

the Treasury to future embarrassments, or the Legislature to the necessity of creating loans, or re-issuing treasury notes. And while the public expenditures ought to be regulated by the strictest economy, our receipts should be greater, than our expenditures, and our authorized revenues competent to meet every contingency intervening the assessments and the final collections—we should also consider the objects likely to increase our expenses in future years, and prepare the Treasury to meet them. Among these may be numbered the increase of representation, which the next ratio may produce, and the commencement and progress of the public buildings, at this place.

To meet the expenditures occasioned by the increase of representation the increased quantities of land which will then be subject to taxation will be more than sufficient, and the proceeds of the sales of public property at this place will probably pay the last appropriation for the court house, and meet the costs of the public buildings. As the population of our country increases, so will increase our means and resources, which will hereafter be sufficient to pay off the small residue of our state debt, and in a very few more years authorize a further diminution of taxes.

Experience of the last year has shewn that some further improvement is practicable in our revenue system. The procuring of maps of the counties from the land offices if made obligatory upon the courts doing county business, would, it is believed greatly improve the revenue. This opinion is based upon the results already produced in a few counties where such maps have been procured. The per cent. upon collection too is believed, not to be sufficient. In some counties no collector was obtained for the last year. The great objects in the collections is promptness and certainty. This will repay in a large proportion, a sufficient compensation to the collectors. Equal justice would also seem to require that collectors from distant counties should receive mileage to and from the Treasury. This might be made additional inducement to punctuality by authorizing it in favor of those only who should make final settlements at the Treasury on or before the day prescribed by law.

Agreeably to the provisions of the constitution it is necessary that an enumeration of the white male inhabitants above the age of twenty one years, should be made during the present year. For this it will be necessary that provision be made by law, and for this purpose little more will be necessary than to require that persons insane, and paupers be also noticed on the lists books.

The details of the militia law have been found insufficient, and in many cases there is no discretionary power vested to supply its defects. Its contested elections no power exists to order a board of officers to meet a second time, when they have failed to meet agreeably to orders. No power exists to order a second board to convene, nor is there any authority to order a new election in either of the above cases. A case has occurred in the first brigade in which all these difficulties have been met and in which agreeably to the opinion of the attorney General a commission must issue on the return, pending the contest unless the Legislature provide a remedy.

In regiments formed of every detached settlements convenience would no doubt be consulted, by authorizing elections of field officers to be held in various battalions of such regiments to drill separately in the month of October as well as that of May.

In the cavalry it is believed that a better organization and a greater degree of military spirit would be introduced by the formation of squadrons in the various Brigades or divisions under proper commands and suitable regulations as to the drill.

In noticing the prominent interests of the country submitted to the care of the Legislature, I cannot pass by the improvements necessary for the residence of the Government at this place. It is true that not much at this time seems to be within the power of the Legislature on this subject. The ordinary revenues of the state have very properly been pledged for the payment of the current expenses of the Government and of the state debt, and the proceeds of the sales of public property at this place, have been looked to for the completion of the public buildings. The good management of this fund is in a special manner incumbent on the Legislature. Public faith stands pledged to the purchasers of property in various parts of the town, that the public buildings contemplated on the circle, and the state house square should be commenced as soon as practicable. In this policy will be consulted alike the interests of purchasers and of the state; for the commencement of the public buildings will afford a very strong inducement to the completion of payments, the prevention of forfeitures, and the increase of the

means to finish the work. These buildings should for the present be commenced, and completed as the fund alluded to will authorize.

Among the improvements before alluded to, there is none more deserving of attention than a state library. Many valuable books already belong to the state, and if some regulations for their use, and preservation should be made with only a moderate annual allowance for their increase they would soon constitute a respectable collection.

It will afford me great pleasure to cooperate with you in every measure calculated to promote the public good.

WILLIAM HENDRICKS.

January 11, 1825.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, January 10.

Col. James B. Ray, President pro tem. of the senate, took the Chair, and the roll being called over it appeared that the following members were present.

From the counties of Fayette and Union—Zenis Johnson.

From Wayne, Randolph and Allen—James Rariden.

From Franklin—James B. Ray.

From Dearborn—John Gray.

From Jefferson and Jennings—Milton Stapp.

From Clark and Floyd—John H. Thompson.

From Washington—Samuel Milroy.

From Gibson and Pike—Isaac Montgomery.

From Harrison and Crawford—Dennis Pennington.

From Orange, Monroe and Lawrence—Samuel Chambers.

From Hamilton, Marion, Madison, Henry, Shelby, Decatur, Rush, and Johnson—James Gregory.

From Perry, Spencer, Dubois and part of Warrick—William Grass.

From Knox, Daviess and Martin—John Ewing.

From Posey, Vanderburgh and part of Warrick—Thomas Givens.

From Jackson, Bartholomew and Scott—William Graham.

General James Dill was elected Secretary, and John H. Farnham, Assistant Secretary, Rollen C. Dewey, Enrolling Clerk.

Messrs. Stapp, Gregory, and Milroy were appointed a Committee on the part of the Senate, to act with a similar Committee appointed on behalf of the House of Representatives, to wait on his Excellency the Governor, and inform him that both Houses were organized, and ready to receive any communication he might think proper to make.

TUESDAY, Jan. 11.

Mr. Ewing introduced a resolution on the subject of the relinquishment of public lands; instructing our senators and requesting our representatives in congress, to aid in the passage of a law, for the relief of such persons as have not taken advantage of statutes on the subject, previously promulgated, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

The committee appointed to wait on the governor, reported, that he would meet the senate in the representatives hall to day, at 12 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Jan. 10.

The clerk having called the roll, it appeared that the following members were present.

From the counties of Marion, Hamilton and Madison—John Conner.

Franklin—Noah Noble and David Oliver.

Fayette—Newton Claypool.

Dearborn—Horace Basset, Ezekiel Jackson and Abel C. Pepper.

Decatur, Shelby, Rush and Henry—Thomas Hendricks.

Putman, Montgomery and Wabash—Amos Robertson.

Knox—Benjamin V. Beckes and Daniel Langton.

Wayne—Abel Lomax, Henry Hoover and Eleazer Hiatt.

Harrison—Thomas Posey and Benjamin Hurst.

Jefferson—Nathaniel B. Palmer and David Hillis.

Bartholomew—Benjamin Irwin.

Jennings—John Walker.

Jackson—Meeker Crane.

Vigo—James Ferrington.

Green, Owen and Morgan—Daniel Harris.

Floyd—John K. Graham.

Crawford—Elisha Tadlock.

Clark—Reuben W. Nelson & William G. Armstrong.

Union—Thomas Brown.

Switzerland—Stephen C. Stevens and William Guard.

Orange—Alexander Wallace and John G. Clendenin.

Davies and Martin—William Wallace.

Monroe—David H. Maxwell.

Randolph—Daniel Worth.

Washington—Alexander Huston, Robert M'Intire.

Gibson—David Robb.

Sullivan—Josiah Mann.

Vanderburgh—John M'Creary.

Pike—John Johnson.

Posey—James H. Richardson.

Spencer, Perry, and part of Warrick—M'ahan.

Lawrence—William Ervin.

Stephen C. Stevens was elected speaker.

Henry P. Thornton chief clerk. James F.

D. Lanier assistant clerk, and Amorah Foster door-keeper.

Messrs. Conner, Bassett and Oliver were appointed a committee to wait on the governor, and inform him the house was ready

to receive any communication he might be pleased to make to it.

After performing some other preparatory business, and the presentation of some petitions, the house adjourned.

FOREIGN.

Extracts from a letter to the editor of the New-York Daily Advertiser, dated,

Smyrna, Oct. 9, 1824.

"Night before last we heard a tremendous cannonading, which lasted for five hours, and heard two terrible explosions. To-day we learn that the Egyptian and the Constantinople fleet, together consisting of upwards of 150 vessels, attacked the Greek fleet, which contained only 70! and they were all small merchant brigs, excepting three or four Polaccia ships. They met between Cape Carabourou and Mytilene. The plan of the Turks was very well devised, but the undaunted bravery of the Greeks entirely disappointed them.

"The Constantinople fleet came down from the north of Mytilene, and the Egyptian fleet came round Scio, so that the Greeks were completely surrounded.

These brave men, however, firmly maintained their ground as they approached, and having prepared their fire ships, went to work heart and hand; for no sooner had Admiral Mioulis made the signal of attack, than the fire ships were launched into the very midst of the Turkish fleet, and blew up two frigates and a corvette. But what is more astonishing, the Greek vessels came into regular fire with the Turkish frigates, and two corvetts and 2 brigs were boarded and taken, and another brig was sunk. They also took the Captain Pacha's tender. Admiral Mioulis, accompanied by a brig, gave chase to a **SEVENTY FOUR**, belonging to the Egyptian Pacha, and containing his son, being determined to board her with 200 men! The 74 was remarkable for her sailing, and by a great press of canvas escaped to the island of Mytilene. She was towing a small galley when the chase began, but was obliged to cut her adrift and let her fall into the hands of Mioulis. The whole barbarian fleet was put to rout.

"It seems almost incredible, and is certainly marvellous to a great degree, that 70 merchant vessels should be able to beat in this way 150 large ships of war, but it is nevertheless true.

"The Greeks are now conducting in a manner that must procure for them the admiration and good wishes of every man who is capable of noble sentiments.

"I only hope that an access of bravery may not lead them to imprudence. They have shown the Turks that they are ready to meet them, and that they can conquer them with a force vastly inferior; but not contented with this, they appear determined not to stop until they have destroyed the whole Turkish fleet. One of the most astonishing circumstances attending their victories is the trivial loss they sustain in their engagements. They are said in this instance not to have lost more than two or three fire ships. The officers of several European vessels of war which were present, were astonished at the action. Three Greek brigs penetrated into the midst of four frigates and three corvetts, stood fire with them for 15 minutes, and drove them off. The captain of a French brig of war spoke one of them immediately afterwards, found that they were uninjured.

"I think we have seen few such actions as this. The news I am giving you has been confirmed to me since I began to write; and a Dutch corvette which has just come in, says that she saw the Turkish fleet and Greek vessels in sight of each other, and observed Admiral Mioulis give a signal upon which his squadron all made sail towards their enemies; so that we shall probably hear of another engagement.

"It has produced no effect on the Turks at Smyrna—they are as quiet as lambs, although, it is true, rather *down in the mouth*. They have not spirit enough even to be ashamed of themselves. I hope this year may put an end to the Greek struggle; at any rate, they will be capable of carrying it on, if they continue as victorious through the season as they have been thus far. They are a jealous people, and I am afraid

will have some difficulty in settling their government. In the Morea they are beaten the Turks at right and left, and may be considered as already free, unless some jealous European Tyrant should interfere, and like the people as if I were one of them.

"The sight of the unfortunate women brought to Smyrna, is enough to excite the most distressing sensations. The poor harem are all handsome and very interesting. We have now at home a little girl of about 11—a perfect beauty; and it is affecting to hear the little thing talk of the unhappy fate of her island. "I hope," she says, "I shall one day be able to revenge myself, and feel courage enough to kill the Turk that took me captive." He tore her from her mother's arms, and would not even allow them the poor comfort of being slaves together, but they were separated, and nothing has since been heard of her poor mother.

"To live here, a man should have millions to expend in ransoms. We poor merchants have given almost all we can possibly spare, and yet see many of these unfortunate being suffer without power to rescue them. It has been contemplated by some of us to address the Society of Friends in America, to see if they would not send out funds for the *ransom of slaves*; for tho' their principles would not allow them to furnish funds for carrying on the war, they are nobly ready and forward to acts of charity. Should they do this, they certainly must have the benediction of their God and Saviour.

"It would be difficult for me to describe to you the real situation of the poor creatures—it is beyond any conception you can have of it. Those who have the good fortune to be brought to Smyrna, are happy in comparison but those poor females who are taken 200 or 300 miles into the interior of the country where they never see a Christian face, what must be their situation! I hope there will be no more slavery.

P. S. I have just been told that a can-
onading was heard again last night.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Porter to the Secretary of the Navy.

UNITED STATES SHIP JOHN ADAMS.

Passage Island, November 16, 1824.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you, that on my arrival at St. Thomas, I was informed that lieutenant commandant Platt, of the United States' schooner Beagle, who had visited Fazardo, a town on the coast of Porto Rico, about two miles from the sea, for the purpose of making inquiries respecting a quantity of dry goods, supposed to have been deposited there by pirates, was, after being recognized as an American officer, by the proper authorities there imprisoned and shamefully treated.

Indignant at the outrages which have been so repeatedly heaped on us by the authorities of Porto Rico, I proceeded to this place, when I left the ship and taking with me the schooners Grampus and Beagle, and the boats of the John Adams, with captain Dallas, and part of his officers, seamen and marines, proceeded to the port of Fazardo, where, finding preparations were making to fire on us from the battery on shore, I sent a party of seamen and marines to spike the guns, which was done in a few minutes, as the Spaniards fled on the landing of the party. I then landed with two hundred men, and marched to the town, spiking, on the way, the guns of a small battery placed for the defense of a pass on the road, and reached the town in about thirty minutes after landing. I found them prepared for defense, as they had received information from St. Thomas of my intentions of visiting the place. I had halted about pistol shot from their forces, drawn up on the outskirts of the town, and sent in a flag requiring the alcalde, or governor, with the captain of the port, the principal offenders, to come to me to make atonement for the outrage, giving them one hour to deliberate. They appeared accordingly, and after begging pardon, (in the presence of all the officers), of the officer who had been insulted, and expressing great penitence, I permitted them to return to the town, on their promising to respect all American officers who may visit them hereafter. I then returned to the vessel, and left the harbor, after being at anchor three hours.

As we were getting under way, a number of persons appeared on the beach, bearing a white flag, and having with them some bullocks, and a number of horses apparently laden, no doubt a present from the authorities of the place, which they informed me they should send me.

There is no doubt our persons and our flag will be more respected hereafter than it has been by the authorities of Porto Rico.

Every officer and man, on this occasion, conducted themselves in a manner to meet my entire approbation.

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

D. PORTER.

HON. SAMUEL L. SOUTHBARD,
Secretary of the navy, Washington.