

# 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 assessments 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 25
	\$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	5,641 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 scalp	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 78
	\$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
Unpaid interest on same	300 00
Installment of loan to Rapp, and interest	1,500 00
U. States assignees 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 \$15435.00 Treasury notes, is 11143.78. After deducting delinquencies returned, and commissions 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 \$4612.36. 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, Martin, 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' &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 John Carr, late agent of Indianapolis 85 50 From B. F. Morris, present agent 4 974 25

Making in all, the sum of \$61,812 83 There was a deficiency of monies 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 1,086 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 89 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 \$26365 19 cts. from which deducting \$983 60, retained by the former Treasurer, leaves a balance of \$25381, 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 \$44,740 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 \$9,820 92

Leaving a balance for the treasury, of 35,919 49

The following items constitute the state debt.

Treasury notes \$20,000 00 Road and canal fund, principal & int' 6,200 00 U. States' assignees 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, 25,391 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 Polignac, 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 manufactories 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 punctilio 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.

Thursday, Jan. 6.

On motion of Mr. Gurley, it was Resolved, That the committee on the public lands be instructed to inquire and report to this house, whether the interest of the government would be promoted by the establishment of roads and levees upon the public lands, specifying such as, in their opinion, would produce that effect, by imparting to the public lands an increased value, proportioned to the expense of constructing the same.

The remainder of the day was spent in discussing the provisions of the bill "more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the U. States, and for other purposes."

Friday, Jan. 7.

Mr. Cook, of Illinois, presented the following resolution: Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing one or more national penitentiaries for the confinement and punishment of persons convicted of offences against the United States, to be located at such place or places as shall be most convenient to the different sections of the Union.

Monday, Jan. 10.

On motion of Mr. Gurley, it was Resolved, That the committee on roads and canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of cutting a canal from Lake Ponchartrain to communicate with the Mississippi at or near the city of New Orleans.

Tuesday, Jan. 11.

Mr. Crowninshield from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill "providing an additional force and other additional means for the suppression of piracy," which was read twice, committed and ordered to be printed. (This bill appropriates \$500,000 for the more effectual suppression of piracy.)

Wednesday, Jan. 12.

On motion of Mr. Cook, it was Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to communicate to this house, a statement, showing, as far as it may be in his power—

1st. The number of persons that have been convicted, since the adoption of the constitution, of capital offences against the laws of the United States;

2d. The number that have been executed;

3d. The number that have been pardoned by the president of the United States, and of what offences convicted;

4th. And also, a statement of the number that have been convicted of each particular offence." (Agreed to next day.)

Thursday, Jan. 13.

After some other proceedings, the house resolved itself into a committee on the bill to continue the Cumberland road. On a motion to fill the appropriation blank with 150,000 dollars, an interesting debate arose—when, Mr. Clay expressing a desire to address the committee on the general subject of the bill, it rose, and obtained leave to sit again.

Persons at a distance can hardly suppose how still and quiet the members of congress are about the presidential election. I have seen much greater degree of excitement about some ordinary subject of legislation, than appears to prevail as to the settlement of a question which has so long and so ardently agitated the people of the United States. The gentlemen from what are called the doubtful states, (and there are several states differently claimed for the two prominent candidates), speak very cautiously on the subject—indeed, so much so, that I verily believe a large number of them have not yet arrived at any resolution as to whom they will support; and the result, I think, is about as doubtful as it was six months ago. The friends of gen. Jackson, and Mr. Adams are equally sanguine; and those of Mr. Crawford will not admit that they have given him up, notwithstanding the weakness of his vote in the colleges. They say that he is as fairly before the house for a choice as either of the others. It is pleasant, however, to observe the good feelings that exist; for it affords us just grounds to hope that the election may be made without that bitterness and agitation which prevailed on a former like occasion, and, at one moment, seemed almost sufficient to shake the union. A difference of opinion, as to person, does not appear to be a difference of principle as to things—nor is it.—Niles.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN FRAZER, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate are required to present them legally authenticated for settlement, within one year from this date. The estate is solvent.

ELIJAH BROCK, Adm'r.

LYDIA FRAZER, Adm'r.

January 5, 1825. 4473

BLANK DEEDS.  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.