policy of the country and the necessity of a change.—The composition and printing of this document, which probably was not read by a dozen of the members, were the cause of the fatal delay. The bill was read a first and second time on the date last mentioned.

The consideration of the bill was never resumed afterwards. It remained unnoticed till the 7th of Feb. when Mr. Baldwin announced that he should, on the following Monday, move to go into committee of the whole on this and the auction bill. No such motion appears to have been made. On the 19th he reported sundry amendments to the tariff bill, the nature of which I am unable to state.

Nothing further appears on the subject till the 28th, when Mr. B. made his promised motion to go into a committee of the whole on the tariff bill, which was negatived by a majority of 9; 62 nays & 53 yeas. Had this motion been carried, it would have answered no purpose whatever, as the session closed in four days. It would have been mockery and waste of time, always precious at the close of a session, to have entered on a discussion at that late period.

On a review of the preceding statement it is obvious that all chance of success was destroyed by the most extraordinary mismanagement, particularly in the case of the second bill, which fell still-born into the hands of its friends, without costing its supporters a struggle. No good reason can be assigned, why the bill of the first session was not resumed at the opening of the second. Some of the most respectable members of the Senate were decidedly of the opinion that had a bill been reported in the latter session, it would have succeeded in that body, as they were convinced there was a majority in favor of the principle.

A delay not so great, but equally fatal, took place in the last session, which commenced on the 3d Dec. and closed on the 3d of March, embracing thirteen weeks. No bill was reported till the 9th of January—when exactly one half the session was past. It was not called up for the 3d reading till the 29th of that month. It was then debated on that day and the 31st, and on the 4th, 7th, 8th, 10th, and 12th of Feb. It was finally set aside and laid on the shelf, on the 14th, by a motion of Mr. McLane from Delaware, to take up their proposition bill: after which there were one or two attempts to resume the consideration of it, which failed.

In my next I shall state some minor causes of failure.

HAMILTON.

Philadelphia, Dec. 17, 1823.

#### CONGRESSIONAL.

#### SENATE.

March 26.—The general appropriation bill was further considered. Several private bills were attended to and disposed of. The senate adjourned till Monday.

March 29.—After the minor business had been disposed of, on motion of Mr. Benton the senate, as in committee of the whole, proceeded to consider the bill reported to the committee on Indian affairs, "to enable the President to carry into effect the treaty of Ghent, to prevent foreigners from trading with the Indians within the limits of the U. S. and to secure the fur trade to the citizens of the U. States." Mr. Elliott