

PUBLIC LEGER.

TREASURY OF INDIANA.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

January, 13, 1825.

SIR—Herewith is transmitted the annual report required from this department to be laid before the Senate.

Your's, &c.

SAMUEL MERRILL.

Hon. J. B. Ray, President, &c.

To the Hon. James B. Ray, President of the Senate.

SIR—The Treasurer, in obedience to the directions of the act entitled, "an act concerning the auditor of public accounts and Treasurer of state," respectfully submits the following report of the public revenue and expenditure from Nov. 29, 1823, to December 31, 1824.

Amount on hand at the last annual report \$1,733 98

Payments during the above period for as-

sessments for the year 1817 112 00
" 1821 175 00
" 1822 1,158 56
" 1823 22,736 39
" 1824 26,586 30

Loans, exclusive of seminary fund, on hand last year 5,550 00

Receipts of superintendents of salt lick reserves 111 65

Penalties recovered of Messrs. Bradford and Moore, former collectors of Clark county 62 76

Collections of unlisted property and delinquents 153 48

Payments by John Carr, late agent for Indianapolis 85 50

By the present agent 4,974 26

\$63,439 87

During the same period the following sums have been paid at the Treasury,

For public printing \$2,767 84

For expenses of the last general assembly, and such special appropriations as come under no general head 12,000 08

For claims on account of the seat of government 5,841 75

For interest on treasury notes 905 75

Interest to Rapp 291 00

For claims on account of state prison 3,614 76

For warrant No. 196, given to John Turner for wolf scalps 112 00

For expenses of presidential election 232 50

To the officers of the judiciary 6,999 23

To the officers of the executive department 3,050 00

To the attorney general 250 00

To the adjutant general 125 00

Amount in the treasury 27,587 18

\$63,439 87

The warrants outstanding on the first day of January inst. were nineteen in number, on which the sum due, on Legislative claims was \$264,20; on Judiciary \$595 48; on state prison \$214,50; amounting in all to \$1217,53.

The demands against the Treasury that will arise during the present year in addition to the above, are

Treasury notes in circulation \$4,565 00

Supposed interest on same 300 00

Instalment of loan to Rapp, and interest 1,300 00

U. States, assignee of Vincennes bank 2,210 34

Current expenditures, same as lowest year for three years past 20,970 56

Total \$30,603 43

The cash on hand deducting \$154,35,00

Treasury notes, is 11143,78. After deducting delinquencies returned, and commissaries on the assessments of 1824, the amount unpaid on the 1st Jan. inst. was about \$9000.00. Of this sum at least \$1000, more in delinquencies will be returned. Of the balances due on the first of Jan. 1824, \$13736, 42 have since been paid. The remainder of those balances then thought to be secure, added to what may still be expected, from the revenue of 1824, will make the credits of the State about \$15000. Should the collection of this sum progress as heretofore, \$9000 of it may be expected to be paid in year 1825. The anticipations of the revenue of the year 1825 will therefore be at least eleven thousand dollars and that sum will be considerably increased should the expenses of this year equal those of either of the two past years. The payments into the Treasury since the first Jan. inst. to this date (the 13th) amount to \$4613,36. This with what was previously paid, satisfies the amount charged against the counties of Allen, Wayne, Union, Fayette, Franklin, Ripley, Jennings, Clark, Floyd, Spencer, Warrick, Gibson, Knox, Daviess, Morgan, Sullivan, Parke, Montgomery, Marion, Morgan, Johnson, Hamilton, and Shelby. Small sums only are due from the counties of Randolph, Dearborn, Switzerland, Jefferson, Harrison, Washington, Jackson, Lawrence, Orange, Crawford, Dubois, Pike, Posey, Green, Owen, Decatur, Bartholomew, and Scott. The counties which have yet paid nothing are Hendricks, Henry, Madison, Perry, Putman, Rush, and Vermillion.

The suit against the late Treasurer is yet undecided, having been twice continued by his affidavit.

I have the honor to be, &c.

SAMUEL MERRILL.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Indianapolis, 15th Jan. 1825.

To the Hon. the President of the Senate.

SIR—In obedience to an act of the General Assembly, entitled "an act concerning the Auditor of Public Accounts, and Treas-

urer of State," I have the honor herewith to transmit you my annual report, ending the 21st December 1824.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your's &c.

WM. H. LILLY, Aud. Pub. Acc'ts.

The Auditor of Public accounts, in obedience to an act of the General Assembly, entitled "an act concerning the Auditor of Public Accounts, and Treasurer of State," submits the following report, viz:

There has been received from sundry collectors from the 29th Nov. 1823 exclusive, to the 31st December 1824 inclusive, on account of revenue arising for the year 1823 & for balances due for the years 1817, 1821 and 1822, the sum of \$24,181,95 From sundry collectors for the year 1824, the sum of 26,693 30 On loans, exclusive of seminary funds, on hand last year, the sum of 5,550 00 Receipts of superintendents of salt lick reserves 111 65 Damages collected of late collectors of Clark county 62 76 Collections of unlisted property and delinquents, certified to me by the treasurer 153 48 From Jno. Carr, late agent of Indianapolis 35 50 From B. F. Morris, present agent 4,974 25

Making in all, the sum of \$61,812 83

There was a deficiency of money to meet the claims audited to the 29th Nov. 1823, as per former report, the sum of \$971 91

Since that period to the 31st Dec. 1824, there has been audited, in liquidation of the accounts of the state prison 1,686 22

In liquidation of the judiciary department 7,046 91

do. of the executive department 2,750 00

do. of militia expenses 125 00

do. for stationary for the use of the general assembly, the sum of 193 19

In liquidation of the expenses of the last general assembly, and special appropriations which come under no general head, the sum of 11,973 72

In liquidation of the attorney general's salary, the sum of 200 00

In liquidation of the expenses for the presidential election, the sum of 272 92

In liquidation of the public printing 3,669 84

do. of expenses for circuit prosecutors 2 4 50

do. for interest on loan 291 00

do. for interest on treasury notes 905 74

do. of the seat of government's acc'ts. 527 50

In addition to the above sum audited, there has been paid to the commissioners of Marion county, the sum of 4,749 25

In liquidation of the contingent expenses of government 660 10

Error in over payment by col. Noble 107 00

Making in all, the sum of \$35,447 70

Which deducted from the sum of \$61,812 83 as reported to have been received, will leave a balance in the hands of the Treasurer, provided all the claims, audited to this date have been paid, the sum of \$26,365 19 cts. from which deducting \$983 60, retained by the former Treasurer, leaves a balance of \$25,381, 39

The assessments of all the counties in the state for revenue for the year 1824, is \$43,025 63

Delinquent list for 1822 and 1823 1,263 21

From delinquents and unlisted lands, the following returns have been made of money collected: from the county of Clark, \$194 82—from the county of Daviess, \$18 50—from the county of Fayette, 7 39—from the counties of Washington, Gibson & Franklin, \$163 48, as above reported to have been received by treasurer—from Marion, \$8 50—Montgomery, 5 50—Orange, 7 15—Pike, 4 30—Union, 51 93—in all 451 57

Sum total \$44,549 41

Delinquent credits return from 37 counties, for 1824, the sum of \$3,935 67

Allowance for advertising 539 25

For maps furnished different counties, 106 00

Probable delinquencies and allowances yet to be made, the sum of 1,300 00

Commissions on amount calculated to be paid 3,240 00

\$9,820 92

Leaving a balance for the treasury, of \$5,919 49

The following items constitute the state debt.

Treasury notes \$20,000 00

Road and canal fund, principal & int'rest 6,200 00

U. States, assignee of Vincennes bank 2,210 34

Frederick Rapp, the sum of 5,000 00

Seminary fund, the sum of 971 76

Estimated interest for treasury notes 300 00

Sum total 34,682 10

From which deduct the amount on hand, 25,381 39

Leaving a balance of 9,300 71

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. H. LILLY, Aud. Pub. Acc'ts.

We understand that the President of the U. States ratified, yesterday, with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Convention concluded and signed at St. Petersburg on the 5-17th of April, between the United States, and Russia, by Mr. Middleton, our Minister at that Court, on the part of the United States, and Count Nesselrode and M. De Politica, on the part of the Emperor of Russia, which establishes the boundary line of the two nations upon the northwest coast of America, and in the islands adjacent, at 54 deg. 40 min. north latitude.—*Nat. Journal.*

The number of manufactorys in Massachusetts appears by an official account, to be 161, possessing an aggregate capital of 21,465,000 dollars. Of these six are for manufacturing glass, and the remainder for iron, wool, cotton, leather, lead, flax, hemp, silk, wire, salt, &c. and it is believed the property invested in them considerably exceeds the amount of their charter capital.

[Eastern paper.]

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Jan. 27.

Mr. Barbour, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom the several petitions on the subject of Piracies were referred, made the following Report; which was ordered to be printed.

"That our commerce, for years, has been harassed, and the lives of our citizens destroyed, by pirates issuing from the colonies of Spain, in the West Indies, is a fact derived not only from the message of the President, but is of universal notoriety. These outrages have been so long and so often repeated, and marked with such atrocious circumstances, that a detail of the particular cases would be as impracticable as unnecessary. Our government, with a view to protect our citizens, has resorted to the means within its power, by stationing a naval force near the places where the pirates resort; a measure also pursued by other powers. Every effort, heretofore, has been unavailing, to put an end to these atrocities. These desperadoes, acquiring confidence from impunity, becoming more ferocious from habit, and multiplying by recruits from the most abandoned of other nations, threaten the most disastrous mischiefs, justly alarming to that highly valuable and most respectable portion of our fellow citizens whose pursuits are on the high seas. It is manifest, as well from facts derived from other sources, as from the message of the President, that the continuance of this evil is ascribable to the asylum afforded the banditti in the colonies of Spain. The government of the U. States, cherishing the most amicable disposition towards Spain, has presented the subject with great earnestness to the Spanish government, demanding reparation for the past and security for the future. To these reiterated remonstrances, no answer was returned till very recently, and to this day, all that has been obtained is, a promise of a satisfactory answer to the applications of the government of the United States; although Spain has been solemnly warned, that, if she did not promptly acquit herself of her obligations to us on this subject, our government would be constrained, from the nature of the outrages, to become its own avenger, and, availing itself of its own resources, protect the commerce and lives of the American citizens from destruction.

In the same spirit of conciliation, an appeal has been made to the local authorities, accompanied with a request, that if, from weakness, they were unable to exterminate the hordes of banditti who took shelter from pursuit within their territories, that permission might be given our forces to pursue them on land. This has been denied, on the vain pretence of national dignity. The posture in which Spain now stands, is that of connivance in these injuries, or incapacity to prevent them. A sovereign who refuses to cause reparation to be made of the damage caused by his subject, or to punish the guilty, or, in short, to deliver him up, renders himself an accomplice in the injury, and becomes responsible for it." If the committee were of opinion that the refusal, on the part of Spain, was wilful, and not the result of inability, they would, with a full view of all the consequences which measure involves, at once recommend an appeal to the last resort of nations against Spain, and all her dependencies. But, believing, as they do, that courtesy requires that her refusal to do us justice should be placed on the ground of inability—an inability resulting from causes which the committee intentionally forbear to enumerate, they content themselves with recommending only such measures as are believed to be indispensable effectually to reach the mischief. And hence they beg leave to present a bill with suitable provisions for the end designed."

Mr. Brown submitted the following resolution for consideration: *Resolved*, That the committee on roads and canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the purpose of commencing the construction of the national road laid out and surveyed by authority of the United States, between Wheeling, in Virginia, and St. Louis, in the state of Missouri. [Adopted next day.]

Tuesday, Jan. 11.

Mr. Benton from the committee on Indian affairs, reported "A bill to authorize the president of the United States to cause a road to be marked out, from the western frontier of Missouri to the confines of New Mexico," which was read and passed to its second reading.

Mr. Johnson, of Lou. offered the following: *Resolved*, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of purchasing a steam ship or vessel of large size, capable of carrying a great number of men and boats, to be employed on the coast of Cuba and in the Gulf of Mexico, for the suppression of piracy.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.