

The North Carolinian.

CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS; AND THE GLORY OF THE STATE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF ITS CITIZENS.

HOLMES & BAYNE, Editors and Proprietors.

FAYETTEVILLE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1840.

Volume 2.—Number 96.

TERMS

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Per Annum, if paid in advance, \$2 50
Over 18 months, if paid at the end of 6 months, 3 00
Do if paid at the end of the year, 3 50

Rates of Advertising:

Sixty cents per square, for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent insertion. A liberal deduction will be made to advertisers by the year.

Current advertisements and Sheriff's sales, will be charged 25 per cent. higher than the usual rates. All advertisements sent for publication should have the number of insertions intended, marked upon them, otherwise they will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

No paper discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

No subscription received for less than twelve months.

Letters on business connected with this establishment, must be addressed—HOLMES & BAYNE, Editors of the North-Carolinian, and in all cases post-paid.

Subscribers wishing to make remittances by mail, will remember that they can do so free of postage, as Postmasters are authorized by law to frank letters enclosing remittances, if written by themselves, or the contents known to them.

Prices of Job Work:

HAND BILLS, printed on a medium, royal, or super royal sheet, for 50 copies, \$2 50
For 100 copies, 3 00
And for every additional 100 copies, 1 00

HORSE BILLS, on a sheet from 12 to 18 inches square, 3 to 4 pica, 3 00
Over 18 inches, and not exceeding 30, 5 00

CARDS, large size, single pack, 3 00
And for every additional pack, 1 25
Smaller sizes in proportion.

BLANKS, when printed to order, for 1 square, 2 00
And for every additional square, under 5, 1 00
Exceeding 5 squares, 75

CIRCULARS, INVITATION TICKETS, and all kinds of JOB PRINTING, executed cheap for CASH.

THE FOLLOWING

BLANKS!

Kept constantly on hand

AND FOR SALE AT THE

CAROLINIAN OFFICE:

CHEQUES, on Bank of the State, and Cape Fear Bank.
PROVISION BONDS, Supr. Ct. MARRIAGE LICENSES
VENUE EXTCO, constables levy COMMISSIONS to take depositions in equity, and Supr. Court
APPEARANCE BONDS
WRITS, Supr. and Co. Ct.
C.A.S.A. Supr. Ct.
INDICEMENTS for Affray, and Assault and Battery, Co. and Supr. Ct.
CERTIFICATES, Ck. Co. Ct.
JURY TICKETS
ORDERS to overseers of Roads
BASTARDY BONDS
TAX RECEIPTS
WITNESS TICKETS
EJECTMENTS
PATROL NOTICES
LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION Bonds
Deeds, common.
Sheriff's Deeds,
Constables Ca. So. Bonds,
Do Delivery do.
Appeal Bonds,
Equity Subpoenas,
Superior Court Pl. Fa.
County Court Pl. Fa. to receive judgment.
County Court Subpoenas,
Superior Court Warrants,
Bonds for Col'd. Apprnt'.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, North Carolina.
THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.
EDWARD YARBROUGH,
August 3, 1839.
The Augusta Chronicle (weekly), Raleigh Register and Standard, Wilmington Advertiser, Greensborough Patriot, Salisbury Watchman, and Cheraw Gazette will insert the above three months, and forward their accounts to the subscriber.
E. Y.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

John Sturdivant and wife, and Benj. D. Henry, versus
The Heirs at law of Unity Hammond.
[Petition for partition.]

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Dickerson Hammond, John Hammond, Joel Hammond, Armstrong Hammond, Willie Gilmore and wife Elizabeth, and Griffin Gatewood and wife Unity, are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North-Carolinian, for six weeks, of the pendency of this suit, for said heirs to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesboro, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, the petitioners' petition, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against them, and the case set down to be heard in private, as to them.
Witness Norfleet D. Boggan, clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of October, A. D. 1840. N. D. BOGGAN, C. C. C.

NOTICE.

Whereas my wife, MARGARET D. McFARLAND has left my bed and abode, without my consent, I hereby forewarn all persons from harboring her or trusting her on my account.
WM. W. McFARLAND,
Laurel Hill, N. C., October 23, 1840. 92-61

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR!

For sale by GEO. McNEILL, Nov. 24, 1840.

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

HAVING declined the resignation of the FEMALE SEMINARY, it is but just that I should express to its former patrons and friends, my confidence in the hands of Mr. Spencer, if the general public in future should be so fortunate as to be instructed by him, as a teacher, in his laboratory, accurate and persevering.
R. W. BAILEY.

THE Subscriber will open the Seminary on the 1st of October next, and hope by giving the best and most judicious instruction, to the business of the FEMALE TEACHERS—to meet the present demand for such a school. In regard to the plan he intends to pursue, he has only to say, at present, that he is determined to give a course of instruction in each department as THOROUGH as possible. This Academic year will be the same as before, commencing on the 1st of October, and closing on the 1st of July, and divided into two sessions. Pupils desiring to enter at the close of session, and no deduction made for absence, except in cases of sickness.

TERMS—In Advance.

Elementary Department, or Second Class, \$3 00 per session
First Class, 16 00 "
French Language, 10 00 "
Drawing and Painting, 15 00 "
Music on the Piano Forte accompanied by the Voice, 25 00 "
Music on Guitar, 25 00 "
Use of Piano, 3 00 "
Incidentals, 50 "

August 1, 1840. G. SPENCER, 75-17

LAND! LAND! LAND!

NOW offer for sale a very valuable farm on the Eastern side of Cape Fear River in the county of Bladen, about 16 miles below the Town of Fayetteville, and immediately on the River. There are 76 acres of land (river survey), and 12 acres of back land joining the same. About 250 acres were in cultivation the present year, and there are suitable buildings for the convenience of the farm. Persons are requested to examine the same before the crop is housed, as they can then judge properly of its production. It is unnecessary to say it is a first-rate farm, as all will be satisfied of that fact when they see it. Terms will be made to suit the convenience of the purchaser. JOHN T. GILMORE, Fayetteville, Oct. 31, 1840. 85-17

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN OFF on the 22d inst. from my residence on the Cape Fear River, 7 miles above Fayetteville, my negro man, AFRIL. He is a little bright colored, with thick bushy hair, very law-legged, when walking looks very much, and has a great disposition in his speech, particularly when frightened. Said boy is about five feet five or six inches high, and weighs about 115 lbs.; aged about 30 years. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at my residence, or for confining him in any Jail, as long as I get him again, and all reasonable expenses paid. It is more than probable that he may make an attempt to go to Mr. Archib. McArms, Robeson County, near Gilchrist's bridge, who owns one of his brothers, whither he has made the attempt to go heretofore.
HENRY R. KING, October 31, 1840. 85-17

MOUNTAIN BUTTER.

50 Pounds (assorted.) Some very superior, at prices from 5 to 15 cents per pound!
For sale by GEO. McNEILL, Nov. 24, 1840.

STOVES & STOVE-PIPE

THE Subscriber has on hand, and offers for sale, the greatest assortment of STOVES ever before offered in the State, consisting of Box-Stoves, Six, Seven and Nine Patent Stoves, Baling, Blasting and Cooking Stoves, of the most approved patterns. Church Stoves, suitable for Churches, Court and School Houses, Manufactories, &c. &c. Also, Pipes and Flues, Place Franklin, with an assortment of Stove-Pipe and Elbows, together with a large and very good assortment of TAPANED and PLAIN TIN WARE, at WHOLESALE and RETAIL, all of which he will sell on the best terms.
He still continues to manufacture every article in the COPPER, TIN and SHEET IRON WARE LINE, at the shortest notice.
JAMES MARTINE, Fayetteville, Nov. 27, 1840. 85-20

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM MCINTIRE
HAS just received and offers for sale, Superior Black, Lustrous Green & Blue Cloths; Bay & Pine Cloths; Double-Milled Drab & Lyon-Skin, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Strong Twilled Kevoyeans, Flannels, Vestings, Blankets, Baskets, Caps, French Merinos & Cuccasans, Calicoes, Muslins, Mouslin, P.L. Lains, Shirts, Plush, Mack-Rats & Seal-Skin Caps; Wool & Russia Fur Hats; Boots & Shoes; Hoods & Furria Broad Bonnets.

GROCERIES.

Teas, Loaf-Sugar, Wines & Liquors, Claret, Raisins, Salt & pepper Boxes, White Figs in Boxes, Window-Glass, Putty & White Lead.
Hardware & Cutlery.
Carpenters' & Blacksmiths' Tools; Collins, & Co's Axes, and Whetstone's Cards, &c. Fayetteville, Dec. 12, 1840. 94-16

Loco Foco FRICTION MATCHES.

50 GROSS, HOLMES' Improved Friction Matches, just received, and for sale by the Gross or Dozen, a superior article, and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE, a constant supply of the above kept on hand, will be sold low, to sell again. 94-17 Fayetteville.

School Books

The following School Books have the strong Approval of Mr. J. ORVILLE TAYLOR, Secretary of the American School Society.

Little Thinker, Parts first and second, by Salem Town.
Key's Infant and Primary School Reader and Speller, No. 1. These are the first books to be given to the child. In completing the spelling and reading course, the following should be used, and in the same order the books are here mentioned.

Town's Spelling Book.
Key's Primary School Reader and Definer, No. 2 and 3.

Child's Guide, by Merriam.
Young Reader, by Pierpont.

Girl's Reading Book, by Mrs Sigourney.
Boy's Reading Book, by Mrs Sigourney.

National Reader, by Pierpont.
Town's Analysis of Derivative Words.

These complete the Spelling and Reading course. For the Writing course, "Foster's Copy Books," No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8.

Olney's small Geography for beginners, to be followed by
Smith's Geography and Atlas, late improved edition.

Olney's History of the United States.
Robbin's Outlines of General History.

"First Lessons in Arithmetic," by Professor Davies.
Adam's New Arithmetic.

First Lessons in Algebra and Geometry, by Professor Davies.
Brown's Grammar—small and large.

Civil Policy, and Political Economy, by M. Wilson, &c.

This book teaches children the nature and form of our government and the first and most obvious principle of Political and Domestic Economy.

It should be studied by every child in a free government.

Physiology for Children, by Mrs Jane Taylor—to be followed by "Lee's Physiology," in the higher classes.

Uncle Davy's Chemistry—to be followed in the higher schools by Comstock's.
Miss Swift's Philosophy, parts 1st and 2d—followed by Comstock's.

Mother's Geography.
Marsh's Book Keeping.

These works can be purchased of TAYLOR and CLEMENT, Wholesale Booksellers, No. 180 Pearl Street, New-York, and of the Booksellers generally in each of the States.

NOTICE.

THE late firm of Nott & Starr being dissolved by the death of Mr William Nott, of said firm, Notice is hereby given by the Subscriber, as Surviving Partner, to all persons having claims against the said firm, to present them for payment; and to all persons indebted to them, whose notes and accounts are due, that immediate payment is required, as the business of the firm must now be closed according to Law.
JOHN D. STARR, Surviving Partner, Fayetteville, Dec. 15th, 1840. 95-11

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at the last Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of Cumberland, the Subscriber, as Executor of the Estate of the late William Nott, All persons having claims against the said Estate, are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, and all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, as a discharge cannot be given.
JOHN D. STARR, Administrator, Fayetteville, Dec. 15, 1840. 95-11

Further Notice.

THE valuable Stock of Goods belonging to the late firm of Nott & Starr, will be sold at Public Auction on Monday, the 11th day of January, 1841, at their late stand, on a credit for all sums over one hundred dollars, of six months, for notes with approved security, payable at Bank.
JOHN D. STARR, Auctioneer, Fayetteville, Dec. 15, 1840. 95-11

NOTICE.

JAMES W. CRAWFORD, of Marion District, having made an assignment to the subscribers, of his estate and effects, for the benefit of such creditors as shall within thirty days from the publication hereof, present their claims against him, duly authenticated to the subscribers, and shall, also, within that time, execute a full release and discharge to him, of their debts against him; the said creditors are hereby notified that the said assignment is made for inspection as well as the deed of sale for Execution, at the office of Wm. W. Hatley, Esq., Marion C. H. Dec. 15, 1840. 95-31

NOTICE.

JAMES G. CRAWFORD, JOHN H. CRAWFORD, Assignees.
Marion C. H. S. C. Dec. 15, 1840. 95-31

The Presidency.

An article in the New York Standard shows, that the President elect has "succeeded by the skin of his teeth." Mr V. B. lost Maine by 410; N. Y. by 13,293; Pennsylvania, 301; N. Jersey, 2,228. In all, 16,232 votes, and these four States, giving 90 electoral votes—which added to his 69, would make 159. "It results, (says the New York writer) that in the face of all this tremendous boasting, all this mighty concentration of party and of pipe-laying, if Martin Van Buren had received but 5,500 more votes in the above four States, instead of General Harrison, he would have been re-elected President, and had two electoral votes to spare."

TO THE LADIES.—It is said, if you fill flower pots about half full of quick lime, cover over this a thick mould, and the flowers may be cultivated in a very short time and at all seasons! The earth should be kept slightly moistened and pressed down whenever it rises by the swelling of the lime.

Report of the Secretary of War.

This document is characterised by an economy of words, that renders condensation a matter of difficulty, consistently with justice to its author; yet we shall endeavor to adapt it to our dimensions, while we convey its import to our readers. During the past civil year, the army has been actively and usefully employed in Florida and on the northern and western frontiers.—Whenever it has been practicable, the regiments have been kept entire and the troops concentrated, and this has been attended with beneficial results. The plan of establishing depots for the reception of recruits has been commenced, that they may be drilled and disciplined before they are sent to their stations in garrison or the field; which can be better done at regimental than at general depots. By dividing each regiment into two bodies, every important station in the country may be occupied, either as a place of depot or a rendezvous of the regiment; and, by a proper distribution of the latter, the intermediate forts may be temporarily occupied by partial detachments, without injury to the discipline of the whole corps. I cannot too strongly urge the adoption of this method of distributing our little army in time of peace. Division into small permanent detachments would destroy its efficiency and discipline, and would be disastrous to it in case of war. In view of the well-grounded jealousy against a large standing army, and for considerations of economy, the necessity of providing means of defence for our northern and maritime frontiers at the commencement of a war, he recommends central positions for the regular forces, from which they could move upon any point of attack or defence; and such an organization of the volunteer or militia forces as would enable them to maintain the posts allotted to their charge until relieved by the regular troops—a system which ought to be matured in time of peace. A plan of posts for the western frontiers, the buildings to be fire-proof and the bedsteads of iron, devised by the chief engineer, has been approved, and the change from the present mode of construction and furnishing is recommended. An introduction into all the barracks of the United States. The chief object of the plan is to diffuse education, and it will be carried out, and it will improve their conduct, and their terms of merit praise of the great gratification to be derived from the manual labor school in the country. The laborers of that sect, distinguished for their Christian zeal in the cause of Indian civilization, are likely to be successful in their success, and there is reason to hope that the high expectations raised by this extensive establishment will be fully realized under its present plans and competent instructors. The countenance and encouragement of the Department will be given to other demonstrations, that may desire to do likewise.

The Postmaster General's Report.

This document commences by showing that the extent of the post routes in the United States covered by mail service, on the 31st June last, as near as can be ascertained, was 155,739 miles. The annual transportation on these routes, at the rate existing on the 30th of June last, was about 36,370,776 miles. The annual cost of transportation, estimated at the rate of pay existing at the close of the year, was \$3,296,876, viz: By horse and sulkey, 12,182,443 miles, at a cost of \$789,668; by stage and coach, 20,299,278 miles, at a cost of \$1,911,856; by steamboat and rail-road, 3,889,053 miles, at a cost of \$899,253, making a total of 36,370,776 miles at a cost of \$3,296,876. In addition to its service, the mails by steamboats and other vessels, under the 5th and 6th sections of the act of 1825, are estimated to have cost, the last year, about \$9,400; and there has been paid for ship and way letters, about \$26,000. In consequence of a resolution of Congress, passed on the 14th May, 1836, the contracts which would have expired this year, have been extended to the 31st June, 1841; the lettings will consequently not take place till the spring of that year. About seven hundred new routes established by the act of July 7th, 1839, have been put into operation, and have increased the expense of transportation; which with the belief that the usual increase of revenue would not be realized, indicated the policy of retrenchment rather than improvement. Some improvements have, however, been effected, which seemed to be called for by the public interest, and at small additional expense. Some additional contracts have been made on steamboat and rail-road routes; some retrenchments have been effected, nearly equivalent to the new liabilities, and additional expeditions have been given to the great north and south mail, and to important routes connected with them. The number of contractors in the service during the last year was about 2,100. The number fined, or had deductions made from their pay for delinquencies in the performance of their engagements, is 625. The fines and deductions during the year, exclusive of the remissions, amount to \$60,685 60. The transportation service has been generally well performed, and the staples which, for a time, caused irregularities in the mail South of Washington, are believed to have been removed. The number of post-offices, on the 1st day of July, 1839, was 12,512; the number on the 30th day of June, 1839 was 12,783; on the same day of the present year, the number was 13,468, showing an increase, during the year, of 685. There have been established, during the year, 959

works which have been planned, and which are deemed sufficient to defend the several points of attack along the whole coast. The Secretary does not believe that an enemy could long hold possession of any part of our country, if he took it; but he is in favor of obviating the necessity of loss of blood on our side, by being prepared for repulsion, rather than be obliged to resort to expulsion—of keeping the enemy away rather than being necessitated to drive him out.

It is stated that the military academy at West Point, has been conducted in a manner highly creditable to the superintendent, and satisfactory to the department; and schools of practice are to be established, to which the graduates are to be sent for one year after they are commissioned, and their destination ascertained, to perfect them in the practical duties of that branch of the service to which they may be attached. The barracks are represented to be in a bad condition, and the erection of new ones is recommended.

The military operations of the past year in Florida, have not been extensive. A meeting was appointed for the 7th ult. between Gen. Taylor and some hostile chiefs, on the desire of the latter, to treat of their engagements to the west. After some days spent in negotiating, and after giving reiterated assurances of their desire to emigrate and rejoice their brethren west of the Mississippi, the Indians suddenly disappeared without any assignable cause for this abrupt rupture of the negotiations. Hostilities have, in consequence, been renewed, and will be prosecuted vigorously. The regular troops now in Florida amount to about 4,500 men, and the militia in service to about 2,000. I recommend that authority be given the Executive to engage the services of this description of troops for a twelvemonth, or during the continuance of hostilities in Florida. The term of three months is much too short to ensure efficiency; and frequent enlistments are a fruitful source of insubordination, as well as of additional expense. Of the 41,000 who have emigrated since 1836, about five per cent. are removed during the past season, and are said to be prosperous and happy at their homes.

It is proposed to diffuse education among the Indians, and it will be carried out, and it will improve their conduct, and their terms of merit praise of the great gratification to be derived from the manual labor school in the country. The laborers of that sect, distinguished for their Christian zeal in the cause of Indian civilization, are likely to be successful in their success, and there is reason to hope that the high expectations raised by this extensive establishment will be fully realized under its present plans and competent instructors. The countenance and encouragement of the Department will be given to other demonstrations, that may desire to do likewise.

The Postmaster General's Report.

This document commences by showing that the extent of the post routes in the United States covered by mail service, on the 31st June last, as near as can be ascertained, was 155,739 miles. The annual transportation on these routes, at the rate existing on the 30th of June last, was about 36,370,776 miles. The annual cost of transportation, estimated at the rate of pay existing at the close of the year, was \$3,296,876, viz: By horse and sulkey, 12,182,443 miles, at a cost of \$789,668; by stage and coach, 20,299,278 miles, at a cost of \$1,911,856; by steamboat and rail-road, 3,889,053 miles, at a cost of \$899,253, making a total of 36,370,776 miles at a cost of \$3,296,876. In addition to its service, the mails by steamboats and other vessels, under the 5th and 6th sections of the act of 1825, are estimated to have cost, the last year, about \$9,400; and there has been paid for ship and way letters, about \$26,000. In consequence of a resolution of Congress, passed on the 14th May, 1836, the contracts which would have expired this year, have been extended to the 31st June, 1841; the lettings will consequently not take place till the spring of that year. About seven hundred new routes established by the act of July 7th, 1839, have been put into operation, and have increased the expense of transportation; which with the belief that the usual increase of revenue would not be realized, indicated the policy of retrenchment rather than improvement. Some improvements have, however, been effected, which seemed to be called for by the public interest, and at small additional expense. Some additional contracts have been made on steamboat and rail-road routes; some retrenchments have been effected, nearly equivalent to the new liabilities, and additional expeditions have been given to the great north and south mail, and to important routes connected with them. The number of contractors in the service during the last year was about 2,100. The number fined, or had deductions made from their pay for delinquencies in the performance of their engagements, is 625. The fines and deductions during the year, exclusive of the remissions, amount to \$60,685 60. The transportation service has been generally well performed, and the staples which, for a time, caused irregularities in the mail South of Washington, are believed to have been removed. The number of post-offices, on the 1st day of July, 1839, was 12,512; the number on the 30th day of June, 1839 was 12,783; on the same day of the present year, the number was 13,468, showing an increase, during the year, of 685. There have been established, during the year, 959

works which have been planned, and which are deemed sufficient to defend the several points of attack along the whole coast. The Secretary does not believe that an enemy could long hold possession of any part of our country, if he took it; but he is in favor of obviating the necessity of loss of blood on our side, by being prepared for repulsion, rather than be obliged to resort to expulsion—of keeping the enemy away rather than being necessitated to drive him out.

It is stated that the military academy at West Point, has been conducted in a manner highly creditable to the superintendent, and satisfactory to the department; and schools of practice are to be established, to which the graduates are to be sent for one year after they are commissioned, and their destination ascertained, to perfect them in the practical duties of that branch of the service to which they may be attached. The barracks are represented to be in a bad condition, and the erection of new ones is recommended.

The military operations of the past year in Florida, have not been extensive. A meeting was appointed for the 7th ult. between Gen. Taylor and some hostile chiefs, on the desire of the latter, to treat of their engagements to the west. After some days spent in negotiating, and after giving reiterated assurances of their desire to emigrate and rejoice their brethren west of the Mississippi, the Indians suddenly disappeared without any assignable cause for this abrupt rupture of the negotiations. Hostilities have, in consequence, been renewed, and will be prosecuted vigorously. The regular troops now in Florida amount to about 4,500 men, and the militia in service to about 2,000. I recommend that authority be given the Executive to engage the services of this description of troops for a twelvemonth, or during the continuance of hostilities in Florida. The term of three months is much too short to ensure efficiency; and frequent enlistments are a fruitful source of insubordination, as well as of additional expense. Of the 41,000 who have emigrated since 1836, about five per cent. are removed during the past season, and are said to be prosperous and happy at their homes.

It is proposed to diffuse education among the Indians, and it will be carried out, and it will improve their conduct, and their terms of merit praise of the great gratification to be derived from the manual labor school in the country. The laborers of that sect, distinguished for their Christian zeal in the cause of Indian civilization, are likely to be successful in their success, and there is reason to hope that the high expectations raised by this extensive establishment will be fully realized under its present plans and competent instructors. The countenance and encouragement of the Department will be given to other demonstrations, that may desire to do likewise.

The Postmaster General's Report.

This document commences by showing that the extent of the post routes in the United States covered by mail service, on the 31st June last, as near as can be ascertained, was 155,739 miles. The annual transportation on these routes, at the rate existing on the 30th of June last, was about 36,370,776 miles. The annual cost of transportation, estimated at the rate of pay existing at the close of the year, was \$3,296,876, viz: By horse and sulkey, 12,182,443 miles, at a cost of \$789,668; by stage and coach, 20,299,278 miles, at a cost of \$1,911,856; by steamboat and rail-road, 3,889,053 miles, at a cost of \$899,253, making a total of 36,370,776 miles at a cost of \$3,296,876. In addition to its service, the mails by steamboats and other vessels, under the 5th and 6th sections of the act of 1825, are estimated to have cost, the last year, about \$9,400; and there has been paid for ship and way letters, about \$26,000. In consequence of a resolution of Congress, passed on the 14th May, 1836, the contracts which would have expired this year, have been extended to the 31st June, 1841; the lettings will consequently not take place till the spring of that year. About seven hundred new routes established by the act of July 7th, 1839, have been put into operation, and have increased the expense of transportation; which with the belief that the usual increase of revenue would not be realized, indicated the policy of retrenchment rather than improvement. Some improvements have, however, been effected, which seemed to be called for by the public interest, and at small additional expense. Some additional contracts have been made on steamboat and rail-road routes; some retrenchments have been effected, nearly equivalent to the new liabilities, and additional expeditions have been given to the great north and south mail, and to important routes connected with them. The number of contractors in the service during the last year was about 2,100. The number fined, or had deductions made from their pay for delinquencies in the performance of their engagements, is 625. The fines and deductions during the year, exclusive of the remissions, amount to \$60,685 60. The transportation service has been generally well performed, and the staples which, for a time, caused irregularities in the mail South of Washington, are believed to have been removed. The number of post-offices, on the 1st day of July, 1839, was 12,512; the number on the 30th day of June, 1839 was 12,783; on the same day of the present year, the number was 13,468, showing an increase, during the year, of 685. There have been established, during the year, 959

works which have been planned, and which are deemed sufficient to defend the several points of attack along the whole coast. The Secretary does not believe that an enemy could long hold possession of any part of our country, if he took it; but he is in favor of obviating the necessity of loss of blood on our side, by being prepared for repulsion, rather than be obliged to resort to expulsion—of keeping the enemy away rather than being necessitated to drive him out.

It is stated that the military academy at West Point, has been conducted in a manner highly creditable to the superintendent, and satisfactory to the department; and schools of practice are to be established, to which the graduates are to be sent for one year after they are commissioned, and their destination ascertained, to perfect them in the practical duties of that branch of the service to which they may be attached. The barracks are represented to be in a bad condition, and the erection of new ones is recommended.

The military operations of the past year in Florida, have not been extensive. A meeting was appointed for the 7th ult. between Gen. Taylor and some hostile chiefs, on the desire of the latter, to treat of their engagements to the west. After some days spent in negotiating, and after giving reiterated assurances of their desire to emigrate and rejoice their brethren west of the Mississippi, the Indians suddenly disappeared without any assignable cause for this abrupt rupture of the negotiations. Hostilities have, in consequence, been renewed, and will be prosecuted vigorously. The regular troops now in Florida amount to about 4,500 men, and the militia in service to about 2,000. I recommend that authority be given the Executive to engage the services of this description of troops for a twelvemonth, or during the continuance of hostilities in Florida. The term of three months is much too short to ensure efficiency; and frequent enlistments are a fruitful source of insubordination, as well as of additional expense. Of the 41,000 who have emigrated since 1836, about five per cent. are removed during the past season, and are said to be prosperous and happy at their homes.

It is proposed to diffuse education among the Indians, and it will be carried out, and it will improve their conduct, and their terms of merit praise of the great gratification to be derived from the manual labor school in the country. The laborers of that sect, distinguished for their Christian zeal in the cause of Indian civilization, are likely to be successful in their success, and there is reason to hope that the high expectations raised by this extensive establishment will be fully realized under its present plans and competent instructors. The countenance and encouragement of the Department will be given to other demonstrations, that may desire to do likewise.

The Postmaster General's Report.

This document commences by showing that the extent of the post routes in the United States covered by mail service, on the 31st June last, as near as can be ascertained, was 155,739 miles. The annual transportation on these routes, at the rate existing on the 30th of June last, was about 36,370,776 miles. The annual cost of transportation, estimated at the rate of pay existing at the close of the year, was \$3,296,876, viz: By horse and sulkey, 12,182,443 miles, at a cost of \$789,668; by stage and coach, 20,299,278 miles, at a cost of \$1,911,856; by steamboat and rail-road, 3,889,053 miles, at a cost of \$899,253, making a total of 36,370,776 miles at a cost of \$3,296,