

## DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

**THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.**—Postmaster-General Holt dwells largely upon financial embarrassments attributable to the failure of the usual appropriations. The amount of unascertained liabilities not met but due to this neglect, \$4,296,000, while liabilities to the amount of \$11,438,000 have been liquidated. The gross revenue of the year were \$7,908,384. These, added to a balance and to unemployed appropriations, constitute a total of \$12,166,390 available resources, against expenditures amounting to \$11,585,130 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859. For the year terminating on the same day, 1860, he estimates the sum required to be \$14,871,547; there having been already expended under special acts, \$267,080, for different branches of the Pacific Mail service. The resources for the same period are estimated at \$10,816,000, leaving, with a reserve of uncollected postage, a deficiency of \$5,326,334. The expenditures for the year ending June 1861, are estimated at \$15,665,135.4. The revenue at \$9,670,711.00, leaving an estimated deficiency of \$5,994,424.04, predicated upon the non-adoption of certain suggested reforms. If these are adopted the Postmaster-General thinks that the deficit for 1861 would not exceed \$1,342,473.99. The total annual transportation of mails on the 30th of June last, was \$3,308,402 miles, costing \$9,498,757. The decrease in the length of routes from 1858 was 561 miles; the routes by rail, (26,910 miles,) steam bar and coach having been largely increased, and those by minor facilities curtailed in the extent of 16,637 miles. The number of Post-offices is 28,539, an increase of 562 in the year. The Postmaster-General is engaged with projects of reform; the disengagement of newspaper exchanges, by withdrawing immunity from postage; abolition of franking; the award of bids to parties contracting to furnish the utmost celerity, independently of the mode of carriage; the full abandonment of the Tehuantepec isthmus as a mail route.

The various routes for carrying the Pacific mail at the beginning of the year cost \$184,097, and the receipts were but \$107,475.69. The Tehuantepec and overland routes cost enormously and pay little in line cost \$190,445 and paid \$601.

About 2,000,000 letters reached the Dead Letter Office during the year. The amount of money found in dead letters during the year was \$45,718.14, of which \$11,143.74 was restored to its owners.

There were 199,291,929 stamps and 30,285,000 stamped envelopes issued to postmasters during the year.

The Postmaster-General is opposed to any increase in the rates of postage, as unnecessary and decidedly opposed to the popular judgment.

**INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.**—The General Land Office presents this general synopsis of its business: During the five quarters ending Sept. 30, 1859, 19,618,183 acres of the public lands were disposed of; 4,970,500 acres of the public lands were disposed of; 4,970,500 acres were sold for cash, yielding \$1,07,486; 3,617,440 acres were located by bounty land warrants; 1,12,040 were approved to the several States entitled to them under the swamp grants of March 2, 1849, and Sept. 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1850, and 6,318,293 acres certified to states, as failing to them under the grants for railroad purposes. The Indian Bureau states that the average annual expenditure on Indian annuities to be paid to the Indians is \$21,472,429. Thus the funded capital of the annuities to be paid to the Indians is \$21,472,429. There are 300,000 of the Aborigines within the limits of the Federal Union. The Commissioner of Penitentiaries has 11,555 pensioners on his list, calling for \$1,034,915 in money. The necessary expenses which will be incurred for the census, will require the appropriation of at least \$1,000,000.

**NAVY DEPARTMENT.**—The Report enters largely into the achievements of the Paraguayan Squadron, and into the new and extended arrangements for suppressing the African Slave-trade. A score of new steam-vessels have been added to the navy since the accession of the present Administration, an augmentation which has called for a corresponding enlargement of the officers, sailors, and crews. A contract entered with the Naval Improvement Company by the Department, is represented to be of great value. It concedes large areas of land on either side of the Isthmus, rights of transit, and the occupation of the necessary harbors, and the ownership of all coal found on the Company's territories. For this, \$300,000 are to be paid, should Congress ratify the bargain. The expenditures of the Department for the last fiscal year were \$14,659,267, the appropriations \$14,569,354. The estimated expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1860, were \$13,560,370; the appropriation, \$10,404,709. For the year ending June 30, 1861, the estimates are \$11,244,545.

**WAR DEPARTMENT.**—While the authorized strength of the Army is 18,165, the number in July last was only 17,107; and 11,000 of that number were slaves available for service in the field. Small as it is, the force has been required to man about 130 permanent garrisons, posts and camps, scattered over an area of three millions of square miles, and consequently it has been impossible to give ample security to citizens on our frontiers. In relation to the Indian depredations on our Southern and Mexican border, the Secretary hopes to make such alteration in the disposition of the troops next season as will prevent any repetition. He recommends that provision be made for rotting detached and infirm officers. He speaks favorably of the condition of the military academies, of the experiments in breech-loading guns, and of the use of canals for service in the interior. The whole cost of the Army is put down at \$16,700,000, which he thinks may be considerably reduced. The condition of affairs in Utah is such that there is scarcely any necessity for troops there, and they will probably soon be withdrawn.

**CORPORATION IN MICHIGAN.**—The Michigan Advertiser of Sunday morning says: For three or four weeks past the arrivals of cotton have been large, and our wharves and warehouses are not fairly crowded with it, the stock continuing on the increase. Along Front street the bales may be seen piled one upon the other, in order to make room for further arrivals, and the dray-horses have kept diligently at work to prevent the stock at the landings from accumulating. The steamers arriving in the fore part of the week were considerably put to it for short room, and some two or three were driven by force of necessity to seek a landing at the extreme Southern end of the city, all the wharves above being filled already. The stock now in port does not fall short of 225,000 bales.

**WHIG POLICY VINDICATED.**—The New Orleans Bulletin, an able, consistent, and influential Whig journal, contains a timely and admirable article under the above caption. It aptly remarks that it is interesting to perceive how, at the first indication of the approach of danger, the people of the South see on the instant the absolute necessity that exists for returning to the Whig policy of home industry and self-dependence as the only real and reliable ground of safety. The Whigs ever indicated this very policy. Their great leaders bore aloft the banners of home industry and self-protection. They constantly warned their countrymen against the danger of any other course. The encouragement and protection of home industry—what was it but the sum and substance of the Whig platform early and late, upon which all true Whigs planted themselves, and urged upon their fellow-citizens? And now after measureless denunciation has been heaped upon the heads of the advocates of this great conservative system, after most of its great chief-tains have gone down to the grave, and the party declared broken up, after experiment and following the political Will-o'-the-wisps hither and thither till the country is almost upon the verge of revolution and anarchy, it is distinctly seen and acknowledged by all classes in the South that every Whig policy, so much reviled and condemned is the true one for the South to pursue, and the only one that, in the emergency which is upon us, is worth a straw.

The great Whig champions are at length vindicated, their policy justified. Their opponents now claim for the very measures which they have been accustomed so vehemently to denounce. Whatever will now produce home manufactures, home industry, self-dependence and home independence is hailed as the very deliverance that is most of all things required! The older, sounder thought has overtaken the masses of the South, and the prejudice occasioned by party drill and party slogan-hunting has dissipated, they see at once that they must necessarily return to this great system of industrial dependence, or remain forever dependent upon others, when many of those others have shown a disposition to assume towards them a semi-hostile attitude. The people of the South now perceive that they must cut loose from the teachings of those politicians who are forever abusing manufacturing and manufacturers, and assume that character themselves, or remain as heretics.

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The Whigs are right.

A. G. GIBBS.

Prepared by S. W. POWELL & CO., Boston, and for sale by H. SPURGEON, Charlotte, N.C.

**WHIG SUFFERINGS OF A FAMILY.**—The Pottsville Miners' Journal, gives a distressing account of the sufferings of a family named Frantz, in Schuylkill county, Pa., during the extreme cold weather of Saturday last. A young man, who it seems had been sent from St. Clair to Hazelton, with a team, for the purpose of removing the family to the former place, found it necessary to unhitch his horses and leave the wagon on a mountain to go home and have his horses shod sharpened. The persons composing the family, left in that dangerous position were Mrs. Frantz, five small children, an elder daughter and her husband. After the driver had been absent some time, the family left the wagon, for the purpose, if possible, of reaching their home; but the rain, falling fast and freezing as rapidly as it fell, impeded their progress.

W. B. LYNCH, M.D.

MANSFIELD, Sept. 20, 1859.  
Gentlemen.—Having just in my practice the last four years, Mrs. W. B. Frantz, with great exertions, I understand, has effected a removal with absolute success.

W. H. EBB, M.D.

BROOKVILLE, N. Y., July 18, 1859.

Gentlemen.—Having just in my practice for a long time I have frequently observed a condition that I regard as one of the best kind of Cough Medicines, and take great pleasure in recommending it to the afflids.

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