

From 1st April, 1841, to 1st April, 1842, the amount expended was but \$13,566 30.

From 1st April, 1842, to 1st October, 1843—six months—\$7,640 59. A large proportion of which was the mail bags manufactured prior to 1841.

It is important, in every branch of the public service to impress upon those in its employment the necessity of taking care of, and preserving, the public property.

This is best done by the adoption of an appropriate system, and holding to a just responsibility those charged with administrative duties; and, when they prove themselves faithless or negligent, to appoint others in their places.

The good effects of this rule are strictly illustrated; not only in the item of expenditure just enumerated, but they are manifested throughout the results of the entire year's service.

It will be seen, by reference to my report of December last, that the amount received from postage on letters and newspapers, and fines, for the year, commencing 1st July, 1840, and ending 30th June, 1841, was stated to be \$4,379,317 75.

The amount arising from the same sources for the year ending 30th June, 1841, is \$4,546,246 13. Thus showing an increase of the revenue of the Department of \$166,868 38, over the revenue of the preceding year.

This increase has not been the result of an increase of mail matter, I am persuaded, but has arisen from a more systematic and vigilant execution of the law.

The gross expenditures of the Department for the year ending 30th June, 1842, so far as they have been audited and paid, are \$4,627,716 62—exceeding the amount derived from postage, during the same year, \$81,470 49.

It will be remembered that by the act approved the 9th September, 1841, there was appropriated, to enable the Post Office Department to meet its engagements and pay its debts, the sum of \$492,657.

Of this sum, there has been expended, during the last fiscal year, the sum of \$392,664 51, in satisfaction of demands against the Department, prior to the month of April, 1841. The report of the Chief Clerk upon this subject, No. 1, will exhibit more in detail the application of this fund.

There remained unexpended of this appropriation on 30th June, 1842, \$99,992 49, to meet such other demands as may be established to be due prior to 31st March, 1841.

This sum of \$99,992 49 constitutes no part of the \$4,546,246 13, given above as the revenue for the last year derived from postage and fines. It does, however, constitute part of the \$4,627,716 62, the gross expenditure for that year, and, if deducted, will show the gross expenditure, for ordinary current service, to be \$4,225,052 11.

This would present an apparent balance, or an excess of revenue, over expenditure, of \$311,194 02.

As it is highly probable that there are yet claims unsatisfied, not having been presented for payment, and claims which were due prior to that time, and which, if presented, would have been audited and paid within the year, and which have been paid since 30th June, 1842, and consequently will be charged in the expenditures for the current year, it is not intended to convey the idea that this \$311,194 02 is a surplus on hand, but that it is a fact from which I am authorized to state that the income of the Department has been equal to its current expenditures during the year ending in June, 1842; and it induces me to hope that, unless the burdens of the service shall be too greatly augmented by the additional rates created by the act of the last session of Congress, the Department will, in future, be enabled to sustain itself.

I cannot anticipate, however, any great extension of the service, beyond its present limits and amount, unless Congress shall, in some mode, relieve the Department from the heavy annual demands made upon its income by railroad transportation, and protect it by appropriate legislation, against the inroads upon it by private expresses and rival mail establishments.

It affords me great satisfaction to report to your Excellency, that every legal demand by the contractors, properly vouched upon the Department, for services rendered since I have had the honor of superintending its operations, has been promptly paid.

Justice to contractors requires that, as soon as they have performed the service, they should be paid. To enable the Department to do this, punctuality on the part of postmasters in the payment of the balances due from them at the end of each quarter, is all important.

In every instance where there has been a failure on the part of such postmasters to meet the drafts of the General Post Office, I have felt it a duty not to be omitted to relieve such from the burden of official duty. The knowledge of the existence of this rule has banished defaultation from the Department.

It is a fact worthy of notice, that although the aggregate amount received from postage during the past year has been greater by the sum stated, the receipts at the large offices, for 1842, have been less than in 1841. The aggregate increase has been at the medium and smaller offices.

This is accounted for by the fact that the means of intercommunication between the great commercial points have been such as to invite constant and increasing infractions and violations of the laws of Congress regulating the General Post Office.

I took occasion to invite your attention to this subject in my report of last year, under the hope that some legislation, in aid of the present laws, would take place, to enable the Department more effectually to protect itself.

It is made the conclusive duty of the General Government to establish post offices and post roads. The State Government

has no right to interfere with the subject; neither has any individual, in consequence of individuals such right.

Upon most of the railroads in the United States, over which the mail is transported at an immense expense, there are to be found individuals engaged in the transportation of mail matter, in violation of the laws of the land—laws which prohibit the offences, but do not punish it by adequate sanctions.

A modification of the laws regulating the franking privilege is essential to the continued prosperity of the Department. The original grant of this privilege was designed the better to enable the public officer to discharge his official duties with- out burden upon his private means. It is now generally estimated as a private and individual right, than an official privilege.

If persons entitled to this privilege were content to enjoy it themselves, without lending their franks to others, there would be no loss to the Department, and there would be so great, and there would be less cause of just complaint by the public.

(Concluded to-morrow.)

FOR PRESIDENT, JAMES BUCHANAN, Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

DAILY MORNING POST. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1842.

Report of the Post Master General. We commence, to-day, the publication of the Report of the Post Master General, and will conclude it to-morrow. The duties of the Head of this Department are much more arduous and diversified, than those of the gentleman who control the other departments of the administration.

While, in time of peace, the business of the Secretaries of War, and of the Navy, is comparatively circumscribed, and almost entirely withdrawn from the great mass of the people, the operations of the Post Office Department, are felt every where, and at all times; they come to every man's door, and affect every man's business or comfort more, or less. It will easily be seen, that to control the vast business of the Post Office Department, in a manner at once satisfactory to the people, and profitable to the Government, talents of the first order, great mental resources, tireless industry, and unflinching energy, are indispensable. The prosperous condition of the Department, is the best evidence which could be adduced to show that Mr Wickliffe and his Assistants possess these essential qualities.

During the past year the Postmaster General says that the receipts of the Department have been equal to its current expenses, and that it will, in future, be able to sustain itself. This is certainly a gratifying fact, and will be eminently useful as an example in all coming time. It has now been demonstrated by Messrs. Ken Fall and Wickliffe, that the Post Office Department can be carried on without expense to the National Treasury, and hereafter the people will require their agents in that Department to take this fact as the basis of their operations, and to govern their expenditures accordingly. In these times, when economy and retrenchment are the order of the day, in both public and private affairs, this becomes, of course, the leading feature of the Report. We shall not especially notice any other, but commend the whole Report to the careful perusal of our readers, with the assurance that they can not fail to be pleased with the concise and well expressed views, and the sensible suggestions of the Post Master General.

A Breach of Promise.—A young lady has recently obtained, through the Court of Common Pleas at Chambersburg, Pa. a verdict for \$1,500 damages from her lover for a breach of promise of marriage.—Franklin county forever!

An old Soldier frozen to death.—On the night of Sunday, the 20th ult., a man named Charles Wiltz was frozen to death in a boat in which he was crossing the river at the parish of St. James, La. He had served gallantly in the armies of France, and during the campaigns in Africa, where he obtained the cross of the Legion of Honor as the reward of his valor.

Tremendous Storm on the Island of Madeira.—On the 24th of October, the Island of Madeira was visited with a tremendous deluge of rain, which destroyed a considerable portion of the city of Funchal, and the loss of property and wine, is estimated at about \$300,000. Many lives are said to have been lost. On the 28th of the same month there was another severe gale from the South, when four of the five vessels in port, were driven ashore, among them the brig Creole, of New York. The crew of a Sardinian polacre, and three men belonging to a Portuguese brig, were lost.

Trial of M. J. Alexander.—The Sp. Times of Saturday says:—The trial could not be held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Banks was sick again. He had eaten too much dinner, and Mr. Dallas had not finished his argument.

Read the paper in Wayne county, N. C., recently by her self from destruction by placing the advertisements in paper. A young man named Grimsley appeared there a few days since, and was about to be married to Miss Martin. While making some wedding clothes, she hit upon an advertisement by the Governor of Mississippi, offering a large reward for two men charged with a murder in that State; one of them named Grimsley, and agreeing precisely in description with the man to whom she was about to be married. She immediately called her brother's attention to it, who at once called upon Grimsley for an explanation. After some delay he confessed that he was present at the murder, and was thereupon taken into custody.

Smuggling.—A gentleman recently arrived from Western New York, states that nearly all the coarse and fine woolen goods worn in the towns of Vermont and New York, near the frontier, instead of being made from the wool of their own sheep, are clandestinely brought in from Canada.

A negro in the parish of Lafayette, Louisiana, who attempted to poison his master's family with pounded glass, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

Fayette County.—The democrats of this county will hold a mass meeting on Saturday, 24th inst. for the purpose of appointing delegates to the 8th of January Convention.

The people of Delaware are rejoicing at the fact that something like bituminous coal has been discovered in New Castle county, in that State.

Great speed. The Expresses that carried the late Message of the President, made better time than was ever known heretofore. It was conveyed from Washington city to Cumberland in the short time of six hours and twenty-six minutes. From Baltimore to Philadelphia it was carried in two hours and fifty-five minutes. The time made by the horse expresses from Brownsville to this city, is unparalleled in this neighborhood, and we think cannot be beaten any where.

Interesting to the Consumer.—The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser asserts that vast quantities of jujube paste are made in France, and exported to this country, in which there is no gum arabic at all, and its place is supplied by gelatine obtained from the bones of horses and cattle.

The New Orleans Banks have resumed specie payments. The 5th inst. was the day fixed by law for them to resume, they however, did not wait, but commenced paying specie before the time appointed. The Tropic says that the currency is hourly becoming better regulated, and the business of the city will early be placed upon a safe and proper basis.

Our thanks are due to Messrs. Buchanan and Sturgeon, for valuable public documents.

Red Noses.—The N. Y. Morning Post has a good chapter on "red noses." The editor likens it to the alarm bell on a locomotive, as it is designed to give warning of approaching danger. Persons who wear the article referred to, red noses, are not generally men who deserve respect, for they indicate on one of two things; either the wearer has had his nose pulled for his meanness, or cowardice, or he has not cared enough himself to get along, and is addicted to over-drawing his account. The Washingtonians are however diminishing their number, & the time we hope will soon arrive when all noses which become red from the capacity to secrete oxygen may assume their natural color.

Subterranean Fire in Putnam County, Indiana.—The Indianapolis Sentinel of the 29th, says:—"We are informed by a gentleman who has recently visited the place, that subterranean fire has been raging in Putnam county for several weeks. It has extended under a space of some acres of ground, about 1 1/2 or 2 miles south of Manhattan; and the timber has commenced falling in every direction on the 'infected district.' Where the earth has fallen in, it has left openings through which smoke issues constantly. Various causes for the phenomenon are given; but the most reasonable seems to be that a vein of coal, with which the country abounds, has become ignited from some cause, perhaps lightning.

Dorr is said to be in Concord. "By the way," says the Prov. Chronicle, the Algerine organ, "we have forgotten to announce that Mr. Burrington-Anthony has just paid the hero's visit, and if report speaks true, has obtained forgiveness of the Governor for deserting him as he did about the 18th of May last, in other words full and unconditional pardon for his offences of omission and commission in the premises."

James Buchanan, Lancaster. Daniel Sturgeon, Fayette. REPRESENTATIVES. Charles Brown, Philadelphia. George W. Toland, do. Joseph J. Ingersoll, do. Charles J. Ingersoll, do. Robert Ramsey, Bucks. John Westbrook, Wayne. George M. Keim, Berks. Joseph Farnace, Montgomery. Jeremiah Brown, Lancaster. John Edwards, Delaware. Francis James, Chester. James Gerry, York. James Cooper, Adams. William Simonton, Dauphin. Peter Newhard, Lehigh. John Snyder, Union. Amos Gustine, Juniata. Benjamin A. Bidlack, Luzerne. Alm N. Head, Susquehanna. James Russell, Bedford. A. G. Marchand, Westmoreland. William Jack, Armstrong. Arnold Plumer, Vengano. William W. Irwin, Allegheny. Henry W. Beeson, Fayette. Thomas M. T. McKean, Washington. James Irvin, Centre. Those in Italic, elected as Harrison and Tyler men.

Loss of Life.—The Portland American publishes a letter dated Thaxton, Me., Dec. 4, which gives the particulars of the loss of the schooner Napoleon, of Portland, in the gale of the 30th ult., and all hands, six in number, perished, with the exception of the mate, Stephen Chase, who was taken from the wreck of the Napoleon by Capt. Robinson, of the Echo, about forty miles from Monhegan.

Barn Burning.—Six barns were burnt, in Norwalk, Conn., and vicinity, in the course of a few months past, supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The last was the barn of Geo. W. Betts, on Sunday evening, 4th inst. Three cows perished in the flames. The select men have offered a reward of \$100 for the detection of the incendiaries.

The late mild weather has re-opened the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal for navigation.

Ex Governor Stokes of N. Carolina is dead.

CONGRESS. From the Baltimore Sun. Washington City, Dec. 8th, 1842.

After the receipt of a communication from the Navy Department, relative to the contingent expenses of that branch of the service, the Chair was, on motion of Mr Huntington, authorized to appoint the standing committees.

The Senate then proceeded to the election of a Chairman.

Two candidates only were nominated, viz: the Rev Mr Tustun and the Rev Mr Bulfinch. On the first ballot the Rev Mr Tustun was elected, he receiving 26 votes out of the 39 cast. A man more respected and beloved could not have been chosen.

Mr Benton asked and obtained leave to introduce his bill for the repeal of the Bankrupt Law. It was read a first time. It proposes a repeal of the law, so that it shall not operate in new cases, and designate the manner in which it shall affect applications now pending.

Mr Bayard offered a resolution to rescind the expurgating resolution. It was read and was ordered to be printed. He said he trusted it would be adopted before the commencement of the coming year.

After the presentation of some petitions, and the disposal of some business of no general interest, the Senate adjourned till Monday, on which day the standing committees will be announced.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. On motion of Mr Taliaferro, a resolution was adopted which provides that all memorials and resolutions of the present Congress, on which there has been no final action, shall be again referred to the respective committees under whose consideration they were at the last session.

Mr Briggs desired to know what business came up next in order.

The Speaker said the resolution of Mr Adams, pending on the 21st, rule.

Mr Jones moved to lay it on the table. On this motion Mr Briggs demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and resulted yeas 92, nays 95. So the house a third time refused to lay the resolution on the table.

The question then recurred on the question, shall the main question, (on the adoption of the resolution) be now put?—

Mr Woodward here rose and made a point of order, which gave rise to a tedious debate. The speaker overruled the point, whereupon Mr Underwood appealed. The decision of the speaker was however, sustained by the appeal being laid on the table.

The question was again put on ordering the main question, and it was decided in the negative—yeas 95, nays 100. So the house for the third time, after refusing to lay on the table, would not discuss that the question on the adoption of the resolution should be put.

Mr W. C. Johnson, in pursuance of notice given yesterday, offered a resolution to rescind the one hour rule.

Mr Fillmore contended that the resolution was not in order.

The speaker decided that it was.

Mr Johnson then made a short speech in favor of the resolution. The substance of it was, that no one either party has been benefited by the rule in question; and that it is an improper restriction upon the house, which being the organ of the people, ought to have their widest latitude for discussion. He concluded by moving the previous question which was seconded.

Mr McKean here rose, amidst cries of order on the part of the yeas, and said believing this rule one of the best on the list he conceived it his duty to move to lay the motion to rescind it, on the table.

This motion was decided in the affirmative—yeas 118, nays 70. So the one hour rule remains upon the statute book, although to all long-winded speakers.

The house then adjourned till Monday when the Speaker will report the committees.

Er-Gov. McDuffie has been elected Senator from S. C. in the room of S. Preator.

LECTURE. The twelfth and last Lecture of the Course in the Pittsburg High School will be given this (Tuesday) evening at 7 o'clock, by R. H. Forester, on the subject—The middle ages. Admission free. December 13, 1842.

GRAND VOCAL CONCERT. Of the Rainer Family. PRIOR TO THEIR DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE. The Messrs. RAINERS (the celebrated vocalists) have the honor to announce that they will give a grand vocal concert in the city of Pittsburgh, on the evening of Tuesday, Dec. 13th and 14th, at the Music Store and at the door. Tickets at 7 o'clock. Tickets at 10 o'clock. Dec. 12, 1842.

CIRCUS AND THEATRE. In front of Captain Braddock's. On Penn Street. First appearance of Mr. McParland. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 13th and 14th. The Entertainment will consist of Grand Entree. Song, by Mr. McParland. Horsemanlike, by the juvenile equestrian, Mr. McParland. Carpet Leaps, by the whole Company. Unrivalled Feats, by young McParland, who will during his tour, exhibit a Back Summeret, and all other feats. Suller's Hornpipe, by Miss McParland. Mr. McParland will appear on the 13th and 14th. Flying Indian, represented on horseback, by Nichols. Comic Song, by Mr. McParland. Young McParland on the 13th and 14th. Song, by Mr. McParland. The whole to conclude with the grand Pantheon of Don Quixote, by Don Quixote, Mr. Ross, & Co.

FAMILY FLOOR.—A fresh supply of Family Floor, just rec'd and for sale by the Family Floor, at No. 10, N. 10th St. Dec. 13.

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ARTHURS & NICHOLSON, Proprietors of the Eagle Foundry.

EAGLE FOUNDRY.—ARTHURS & NICHOLSON, Proprietors of the Eagle Foundry, have on hand a large quantity of castings, among which are, brasses, iron castings, and all other articles of machinery, and are prepared to execute all orders for the same, in the most perfect manner, and at the lowest price. They also make to order, all kinds of steam engines, and all other machinery, and are prepared to execute all orders for the same, in the most perfect manner, and at the lowest price. They also make to order, all kinds of steam engines, and all other machinery, and are prepared to execute all orders for the same, in the most perfect manner, and at the lowest price.

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