

The People's Press.

WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

NO 104. WILMINGTON, N. C. WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 31, 1834. VOL. 2. NO. 52

Published every Wednesday Morning, by THOMAS LORING.
TERMS.
THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding a Square inserted at ONE DOLLAR the first, and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for each subsequent insertion. A liberal discount to Yearly Advertisers.
OFFICE on the South side of Market Street, below the Court House.

Negroes Wanted.
THE Subscriber wishes to hire, for the ensuing year, a good Cook. For one that is sober and industrious, a fair price will be given. Also, a negro boy, from 12 to 14.
T. LORING.
103-ff.
Dec. 23.

Notice.
THE Subscribers have this day placed all their notes and accounts in the hands of John P. Gause, Esq. for collection, who they hereby constitute their Legal Attorney for the collection of the same.
WILSON & GAUSE.
Nov. 26. 99-5f.

Moore's Patent EAGLE BALANCES.
To weigh and gauge Half and Quarter Eagles; warranted so correct, that no counterfeit of sufficient weight to turn the balance, can possibly go through the Gauge. For sale at the Office of MOORE'S PRICE CURRENT.
12 Merchant's Exchange, Philad'a.
Dec. 17. 102-3f.

State of NORTH CAROLINA, Brunswick County, December Term, 1834.
WHEREAS, at the last Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county aforesaid, the Guardianship of Edward Fitz Gerald was committed to JOHN WESTCOAT—and whereas it is desirable that all outstanding claims in favor of the said Edward, should be settled as soon as possible, Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the same, either by Note, Account or otherwise, to make immediate payment to the subscriber.
JOHN WESTCOAT, Guardian.
Dec. 9th, 1834. 102-3f.

Notice.
At the last Term of the County Court of N. Hanover, the subscriber obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of John Adkinson, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them for payment within the time limited by law, otherwise they will be barred of recovery.
DAVID THALLY.
Dec. 17. 102-3f.

The Subscribers
HAVING entered into co-partnership, insofar their friends and the public, that they intend carrying on the
ENGINEERING AND BLACK-SMITH BUSINESS,
in all its branches, and from a competent knowledge, and strict attention, hope to merit a share of the business. SHIP WORK & MACHINERY of all kinds forged and finished in the best possible manner.
Persons wishing Drafts for Machinery, to be sent to the North, can have them correctly drawn, with proper directions, at any time.
Blacksmiths and others are invited to call and inspect a pair of *Dotterer's Patent Tub Belloves*, which for strength of blast and durability, can be warranted superior to any now in use.
They can be had on application at the shop.
N. B. All kinds of Turning in Wood, Iron or Brass.
HENRY TAWS,
WILLIAM SUTTON.
Dec. 17. 102-ff.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
The Following Blanks, Viz.
Bills of Sale for Negroes, Charter Parties, Notes of Hand, Deeds, Bills of Exchange, Bills of Lading, Shipping Articles, Writs of Ejectment, Crew Lists, Inward Foreign Manifests, Outward Foreign Manifests, Entry of Merchandise, Cape-Fear Bank Checks, Bonds to appear and take the benefit of the Insolvent Act, Warrants, Ca. Sa's—Justice of the Peace, Ft. P's—Justice of the Peace, Subpoenas, Ca. Sa's Superior Court, do. County Court, Bail Bonds, County & Sup. Court, Subpoenas, County Court, Vendition Exponas, Constable's Levy, Administrator's Bonds, Marriage Licence and Bond, Appearance Bonds, Justice Peace, Slave Manifests, Guardian's Bonds, Negro Bonds, Inspector's Bills, Notes of Hand, bound in Books of 1 Quire each, Constables' bonds for the delivery of property under execution, Bills of Sale for Vessels, Power of Attorney, Bills of Sale, of Goods and Chattels, Tables of Gold Coins, Vendition Exponas, Hospital Returns.
October 1st, 1834. 91-ff.

Notice.
THE subscriber obtained Letters of Administration on the estate of THOMAS J. MILLER, deceased, at December Term, 1834, of New-Hanover County Court, all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby notified to present them for payment, within the time limited by Law, otherwise they will be barred of recovery.
CHARLES G. MILLER, Adm.
Dec. 17. 102-4f.

Farmers' & Planters' LARGE ALMANAC FOR THE YEAR 1835.
For Sale at this Office.
BLANKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
For sale at this Office.

REPORT OF THE POST MASTER GENERAL.

GENERAL POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, November, 1834.
To the President of the United States:
Sir: The Report which I had the honor to make on the 30th November, 1833, exhibited a balance due from this Department on the 1st July, 1833, beyond the whole amount of its available funds, of \$195,208 40.

The expenses for the transportation of the mail, necessarily continued until the 31st of December, 1833, prior to which date the retrenchments stated in that Report could not take effect; consequently the balance of debt against the Department continued to augment till that period.

The gross amount of postages was, from July 1 to December 31, 1833,	\$1,375,437 28
Compensation to Postmasters, including the contingent expenses of their offices during the same period, amounted to	\$34,028 89
Incidental expenses of the Department during the same time, amounted to	47,797 20
The expense for transportation of the mail from July 1 to 31st December, 1833, was	1,013,409 68
Making the total expenses of the Department for that half year	1,495,228 86

This sum, after deducting the gross amount of postages for that period, leaves a deficit for the six months ending 31st December, 1833, of \$120,331 58.

To this sum add the deficit existing on the 1st July, 1833,	195,208 40
And the balance of the debt against the Department beyond the amount of its available funds, on the 1st of January, 1834,	\$315,539 98

From the 1st of January, 1834, the retrenchments in the transportation of the mail, stated in my Report of last year, began to take effect; and from that period, the revenues of the Department have exceeded its expenses.

The gross amount of postages was, from January 1 to June 30, 1834,	\$1,418,269 69
Compensation to Postmasters, including the contingent expenses of their offices, within the same time, amounted to	30,300 38
The transportation of the mail from January 1 to June 30, 1834, amounted to	909,028 43
Making the total expenses of the Department for the half year ending the 30th of June, 1834,	1,409,763 45
This sum deducted from the gross amount of postages for that period, leaves a revenue beyond the amount of expenses for the half year from January 1 to June 30, 1834, of	47,607 21
This sum deducted from the deficit existing January 1, 1834,	315,539 98

Reduces the balance of debt which existed against the Department on the 1st July, 1834, to

\$268,922 74

Such was the financial condition of the Department on the 1st day of July last. The amount of this debt has been continually diminishing to the present time, and it continues to diminish in an increased ratio.

On the 1st day of July, 1834, the balance of the account with Banks was \$398,616 99 against the Department, consisting of loans, \$275,000, and over checks to the amount of \$123,616 99.

In this statement, the difference between loans and over-checks is rather nominal than essential.

When over checks are mutually agreed upon to a certain definite amount as a standing order, they are called loans; but when they vary indefinitely as to time and amount, they are called over-checks. In either case they are debts due from the Department to Banks.
This amount of balance against the Department has been considerably reduced, since the first of July last.
On the first day of the present month it stood as follows;
Amount due from loans from Banks \$375,000 00
Amount of over-checks, November 1, 1834,
55,969 09
Making together the sum of \$330,969 09
On the same day the balances of bank deposits in favor of the Department, constituting the amount of cash on hand, amounted to
\$82,031 34
Making the actual balance of the account with Banks, against the Department, on the 1st of Nov. 1834,
248,937 75

The contracts for the southern section, including the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, and the Territory of Florida, which will expire with the current year, have been renewed, to take effect from the 1st of January next, on such terms as will effect an annual saving from the amount now paid for transportation in that section, about \$120,000.

Additional retrenchments have also been made in the expense of transportation subsequent to my last report, to the annual amount of about \$9,000 dollars. Making together an annual saving from the 1st of January next, of 170,000 dollars.

From the savings thus effected, together with the current excess of revenue in favor of the Department, it may be safely calculated, that without any reliance on an increase in the gross amount of postages, the revenues of the Department will exceed its expenditures, during the ensuing calendar year, to the amount of 270,000 dollars.

From a careful estimate it may be anticipated with entire confidence, that before the close of the year 1835, the whole balance of debt against the Department will be extinguished. No part of this debt was contracted upon the credit of the Treasury, nor upon any other credit; or authority than that of the Department alone.

It was never regarded by either of the parties in the character of a debt of the Government, but a mere expedient to anticipate the resources of the Department, based upon the credit of those resources alone.

The means of its liquidation within a reasonable time were always within the legal control of the head of the Department; and no other means have at any time been sought or desired by the Department.

In my Report of November, 1833, the expense for transporting the mail, and for incidentals, from July 1 to December 31, 1833, was estimated at

\$1,061,614 71

The actual expense for that period, was

1,061,199 97

Varied from the estimate only 444 71

The net proceeds of postages for the year ending 30th June, 1834, were estimated at	2,037,410 81
The actual net proceeds of the postages for that year, were	1,927,644 44

Falling below the estimate by the sum of

\$109,766 37

Thus it appears that the expenses of the Department have not essentially varied from the estimates; but the net revenue arising from postages has fallen short of the estimates then made, more than a hundred thousand dollars. This is believed to be in a very considerable degree, attributable to the great increase of free letters.

The progressive increase of population naturally brings with it an accumulation of business in the Executive office, which tends in some measure, to increase their correspondence; and in 1834, a large number of members of Congress the privilege of franking during the whole recess. Every other year, the session of Congress is protracted to a much greater length than in the alternate year, when a Congress terminates.

The expenses for the delivery of free letters, at two cents each, have always amounted to a much greater sum during the year, when the session is protracted, than during the alternate year. To make a fair comparison between the amount of free letters, before and after the extension of the franking privilege, it is necessary to take two entire years. Thus: the allowance to Postmasters for the delivery of free letters for the two years ending July 30, 1832, (before the extension) was

\$40,556 89

For the two years ending July 1, 1833, (after the extension) was

54,158 88

Making since the extension, an increase of \$13,601 99 or payment for the delivery of 680,099 free letters more than were delivered the two preceding years. But no allowance is made for the delivery of free letters at post offices where the Postmasters' commissions exceed \$500 a quarter.

If the same proportion of free letters is delivered at offices where no allowances for them are made to Postmasters, as at smaller offices, then the increase since the franking privilege was extended, is equal to 960,000 free letters more than what were delivered within the same period of time prior to that extension. The postage on each of these letters, if not free, would be from six cents to two dollars.—The average it is believed, would not be less than twenty five cents each, exclusive of the Postmasters' commissions. If estimated at this average, they would amount to

\$240,000 00

To this add the allowance actually made for their delivery,

13,601 99

And the increase of free letters within the last two years has actually cost the Department

\$253,601 99

This estimate is exclusive of the offices of the Attorney General, Adjutant General, Commissary General, Inspector General, Quarter Master General, Paymaster General, and Superintendent of the Patent Offices, all of whom have the privilege of franking. It is also estimated that the number of free letters passing under the frank of members of congress, amounts to 8000 a day during the session.

If the correspondence of the offices above mentioned, which are not embraced in the estimate, and the postage fairly estimated which would be chargeable on the correspondence of members of Congress, if not free, should be added to the statement, it is believed the annual amount of free letters would not fall short of a million of dollars, exclusive of the correspondence of the Post office Department itself.

This is an annual contribution by the Department to the Government.

Though the amount of revenue arising from postages, for the year ending June 30, 1834, did not equal the estimate, yet there was a considerable increase above the amount of the preceding year. The gross amount of postages for the year ending June 30, 1833, was	\$2,616,538 27
For the year, ending June 30, 1834, it was	2,823,705 97

Making an increase in the gross amount of

\$207,168 70

The net amount of postages, after deducting commissions to postmasters, and the contingent expenses of their offices, was, for the year ending June 30, 1833,

\$1,790,254 68

For the year ending June 30, 1834, it was

1,927,644 44

Making an increase in the net proceeds of

\$137,389 79

The finances of the Department continue to be in an improving condition; and the solicitude which has been shown to obtain mail contracts, the reduced rates at which they have been taken for the Southern Section, and the zeal with which contractors generally persevere in their services to the Department, furnish ample

The number of post offices in the United States, was, on the 1st of July last, 10,693, being an increase of 565 over the number reported last year.

The annual amount of transportation has been but slightly varied since my last report. The mail is now carried in stages and steam-boats about 16,900,000 miles a year; and on horse-back, and in sulkeys, about 8,600,000 miles; making together about 25,500,000 miles a year.

The celerity of the mail should always be equal to the most rapid transition of the traveller; and that which shortens the time of communication, and facilitates the intercourse between distant places, is like bringing them nearer together. While it affords convenience to men of business, it tends to counteract local prejudices, by enlarging the sphere of acquaintance.

It perpetuates existing friendships, and creates new ones, by which the bonds of union are strengthened, and the happiness of society promoted. These considerations have always had their full weight upon my mind in making improvements in mail operations.

The multiplication of rail-roads in different parts of the country, promises, within a few years, to give great rapidity to the movements of travellers; and it is a subject worthy of inquiry, whether measures may not now be taken to secure the transportation of the mail upon them. Already have the rail-roads between Frenchtown, in Maryland, and New Castle, in Delaware, and between Camden and Amby, in New Jersey, afforded great and important facilities to the transmission of the great Eastern mail. The rail-road between this city and Baltimore will soon be completed, and the distance from the post office in this place to that of Baltimore, will not be materially varied from the present road, 38 miles.

From Baltimore by Port Deposit, in Maryland, to Cotesville, in Pennsylvania, the line for a rail-road is located, and the stock subscribed for its completion; and from Cotesville to Philadelphia a rail-road is made and in operation.

The distance between Baltimore and Philadelphia, on this road, will be 117 miles, about 18 miles greater than the present land route. From Philadelphia to Trenton bridge, about 28 miles, the rail-road is nearly completed, and from New Brunswick, in New Jersey to Jersey City, on the west side of the Hudson river, opposite the City of New York, 30 miles, the rail-road is in a state of progress. When these works shall be completed, the only interval will be between Trenton and New Brunswick, about 26 miles, to complete an entire rail-road between this place and the city of New York; and it cannot be supposed that the enterprising State of New Jersey will long delay to perfect a communication of such great importance, passing through most of her largest and most flourishing towns.

When this shall be done, the whole distance between this city and New York, on a continuous rail-road, will not exceed 240 miles; and the journey may be performed at all times with certainty, allowing ample time for stopping at important places on the road, in 16 hours, and ordinarily in a shorter period.

If provision can be made to secure the regular transportation of the mail upon this, and upon other rail-roads which are constructing, and in some instances already finished, it will be of great utility to the public; otherwise, these corporations may become exorbitant in their demands, and prove eventually to be dangerous monopolies.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your humble servant,
W. T. BARRY.

MR FLEMING'S SPEECH.

On the Resolutions offered by Mr. Fort, in support of Mr. Manly's Motion.

MR. SPEAKER. It is truly with feelings of embarrassment, that it has become my duty to stand upon the platform of this House; and for the first time in my life, I hazard the expression of my sentiments in public, in regard to the political concerns of my country. In so doing, I have sincerely to regret, that neither nature or industry have rendered me more competent to address the rights of an honest, independent and unbiassed people, who by the management of party, are about to be rushed precipitately into the admission of principles, which the world, animated by passion and unclouded by prejudice, would condemn as the effluence of a zeal for self-glory, rather than the dictates of sober judgment.

From the array of party and the excitement of feeling now exhibited on this floor, I have no hope of altering the opinion of our constituents, but though satisfied of this, and conscious of my inability, were I to remain silent, while a flood with a flag of truce in his hand, having concealed behind all the elements of war, is endeavoring to apply his torch to the citadel of American liberty, I should feel that I was guilty of that cowardly dereliction of duty, which, for the sake of popularity, shall ever stigmatize my name.

There was a time, Sir, and that not far past, when I thought I was doing justice to myself and my country, in voting with those who professed to have adopted further notice the principle of demanding nothing but what was right, and of conceding nothing that was wrong. While I adhered to this, I was with them, and was proud to find that my sentiments corresponded with a majority of the honorable members of this House. But I think, our Session was to be content to propose but party gratification; and had the result of the Senatorial election, was to prevent the sole object for which we have been sent here and conduct the assembled wisdom of the States in a political arena torn by dissensions, which thereby rendered totally impracticable to accomplish the great ends of our Constitution.

When I saw, Sir, that the members of Congress, in the exercise of the privilege of franking during the whole recess. Every other year, the session of Congress is protracted to a much greater length than in the alternate year, when a Congress terminates.

The expenses for the delivery of free letters, at two cents each, have always amounted to a much greater sum during the year, when the session is protracted, than during the alternate year. To make a fair comparison between the amount of free letters, before and after the extension of the franking privilege, it is necessary to take two entire years. Thus: the allowance to Postmasters for the delivery of free letters for the two years ending July 30, 1832, (before the extension) was

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Estimates have been obtained from several of the Executive offices, of the amount of their official correspondence, carried on through the Post Office establishment under the franking privilege of the officers by whom it is conducted; and it appears that from the Departments of State, Treasury, War, and Navy including the sub-offices of the Treasury and Navy, the official correspondence by mail, on which no postage is paid, is estimated to be equal to 2,685,235 single free letters in a year, and that by far the greater proportion of them are sent the full distance for which the highest rate of postage would be chargeable. The average postage on those letters, if not free, it is believed, would not be less than 18 3/4 cts. each, which would amount to \$503,481 56.

There is a large important question for our consideration, and upon which our constituents expected we should act. It is not merely who shall represent us in law we shall be represented, but also we have a population of 12,000,000 people. That the present position of affairs is evidently tending to these consequences, cannot be denied by any individual who has observed the tide of emigration daily flowing from our borders, and transporting beyond our limits talents, wealth and population, whose enterprise finds no employment and a community distracted by political dissensions; and having departed of obtaining those equal rights and privileges, which are the peculiar attributes of Freedom, have gone to seek that protection among strangers, which has been denied in the land that gave them birth. I now call upon the members of this House to say, if they are prepared in a spirit of proscription to enter the Halls of National legislation, and there grapple as their prey, the brightest Star in our political coronet.