

OFFICIAL PAPER.
Report of the Post-Master General.
To the President of the United States.
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Nov. 24, 1825.

As stated in my Report of the 17th Nov. 1823, there was a deficiency of receipts to meet the current expenses of this Department, for the three years preceding the 1st April, 1823, of \$262,821 46.

The same Report stated the expenditures as exceeding the receipts, for the year ending on the 1st July, 1823, by \$55,340 39.

The expenditures for the year ending on the 1st July, 1824, amounted to \$1,169,198 91

There was received for postage during the same time 1,156,811 56

Which shows a balance of expenditure over the receipts, of twelve thousand three hundred and eighty seven dollars and thirty five cents. 12,387 35

The receipts for the year ending 1st July, 1825, were 1,252,061 32

The expenditures were 1,206,584 42

Leaving a balance of receipts above the expenditures, of forty-five thousand four hundred and seventy six dollars & ninety cents, 45,476 90

The following will show the increase of receipts for the years specified.

For the year ending 1st July, 1823, the receipts were 1,114,345 12

For the year ending the 1st July, 1824, 1,156,811 56

Increase of receipts, 42,466 44

The receipts for the year ending 1st July, 1824, as above 1,156,811 56

The receipts for the year ending 1st July, 1825, were 1,252,061 32

Increase of receipts, 95,249 76

Showing an improvement in the pecuniary affairs of the Department, for the year ending 1st July, 1825, compared with the year ending 1st July, 1823, of one hundred and eighty-five thousand five hundred & thirty-seven dollars & thirty-two cents, 185,537 32

Since my Report of the 30th Nov. 1823, contracts have been made for an additional transportation of the mail, of one million thirty-three thousand seven hundred and three miles, annually. Six hundred and thirteen thousand and twenty-four miles of this transportation will be effected in stages, the residue on horseback or in sulkeys.

This service has been contracted for at an expense of fifty-eight thousand and twelve dollars and forty-two cents. As almost the whole of this expense has been incurred since the first of July last, but a small part of it appears in the expenditures for the year ending on that day.

In my last Report, the increased transportation of the mail since the 1st July, 1823, up to that time, was stated at four hundred and ninety-five thousand one hundred and eighty-eight miles. Three hundred and seventy four thousand two hundred and seventy miles of this distance, the mail is conveyed in stages.

The increase of the transportation of the mail since the 1st July, 1823, amounts to one million five hundred and twenty-eight thousand eight hundred and twenty-one miles annually; a distance nearly equal to one-sixth of its annual transportation throughout the Union previous to that time; and only falling short about two hundred thousand miles per annum of its entire conveyance in the year 1797.

Such has been the accession of receipts for postage, that the additional expenditures required by this extension of the mail, will be met without difficulty; and, if Congress should think proper to relieve the Treasury from all charge on account of this Department, the usual appropriations may be drawn from its own funds.

Since the 1st July, 1823, there have been established one thousand and forty Post Offices; a greater number than existed in the Union in the year 1801.

Suits have been commenced on the balances standing against late Postmasters, before the 1st July, 1823, where there existed any probability of collecting the whole or any part, from the principal or his sureties.

It was stated in the report of 17th November, 1823, that there was due to the Department from Postmasters, late Postmasters, and Contractors, on the 1st July, 1823, three hundred and ninety-one thousand nine hundred and ninety-four dollars and fifty-nine cents. And in the same Report it was estimated, that not more than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of this sum could be collected. The progress that has since been made, in adjusting these balances, goes to confirm the accuracy of this estimate.

The amount, thereof, due to the Department, on the 1st July last, the greater part of which must be realized from old balances by the sale of property on execution, may be stated at \$250,000 00

ding the 1st July, 1825, after deducting therefrom \$12,387 35, the deficiency of receipts to meet the expenditures for the previous year, 38,089 56

Making the total sum of \$283,089 56

A law was passed at the last session of Congress, authorizing the Postmaster General, under certain restrictions, to discontinue a mail route which shall have been in operation three years, and the receipts on which do not equal one-fourth of the expense. As this provision does not take effect until three years after the passage of the act, it affords no immediate relief from the expenditure of money on unproductive routes.

With the exception of some routes which connect important districts of country, the expenditures ought always to bear a just proportion to the receipts. No fairer criterion of the ingenuity of a small route can be afforded, than its failure to pay a reasonable proportion of the expense.

On some routes, the mail bag is often carried when it does not contain a single letter or newspaper; and where this is not the case, the expense of transporting the mail on many routes is from ten to twenty times greater than the receipts. Both the justice and policy of such expenditures may well be questioned. A discontinuance of unproductive routes, which afford little or no accommodation, would save from forty to fifty thousand dollars annually. This sum, judiciously appropriated, would give much public accommodation, and would be the means of increasing the receipts of the Department.

Some losses of money transmitted in the mail, have occurred within the past year, but it is believed that the sum have been smaller, and the instances more rare, than have taken place within the same period, for many years. And it is a fact, important to be known, that, for eighteen months past, very few depredations upon the mail have escaped detection.

By permitting the large portmanteaus to be opened only at the important offices, and having them secured by locks different from those used on the way bags, greater safety has been given to the mail.

In the operations of this Department, there are between fifteen and twenty thousand agents employed. That these should all act with the promptitude and precision of a well disciplined military corps is not to be expected; but it is believed, that, with some exceptions, they exhibit an energy and attention in the discharge of their multifarious duties, creditable to themselves and advantageous to the public. The quarterly returns of Postmasters are now made with great punctuality, and they seldom fail to pay the drafts of the Department.

NATIONAL NAVAL SCHOOL.

A recommendation contained in the President's Message, we hope will receive the immediate sanction of the national legislature—we allude to the establishment of a Naval Academy, similar to the Military one now in successful operation at West Point. The army is favored with an academy, designed to discipline, instruct and train American youth to the exercise of arms. How long has it been that the navy of America has deserved less of public patronage than the army. The youth who are destined to maintain the honor of the nation on the ocean, are endowed with no such advantages as the officers of the army enjoy. We disdain all invidious comparisons; nor shall we pretend to say which party is entitled to the largest amount of American gratitude. It is amply sufficient for our purpose that they both enjoy the unbounded confidence of their country. An English naval officer is put under a particular discipline and training, and never have the lords of the admiralty made such indelible exertions for maintaining and extending English ascendancy upon the ocean, as they are doing at the present hour. They invite, by the most extravagant bounties and rewards, every improvement in naval discipline, every new invention in the construction of cannon, muskets, rockets, and all the horrible artillery of death; and these when presented, are subjected to the most rigid examination previous to their final adoption. Is any one so silly as to believe, that in case a war should break out tomorrow between this country and England, that we should have naval enemies of the same character to encounter that we had in the last war. No—stung by a sense of defeat, the nation has aroused all her naval energies, and new forked all her naval lightnings. We appeal to the patriotism of the members of Congress, and ask whether they calmly and with folded arms, see such preparations without taking some counteracting measures on our part. Now is the time for taking our naval stand—to form a naval academy for disciplining and instructing American youth—the future Macdonoughs, Perrys, Decators, of our country. If we suffer this time to go by, to pass unimproved, we just surrender so much ground to our rivals. Our apathy will make a sacrifice to their jealousy—we may feel and bitterly lament the consequences hereafter. Mere individual bravery, without skill, in some points of view, is worse than cowardice itself. The coward may run from danger, but stupid bravery rushes headlong into it, without foreseeing any mode of extrication whatever. We respect our naval officers too much to wish that their individual exertions for improvement in tactical knowledge and skill,

should be left at such loose and often counteracting points.—We wish to see it all embodied in an academical form—enlarged, disciplined and enlightened by all the advantages of experience. Nations are not so many solitary groups—men assembled together on different parts of the globe. There is a system of action and counteraction perpetually going on, not less in peace than in war. It is one of the first and most imperative duties of a statesman, to discover the signs of the times, and to turn all to the benefit, the paramount benefit of his country. It is under a conviction of this duty, that our chief magistrate now recommends the measure which has formed the subject of these remarks—and we hope that his excellent suggestion will receive from the wisdom of Congress, that active co-operation which will lead to the early establishment of an institution so important to the efficiency of this right arm of the national defence.—*Balt. American*

MR. JEFFERSON.
The following letter from this illustrious man shows how entirely he retains, to old age, the fire of patriotism and the faculties of the mind. It ought to be made public, were it only as an incentive to the preservation of the memorials of the revolution which are to be found in the private correspondence of the leading men of that age.
Monticello, Nov. 29, 1825.

I thank you, sir, for the copy you have been so kind as to send me, of the life of your grandfather RICHARD HENRY LEE I shall read it with great pleasure; for a diadem of Virgil taught us, long ago, the truth "juvat renovare dolores." Although the times were trying, we look back to them with satisfaction. Your grandfather was indeed a great man and acted a great part in those awful scenes, and he is fortunate in having a descendant capable of making known his merits to the generations which shall feel the benefits. You have set, too, an excellent example, in depositing his valuable correspondences with the American Philosophical Society. It is most desirable that this example should be generally followed, for the true history of the revolution, its secret springs, private passions, their influence and effect on the public transactions, can never be truly known until these hoards of private correspondence be given to the public. With my thanks, be pleased to accept the assurance of my great esteem and respect.

TH. JEFFERSON.
R. H. Lee, Esq

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT.

The Grand Jury for Masking county, Ohio, lately made the following presentment.

"Notwithstanding numerous and well adapted laws, crime, in multifarious forms, abound to an alarming degree. The morals of society appear to depreciate. Intemperance is marching with rapid strides, urging on its victims with the besom of destruction. Its ravages are not confined to the lower class of society, or the ranks of mediocrity; but its baleful influence is manifested among those who move in higher circles, and whose examples give a tone to the feeling and habits of society, not excepting some who are honored with the highest gifts and confidence of the people.

The Grand Jury feel it their duty to advert to the evil just mentioned, in an especial manner. They consider it as the fruitful source of the great mass of iniquity and misery which abounds in the land. The demoralizing effects which arise from the practices pursued by the generality of those who wish to obtain public offices, have become too momentous to be passed over in silence. The disgusting scenes which are exhibited at public gatherings, a short time previous to the annual election, and on the day of election, are such as to exclude every honest and worthy man from a participation in the right of suffrage, if duty did not imperiously require it. And such is the expense of time and money attending the electioneering campaign of candidates about the country, and such quantities of ardent spirits are profusely administered, that it will soon happen, if it has not already become a fact, that no person, except he is destitute of moral principle, and regardless of character, will be found willing to offer his services as a public officer. Such a course of conduct is calculated to place unworthy men in the Legislature of your State, and to exclude talents and real merit from her councils. It contravenes the invaluable right of suffrage, and saps the foundation of civil liberty. The decided disapprobation of all good men is imperiously demanded to put a stop to such evils. The reduction of the emoluments of office, especially of the members of the Legislature, while it would not in the least prevent men of worth from accepting the office, would very much lessen the greedy manner in which it is sought for by the common office-hunter—would tend to shorten the session of the Legislature, and reduce the expenditures of the State. Such objects, in the opinion of the Grand Jury, are worthy the attention of every well-wisher of society.

The New York American says, "if we are correctly informed, the French Government have recently come to the conclusion absolutely to reject the claims of our merchants for indemnification; and this conclusion will be, if it has not been already communicated to Mr. Brown, whenever he presses again for an answer."

FOR RENT, OR LEASE,
A PLANTATION near the mouth of Slocumb's Creek, 15 miles below Newbern. There are about 200,000 Corn Hills cleared, and under good fence. For terms apply to
JOHN. S. SMITH.
Newbern, Dec. 31st, 1825.—1w.

NOTICE.
WILL be sold, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the 3d day of January next, for the benefit of all concerned, the Schooner AZORA, of New-York, and her MATERIALS.

By order of the Captain.
JECHONEAS PIGOTT, Com'r Wks.
Beaufort Dec. 24, 1825.

ELEGANT
New Year's Present.
The Atlantic Souvenir
FOR THE YEAR 1826,
Just received and for sale by
T. WATSON.
Dec. 24.

NOTICE.
On Monday the second of January next, at the Court House in Newbern, will be held for the year, SIXTY SLAVES, BELONGING TO MINORS. At the same time and place, will be rented for the year,

A Plantation on Brice's Creek, belonging to the orphans of William P. Moore, deceased.

A Grist Mill, on Clubfoot's Creek, belonging to Michael N. Fisher, a minor.

A Plantation on Pearson's Point, belonging to the orphans of Christopher D. Neate.

A Plantation on Adams' Creek, belonging to the orphans of William P. Moore, deceased.

The plantations (excepting the last) are under good fences.

Sundry Slaves belonging to the estate of Robert I. Sparrow, deceased, will be hired out at the same time.

Persons indebted to me as the Guardian of the above minors, are requested to make payment, as indulgence cannot be given to them.

GEO. WILSON.
Newbern, Dec. 20, 1825.

WARRENTON
FEMALE ACADEMY.

It is already extensively known that the Rev. E. BRAINERD and the Rev. C. C. BRAINERD propose continuing the *Warrenton Female Academy* at the situation formerly occupied by Mr. JACOB MORDECAI, and recently by Mr. PLUNKETT, in Warrenton. But the qualifications of neither the Gentlemen, or the Ladies by whom they will be assisted, are sufficiently known to inspire the public with confidence, or ensure encouragement to their exertions in the cause of Female instruction.

We have had before us the highest testimonials of the talents and fair moral character of the Gentlemen and the Ladies associated as the Directors and Directresses of the proposed Institution, and do with much pleasure recommend them to the confidence and patronage of the public.

JOHN HALL,
ROBT. H. JONES,
KEMP PLUMMER,
PETER R. DAVIS,
STEPHEN DAVIS,
JAS. SOMERVILL,
SAM'L. HILLMAN,
JOHN ANDERSON,
GEO. ANDERSON,
PHILIP C. POPE,
DANIEL TURNER.
Warrenton, N. C. Dec. 14, 1825.—5 7.

Those Editors who have published the Advertisement of the Messrs. Brainers relative to their proposed Academy, will insert the above, until the second week in January, and forward their accounts with that of the other.

NOTICE.
THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Wm. S. WEBB & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 5th instant. Those who are indebted to said firm, are requested to make immediate payment to Wm. S. WEBB, who is fully authorized to settle the business of the concern.
WM. S. WEBB,
J. WOOSTER.
December 23d, 1825.—5.

THE business will in future be transacted at the old stand, Pollok-st. by
WM. S. WEBB.

NOTICE.
AT December Term, 1825, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Jones County, the Subscriber obtained Letters of Administration on the estate of ROBERT KORNGAY, Esq. deceased. All persons indebted to the estate of said intestate, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against it, are notified to present the same to the Subscriber within the time limited by law, or they will be barred of recovery.
DURANT HATCH, Jr. Admr.
Dec. 19, 1825.—5 8

BANK OF NEWBERN.
A DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. is declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, for the half year ending on the 31st December, 1825. The same will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, at any time, during Bank hours, after the second of January, 1826.
M. C. STEPHENS, Cash'r.
Dec. 30, 1825—6 9

NOTICE.
THE Annual Election for the choice of DIRECTORS of the BANK of NEWBERN, for the year 1826, will be held at the Bank, in the town of Newbern, on the first Monday of January next. The poll will open at eleven and close at one o'clock.
M. C. STEPHENS, Cash'r.
Dec. 30, 1825—6

SUPERIOR SUGAR.
A HOGSHEAD of superior St. Croix, just opened, for sale by
JOSEPH OLIVER.
Dec. 31st—1

PLOUGH.
100 DAGON, or Connecticut RED PLOUGHS, just received per Schooner Triumph, and for sale by
EDWARD C. KING.
Dec. 31st.

ACADEMY.
A NEW QUARTER will commence in the Subscriber's School on Monday the second of January.
J. MUNSELL.
Dec. 31st.—1

HATS, BOOTS & SHOES.
PITTMAN & SANFORD,
Have just received per Schooner Conroy from New-York,
An elegant assortment of
HATS, BOOTS & SHOES,
which they offer for sale on reasonable terms.
Newbern, Dec. 31st, 1825.—6ti.

FLOUR,
Buck-wheat, Rye Flour, &c.
Just received from Philadelphia, per Sch'r Miss SUPERFINE FLOUR, bbls & half bbls
S Half bbls. BUCK-WHEAT,
Do. do. RYE FLOUR,
WHISKEY by the hhd. & bbl.
ON HAND,
Old CHAMPAGNE BRANDY,
Half DUCK, Ravens DUCK—For sale by
SAMUEL OLIVER.
Dec. 31st—68

EDUCATION.
THE Duties of J. Hutton's Academy will be resumed on Monday next, at his dwelling house on Pollock-street. His classes not being full, he solicits the continuation of public patronage.
Dec. 31, 1825.—1w.

For Sale,
A LIKELY NEGRO BOY, and an excellent GIG HORSE, and a Rent, the House & Lot formerly the residence of Mrs. Hunley, on Front-street. Apply to
ASA JONES.
Dec. 24, 1825.—1 h.

THOMAS W. MACHEN,
MIDDLE-STREET,
Two doors North of the Court House, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues to clean and repair Clocks and Watches of every description, on very moderate terms. His long experience in the above business, and his endeavours to please, will, he trusts, ensure him a liberal share of patronage.
He has on hand, Patent Lever, Rep at ing, and plain Watches, of a good quality, Watch Chains, Seals, Keys, Crystals, &c.
ALSO,
Silver Table Spoons, Tea Spoons, Dessert Spoons, Thimbles, Pencil Cases, Spectacles, Sewing Needles, Surveyors and Pocket Compasses—all of which he will dispose of cheap for cash, or old gold and silver.
Dec. 31, 1825.—706.

NOTICE.
ON Wednesday the 11th of January next, at the Store of the late Robert Korngay, in Trenton, will commence and continue from day to day, the sale of a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods,
Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, Shoes, Saddlery, Cotton Bagging, &c.
all purchased in New-York by the deceased, only a few days previous to his death, and comprising a selection worthy the attention of the Country Merchant. Printed Catalogues of the Goods will be distributed at the sale. Six months credit will be given—and should the situation of the estate permit it (which the subscriber cannot yet ascertain,) a longer credit will be afforded on all large purchases.

On Tuesday, Jan. 17th, will be sold at the residence of the deceased in Trenton, his Perishable Property, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Corn, Potatoes, Cotton, Household & Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils, Blacksmith's Tools, a Cotton Gin, a good Scau, &c.
And will be rented, his Plantation near Trenton, Store-House and Lot on which is a good Cotton Gin-House and Smoke-House, and sundry other Lots in Trenton.—At the same time, will be hired out for one year, several valuable Negroes, among whom are two good Coopers.
DURANT HATCH, Jr. Admr.
Dec. 19th, 1825.