

VOL. LXXIV.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, No. 25, 1816.

From the People's Monitor. PEOPLE'S MONEY AGAIN.

According to promise, we now before our readers an official statement of balances which have been due more than three years prior to the 1st of September last, on the Books of the Treasury of the United States.

This statement was sent from the Treasury Department to Congress last winter, by the Comptroller Mr. Madison, with the following letter:

Department, Comptrollers Office, Dec. 8th, 1815.

Sir—In compliance with the provisions contained in the act of Congress, entitled, "An act further to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments," passed 31 March, 1809. I have the honour to transmit to Congress statements of the accounts in the Treasury Department; Those of the War and Navy departments have not yet been furnished.

It is expected they will in an early part of the session, and will be duly transmitted.

Statement No. 1. contains a list of balances which appear to have been due more than three years prior to 30th September last, on the receipts and expenditures of the Treasury.

Statement No. 2. contains a list of balances remaining on the Revenue Books of the Treasury, which appear to have been due for more than three years, prior to the 1st of January 1815.

With great respect, JOSEPH ANDERSON.

The Honourable HENRY CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the U. States.

This statement, thus officially given by Mr. Madison's Comptroller, contains the names of about one hundred delinquent debtors on Treasury Books; and the amount of the balances thus due is as follows: Total amount of balances originating at the Treasury of more than three years standing, One million five hundred and eighty one thousand and fifty six dollars.

Total amount of balances transferred from the War Department to the Treasury, three hundred and sixty thousand, five hundred and two dollars.

Total amount of balances transferred from the War Department to the Treasury, one hundred and eighty seven thousand, one hundred & thirty four dollars—making in all at the Treasury, two million, one hundred and twenty eight thousand, six hundred and ninety two dollars.

If these balances had been collected and settled as they ought to have been, they would have made a sum nearly equal to the net amount of the present years direct Tax, and of course, would have obviated the necessity of laying that burden upon the people.—As it is we must have recourse both to pay our debts and to pay the costly & growing expences of our rulers, as well as to be a substitute for that portion of the public money which is suffered to lie dead in the hands of individuals who have fingered it.

LOOK HERE At the names and amount of some of these gentry who have large balances standing against them, and we all look at the remarks attending each one's names—Here they are:

General Armstrong stands indebted Five thousand six hundred and eighty eight dollars—and nothing more as to further credits, or suit, or any proceeding to get the money.

John Beckley, a famous democrat, Clerk of Congress, stands indebted Five thousand one hundred and thirty one dollars.—For which the Navy list of balances, we find in our list from a document published after this, 17th January 1816, which amounted to 260,378 dollars 36 cents.

there is a judgment against his executors—Beckly has been dead this twelve years.

Brown, Clarke, Hakeman and Owings, on account of protested bills of exchange, Ten thousand six hundred and sixteen dollars. Brown, Hakeman, Owings, Clarke and Pascault, for do. Twenty eight thousand seven hundred and fifty nine dollars.

Samuel Annin, Pay master and store-keeper, Harper's Ferry, Fifteen thousand seven hundred and two dollars.

William Mount, Governor of Tennessee, One thousand dollars—stated to be dead and insolvent.

John B. Barnes, Captain and Paymaster in the army (O! What a glorious chance!) stands indebted Six thousand eight hundred and sixteen dollars.

Joel Barlow—Minister to France, Forty nine thousand four hundred and fifty dollars—Dead.

R. G. Beasley, Consul at London, Thirty four thousand six hundred six dollars.

William C. C. Claiborne, Governor of Orleans, Fourteen thousand three hundred and twenty five dollars. This man is a great favourite of Mr. Jefferson's and Mr. Madison's, his accounts are large & of long standing and nothing done or talked of to bring him to settlement.—So much for favourites.

Solomon Ellis, contractor for Georgia, Eleven thousand four hundred and eighty five dollars.—In suit, judgment had, but he has absconded.

Richard Forrest, Clerk in Secretary of States office, who it is said has taken largely in the late war loans—Forty three thousand eight hundred and seventy six dollars—he claims credits but his vouchers want do.

Roger Gregory, Agent of commissioners, Virginia, Eighteen Thousand nine hundred and sixty one dollars.

Tobias Lear, consul of Algiers, now a accountant of the war department, Ten thousand two hundred and forty two dollars.

This balance said to be reduced. James Monroe, secretary of state and caucus President, Seven hundred and twelve dollars—he claims further credits—Pretty work, a balance that has been standing against him for more than three years, during which time he has pocketed out of the treasury more than Twelve thousand dollars, and yet this balance stands upon a claim of further credits.—Queer, is this part of the money that Monroe took from the United States to buy a court dress for his wife when she was invited to attend at the coronation of Buonaparte? It is true and no man can deny it, that when James Monroe was minister in France at a salary of Nine thousand dollars a year, he applied a large sum of the public money, many hundred dollars, to buy a dress for Mrs. Monroe to go to an imperial party.

Return J. Meigs, post master General at this time, stands indebted Five thousand five hundred dollars.

William Pinkney, now minister to Russia, Ten thousand four hundred and twenty five dollars—he too claims credits.

Charles Pinkney—Mr. Jefferson's minister to Spain, One thousand two hundred and fifty eight dollars.—This has been a long standing balance, and he has been requested to pay this balance.

Edmond Randolph of Virginia, Secretary of State, Fifteen thousand six hundred and eighteen dollars. Governor Nicholas of Virginia, is bound for this money, therefore it may be had, if he has hogs enough to pay it—otherwise as land and negroes are not liable to execution for debt in Virginia, he may live like a nabob and a governor, whilst the United States may whistle for their money; and tax the people to get money to supply its place.—But Virginia is altogether democratic; it is the great state that gives us republican presidents, republican secretaries of state, and republican every thing.—It is right that such a republican state as Virginia, under the direction of such renowned republicans as Mr. Jefferson and Madison, and Monroe, should exempt its lands and slaves from execution for debt, whilst it confines the right of suffrage to freeholders—this is republicanism.—But take Mr. Mon-

roe and Virginia because he and she and you are all, all republicans.

Nicholas J. Roosevelt, contractor for copper for ships, Thirty thousand dollars—all of which will be lost.

John Smith, contractor, (ah! those contractorships are fine things) Twenty one thousand eight hundred and forty nine dollars—said to be insolvent and has absconded.

Fulwar Skipwith, Six hundred and seventy five dollars.

These are some of the most important democratic friends to the people who hold on tightest upon their cash—there are others amounting in all, as we before stated, to about four hundred debtors in all.

HERE AGAIN. Total amount of balances due on revenue books by collectors of customs, which are of more than three years standing, One million two hundred and seventy thousand eight hundred and twenty two dollars.

Balances of internal revenue under act of Congress 5th June, 1795, due ever since, Two hundred and fifty one thousand, five hundred and thirteen dollars.

MORE YET—Balances of direct tax of two million, laid in John Adams's time, and due ever since, Fifty four thousand seven hundred and seventeen dollars.

MORE AND MORE STILL. Balances by receivers of public money on account of sales of public lands, who are now out of office, and have been due more than three years, Fifteen thousand three hundred and eight dollars.

NOW FELLOW CITIZENS You get a small insight at the state of your public accounts and monies, which have been of more than three years standing—Be you assured there is ten times the amount of the sums due within the last five years, and principally flowing from the war. What is the amount of your floating war debt, in contradistinction to your funded debt? No one will pretend to say—but it is between ten and thirty millions of dollars—probably nearer to the last. What is the amount of unsettled balances in the hands of contractors, paymasters, &c. &c.? No man will hazard a guess but they will constitute millions more—when we get hold of the list of balances from the war department we will give them, and then let the folks stand aghast!!!

Reflect on these things good people and say, if this is the way you wish your accounts and money matters to be managed, and if you are willing to be eternally taxed to put those taxes into the hands of such men.—This is but a speck we have given you—a mere glance at the corruption, the mismanagement, the negligence of our rulers.—The whole amount now presented from accountants of navy and treasury of neglected balances due the United States is about Four millions of dollars, and nothing saved from the war department, except of those balances which have been transferred to the treasury.

Thus we have arrived at about four millions of dollars from under their own official hands which is corruptly or negligently suffered to lie dead to the government whilst the people are actually taxed to make up that very deficiency.—If this is justice—if this is right, then we confess ourselves wrong.—We will give you a little more again.

Rhode Island Legislature. PROVIDENCE, June 28.

COMPENSATION BILL. The following resolution disapproving of the late act of Congress increasing the compensation of the members, was adopted, almost unanimously, by the Honorable General Assembly of this state, at their recent session:

Resolved, That this General Assembly, while they disclaim all interference in the ordinary proceedings of the Federal Government, within the sphere of their constitutional powers, cannot avoid expressing the strong dissatisfaction which they feel and believe to be universally felt, at the late act of Congress, appropriating high salaries to themselves out of the public monies collected into the Treasury by a

course of burthensome taxes, and which the people were led to believe and had a right to expect, would be strictly and prudently applied towards relieving the country from an accumulated public debt, and from the still uncalculated expences occasioned by the late war.

That the disposition manifested during the late session of Congress, to bestow large portions of the public money in new salaries to the officers of government, whose compensation had already been greatly increased beyond what was originally deemed amply sufficient, is calculated to render that government expensive and burthensome to the country; and is wholly inconsistent with the economy of our republican institutions.—The attachment of the people of the United States, to their institutions, and their just apprehensions of extravagant salaries, pensions, and all unnecessary expences, were well known to their representatives in Congress; and yet have been slighted and disregarded by a majority of those representatives, in the measures complained of.

And it is further the opinion of this General Assembly, that it is an extraordinary and highly improper measure for legislators to convert themselves into salary officers:—and that it is inconsistent with the dignity of the representative character, inasmuch as it renders it equivocal whether the representative of the people accepts his place from motives of duty and patriotism, or is allured to it by the emoluments of the office.

It is therefore further resolved, that the Senators and Representatives of this State in Congress, be requested to exert their utmost influence at the next session of Congress, to obtain a repeal of the act granting salaries to their members.

An ink war now prevails among some of the principal actors in the late bloody one. General Boyd has published a vindictory and aggressive pamphlet, entitled "Documents & facts relative to Military Events"—Another has appeared under the title of "An Enquiry respecting the capture of Washington by the British," attributed to the pen of Gen. Armstrong. This last elouges in high terms the then Secretary of War (Gen. A. himself,) exonerates the President from censure, and throws the blame of the fall of Washington on Gen. Winder. This has produced a reply, entitled "Remarks" &c. of which Gen. Winder is supposed to be the author, wherein that calamity is laid to General Armstrong alone.—In consequence of a reflection contained in the Ex-Secretary's pamphlet, on the conduct of Gen. Izard, that gentleman has produced one to shew that his famous retrograde, zigzag, amper-sand" (&c) march from Sickett's Harbour to Niagara, was imposed on him by Gen. A. contrary to his own opinion of propriety. After this warm skirmishing among the belligerents in the small shot of pamphlet, a heavy cannonade of ponderous tomes is expected from Gen. Wilkinson, who had threatened to batter down the rampart of some men's reputations, when he shall have strengthened the citadel of his own. In these contests of great men, who are at the source of information some few sparks of truth may be elicited to light the path of the future historian.

Columbian Telegraph.

From the Ohio Federalist. The Pittsburg Mercury of the 22d inst. contains sundry depositions, and a letter from Governor Cass to the British officer, respecting the boarding and examination of four American vessels at Maiden, by the British vessel of war Tecumseh. The depositions say, the behaviour of the British officer was imperious. He stated on board the Union, (at which vessel a musket was fired) that he was informed there were two deserters from his vessel on board. He examined the crew & vessel, but not finding them, asked the news and departed. The Champion, the Gen. Wayne, and the U. S. brig Hunter, (now unarmed,) were also boarded. In each case the British officer demanded the master's name, to see his crew and lading, to whom consigned, from whence and where bound.

Upon these circumstances being represented to Governor Cass, he addressed the following letter to the British officer.

Detroit, June 6, 1816. Sir—It has been officially represented to me, that, in several instances, within a few days, vessels bound from ports of the U. States upon Lake Erie, to this place, have been boarded by parties of men from an armed vessel of his Britannic majesty, lying off Amherstburgh.

These parties have entered the vessels while passing through the usual channel of communication between Lakes Erie and Huron, in one instance with the avowed object of taking therefrom two men, under the pretence of their being British deserters, & in all instances with objects, so far as they could be ascertained from the questions and conduct of the boarding officer, which furnish no justification for a British officer in forcibly entering a vessel of the United States.

The manner in which this service has been performed, has had no tendency to diminish the effect which the character of such transactions is calculated to produce.

The conduct of the boarding officer has been arrogant & imperious. In an aggression like this, the government of the United States can alone determine what course the honour and interest of the nation require should be taken.

But until their decision shall be made upon the subject, it becomes my duty to remonstrate against a practice, for which the laws of nations afford no pretence; which is inconsistent with the relations existing between our respective governments; and, the continuance of which must be attended with serious and important consequences.

Very respectfully, sir, I have the honour to be, your obedient servant, LEWIS CASS.

The officer commanding his Britannic majesty's vessel Tecumseh.

The increase of compensation to the members of Congress is a subject of a very difficult and unpleasant nature to democratic editors: it has unfortunately disclosed to the people, that those disinterested patriots who have been so anxious for the honour to be their servants, have no objection to be very well paid for that service. In vain do democratic editors urge, that federalists voted for the law; the votes of federalists, say the sovereigns, cannot make any measure right which tends to load us with taxes to pay salaries, not merely liberal, but profuse to our servants whom we supposed to be disinterested.

When a Farmer is told that a member of Congress has voted to raise his own wages from six dollars a day to sixteen, it is to him very unimportant in forming his opinion of the disinterestedness and patriotism of that member, whether all who joined with him in that vote were called federalists, or democrats.

But when he is told that a democratic republican member of Congress proposed the increase of compensation, & recollects that the president of the U. States and a majority of the members of both houses of Congress are called democratic republicans, he is very apt to draw the conclusion that it was a democratic republican measure; any arguments founded on the votes of federalists to the contrary notwithstanding.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward. Ranaway on or about the 25th of January last, a negro man named London, calls himself London Turner, late the property of Mr. George W. Higgins, of Anne Arundel County. London is 38 or 40 years of age, five feet, ten or eleven inches high, grey eyes, yellow complexion; had on when he absconded a new black fuf'd hat, a blue cloth great coat, with a large cap; he had other clothing with him. London is a complete carpenter and joiner; he has a wife and three or four children, the property of Mr. Richd Higgins, living in Prince-George's county, as likewise a mother and several sisters residing either in George-town, or Washington, City. This fellow, was purchased by the subscriber at the sale of George W. Higgins's property. A reward of 100 dollars will be given if he is taken in the state, and the above reward if taken out of the state, and secured in any gaol so that I get him again.

David Ridgely. Annapolis, April 11, 1816.

N. B. All persons are hereby forbidden harbouring said negro at their peril. D. R.

The editors of the Federal Republican, Frederick-Town Herald, and National Intelligencer, will insert the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

GROCERIES. Old Hyson, Tea, Sherry, Liqueurs, &c.

IRONMONGERY. Which are Waldron's Double Patent and Grass Scythes, Stock Jacks of all descriptions, &c.

HE HAS ALSO LAMP SUGAR. The Factory Price for Cash only.

Hundred Dollars Reward. Ranaway on or about the 25th of January last, a negro man named London, calls himself London Turner, late the property of Mr. George W. Higgins, of Anne Arundel County. London is 38 or 40 years of age, five feet, ten or eleven inches high, grey eyes, yellow complexion; had on when he absconded a new black fuf'd hat, a blue cloth great coat, with a large cap; he had other clothing with him. London is a complete carpenter and joiner; he has a wife and three or four children, the property of Mr. Richd Higgins, living in Prince-George's county, as likewise a mother and several sisters residing either in George-town, or Washington, City. This fellow, was purchased by the subscriber at the sale of George W. Higgins's property. A reward of 100 dollars will be given if he is taken in the state, and the above reward if taken out of the state, and secured in any gaol so that I get him again.

David Ridgely. Annapolis, April 11, 1816.

N. B. All persons are hereby forbidden harbouring said negro at their peril. D. R.

The editors of the Federal Republican, Frederick-Town Herald, and National Intelligencer, will insert the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

14