

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING BY EDWARD MULLIKIN...

THE TERMS Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per Annum payable half yearly in advance...

New Fall Goods.

WM. H. and P. GROOME, HAVE just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, an offer for sale on the lowest terms...

Department of State, Patent Office, Oct. 24, 1831. APPLICANTS for Patents are hereby notified...

Fifth Census.

Department of the Interior, Washington, 25th Oct. 1831. THE Accounts of the Marshal of the United States...

Leonard Mackall, M. D. DENTIST,

OF Baltimore, who graduated in the University of Maryland, and practiced Medicine for several years...

THE subscriber wishes to purchase One hundred Sheep,

that are fit for market, and will give higher prices in Cash than any other person in this market...

TO BE LET. For the ensuing Year,

THAT commodious Dwelling House and Garden, situated in Easton, and on Dover Street...

Collector's last Notice.

ALL persons in arrears for County Taxes for 1830 and 1831, are informed, that assistance will be granted...

Notice.

TO Rent for the ensuing year, the House, Garden and Stable, on the Easton Point road...

CLARK'S OFFICE, Baltimore, Dec. 1, 1831.

REPORT of the Drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 9, for 1831, drawn yesterday.

Next Scheme on the Odd and Even System Improved.

Maryland State Lottery, NO. 10, FOR 1831. WILL BE DRAWN IN BALTIMORE, On THURSDAY the 29th day of December...

Table with columns for Prize, Amount, and Odds. Includes entries like '1 prize of \$6000 is \$6000' and '2000 4 10,000'.

MODE OF DRAWING—The numbers will be put into a wheel as usual. The first drawn number from the wheel will be entitled to the capital prize of 6,000 dollars...

NEW GOODS.

LAURENT BEARDON HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS...

LEATHER.

All of which he offers at very reduced prices, for cash, or in exchange for Feathers, Kersey Meal or Hides.

JOB PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION READILY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THE WHIG OFFICE.

WHIG OFFICE.

PRINTING AND OTHER CARDS, MATRICES, and all other BLANKS, ALLEGATION TICKETS, &c. &c.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

In obedience to the directions of the Act to establish the Treasury Department, the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following report:

I. OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES.

Table showing Public Revenue and Expenditures. Includes items like 'The receipts into the Treasury, from all sources, during the year 1830, were \$4,827,637.38'.

OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The payments on account of the public debt, during the first three quarters of the year, have amounted, as has been already stated, to \$9,983,479.46

II. OF THE ESTIMATES OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR 1832.

Table showing Estimates of Public Revenue and Expenditures for 1832. Includes items like 'The great commercial activity prevailing in the United States has contributed not only to enlarge the revenue from Customs...'.

OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The amount of receipts into the Treasury during the year 1832, after satisfying all the demands of the year other than on account of the public debt, are estimated, as above, at \$16,734,797.84

III. OF THE ESTIMATES OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR 1833.

Table showing Estimates of Public Revenue and Expenditures for 1833. Includes items like 'It may be further observed, that, should a diminution take place in the estimated revenue, or should the expenditures exceed the estimated amount...'.

THE anxious hope with which the people have looked forward to this period, not less than the present state of the public mind, and the real interests of the community at large, recommend the prompt application of these means to that great object, if it can be done consistently with a proper regard for other important considerations.

Of these means, as has already been shown, the shares owned by the Government in the Bank of the United States, are an indispensable part; and, that for the reimbursement of the debt within the period contemplated, it will be necessary to effect a sale of them, for a sum not less than eight millions of dollars.

The objects connected with the early reimbursement of the public debt, are more important than the interest of the Government as a mere stockholder, and it is, therefore, respectfully recommended to Congress to authorize the sale of these shares for a sum not less than \$8,000,000.

In submitting this proposition to the wisdom of Congress, it is not intended that this adoption should be founded on any pledge for the renewal of the charter of the Bank, considering, however, the connection of the proposition with the Bank, and viewing the whole subject as a necessary part of the plan for the improvement and management of the revenue, and for the support of public credit, the undersigned feels it his duty to accompany it with a frank expression of his opinions.

The act of Congress to establish the Treasury Department, makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to digest and prepare plans for the support of public credit, and for the improvement and management of the revenue. The duties enjoined, as well by this act, as by the subsequent one of the 10th of May, 1800, requiring the Secretary to digest, prepare, and lay before Congress at the commencement of every session a report on the subject of finance, containing estimates of the public revenue, and public expenditures and plans for improving or increasing the revenues from time to time, for the purpose of giving information to Congress, in adopting modes for raising the money requisite to meet the public expenditures, have been supposed to include not merely the application of the resources of the Government, but the whole subject of the currency and the means of preserving its soundness.

On this subject, the first Secretary of the Treasury, in his memorable reports of January and December, 1790, recommended a National Bank, as a measure of primary importance to the finances and of the greatest utility in the operations connected with the support of public credit; and various communications since made to Congress, show that the same views were entertained of their duties by others who have succeeded him in the Department.

The performance of the duties thus enjoined by law upon the Secretary of the Treasury implies, however, no commitment of any other Department of the Government, each being left free to act according to the mode pointed out by the Constitution.

The important charge confided to the Treasury Department, and on which the operations of the Government essentially depend, in the improvement and management of the revenue, and the support of public credit; and of transferring the public funds to all parts of the United States, imperious requirements from the Government all the facilities which it may constitutionally provide for these objects, and especially for regulating and preserving a sound currency.

As early as May, 1791, the Congress of the United States, convened under the articles of Confederation, approved the plan of a National Bank, submitted to their consideration by Mr. Morris, then Superintendent of the Finances, and, on the 31st of December of the same year, "from a conviction of the support which the finances of the United States would receive from the establishment of a National Bank," passed an ordinance incorporating such an institution under the name and style of "The President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of North America."

The all afforded by that institution was acknowledged to have been of essential consequence during the remaining period of the war, and in its subsequent subsidence to the peace of little less importance. The authority of the present Government to create an institution for the same purposes cannot be less clear. It has, moreover, the sanction of the executive, Legislative, and Judicial authorities, and of a majority of the People of the United States, from the organization of the Government to the present time. If public opinion cannot be considered the inflexible expounder, it is among the soundest commentators of the Constitution. It is undoubtedly the wisest guide and only effective check to those to whom the administration of the Constitution is confided; and it is believed, that in free and enlightened States, the harmony, not less than the welfare, of the community is best promoted by receiving as settled those great questions of public policy in which the constituted authorities have long acquiesced; and in which they have been sustained by the unqualified expression of the will of the People.

The indispensable necessity of such an institution for the fiscal operations of the Government in all its departments; for the regulation and preservation of a sound currency; for the aid of commercial transactions generally; and even for the safety and utility of the National Bank, is not doubted, and, as a fact, has been shown in the past experience of the Government, and in the general accommodation and operations of the present Bank.

The present institution may indeed be considered as peculiarly the offspring of that necessity—springing from the incurrence of which followed the loss of the first Bank of the United States, and the evils and distractions incident to the executive, and, in some measure, to the legislative, and in some measure, to the judicial, and even to the military, and naval, and marine, and the public debt, during the war—the propriety of continuing it to be considered, and more in reference to the expediency of banking generally, than to the expediency of the debt of the Revolution.

From the general expenditure, the frontier has been extensively fortified, the naval and marine resources strengthened, and part of the debt of gratitude to the survivors of the Revolutionary War discharged. We have, moreover, contributed a large share to the general improvement, added to the extent of the Union by the purchase of the valuable Territory of Florida, and finally acquired the means of extinguishing the heavy debt incurred in sustaining the late war, and all that remains of the debt of the Revolution.

The moral influence which such an example would necessarily produce throughout the world, in removing apprehension, and inspiring new confidence in our free institutions, cannot be questioned. Seventeen years ago, the country emerged from an expensive war, encumbered with a debt of more than one hundred and twenty seven millions, and in a comparatively defenceless state. In this short period, it has promptly repealed all the direct and internal taxes which were imposed during the war, relying mainly upon revenue derived from imports, and sales of the public domain. From these sources, besides providing for the general expenditure, the frontier has been extensively fortified, the naval and marine resources strengthened, and part of the debt of gratitude to the survivors of the Revolutionary War discharged. We have, moreover, contributed a large share to the general improvement, added to the extent of the Union by the purchase of the valuable Territory of Florida, and finally acquired the means of extinguishing the heavy debt incurred in sustaining the late war, and all that remains of the debt of the Revolution.