

Deferred bond account, -	\$646,254 83
Cash retained - - -	201,097 40
Cash retained - - -	80,769 53
Overdrawn emoluments - -	60,291 42
Retained forfeitures - - -	29,323 12
Retained amount of warrants	39,240 03
	1,067,475 35
Deposit account balance - -	164,310 60
Tonnage balance - - -	1,783 24
Error account balance - - -	166 44
	\$1,233,485 63

The result of a very laborious investigation, undertaken by the Solicitor of the Treasury and the first Comptroller, are contained in a letter, from them, which when we have room, we will spread at large before our readers. The following are the most important of the facts ascertained.

The deficit of Mr. Swartwout 'at the end of each successive year was as follows

On the 31st December, 1830,	\$622 34
On the 31st December, 1831,	1,168 87
On the 31st December, 1832,	80,801 33
On the 31st December, 1833,	35,298 54
On the 31st December, 1834,	50,370 04
On the 31st December 1835	137,061 69
On the 31st December, 1836	336,718 69
On the 31st December 1837	1,016,935 32
On the 28th March 1838,	1,225,705 69

It will thus be seen that the deficit of Mr. Swartwout existed in the following different funds:

Tonnage duties	\$1,783 24
Forfeitures	39,823 12
Treasury warrants	29,240 15
Office expenses	60,291 42
Cash to be refunded to merchants	80,769 53
Cash to meet 'protests'	192,866 46
Cash deposited to meet the unascertained duties,	164,177 04
Bond account,	646,734 83
	\$1,226,705 69

United States and Pennsylvania.

We copy below a letter from Governor RITNER to Mr. Van Buren, in answer to one which he had received from the Secretary of War, respecting the requisition made by the Governor on the President, for military aid to suppress the riots at Harrisburg. We would like to publish the Secretary of War's letter, but cannot find room for it; he however declined to comply with the Governor's requisition, because the commotion "grew out of a political contest," and "un-official" information led him to doubt the Governor's statements. We think that the subjoined letter must have stung a little.

York Republican.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Harrisburg, Dec. 14, 1838

To His Excellency, Martin Van Buren,
President of the United States.

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the Secretary at War, dated on the 11th inst., in reply to my letter of the 7th addressed to you.

Abstaining altogether at this time from any discussion of the duty which, under the Constitution of the United States, devolves on the Executive of the Union in such a state of things as has occurred, I deem it incumbent on me, in justice to the people of Pennsylvania, and its constituted authorities, respectfully but firmly, to protest against the course which, according to the letter of the Secretary at War, has been adopted, and the means used to obtain information for the guidance of that Department.

The Executive of Pennsylvania, with a due sense of his responsibility, applied to the President of the United States to know if he might rely on the aid which the Constitution directs him to afford against domestic violence, at a time when the Legislature was not and could not be convened. When this application was made the Legislature was prevented from meeting by domestic violence. The case contemplated by the Constitution, therefore, in spirit and in letter had arisen.

In this state of things, I regret to find that the Secretary at War, has thought it within the line of his duty, to regulate his conduct and yours by information and intelligence derived from other sources "not official." When I assure you that the restoration of the Legislature of Pennsylvania to the undisturbed exercise of its functions has not yet been effected, you will perceive, in the event of my having failed to suppress domestic violence, by how unsafe a rule the Executive of the Union has thought it advisable to regulate his conduct.

Happily for the honor of this Commonwealth, more happily for the honor of the Executive of the Union, the necessity of your interposition, which existed when my letter of the 7th inst., was addressed to you has been obviated. A constitutional requisition having been made on the citizen soldiers of this Commonwealth it was promptly regarded, the authorities to whom it was addressed not pausing to inquire whether an emergency had occurred, and not allowing their compliance to depend on extrinsic information derived from sources "not official."

not at this moment, nor has there ever been any "political contest between different members of this Government," and had there been, it would have been adjusted without the interposition, solicited or unsolicited, of the General Government, or any of its officers. I regret, therefore, that the Secretary at War has been misled by his confidence in other information than such as was strictly official, and which, unlike that on which he had relied, he might know to be authentic.

The Capitol of this Commonwealth was invaded by an organized body of men, claiming to act against the constituted authorities of the State. To protect the Senate of Pennsylvania, the only body of whose organization I am yet informed, the authority, ordinary and extraordinary, vested in me, was wholly inadequate. By the agency of this organized and tumultuous body, the functions of this Government were suspended. What resemblance the unofficial advisers of the Secretary at War may see in the invasion of the Capitol by an organized and insurrectionary force to a "political contest between members of the same Government," of course have no means of ascertaining. That there are individuals who view the calamitous occurrence of the last week, at this place, with regret or disapprobation, I have no doubt. I only regret that the Secretary at War, whose distinguished position and high personal as well as official character, no one acknowledges more readily than I do, should in such an emergency have thought it right to act according to counsels, which, had the issue proved different, would have been the means of reflecting discredit on the Executive of the Union.

As a Chief Magistrate of a State of this Union, I deem it my duty, with assurances of the highest personal and official consideration, to present these views to you, in order that hereafter, should unhappily such a relation again subsist between the State and Federal authorities, the preference given in this instance to unofficial and suspected means of information, may not be drawn into a precedent, or be construed to authorize a refusal or neglect on the part of the National Government to afford the assistance it is bound to render to the States, all and each of them, and then to justify it by a credulous reliance on other means of communication and intelligence, than the Constitution and Laws recognize.

I have the honor to be, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOS. RITNER.

MESSAGE.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—
The annual message to the legislature was prepared on the 4th inst. for the presentation. But the scenes of confusion which then commenced and which continued to disgrace the seat of government a few days ago, prevented its delivery. In transmitting it now, I feel compelled by every motive of official duty as chief magistrate, and of patriotism as a citizen, to preface it with a brief detail of the facts connected with the recent outrage, and to call upon you, as you love order and your rights and venerate the institutions of your country, to adopt every possible means to prevent the recurrence of similar disorders.

On the day appointed by the constitution for the meeting of the legislature, the members of the House of Representatives attended to organize that body; but owing to a dispute relative to certain returns, two Speakers were chosen, and two Houses organized. This was, however, done peacefully, and if the members of both branches had been left in the free exercise of their minds and their rights, the difference probably would soon have been settled. But when in the afternoon of the same day, the annual session of the Senate was commenced a mob of lawless and daring persons were found to be in attendance, who attempted to influence and dictate the course to be pursued by that body. Certain members were admitted to seats, in accordance with the known laws of the state, but in opposition to the will of those persons. As soon as this was done the lives of Senators and others were threatened and loud cries were heard commending the Senate to reconsider its vote and admit other claimants to seats. To such height did this scandalous outrage proceed, that the senate adjourned in confusion, and some members of the legislature and others, were compelled to escape from the chamber, unknown to the mob, to save their lives.

The rioters, under their leaders, some of whom were Federal Government officers, then took possession of the Senate chamber, and desecrated it by their insurrectionary harangues. In the course of which, and afterwards at other places, it was announced that a revolutionary had commenced. Then they adjourned to the court house, where the most inflammatory speeches were made, and the most dangerous proceedings took place. Next day, and for some time afterwards, the Senate did not meet for want of a quorum—the members not deeming it safe to appear in their seats, or proper to attempt to legislate in the presence of the rioters who filled the capitol. On the same day also, when one of the portions of the House of Representative attempted to meet, the member who had been deputed to act as Speaker, was prevented from

taking the chair, and violently ejected from the hall by the mob. In the meantime, a body called a 'Committee of safety,' had been appointed by the rioters, and seemed to exercise unlimited control over them. They made the most inflammatory appeals to the citizens of the state at a distance, and when a small guard had been placed by the keeper and by my orders in the arsenal, to prevent the public arms from falling into the hands of rash or illdisposed persons, they were compelled to evacuate the building under terms dictated by the mob, with the concurrence of the 'Committee of safety.' During the occurrence of these disgraceful events neither branch of the legislature could hold a regular session, the Executive Chamber and State Department were closed, and confusion and alarm prevailed the seat of government.

In this fearful state of affairs I felt it my duty to issue a proclamation, calling on all the civil authorities to exert themselves for the restoration of law and order, and on the militia to keep themselves in instant readiness to march to the seat of government to suppress the violence. I also issued an order on the Major General of the first division of the State militia, to march his command to Harrisburg forthwith, and made a requisition on the commanding officer of the U. S. troops at Carlisle, to bring his force to the aid of the constituted authorities. At the same time the President of the U. States was informed of the state of affairs, and required to take such steps under the fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the U. States as might seem proper. This last named measure was adopted, that if matters proceeded to extremity, might appear that every proper and possible precaution had been restored to by the Executive.

The result of those several applications are known to you. With regard to that made to the Federal Government, I will not now speak, further than to say, that having made it in the regular and constitutional discharge of official duty, I felt bound, as a Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania, to protest against the reception it met with, and the highly improper reply made to it.

Fortunately, however, the appeal made to the citizen soldiers of the Commonwealth was heard, without doubt of its necessity or delay in obedience. The presence of Major Gen. Patterson's, and subsequently of Major General Alexander's command, completely accomplished the object in view. Their numbers were sufficient to frown down every thing like open violence, while their correct and soldierly deportment obtained the confidence of the moderate of all parties. Under protection of their presence, the members of the Legislature were free to settle their own differences in their own manner. With regard to the result of their deliberations of course I, as an Executive officer, can express no opinion. My only duty was to take measures to ensure its accomplishment, by the free agency of the members themselves, and when that was effected to dismiss the military force.—This has accordingly been done, and the hope is sincerely entertained that a resort to similar protection may never again be required.

To the citizens of the State generally, the events of the last three weeks are fraught either with instruction or with fearful omens, as they may be treated. If from them we learn the danger of departing from law and right, even in the slightest degree, or to accomplish the most desirable object, and if all make up their minds, hereafter to frown upon every originator or advocate of such insurrectionary movements, the lesson will be invaluable, and the present disgrace productive of lasting benefit. But if a repetition of the outrage be countenanced and mob threats become the rule of Legislation, then it requires little political sagacity to foretell the speedy downfall of our liberty, and to complete the prostration of all rights. The desperado who enters a Legislative Hall to-day with his bullies, to compel the admission of a single member, will assuredly and perhaps on the morrow demand the passage of a law to promote his private interest at the expense of others. Nor will it be long before he uses the same means in a court of justice, to escape punishment or cheat his neighbor. Then the difference between guilt and innocence, the value of title deeds and the sacredness of all rights, will be only nominal. Might will be right, and the minority and the timid, slaves.

The evil effects of the late disorder will I fear be immediately felt in the pecuniary credit of the Commonwealth, unless you, her Representatives act promptly and efficiently. Well may Capitalists and creditors doubt the faith of a community, to them when that community is faithless to its own dearest rights. It therefore becomes your imperative duty, Gentlemen, not only to your posterity, and to the majesty of the laws, but to yourselves and your own immediate interests, to say to the world that similar outrages shall not again take place, and that what has happened, is the work of only a few desperate men and not of the people of this great state. This it seems to me can be accomplished by the enactment of severe laws against all riotous or violent proceedings at the seat of Government during the session of the Legislature, and by compelling the county or counties whose citizens shall be originators or ring leaders of such proceedings to pay all the loss caused by them and expense incurred in their suppression.

It will also be proper to revise the acts of Assembly, relative to election returns, and to render the mode of making them so plain that no one can misunderstand or evade them. In their existing shape, there is some difficulty at arriving at the true intent of the Legislature. In the present case I have not the slightest doubt but the duties of the proper executive officers with regard to the disputed returns was legally and faithfully performed.—But the subject is one of such vital importance that the law should be rendered perfectly plain, and every shadow of doubt removed.

I am clear in the opinion that the whole of the late difficulties arose from the return Judges assuming powers never intended to be delegated to them. They are merely ministerial officers. Their duty is only clerical and consists exclusively in adding up and declaring the whole vote polled for each candidate, within their District, and making return thereof to the proper officer. The law gives them no power to eject or exclude the vote of a District or part of a District. It is from the unauthorised assumption of such dangerous power that the whole of the recent disturbances proceed. I would therefore recommend the infliction hereafter of the most severe penalties on similar usurpations.

I shall now proceed to lay before you the message as it was prepared to be transmitted on the 4th inst.

Many subjects of great interest will occupy the time of the Legislature at its present session.

The radical alterations which have taken place in the Constitution, impose duties that will necessarily claim your first attention.—The people have willed the change, and it is the duty of Representatives to carry out and perfect its details.

Of prominent moment among the new features in our organic law is that which relates to the right of suffrage. It consists in, a residence of one instead of two years within the State; of ten days actual residence within the District in which the elector offers to vote, (which was not required formerly), and of the payment within two years, of a tax actually assessed on the voter, at least ten days before the election. There are also other changes, chiefly declaratory of passages in the old Constitution which were not clearly expressed in that instrument, and which do not require recapitulation.

For years much abuse and evasion of the Constitutional provisions, and the laws relative to voting, have been supposed by many citizens to exist. The present occasion will afford an opportunity to guard, as far as it can be done, this inestimable right from violation. Another reason now demands more strict and specific Legislation. The number of officers to be directly chosen by the people will give to the elections more of interest, and to each individual vote more of present and local value than they formerly possessed; and will consequently subject the power of the individual voter, which has now in great measure, become the direct appointing power, to greater danger from fraud and malpractice than heretofore, when its influence was more remote.

Under these circumstances it is a first duty of the Legislature to form such a code of Laws for the regulation of Elections, as will cause their results to be known and respected as the honestly expressed will of the majority, and also to place around them such guards as shall completely preserve peace and order during the progress.

Both these desirable objects may be accomplished by defining and establishing beyond cavil or evasion, the evidence of those qualifications required by the Constitution, to be possessed by every elector, and by ensuring the punishment of all violators of the peace at Elections.

Two qualifications in addition to citizenship, (which is as heretofore,) entitled to a vote. 1st, Residence. 2nd, The payment of State or county Tax. The Constitutional provisions with regard to neither can be charged nor effected by the Legislature; but the mode of establishing the fact that these qualifications are really possessed, in other words the evidence can.

I would propose then that general residence in the State for, and during one year next before the day of Election, may be proved, as heretofore, by oath, of the party offering to vote, if there be no doubt on the subject. This mode must necessarily be relied on, or the voter be perhaps deprived of his right, for in many cases he might not be able to offer any other proof. But that the particular residence for ten days, if doubted by any qualified citizen of the District, shall be established by the oath or affirmation of a resident Taxable citizen of the District, who shall have already voted at the election, and not by the oath, or affirmation, of the party himself; and that the party himself shall be obliged to swear or affirm if required that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is in the particular District,—that he at the time of voting, has no other residence or home,—and that he did not remove into it for the purpose of obtaining a vote therein. There could be no hardship in such provisions, or could they deprive any of their just rights, inasmuch as no one could possibly reside during ten days in one District without such fact being known at least to one of its resident citizens. Neither would it be oppression to require disinterested proof of actual residence, in the mode proposed, because it would only be demanding the best proof the nature of

the question admits of, which is done in every other case.

Equally strict proof of the assessment and payments of taxes should be executed in all instances.

In case of persons claiming to vote on tax assessed and paid within the District for the current year, the assessors corrected list, or a certified copy of it, should be the only evidence of assessment. But to prevent all altering of, or tampering with assessors' lists, a certified copy of the list in each township should be published, by being put up, and exposed at the house at which the election is held, nine days previous to the day of election. This would both enable each person, constitutionally entitled to a vote, to have himself assessed on the day before the list is completed, and would also present an opportunity to the whole District of examining the list of proposed voters and of taking means to prevent imposition.

And in cases of a right to vote claimed on an assessment for a former year, within two years next preceding the election, and within the District, no other proof should be admitted than the assessors list of the proper year, or the published copy of it just described, which might be preserved for such use from year to year, by being taken down at the end of an election by the Inspector, and sealed in one of the ballot boxes by the Judge, with a certificate to that effect endorsed on it by the Inspector. The correctness of such a document would not be questioned.

(Concluded next week)



THE JOURNAL.

'One country, one constitution, one destiny'

Huntingdon Jan. 2, 1838.

Democratic Antimasonic CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. WM. H. HARRISON

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

DANIEL WEBSTER.

FLAG OF THE PEOPLE!

—A single term for the Presidency, and the office administered for the whole PEOPLE, and not for a PARTY.

—A sound, uniform and convenient National CURRENCY, adapted to the wants of the whole COUNTRY, instead of the SHIN PLASTERS brought about by our present RULES.

—ECONOMY, RETIREMENT, and REFORM in the administration of public affairs, Tired of Experiments and Experimenters, Republican gratitude will reward unobtrusive merit, by elevating the subaltern of WASHINGTON and the disciple of JEFFERSON, and thus resuming the safe and beaten track of our Fathers.—L. Gazette.

Messrs. Bell and Cunningham, will accept our thanks, for their attention at Harrisburg, in sending us documents &c, &c, as soon as Mr. Potter, our Congress man, sends us anything, we intend to thank him also.

A WORD

To our subscribers—we ought to say patrons. But do you see, there is a difference. What is here, and did it ever occur to you that the Printer, might possibly be cold unless, so we one paid up, to give him a chance to pay up too. Win-ter is here. The printer wants to buy his beef and pork. (If we were in the situation of some of our Loco Foco contemporaries, we should not suffer for "whole hogs") but as it is, we have to buy our pork. Every thing has to be bought, nor is that all—it is sauced with the barracading thing, it must be paid for. Our patrons we know will pay up. Will some of our subscribers, enter their names among the list of patrons. "A stitch in time," is our doctrine, and we therefore commence in time. Court week will soon be here—and if it does not bring with it a goodly share of the "root of evil" for our purpose, we must "suspend specie payments." But not belonging to the shins-plaster concern, we have issued this our Proclamation, to have our friends resume, or commence, between this, and the January court.

HUNTINGDON JOURNAL, ss.

IN the name and by the Authority vested in me,

A. W. BENE ICT.

Editor and Publisher of the said "Journal."

Whereas the season is fast approaching, when it becomes necessary for every prudent man to lay up treasures to meet the little responsibilities, which demand his care. And whereas the only means a Printer has of obtaining sufficient to eat and wherewithal to be clothed, are the kind support and punctual pay of his subscribers. And whereas there is now a very large amount due to the said Journal, by divers good citizens, for advertising, jobbing, and subscription. And whereas the said Journal has been conducted with regularity and care, and to the best of the abilities of the Editor, and whereas he deserves not only your names as subscribers, but also your pay.

Therefore I A. W. Benedict, Governor of the said Huntingdon Journal, have caused this my Proclamation to issue, commanding, demanding, requiring, and desiring, requesting and soliciting, that every friend of the aforesaid Journal, who wishes to see it go on and prosper, and who know themselves indebted on its books, forthwith to take measures to "Pay the Printer, Pay the Printer"—on or before January court.

Signed by the SECRETARY.

Harrisburg—Its Riots—&c.

It is with pride and pleasure that we call the attention of our readers to the firm and decided stand taken, and maintained by the members and senators from this county and district. Confident in the integrity of their actions and purpose, they have marred neither to the right nor left, they remained steadfast in maintenance of the supremacy of the laws and constitution; and they will learn with satisfaction that their constituents will not only sustain them, but that they applaud their conduct.

During the whole of the excitement

which has existed at Harrisburg, we have been studious in avoiding every thing that should add fuel to the flame, or which should cast exclusive censure upon any party. We have given a history of nearly all that transpired at the scene of war, but without note or comment. The scene of strife—and of disgrace, we believe is now ended. We may now be considered at liberty to draw the attention of our readers to the affray, and its most conspicuous actors.

That the gathering of rioters and evil disposed persons was premeditated, none can deny, after reading the letter of Gen. Wolf to Secretary Woodbury, for he says he directed his custom house officers not to go to Harrisburg, because he ANTICIPATED difficulties. This at once convicts the government officers, of understanding the thing, long before it was enacted.

With the evidence we have published before them our readers can easily draw at least a tolerably correct estimate of the facts. Who were guilty then? Those who desired to go in strict obedience to the law—or those who in direct violation of all law, attempt to do by force, what they could not do, had they abided the decision of the law. No one who believes in the supremacy of the law will attempt to do that by a mob which he thinks the law will give him, if he adheres to its provisions. It is an admission that he is wrong when he appeals to force instead of law. You can easily decide who have acted thus in this unfortunate matter. We do not desire that our readers should think we entirely exculpate our own friends. There is not much doubt on our mind that they may have acted imprudently; but much of their imprudence arose out of the excitement of the scene, while we have the positive evidence that with others it was premeditated. We leave our readers to draw their own conclusions.

Let us proceed to the closing scene, in this disgraceful drama. Two bodies were organized, both claiming to be the house of Representatives, both of them could not be; we think likely that neither were. The one was organized by the reception of eight members who were not legally returned, of course it was not the House. In this state of affairs nothing could be done, the Senate had no co-ordinate house to act with, and the question at once arose what can be done? A committee was appointed to make such inquiry as might lead them to a decision as to which was the proper house. That committee reported (we published the report last week) and upon the evidence adduced before the committee a majority of the Senate declared that the house with Mr. Hopkins at its head was not legally organized. This was their deliberate opinion formed after examining all the premises. In two days more the same body resolved that it was the legally constituted House. Their resolutions say, because now organized with a quorum of legally elected members acting with them. If that house was not legally organized, no matter how many meet with them, they are not by the joining of others rendered either less or more illegal. If the circumstances of those slow but sure patriots, who went over to the enemy in the house, made that house the legal house, then the participation of the fifty-two members in the meeting of the mob made that meeting the legal house. The patriotic course of the three members could not then have been an excuse for the change of opinion