Star and Republican Banner.
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GETTYSBURGH, PENN.
MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 19, 1836.

Gov. Ritner's Message.

☞This truly able document was laid before our readers in an extra accompanying our last paper. We are glad that our exertions to spread it before the public eight or ten days before the meeting of the Legislature of the Borough, have been justly appreciated. Our thanks are due to Messrs. McCONKLEY, MIDDLECOFF and PENROSE, of the Senate, and to Mr. PEVY, for early copies of the Message.

For the better understanding of the message we are indebted to the Philadelphia Inquirer for the following abstract of its leading features:—

☞THE STATE.—The Governor commences by adverting to the duty of the Executive to give to the General Assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth, and to recommend to their consideration measures calculated to promote the public good. He then furnishes a very happy sketch of the existing condition of our Commonwealth—describes its inhabitants as a "community enjoying the midst of peace—under the mildest and most equal of equal laws, enjoying the safety of a free government of their own creation, in a land of plenty, healthfulness and beauty."

☞LAWLESS COMBINATIONS.—He next adverts to the dangerous character of regularly organized, oath-bound, secret-working, wide-spread and powerful societies. After stating that the right of the Legislature to interfere with and legislate on the subject of secret oath-bound societies, had been already mentioned, in a full and deliberate manner, he the Governor urges a further investigation, with the passage of laws for their suppression or control; and hopes the people will settle the question—not as partisans, but *freemen*.

☞POOR COMMONWEALTH.—Notwithstanding the prevalent desire of acquiring wealth without labor, by the formation of artificial stock companies, the pulling of shares into existence like fungi, and the shifting of the responsibilities attached to them—until the returning fever has cooled and spread ruin all around amongst our citizens—is referred to in terms of reprobation, as pregnant with evil, and a departure from the laborious, steady and sure paths to the profits of our forefathers. These and all their consequent evils, are warmly urged upon the consideration of the Legislature.

☞SLAVERY.—The base bowing of the knee on the part of some Northern citizens to the dark spirit of Slavery, and all traffic in Slaves and toleration of Slaves in this Commonwealth, are held up to the condemnation of the laws by which are guarded as well as of the Legislature. The sentiments of the State, in formerly instructing their representatives in Congress to vote for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia are referred to, and the Governor adds—

"While we admit and scrupulously respect the constitutional rights of other States, on this momentous subject, let us not, either by fear or interest, be driven from sight of that spirit of independence and veneration for freedom, which has ever characterized our beloved Commonwealth."

The Legislature are exhorted never to yield up the rights of the people, which, if once lost, they may arise in the land or any part of it—the moment we do so, the Union is dissolved.

☞PUBLIC EDUCATION.—This important topic is strongly pressed on the attention of the Legislature; the common school system is commended upon, and it is recommended that the whole system be placed on such a footing as to meet the wants and feelings of the people, and place it out of the reach of party politics. An enlightened view of the subject is offered, which, if taken, is a gem; an appropriation of $500,000 out of Pennsylvania's share of the surplus revenue is recommended to be placed at the disposal of the directors for the erection of school houses, the application of the proceeds of the sale of public works to the purposes of education, and a decrease of the school tax.

☞PECUNIARY CONCERNS OF THE STATE.—These are represented as being in a gratifying and prosperous condition—the interest of the State Debt is punctually paid, and the State Tax permanently repealed, the credit of the Commonwealth is restored, and the abandoned portion of the public works resumed. And all this is ascribed to that truly Pennsylvanian act of legislation, the Act of the 4th of April, which had twice restored the credit of the Nation, has since produced financial redemption in Pennsylvania—and is the parent of a train of the most blessings, imparted soundness to the currency and energy to public improvements.

Governor Ritner is in favor of having no bank notes lower than $10 in circulation within the State, which would render banks safer and the currency sounder, while fluctuation in the price of land and manufactured goods would not be so frequent. Bank notes would then chiefly circulate amongst those who have large dealings, while the mechanics and farmers would be paid in *gold and silver*. The enactment of such a law is recommended.

☞SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS AND LOAN COMPANIES.—Further laws are advised for the regulation of Savings Institutions and Loan Companies, to render them safer and more substantial, and not the mere bubbles of speculation.

☞STATE DEBT.—This debt amounts to $24,255,203 32. Immediate measures may be taken for its reduction and the prosecution of the public works. All claims except three had been discharged during the past year. The first was caused by a deficiency of interest to meet the payments due on the first of February last; it was met by a temporary loan of $350,000 with the Bank of Pennsylvania. The second was created by no provision having been made for certain Internal Improvement debts in the bill of February 1, 1836; arising, as he presumed, from an oversight; the amount of this, the remaining one, now does not exceed $75,000, being a loan authorized by the act of April 1, 1836, for eleven Locomotive Engines.

☞INCLINED PLANES OF COLUMBIA.—A general at about $112,104, is recommended for the cost of the new rail road rising to be formed for the purpose of avoiding the Inclined Plane of Columbia.

☞RECEIPTS IN THE TREASURY.—The amount to the year ending Nov. 1, 1836, is $4,000,447 67—the expenditure $3,675,538 11; leaving a balance on that day in favor of the State of $324,759 55. Of the sum expended, $2,769,717 61 were paid to the Internal Improvement Fund.

☞PUBLIC CANALS AND RAIL ROADS.—A general and lucid view of the Canals and Rail Roads of the Commonwealth is presented, with their extent, cost, &c.; and economy and expedition in their prosecuting advised.

☞CANALS AND RIVER RAILROADS.—The attention of the Legislature is recommended to these improvements, and the maintaining of those which are already formed in good and ready order—especially as they are serviceable to parts of the State, through which there are no rail roads nor canals, and of great importance to the markets and agricultural interests.

☞FEDERAL TAX'S ESTIMATE.—The estimated receipts for the present year are $7,119,149 53. The expenditures are estimated at $8,115,431 63.

☞The probable balance, therefore, in hand at the end of the year will be $2,003,717 90.

☞The whole of the above items are enlarged upon and fully explained. The common school expences and funds, an extension of the main line of canal to Erie, the North Branch Canal, a communication from Tioga to the Lackawanna, (80 miles,) a completion of the West Branch division, the Susquehanna and Allegheny survey, Gettysburgh Rail Road, and every other important public work of the State, are dwelt on at length; and their importance and cost fully developed.

☞REJECTION OF THE STATE DEBT.—While public spirit is thus stimulated, the Governor remarks—"Our chief object should be the application of all our energies to the reduction of the State debt, and the expenditure of no more of our means in the construction of new works than is absolutely necessary to render existing works of importance to actually made and lighterto unproductive. If, we can once effect even the smallest decrease of the debt, and reduction of the annual interest, all will have completely stemmed the tide. The latter institution will soon be the work of a very few years."

☞THE SURPLUS REVENUE.—The Governor recommends that the Pennsylvania share of the Surplus Revenue should be directly applied to the payment of so much of the State Debt as it will cover with the exception of the $500,000 to be applied to the erection of school-houses, &c.

FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.—The Governor complains of the remarks made out of the State on the internal affairs of Pennsylvania, refer back to his pure our credit, and says—"The aid of a press in London has been especially employed to destroy the confidence of capitalists in the integrity of Pennsylvania, and the solidity of her institutions, as if with a settled design to stake her credit in the chief money market in the world, after it has hitherto stood above suspicion." "While there from foreign intermeddlings, which thereon we stand with the power of the highest officers of the General Government, and the new ally of a British Press, be owing to a jealousy of the growing greatness of Pennsylvania, to personal feelings and views, regardless of patriotic considerations, to party plans and objects, to a desire to strip our State of her advantages, that they may be transferred elsewhere, or to the combined operation of all these motives, they are equally deserving of emphatic reprobation."

☞THE MORAL STATE.—The necessity of this system during peace, as a wise preparation in the event of the emergency of war, is urged, but the Governor advises an amendment of the law regulating parades, that all useless waste of time and money may be avoided.

☞SCIENTIFIC SURVEY.—The mineralogical and geological survey of the State, entrusted to Professor Henry D. Rogers of the University of Pennsylvania, is thought forward, and warmly commended to the notice of the Legislature.

☞PROSPERITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—After recommending harmony in the operations of Government, and a return to the maxim of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for the peace, healthfulness and prosperity of the past year, Governor Ritner concludes in a manner the most gratifying manner, on the present state of the Commonwealth. We extract the following passage, which we are sure will be read with pleasure by the inhabitants of Philadelphia:—

"In no part of the State was this more the case than in Philadelphia. I allude not to the commercial prosperity and increasing trade of that growing and busy city. The stir and life of a commercial mart, and as the consequence of those of the rest of the Commonwealth. But to the noble institutions which reflect so much credit on her citizens and on the Commonwealth, and which show that he who spends a week in her hospitals, her alms houses, her schools and her deaf and dumb and blind, and widows' and orphans' asylums, or visits her places of refuge for young destitute offenders, and her penitentiaries for the reformation, as well as punishment of old criminals, will confess that her portion of evil is yet in the minority, and serious can scarcely plish it, amply redeemed."

The Governor concludes this important public document in the following eloquent language:—

"In the year which the Legislature and the whole State, and looks from what Pennsylvania is to what she may become, the prospect is in the highest degree cheering.—Advance in the path we have trodden, guard her morals, render the laws supreme over all, develope her physical resources, and sustain her just rights and long cherished principles, and the wide sea of scholastic, as well as pressure is placed upon it, what she has long been called, the Key-Stone of the Federal Arch. She seeks no leading place—no undue ascendancy in the sisterhood of States, but if her sons betray her not, her moral solidity, her numbers, her wealth, and her power, will always form the strongest bulwark that union which she loves to support."

☞ GOVERNOR RITNER'S MESSAGE.—The New York American quotes largely from Governor Ritner's message, and remarks—"It is very long, but even to those who, although not citizens of Pennsylvania, take an interest, as Americans, in the prosperity of that great commonwealth, it will be found unusual interest. The tone in which the Governor speaks of the unworthy abandonment by Pennsylvania, at the back of Poverty, of doctrines long considered in Pennsylvania as synonymous with her prosperity, is manly and becoming. We commend especially the honorable sentiments expressed in relation to Slavery, and call the special attention of the Evening Post, to the testimony borne by this Governor, in favor of "the largest liberty" of free discussion."

The Baltimore American publishes copious extracts from Gov. Ritner's Message, and concludes—"It is but short justice to admit, that however long the document mentioned may be, its contents are from beginning to end, interesting not only to Pennsylvanians, but to every citizen of the Union, and may be directed to the study of State policy."

☞ GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—*All hail to our Chief Magistrate!*—The very interesting and important Message, from Governor Ritner to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, was received just as our paper was going to press. It is a noble specimen of philanthropic patriotism. He has done honor to himself—honor to his country—honor to the cause of humanity.—*National Enquirer.*

WILLIAM C. PRESTON has been re-elected, by the Legislature of the State of South Carolina, without opposition, to be a Senator of the United States for six years from the 3d of March next, when his present term of service will expire. "This," says the Columbia Telescope, "is a testimony of the approbation of his State, to which he cannot fail to be warmly sensible; and which will, as certainly, serve only to stimulate him to continue if possible still more zealous in the very high ones which have won his present well deserved distinction."

☞ RICHARD E. PARKER, of the county of Clarke, and Judge of the General Court of Virginia, was elected by the Legislature a Senator of the United States, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. LEIGH.

☞ The Hon. L. F. LINN has been unanimously nominated in U. S. Senator by the Legislature of Missouri.

☞ A PARDON, *conditional*.—Governor VEAZEY has pardoned JAMES RUFFIN, a convict of Washington county, convicted of stabbing a voter at the election ground, and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the penitentiary—on condition that he leave the State.

Congressional Proceedings!

Congress commenced its annual session on the 5th inst. The Senate was called to order by Mr. Van Buren, and the House of Representatives by Mr. Speaker Polk. The usual committees to wait on the President were appointed by both branches, and the other ordinary business transacted.—On the 6th, the President's Message and other documents were received and disposed of. Nothing of importance was transacted on the 7th—8th, Monday, however, gave notice that he would at an early day renew his Expunging Resolutions. On the 8th in the Senate, Mr. Ewing gave notice that he would on the ensuing Monday introduce a resolution to extend the Treasury order of July last in relation to the purchase of Public Lands. Several important bills were introduced by Mr. Benton, and other, providing for the security of the Public Lands except to actual settlers, in limited quantities—read and ordered to a second reading. Mr. Ewing's resolutions rescinding the Treasury order were taken up and discussed at length for offering the resolutions. He stated that he did not think that the objects which had been assigned as those for which the Circular had been issued, were the only or the leading objects. To demonstrate this assertion, he took a view of the condition of things previous to and during the session of Congress and after showing that in his opinion, the Circular was issued as the result of a combination to defeat the objects of the Distribution Bill, he went on to exhibit the evil effects of that circular—among which were to limit the sales of Public Lands and to raise their prices, and it had thereby operated in favor of those Speculators who had borrowed money from the Deposite Banks, and also in favor of the Deposite Banks themselves. This he had no doubt was one of the objects contemplated to be effected by the order. Another object, said Mr. Ewing, was this: It was known that certain Deposite Banks would not be able to pay over the monies belonging to the public. It had been said on this floor that the Distribution Bill would break many of the Deposite Banks. This idea was the effect of collecting specie in the Land Offices, and this could be distributed among these particular Banks for the purpose of sustaining them through the process of paying over the public money to the States. It had been said, continued Mr. Ewing, that this order would prevent the overissues of Banks. He replied to this by saying that the Secretary could call on Deposite Banks, and these would not be effected by this order. These Banks had made great loans to Speculators, and the effect of the order would be to induce those people to relieve them from the effect of their improvident loans. He took views *in extenso* of the condition of the Western and other Banks which has increased their issues, of late years, called for by the increasing commerce of that part of the country; but there had been no over-issues. As soon as this order was issued, these Banks had closed their doors against all who wished to borrow, and had been compelled to call in their loans. Thus the whole commerce of the West had been crippled! On these points, Mr. Ewing expatiated at length. Mr. Benton followed, but owing to the lateness of the hour, his remarks previously promised, moved, after attributing the accumulation to conduct of the opposition in striking off the appropriations so that the money could not be expended, that the subject be laid on the table! Mr. Webster, however, considered the subject of great importance—the whole currency had been disordered, it was one of the highest duties which must have been produced by some novel cause.—Mr. Webster wished the subject to be gone into as early as possible, and, on his motion, the matter was made the order of the day for the ensuing week. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Wise (of Virginia) offered a resolution referring so much of the President's message relating to the condition of the Executive Departments, and the manner in which they have been conducted, to a select committee with power to send for persons and papers. The National Intelligencer says—

Mr. Wise commenced his remarks in support of the above motion, by an allusion to the fact that this was the last annual message of Andrew Jackson, whose character and course of life, from his earliest youth, he considered to trace, and in terms of glowing commendation, up to the time of his accession to the Presidency. He then noticed the principles upon which Gen. Jackson came into office, as an advocate of retrenchment and economy, and a scourge to office holders, in consequence of which he was borne along upon the flood tide of popularity. He professed the most pure and stoical democracy, and was buoyed up by the affections of the people. But he found that he had enemies to punish and friends to reward. He was beset with service tools, who inculcated upon him the maxim, "that to the victor belong the spoils." The proscriptive policy was established and fully carried out, to the seizure of the public money, and spent and approved it. Mr. Wise then passed to Gen. Jackson's course in regard to the Senate, to the destruction of the independence of Congress, to base bribes to its members, administered through Executive appointments to office; to the extravagance and wastefulness of the public expenditures; to the seizure of the public money, and that surpation by the President, of royal prerogatives—in all of which it was claimed that the people supported him.

What the last message of a President to a people thus constant and confiding ought to be, he would not pretend to say and put in contrast with what the message was. He asserted, however, that the document did not come from the President, who had, ever since his return, been too sick to write or dictate it. The compliment to the ability and integrity of the officers of the depart's was, he considered, gratuitous and unfounded. Complimentary notices were transcribed on the 7th—Mr. Hemans, however, gave notice that he would at an early day renew his Expunging Resolutions. On the 8th in the Senate, Mr. Ewing gave notice that he would on the ensuing Monday introduce a resolution to extend the Treasury order of July last in relation to the purchase of Public Lands. Several important bills were introduced by Mr. Benton, and other, providing for the security of the Public Lands except to actual settlers, in limited quantities—read and ordered to a second reading. Mr. Ewing's resolutions rescinding the Treasury order were taken up and discussed at length for offering the resolutions. He stated that he did not think that the objects which had been assigned as those for which the Circular had been issued, were the only or the leading objects. To demonstrate this assertion, he took a view of the condition of things previous to and during the session of Congress and after showing that in his opinion, the Circular was issued as the result of a combination to defeat the objects of the Distribution Bill, he went on to exhibit the evil effects of that circular—among which were to limit the sales of Public Lands and to raise their prices, and it had thereby operated in favor of those Speculators who had borrowed money from the Deposite Banks, and also in favor of the Deposite Banks themselves. This he had no doubt was one of the objects contemplated to be effected by the order. Another object, said Mr. Ewing, was this: It was known that certain Deposite Banks would not be able to pay over the monies belonging to the public. It had been said on this floor that the Distribution Bill would break many of the Deposite Banks. This idea was the effect of collecting specie in the Land Offices, and this could be distributed among these particular Banks for the purpose of sustaining them through the process of paying over the public money to the States. It had been said, continued Mr. Ewing, that this order would prevent the overissues of Banks. He replied to this by saying that the Secretary could call on Deposite Banks, and these would not be effected by this order. These Banks had made great loans to Speculators, and the effect of the order would be to induce those people to relieve them from the effect of their improvident loans. He took views *in extenso* of the condition of the Western and other Banks which has increased their issues, of late years, called for by the increasing commerce of that part of the country; but there had been no over-issues. As soon as this order was issued, these Banks had closed their doors against all who wished to borrow, and had been compelled to call in their loans. Thus the whole commerce of the West had been crippled! On these points, Mr. Ewing expatiated at length. Mr. Benton followed, but owing to the lateness of the hour, his remarks previously promised, moved, after attributing the accumulation to conduct of the opposition in striking off the appropriations so that the money could not be expended, that the subject be laid on the table! Mr. Webster, however, considered the subject of great importance—the whole currency had been disordered, it was one of the highest duties which must have been produced by some novel cause.—Mr. Webster wished the subject to be gone into as early as possible, and, on his motion, the matter was made the order of the day for the ensuing week. The Senate then adjourned.

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Pennsylvania Legislature

☞The Legislature of Pennsylvania met on the 6th inst. Thomas S. Cunningham was elected Speaker of the Senate, and Lewis Dewart Speaker of the House of Representatives. In the Senate, Lawrence L. Miner was appointed Clerk and Geo. W. Hammerly his Assistant—Joseph Black Sergeant-at-Arms Daniel Eckles Door-keeper, Emanuel Guyer Printer of the English Journals, and Joshua Ehrenfried of the German, and Henry K. Strong of the Bills. In the House, Francis R. Shunk was elected Clerk and James A. Gross his Assistant; J. E. Mitchell Sergeant-at-Arms, D. W. Hyde Door-Keeper, S. D. Patterson Printer of the English, and J. Bush of the German Journals, and Packer & Co. of the Bills.

In the Senate, on the 7th, Mr. MIDDLECOFF presented a petition from Mr. Slauser, an old soldier of this county, for relief.

Mr. Penrose, a bill for aid to Marshall College at Mercersburgh, Franklin county.

Mr. DICKEY reported a bill repealing so much of the School Law relative to the Poll Tax.

The following are the Standing Committees for the Senate:

Accounts—Messrs Rogers, Fore, Lord, Stanton, Read, James.
Claims—Hemans, Sangston, Miller, of Berks, Middlecoff, Irwin.
Judiciary—Penrose, Leet, Stanker, Read, James.
Militia—Carpenter, Rogers, Newland, Kelly, Pelts.
Banks—Baker, Toland, Dickey, Leet, Saugston.
Education—Middlecoff, Read, Penniman, Paulk, Kelly.
Roads and Bridges—Dickey, Strohm, Miller, of Philadelphia; Darragh, Irwin.
Agriculture—Harper, Fraley, Caldwell, Myers, M'Conkey.
To Compare Bills, &c.—Slenker, Porter, Michler, Peltz, Penniman.
Election Districts.—Fore, Porter, Penniman, Penrose, Myers.
Vice and Immorality.—Fullerton, M'Conkey, Kelly, Miller, of Berks; Caldwell.
Private Claims—James, Peltz, Fore, Leet, Paul.
Estates and Escheats—Leet, Darragh, Michler, Carpenter.
Revenue Bills—Toland, Middlecoff, Rogers, Baker, Miller, of Philadelphia.
Public Buildings—Newland, Caldwell, Harper, Sangston, Porter.

On the 9th, the Speaker announced the following Standing Committees for the House:

On Ways and Means—Messrs. Johnson, Hopkins, Picking, A. R. M'Ilvain, Frist, Spackman, Flanagan.

Judiciary—Gilmore, J. M'Ilvain, Atlee, Garrett, Beale, Fredericksburg, Yeager, Scheetz.

Pens and Gratuities—Hanson, J. Jackson, Rhinehart, Tyson, Erdman, Carnahan, Richardson.

Claims—Espy, Banks, Chamberlain, Parker, Fleming, Steele, Trego.

Agriculture—Oliver, W. Reynolds, Boyer, Gorgas, A. J. Kauffman, Hirst, Herbst.

Education—E. O. Jackson, Trego, Love, Ashman, Beale, Fredericksburg.

Domestic Manufactures—Brooks, Lewellen, Weidman, Flanagan, Sallade, W. Reynolds, W. C. Reynolds.

Accounts—James, Coplan, Park, A. Dimock, Dunlap, Miller, Mowry.

Fees and Incomes of Ofs—Hammer, Work, Sheets, F. Jackson, Hopkins, Hirst, Steele.

Militia System—M'Clelland, Watts, Woodpower, Schring, O. S. Dimock, Harman, Thompson.

Election Districts—Ferguson, Sturgeon, Shearer, Work, Yost, Babbitt, M'Cauley.

Banks—Smith, Taylor, (Tyconing,) Stevenson, Hinkson, Cooley, M'Clelland, Cunningham.

Estates and Escheats—Garretson, Collins, Sadler, Alsop, Fling, Carnahan, Crawford.

Bridges, State and Turnpike Roads—Hopkins, Brawley, M. Snyder, Diller, Hughes, Longaker, Shorts.

Corporations—Hill, Trego, Rheiner, A. Beatty, Crawford, M. Read.

Lotteries—Messrs. S. P. Cecil, Parker, Morton, W. C. Reynolds, J. Jackson, Erdman, M'Clure, Shearer, Shunk, Hinkson, Cunningham.

Compare Bills—English, Taylor, (Indiana,) Curtis.

Library—Etter, Carnahan, Trego.

Inland Navigation and Internal Improvement—J. M'Ilvain, Johnston, Espy, S. F. Reed, Brawley, A. Kauffman, Hill, Hirst, Gilmore, Espy, (Lycoming,) Sallade, Hanson, Babbitt, Darsie.

In the Senate, on the 10th, Mr. SANDS, from the committee appointed to arrange the several items of the Governor's message, reported the following arrangement:

1st. That so much of the Message as relates to Secret Societies, be referred to a select committee.

2d. That so much as relates to Banks, Currency, Speculation in Stocks, Savings Institutions, and Loan companies, be referred to the committee on Banks.

3d. So much as relates to the Common School System, to the committee on that subject.

4th. So much as relates to the pecuniary resources, financial operations, and the national surplus revenue, to the committee on revenue.

7th. So much as relates to certain internal improvement debts, not specifically provided for, to a select committee.

The part of the Message which relates to Secret Societies, was referred to Messrs. Strohm, Darragh, Penrose, Fullerton, and Whiller.

The part which relates to unpaid Inter nal Improvement debts, to Messrs. Baker, Toland, Leet, Dickey, and Carpenter.

On the 9th, Mr. Penrose presented a petition from Philip Gratzan old soldier, for relief.

U. S. Treasury Report.

Instead of publishing this document entire, we extract the following condensed view of the same from the National Intelligencer, which embraces all its important features and will be more satisfactory to our readers.

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES FOR 1836.

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st January last was $26,749,803. The *receipts* for the year 1836 are estimated at $47,691,895, of which the receipts from Customs for the three first quarters have been $17,523,151, and the receipts from Lands $20,048,929. The *expenditures* for 1836 are ascertained and estimated at $43,232,402, of which $19,000,000 have been paid for the military service, including fortifications, during the three first quarters, have amounted to $13,010,091.

Deducting the expenditures of the year, nine millions are available from the receipts, the balance which will be in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1837, is estimated at $10,000,000, and, including the unavailable funds" of $1,081,000, leaving "the available balance" $41,925,669. [This does not include the balance to the credit of the Post Office Department at the end of the year, estimated at $818,920.]

REVENUE & EXPENDITURES FOR 1837.

The *receipts* are estimated as follows: Customs $16,000,000, Lands, $5,000,000; Bank Stock and Miscellaneous, $2,500,000. The expenditures (including $1,000,000 for usual excess of appropriations beyond estimates) are estimated at $28,755,834.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The *Imports* during the year ending 30th September, 1836, are ascertained and estimated at $189,980,035, which is nearly double the amount of the preceding year, of $23,644,258. The Exports during the same period are ascertained and estimated at $121,797,028, which is $29,000,000 were domestic products, and the residue foreign, exhibiting an aggregate increase, compared with the preceding year, of $35,423, and an increase of exceeding the average of the last three years by $5,829,150.

THE SURPLUS REVENUE.

The recommendations of the last Annual Report are then recapitulated, and reductions suggested of duties on raw materials of foreign origin and in some of our important manufactures, and next on articles of comfort and necessity for the People generally.—A prohibition of the sale of the public domain to any but actual settlers is also mentioned as another mode of curtailing the revenue.

THE PURCHASE MONEY.

An account is given of the measures adopted in pursuance of the act of June 23d, 1836, to regulate the deposites of the public money, and some recommendations are made of prospective provisions of the subject, such as authority to discontinue as deposit banks when no longer necessary, those selected under the last act, &c.

THE MINT AND THE CURRENCY.

The coinage of the Mint, from the 1st of January to the 1st of November, 1836, has been of gold, $3,619,440, and of silver, $2,877,000. The establishment of a gold coin of one dollar is again urged upon Congress. The quantity of gold now in the country is estimated at $15,000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury calculates the whole specie in the country in October, 1836, at thirty millions of dollars, and the whole specie now in the country at seventy-three millions. Various speculations on the subject occupy a number of pages in this part of the report.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The report concludes with several suggestions of a miscellaneous character, among which the renewal recommendation of the adoption of measures for regulating steamboat navigation must meet with very general approbation from all those who have an much interest as we know of those appalling catastrophes which class themselves under the head of "Steamboat disasters!"

From the Boston Atlas.

Mr. Biddle & the U. S. Bank.

The National Gazette contains a long and interesting letter, addressed by NICHOLAS BIDDLE, President of the U. S. Bank, to the GREEN BAY (Wisconsin) Intelligencer 16th ult. It gives a documentary history of the position of the Bank in 1831, and describes the estimation in which it was then held by Jackson, Van Buren, &c. In the month of that year, Charles J. Ingersoll, author of the recent letter instigating the Legislature to annul the present charter, introduced a resolution into the Congress of the United States, signifying the sense of the Legislature that the Constitution of the U. States, said the experience of nearly half a century, justified the establishment of a Bank of the United States as "necessary and proper to regulate the value of money, and prevent paper currency of unequal and depreciated value." In the Senate, a modification, this resolution was adopted in the Legislature by a vote nearly unanimous. The next year, a resolution instructing their delegation in Congress to vote for a renewal of the Bank charter, passed the Senate of Pennsylvania unanimously, and the House of Representatives by a vote of 77 to 7. And when the question came before Congress, of thirty Pennsylvania members who voted on the question, *one only recorded his vote* against the recharter. All these proceedings were entirely voluntary, the Stockholders of the Bank taking no part whatever in them.

The Legislative resolutions were commenced for winding up the affairs of the Bank, in consequence of the Veto of the President, there were in all 3,417 stockholders, of whom 550 were citizens of Pennsylvania, 207 citizens of the United States, and 560 foreigners. Of the Capital Stock, $5,219,000 were held in Pennsylvania, and the balance in the other States and Europe. Thus Pennsylvania, owning little more than $5,000,000, was able to use and manage $35,000,000.

In this position of affairs, a joint letter was addressed to Mr. Biddle, by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and the Chairman of the Committee on Banks of the Pennsylvania Legislature, asking *whether the Bank would accept a charter from Pennsylvania*, and requesting a brief statement of the terms on which it would be willing to receive such charter. To this application, Mr. Biddle replied, "the question in effect was, "what inducements can be offered to the stockholder in the other parts of the Union, or in other countries, to leave his funds in a Pennsylvania charter, and recall them home to be employed elsewhere?" In this view of the case, Mr. Biddle proceeded to explain what he considered the true basis of an arrangement—and a bill was passed, for chartering the Bank, but "not to take effect until it shall have been accepted by the stockholders at a general meeting." The terms of the charter were sufficiently onerous—requiring in fact, a bonus of $5,775,000 to be paid by the stockholders for a charter. They were accepted, however, and the charter was passed, with assurances of especial solemnity from the Legislature, that if the stockholders received the charter, it should never be disturbed.

Of these circumstances the Pennsylvanians have assailed the Bank, for the purpose of its destruction; and whether this be the object of the opponents of the Convention or the Legislature, seems to be the point that now occupies their attention. Mr. Biddle says that neither mode of destruction can succeed—*and that no such attempt will be made.* He holds justly that it is not in the power either of the Legislature or the Convention to destroy the Bank, unless the fact that its charter had been violated should be first determined by the Courts of the State. But Mr. Biddle is not satisfied with this assurance of security—and intimates his desire that the question should be presented to the Convention, and that the Convention should adopt some "solemn declaration that there is no POWER in the nation, capable of violating THIS SACRED CONTRACT, except the STATE AUTHORITIES." In the mean time, Mr. Biddle assures his correspondent that there is not the least reason of anxiety for the fate of the Bank—that the question was agitated merely for the election, and expired with it—and that there is no party in the State desirous of resuming a controversy which can only distract and injure the Commonwealth.

This letter appears to have been issued as an offset to the incendiary documents of Dunlap, Ingersoll and Van Buren. When it reaches England, we doubt not that it will act as an effectual antidote to the poison which the Vice President and his Lieutenant have been instilling into the ears of English Capitalists. The attempt of Mr. Van Buren to destroy the credit of this institution abroad, is one of the most unjustifiable and forbidden efforts that ever marked his career of duplicity and mendacity.

The Journal of Commerce gives Mr. Van Buren a majority of 21,000 votes, *leaving South Carolina*, which is against him by a majority of 30,000, at least. He is therefore a minority President.

The Governor's Message.

☞The Governor's Message, (sent out with our last in an extra,) although long, will repay a careful perusal. It is the ablest and soundest document of the kind ever delivered by a Governor of Pennsylvania.

Find in order, as in importance, he treats of the pernicious influence of Secret Societies. He sets forth their dangerous tendency and demoralizing effect with a perspicuity and fearlessness which do equal honor to his talents and patriotism. Surrounded by rotten hypocritical *pretenders* to Anti-Masonry, he defends the principles which brought him into office with an integrity and honor, which lift him high above the mere party politician and and ambitious demagogue.

His views on the subject of Slavery came warm from the heart of an independent Freeman, thinking and acting for the good of the whole human family. What a rebuke to the timid, time-serving, *white* slaves who cringe and cower beneath the lash and the frowns of the Southern soul-driver!

That guardian of Freedom—the Philadelphia Herald of Sapiniess and honor to the poor man's children, *the Free School System*, is treated in a manner worthy of the Statesman & Philanthropist.

The Financial concerns of the State are placed in the clearest and most flattering point of view. During a single year of the present wise and honest administration, no one Treasury been relieved from bankruptcy and filled to overflowing—the treasuries—in our previous taxation, and additional means placed at their disposal to support their noble system of Education. And if the Governor's recommendation is pursued, the people will be wholly freed from burdens on that account.—What noble independence and foresight and love of the people did Joseph Ritner show, in taxing the United States, the Grand and other Banks and monied institutions, to the amount of more than SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, and thereby relieving the farmer, mechanic and laborer of that crushing weight cast upon them by his predecessors!

He treats with just scorn and indignation those recent sons of Pennsylvania who are attempting to prostrate their native State at the feet of a rival, or make her the base slave of the General Government. They such are to be found on morrow, the Dallas, the Ingersolls, the Wilkinses, Bonhams and and a whole pack of smaller politicians, who infest each of our counties and in many humble them, selves in the dust before the crafty and corrupt Magician!

But why write a commentary on an instrument which speaks for itself? Coming from a Farmer, every yeoman will read and understand it. Come from a Statesman, the wisest in the land will admire and applaud it and lay it by for their future instruction. Coming from a Patriot, ever honored Pennsylvania will hail it as his heart as the ruler of his political action.

We may have spoken what may seem enthusiastically of this first message of our noble Governor. Let those who think so, READ IT, and they will feel as we have written.

The Plot Developed!

☞As soon as we saw the folly of some and dishonesty of others in the December Convention, we warned our friends of the design to prostrate, by wanton Anti-Masonry, The Wm-and a feverish excitement was got up by a dishonest, but at that moment, influential member of the party; a at an illegitimate, dishonest and unprincipled no nination was made, and the Convention was adjourned in defiance of the solemn warnings of those who had given the Democratic Anti-Masonic party the importance which it possesses!

After a very full and protracted discussion of the merits of the original resolution and amendment, in which a number of gentlemen participated, the question was finally taken about 2 o'clock, and resulted in the adoption of the amendment by an overwhelming majority.

The meeting being then about to proceed to the election of delegates to the contemplated Anti-Masonic Convention at Harrisburgh, the Chairman and first Vice President retired from the room, without assigning any further part in the proceedings—and, together with a portion of those who opposed M. Sourzel, carried the meeting—(Mr. McDowell, one of the Secretaries, having previously withdrawn)—Mr. Clarkson thereupon also resigned his seat, and the meeting was left to pursue the business of the day, in the manner they deemed expedient.

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