

REPORT
OF
THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
December 1, 1862.

SIR : The condition and operations of this department, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1862, are shown in the following report. I also suggest therein some modifications of the existing postal laws for the improvement of the service.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

It gives me much pleasure to report a great improvement in its financial condition, as compared with several preceding years. The gross revenue for the year ending June 30, 1861, was \$8,349,296 40, which embraced the revenue from all the southern States for a large portion of that year.

Notwithstanding the cessation of revenue from the so-called seceded States during the last fiscal year, the increase of correspondence of the loyal States has been such as to produce a gross revenue of \$8,299,820 90, or only \$49,475 50 less than was derived from all the States of the Union in the previous year.

The expenditures show a still more favorable result. In the fiscal year 1861 the gross amount expended was \$13,606,759 11. In the fiscal year 1862 the expenditures amount to \$11,125,364 13, showing a decrease of \$2,481,394 98 in the expenses as compared with the last year, and of \$3,749,408 76 as compared with the fiscal year 1860. The deficiency in the department for the fiscal year 1861 was \$4,551,966 98. The deficiency for the fiscal year 1862 is reduced to \$2,112,814 57, including among the receipts in both cases the standing treasury credit of \$700,000 for free mail matter.

APPOINTMENT OFFICE.

DUTIES.

The appointment office not only has supervision of the appointment and regulation of all postmasters, and the establishment and discon-

tinuance of post offices, but also the distribution of blanks, wrapping paper, and twine to all post offices; the supervision of pay of clerks in post offices; of allowances for furniture of post offices; of extra allowances to postmasters under the acts of Congress; of the appointment and pay of special agents, route agents, local agents, and blank agents; and of baggage-masters in charge of mails; of the foreign mail transportation and foreign correspondence, together with some other miscellaneous duties.

NUMBER OF POST OFFICES.

The whole number of post offices remaining established on the 30th June, 1862, including the suspended offices in the insurrectionary States, was 28,875, showing an increase, as compared with the preceding year, of 289. Of these, 426 have the rank of presidential appointment, and 28,449 are filled by appointments of the Postmaster General. Their classification by States is shown in the appendix, (No. 1.)

CHANGES IN 1862.

The whole number of cases acted upon during the last fiscal year is 7,785; and the number of postmasters changed, from all causes, during the year, is 7,102. The number of resignations has been unusually large, owing to the patriotic disposition of these officers to engage personally in the military service of the country. Further information touching the classification and location of post offices, and the changes made in different States and Territories, will be found in the tables (Nos. 2, 3, 4,) appended to this report.

POSTAL AGENCIES.

At the close of the preceding fiscal year, 1861, the number of special agents employed regularly in the service was 16, whose salaries amounted to \$26,500. At the close of the fiscal year 1862 the number was 15, reducing the amount of salaries to \$24,900. I have since discontinued another agency, reducing the number to 14. But I also employed, under the late act of Congress, three temporary agents, at a salary of \$1,200 each, only two of whom continue in the service. They are appointed from time to time for short periods, and to meet special exigencies of the service.

My last annual report stated the number of route agents in 1861 at 392. The number on the 30th June, 1862, was 377. That branch of expenditure has been thoroughly revised, resulting in a reduction from the preceding year of \$22,026. The number of baggage-masters appointed in charge of mails has been increased from 50 to 74; but owing to a revision and equalization of their pay, the total expense has, at the same time, been reduced from \$6,180 to \$4,815.

The total reduction in rates of pay of the several classes of mail agencies, as compared with the rates of the previous year, appears

to be \$25,663. The details of these changes appear in an exhibit appended to this report, (No. 5.)

FOREIGN MAILS.

The civil troubles agitating this country have caused a large reduction in the amount of foreign postages accruing during the last fiscal year. The table (No. 6) appended to this report shows the details of the service between this and the several foreign postal departments. The total reduction in receipts from foreign postages is \$217,940 88.

PAYMENT OF FOREIGN BALANCES.

Under existing arrangements the payment of balances is made at the cost of the remitting country. A more just arrangement would require the department receiving payment to pay the exchange, if any, as a charge of remittance, the collecting country standing rather as an agent collecting the balance to be remitted at the cost of, and in the manner directed by, the beneficiary. I have directed a correspondence upon this subject for the purpose of establishing that principle of adjustment. Under the present system this department suffers a net deduction from its own domestic revenues to defray the cost of its remittances to foreign departments of the balances due to them. I trust a more equitable arrangement may be established by a mutual effort for a just principle of settlement.

It is also apparent that the prevailing arrangement operates to the detriment of the prepaying country, wherever postmasters and post office expenses are paid by commissions upon the amount collected; for our estimated commission of 40 per cent. goes to cover expenses in this country, while we remit the entire amount to the creditor country, which, so far as it has the same system, makes the entire collection without any of the expense it would incur if the collection was made at home. It thus renders the post payment of postage of pecuniary advantage to each country having the system of defraying expense by commissions. In effect, it costs this department (approximately) \$40,000, besides the premium for exchange, to collect and remit every \$100,000 of balances due to foreign countries.

To correct the inequality of this system, I am ready to adopt the rule of absolute prepayment of all foreign postages, where such prepayment is practicable; or, in the alternative, to agree upon a precise abatement of a percentage upon the ascertained balances, as the estimated equivalent of the cost of collection. I am also willing to adopt the general rule of remitting balances under direction and at the cost of the creditor department.

STATISTICS OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE.

The total cost of the United States transatlantic mail steamship service during the year was \$319,393 94. Of this amount \$33,509 70½ was earned by American steamers, performing five outward and seven inward passages, for the sea and United States inland postages; and

285,884 23½ by foreign steamers, performing 138 outward and 135 inward passages, for the sea postage only.

The aggregate amount of postage on the mails exchanged with the British North American provinces during the year, was \$177,753 51; of which \$95,123 33 was collected in the British provinces, and \$82,630 18 in the United States. Excess in favor of the British provinces, \$12,493 15.

The United States postages on the West India mails amounted during the year to \$50,956 60; of which sum \$41,546 28½ have been paid to the owners of the steamers performing the service to and from Havana and other West India ports. The mails have also been conveyed by steamships to Key West and New Orleans for the postages, as compensation for the service; four outward and two inward trips having been performed between New York and New Orleans from May 28 to June 30, 1862, at a cost of \$1,304 21; and one inward and three outward passages between New York and Key West, from May 31 to June 30, 1862, at a cost of \$942 40.

The mails to and from Mexico having been forwarded and received by way of Havana, the United States postages thereon are embraced in the amounts reported for the West India mails.

The correspondence between the United States and Central and South America, including also Acapulco, Mexico, has been regularly conveyed by the California line of steamers *via* Panama, under an arrangement made with Cornelius Vanderbilt, esq., he receiving the United States postages thereon as compensation for the service. The cost of this service amounted during the year to the sum of \$17,912 91.

POSTAL TREATIES.

Postal conventions have been concluded with the governments of Mexico and Guatemala, respectively, copies of which are annexed, (Nos. 7 and 8.)

MEXICO.

The convention with Mexico was negotiated by our minister to that country, approved by the Senate, and finally proclaimed by the President. Its provisions are very simple, establishing a sea rate of postage between the two countries, both for letters and printed matter, to be collected and retained by the country despatching the mails, in addition to its regular domestic rates, and the country receiving the mails is to levy and collect its regular domestic rates on delivery, thus avoiding any postage accounts between the respective post office departments. It makes no provision, however, for establishing and maintaining a line of packets for the regular transportation of the mails between the two countries.

GUATEMALA.

The convention with Guatemala was negotiated and concluded between this department and the postal authorities of that repub-

lic, and came into operation on the 1st of September last. It also dispenses with accounts between the respective post office departments, each country being required to levy and collect its own postage only at the rates established by the convention, embracing therein the sea rate. Provision is made for the regular conveyance of mails by way of the Isthmus of Panama, the United States undertaking the cost of service between New York and Aspinwall, and San Francisco and Panama, while Guatemala undertakes the isthmus and remaining sea transportation.

COSTA RICA.

The postal convention recently concluded with Costa Rica and approved by the Senate has not been ratified by the Costa Rican government, for the reason that it was found impossible to harmonize its provisions with a recent postal law enacted by the congress of that republic.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Additional articles to the United States and British postal convention have been agreed upon, establishing an exchange of mails between the offices of Boston and Southampton by means of the United States mail packets plying between New York and Southampton. A copy thereof is annexed, (No. 9.)

GERMAN POSTAL UNION.

Negotiations are pending for a new postal convention with Prussia, embracing the states composing the German Austrian Postal Union, which, if concluded, will reduce the existing international postage charges upon letters in the closed mails from 30 to 22 cents the single rate, and admit into the mails not only newspapers but all other kinds of printed matter at moderate postal charges. It is also proposed to change the present system of accounting upon the correspondence exchanged in the closed mails, so as to account by weight of the letters, and in bulk, instead of by the single rate, and thus simplify and expedite the distribution and delivery of mails at the receiving offices. This important proposed reduction of postage between the United States and the German Postal Union will result from a reduced Atlantic sea rate upon the closed mails exchanged with Prussia, *via* the United Kingdom, of 12*d.* (24 cents) per ounce for letters, and 5*d.* (10 cents) per pound for printed papers, whether conveyed by United States or British mail packets; with a further agreement with the British post office to reduce the charges for the territorial conveyance of all closed mails sent by the United States through the United Kingdom, or by the United Kingdom through the United States, to an uniform rate of 4*d.* (8 cents) per ounce for letters, and 5*d.* (10 cents) per pound for printed papers.

BRITISH RATES.

The expectation offered in my last report of a reduction of the letter rate of postage between this country and the United Kingdom from 24 to 12 cents, I regret to state, has not been realized; my formal acceptance of this reduced rate for international letters proposed by the British post office in February, 1857, having failed now to receive the concurrence of that office. The British department states in reply that it is not disposed to agree upon any reduction of the international letter rate, until the existing contract entered into by it for the North American mail service terminates; and this contract has about six years to run. The non-concurrence of the British office in my acceptance of its proposition was not anticipated, and is placed upon such grounds as to leave no opening at present for the further prosecution of the negotiations.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAL CONFERENCE.

Our international mail system is extremely loose and defective. There is no common standard weight for the single rate. There is no common rate for the sea transit, or for overland transit. The inland transit rate upon domestic correspondence furnishes no rule for overland transit of foreign correspondence.

Rates upon closed mails are not uniform by distance, or by other common rule, and they vary greatly according to the route of carriage.

The whole foreign system, as now established, is too complex to be readily understood by postmasters, and many mistakes and unfortunate delays arise from its complexity. I had little hope of remedying these evils except by a general congress of postal representatives, practically acquainted with their respective systems, and predisposed to facilitate the international, social, and commercial correspondence, by which national prosperity is so much affected.

Accordingly, I opened a correspondence through the State Department on the 4th of August last; and several replies have been received, all of which are favorable, and consent to the project. If the representatives to the proposed congress shall engage in its objects, recognizing the fact that postal arrangements, as compared with the great interests of commerce and of national intercourse, are auxiliaries and not principals, I shall hope for the best results. Should the other countries which have been invited to co-operate approve of the object of the conference, many desirable improvements may be introduced which it will be difficult, if not impossible, to secure without concert of action. The subjects to be submitted by this department for the consideration and action of the proposed conference are stated in my letter of the 4th of August last to the Secretary of State, a copy of which is appended to this report, (No. 10.)

CONTRACT OFFICE.

DUTIES.

The contract office is charged with the conduct of mail lettings, and all contracts and allowances for inland mail transportation, with the mail messenger service; the supervision and regulation of mail contractors, and the routes of mail transit, including distributing offices; and with the increase and diminution of service on mail routes.

TRANSPORTATION STATISTICS.

Table A (No. 11) exhibits the service as it stood on the 30th of June last in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Western Virginia, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, Kentucky, California, Oregon, Kansas, and the Territories of New Mexico, Utah, Nebraska, Washington, and Colorado, at which time there were in operation in those States and Territories 5,900 mail routes, the number of contractors being 5,338. The length of these routes was 134,013 miles, and the mode of service divided as follows, viz :

Railroad	21,338
Steamboat	5,647
With "celerity, certainty, and security"	40,329
Coach	19,958
Inferior modes	46,741

The annual transportation of mails was 53,432,525 miles, costing \$5,853,834, divided as follows, viz:

Railroad.....	22,777,219	at \$2,498,115,	about 11 cents a mile.
Steamboat	2,013,719	" 298,245	" 14 ⁸ / ₁₀ "
With "celerity, certainty, and security"	13,465,014	" 640,043	" 4 ³ / ₄ "
Coach	7,268,410	" 1,738,964	" 24 "
Inferior modes.....	7,908,163	" 678,467	" 8 "

The number of route agents in the service was 370, at a compensation of.....	\$271,934 00
The number of local agents was 35, costing.....	19,074 00
The number of mail messengers was 1,523, costing.....	164,307 92
The number of railroad baggage-masters in charge of the express mails was 69, costing	4,815 00
The number of agents employed on steamers conveying mails to southern ports was 7, costing	500 00
This sum added to the cost of service in operation on the 30th of June last.....	5,853,834 00

makes the total on the 30th of June last..... 6,314,464 92 including \$1,000,000 for the great overland mail to California.

MAIL LETTINGS OF 1862.

The lettings of new contracts for the term commencing July 1, 1862, and ending June 30, 1866, embraces the routes in the States of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, Kentucky, California, Oregon, and Kansas, and the Territories of New Mexico, Utah, Nebraska, Washington, Colorado, and Dakota, and the following shows the service under those lettings for the first quarter of the contract year ended 30th of September last:

	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles annual transportation.</i>	<i>Cost.</i>
Railroad.....	8, 533	7, 714, 474	\$833, 933
Steamboat.....	4, 222	1, 320, 891	197, 105
With "celerity, certainty, and security".....	70, 880	16, 155, 167	2, 111, 630
	<u>83, 635</u>	<u>25, 190, 532</u>	<u>3, 142, 668</u>

Compared with the service of the 30th of June last, the length of routes is increased 6,159 miles, with an annual increase of transportation of 754,428 miles, at a decrease in cost of \$340,648. It should be stated, however, that several routes in Kentucky and Missouri were omitted to be let on account of the war, the cost of which would probably have been \$9,648, making the net saving \$331,000, being about 9½ per cent.

There is also shown a saving of about 11¾ per cent. over the service as let to "mode not specified" and "coach" combined, and that which is designated by the department as "star," or with "celerity, certainty, and security." This important saving is owing to strict adherence to the requirements of the act of March 3, 1845, for letting the contracts for the transportation of the mail, without other reference to the mode than may be necessary to provide for the *due celerity, certainty, and security* of such transportation.

Other tables showing the operations of the contract office are appended to this report.—(See Nos. 12, 13, 14.)

CALIFORNIA OVERLAND MAIL.

I regret to state that the overland mail service has not been satisfactory. It was assumed by Congress that this company could procure the transportation of much of the heavy matter by water, but no arrangement to effect this object was made till about the first day of July, 1862. To this cause of failure must be added the unprecedented floods of last winter and spring, and Indian depredations.

Arrangements having now been made by the company for the water carriage of periodicals, &c., and a new and more direct route having been started, less liable to interruption by the Indians, I hope for greater success than has yet been achieved. With a good road, and over a route which the special agents of the department, who have

recently inspected it, think is now very safe, and can be made perfectly secure with a very slight increase of force upon it, future failures will be inexcusable. There have been irregularities on this line not excusable on any of the grounds above referred to, due measurably to mismanagement, and partly to the difficulties of the undertaking; but I am disposed to believe that those now in charge of this great national undertaking are intent on making it successful.

Its importance, indeed, is becoming more and more manifest. Every day brings intelligence of the discovery of new mines of gold and silver in the region traversed by this mail route, which gives assurance that it will not be many years before it will be protected and supported throughout the greater part of the route by a civilized population. As an agency in developing these resources for the government the mail line is indispensable, and every needful protection and support should be given to the company, and some allowance made for failures in the beginning of the undertaking.

RAILROAD SERVICE—AMENDMENT.

I renew the recommendation of my report of last year for the establishment of some system to enable the department to procure contracts on fair terms with railroad companies for mail service. Many cases have arisen since that time to illustrate the necessity of further legislation to prevent the serious prejudice to public interests likely to occur if these corporations are left, as at present, entirely unrestrained by law. This recommendation is not to be understood as reflecting upon the public spirit and liberality of the railroad companies of the country generally; for if called on to designate a class of our people who are the most liberal and public spirited, I would say that it was the class concerned in railroads.

There would probably be no necessity for any change if the department could deal with this class as a whole. The difficulty lies in having to deal with single corporations. Some of these corporations, when the public treasury was full, succeeded in obtaining too much from the treasury; and even now, when the resources of the country are so severely taxed to preserve the government, there are, I regret to say, some companies threatening to throw off the mails, unless terms even more onerous than any heretofore exacted from the government by any other company are agreed to by the department. The effect of yielding to such exactions on the part of the few has been to raise the terms required by all; for the more liberal justly say, whilst they agree that the terms allowed are too high, yet they cannot compete with rival lines unless they demand and receive the same rates for carrying the mails. From the natural bias of those concerned in a particular road, they are disposed to think injustice done them by the estimate made of the relative importance of their road, and of the mails over it.

The subject is one of difficulty; but it has been suggested that in lieu of the classification by which compensation is now fixed, reference

should be had to the actual cost of transportation as the basis for fixing the compensation to be paid; and I am disposed to think arrangements may be more satisfactorily made on such a basis than under the present system.

I am not informed as to the views of those interested in railroads on this point; but I think it probable that it would be generally acceptable, and that a compensation to cover the actual cost of transporting the mails would be satisfactory to that enlightened interest; for the considerations which preclude the government from deriving revenue from the mails ought to operate even more directly on the railroad interest to preclude it from attempting to burden a machinery which, in so many ways, creates its business. All increase and acceleration of mails promotes the transfer of person and property, for which these roads were constructed, and of which the transportation of the mails is but an incident.

FINANCE OFFICE.

DUTIES.

To this office are assigned the issuing of postage stamps and stamped envelopes for the prepayment of postage and the accounts thereof; the preparation of warrants and drafts in payment of balances reported by the Auditor to be due to mail contractors, and other persons; and the superintendence of the rendition by postmasters of their quarterly returns of postages. It embraces, also, all the operations of the dead letter office, and the accounts connected therewith.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

The accompanying report (No. 28) of the Auditor for this department exhibits with clearness and precision the details of financial operations during the past fiscal year. From this document the following brief synopsis is derived:

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES FOR 1862.

The expenditures of the department in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, amounted to	\$11,125,364	13
In which is included the sum of \$354,758 21 paid for mail transportation of previous years.		
The gross revenue for the year 1862, including receipts from letter-carriers and from foreign postages, amounted to	\$8,299,820	90
To which should be added the earnings of this department in carrying free mail matter	700,000	00
And the amount appropriated for the relief of individuals	12,728	66
	<hr/>	9,012,549 56
Deficiency		<hr/> <hr/> 2,112,814 57

For details of the revenue and expenditures, under their several heads, reference is made to the Auditor's tables annexed, (Nos. 15, 16.)

The estimated deficiency of means for 1862, as presented in the annual report from this department,

December 1, 1860, was	\$5,210,226 63
Deduct actual deficiency.	2,112,814 57
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Excess of estimated over actual deficiency	3,097,412 06
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This discrepancy between the actual deficiency and the estimate thereof submitted in 1860, is owing to the great reduction of expenditures caused by the suspension, during the year, of postal service by this department in the insurrectionary States, while, on the contrary, the diminution of the revenue thereby was comparatively small.

EXPENDITURES OF 1862 COMPARED WITH 1860 AND 1861.

The actual expenditure for 1860, when the postal service was uninterrupted throughout the Union, was	\$14,874,772 89
The actual expenditure for 1862 was	11,125,364 13
	<hr/>
Excess of expenditure in 1860 over that of 1862	3,749,408 76
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The gross revenue for 1860	9,218,067 40
The gross revenue for 1862	9,012,549 56
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Excess of revenue in 1860 over that of 1862	205,517 84
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The expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1861.	13,606,759 11
The expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1862.	11,125,364 13
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Decrease of expenditures in 1862	2,481,394 98
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The revenue from all sources during the year 1861 ..	9,049,296 40
The revenue from all sources during the year 1862 ..	9,012,549 56
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Decrease of revenue in 1862	36,746 84
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The decrease of the expenditures of 1862, compared with those of 1861, during the greater part of which mail service was uninterrupted, is \$2,481,394 98, which is more than sixty times greater than the decrease of revenue.

ESTIMATES FOR 1863.

In view of the increased proceeds of the principal post offices during the quarter ending September 30, 1862, it is believed that the gross revenue for the year ending June 30, 1863, will equal the

amount of the estimate therefor submitted in the last annual report from this department, and that no appropriation additional to those already made will be needed for the fiscal year in question.

ESTIMATES FOR 1864.

The expenditures of all kinds for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, are estimated at \$12,000,000. This estimate, however, does not include the sum of \$1,000,000 for the service of the California central route, inasmuch as a special appropriation from the treasury for such service during the current fiscal year was made by the third section of the act approved April 17, 1862, and it is presumed that a similar appropriation will be made for the transportation of the mails on this route during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.

Table No. 17 exhibits in detail the estimated expenditures for 1864, under the various heads of appropriations.

The gross revenue for the year 1864, including foreign postages, fees paid in by letter-carriers, and miscellaneous receipts, is estimated at an increase of five per centum on the revenues of 1862—making \$8,714,000.

Estimated deficiency of revenue compared with estimated expenditures	\$3,286,000 00
Deduct appropriations made by the acts of March 3, 1847, and March 3, 1851, for carrying free mail matter	700,000 00
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Leaving the estimated deficiency	2,586,000 00
Should Congress fail to make specific appropriation for the service of the California central route, the amount of the above deficiency would be subject to an increase of	1,000,000 00
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Making the whole amount estimated to be required from the treasury for 1864	3,586,000 00

exclusive of the earnings of the department for carrying free matter under the acts of March 3, 1847, and March 3, 1851, \$700,000.

The estimates of the expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, are based mainly on the actual expenditures of the year 1862. A partial provision, however, is made for the cost of restoring the postal service in sections of the country where it is now suspended; but, notwithstanding this additional source of expenditure, the estimated deficiency for 1864 is \$3,000,000 less than the actual deficiency of 1860.

In estimating the receipts for 1864 it is assumed that they will exhibit an increase of five per centum over the revenues of 1862, although the latter were a fraction of one per cent. less than those of 1861, during the greater portion of which year mail service was uninterrupted throughout the country.

QUARTERLY RETURNS.

The whole number of post offices in operation during the year was 19,973, and the number of quarterly returns received therefrom was 77,109.

DRAFTS AND WARRANTS.

The whole number of drafts and warrants issued during the year, in payment of balances reported by the Auditor to be due mail contractors and other creditors of this department, was 20,284. The warrants were drawn on the Treasurer of the United States, five assistant treasurers, and seven designated depositaries, and the drafts on twenty-seven post office depositaries and postmasters at four hundred and two draft offices.

The sum of \$3,349,747 44, being upwards of seventy per cent. of the net revenues of the department, was concentrated in the hands of the above-mentioned depositaries. Of this sum \$3,021,455 62 was disbursed during the year, leaving \$328,291 82 subject to draft on the 1st July, 1862. The remainder of the net revenue was collected by mail contractors by means of orders on postmasters at collection offices, prepared and sent out by the Auditor, and through payments by postmasters to mail messengers and special mail-carriers.

POSTAGE STAMPS AND ENVELOPES ISSUED DURING 1862.

The number of postage stamps and stamped envelopes issued to postmasters during the year ending June 30, 1862, is given in detail in the table annexed, No. 18. The value of the stamps issued during that period was \$7,078,188, of stamped letter envelopes \$733,255 50, and of stamped newspaper wrappers \$23,648 50. The issue of 1862 shows an increase over that of 1860 of \$964,775 81, and over that of 1861 of \$1,144,858 27.—(See table No. 19.)

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

The increase in the demand for newspaper wrappers since their introduction in October, 1861, clearly demonstrates their convenience and utility.

POSTAGE STAMPS AS CURRENCY.

The scarcity of small change, together with the general misconception of the purport of the act of Congress approved 27th July, 1862, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish "postage and other stamps of the United States" for currency, has greatly embarrassed the department in the performance of its duties connected with the distribution of postage stamps. As soon as the passage of the act was announced, extraordinary quantities were purchased at the various post offices, exhausting the supply in many instances to the detriment of postal business. Postmasters were specially instructed to discontinue sales of stamps to persons evidently designing them for use as cur-

rency; but notwithstanding the precautions taken and the checks adopted at the several offices the demand has until quite recently been largely in advance of the daily manufacture. During the quarter ending 30th September last there were issued, in round numbers, 104,000,000 stamps of all denominations; and this notwithstanding the majority of applications therefor from postmasters were only partially filled, generally but one-half the number asked for having been sent. Had not this curtailment been made, the total number issued during the quarter would have reached nearly 200,000,000, or what would have sufficed, under ordinary circumstances, for the issue of an entire year. The sales at the principal post offices for the quarter under notice, compared with the corresponding quarter of 1861, show in some measure the extent of the demand for postage stamps for use as a currency. The aggregate value of the postage stamps and stamped envelopes sold at twenty-nine of the larger post offices during the third quarter of 1862 was \$1,400,937 48, and during the corresponding quarter of 1861 was \$606,597 40, showing an excess in favor of 1862 of \$794,340 08. At the New York city office alone the excess of sales in the former quarter was \$425,296 19; at Chicago, \$48,760 19; at Philadelphia, \$35,597 12; at Boston, \$36,686 10; at St. Louis, \$19,906 37; and at Milwaukie, \$20,255 24.

Nearly the entire excess of stamps sold during the period under notice has been or is now in use as currency. Being ill adapted for circulation, large quantities of them have become so defaced as to be inapplicable to legitimate use for the payment of postage, and evil-disposed persons have availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded to put into circulation stamps once used for postage, from which the cancelling marks had been wholly or partially erased.

FRAUDULENT USE OF CANCELLED STAMPS—AMENDMENT.

In pursuance of the provisions of an act approved July 16, 1862, this department has endeavored to punish, and to prevent thereby, as well as by the attainment of a more effectual mode of cancellation, the fraudulent use or sale of cancelled postage stamps. The law, to be effective in its purpose, should absolutely prohibit the removal of cancelled stamps from the paper to which they are attached, for whatever purpose. Not being criminal in itself, it should be made so by statute, to prevent the evil consequences of the practice.

An effort has been made to procure a cancelling ink which cannot be effaced without involving the destruction of the postage stamp; and three varieties of ink claimed to possess this quality are now being tested by actual use in post offices.

Various new instruments and devices for cancelling postage stamps have been examined and submitted to a trial, and two machines are now in process of construction which are designed to replace cancelling by hand at the larger offices.

REDEMPTION OF STAMPS.

The issue of "postage currency" by the Treasury Department will doubtless soon displace postage stamps from circulation; and although the redemption of stamps sold by postmasters is not required by existing law, in order to protect holders of the same against loss, so far as this can be done without detriment to the interests of the department, I have determined to direct postmasters to exchange, for United States notes, under proper regulations, all evidently uncanceled stamps offered them for that purpose.

VALUE OF STAMPS SOLD.

The total value of stamps and stamped envelopes sold during the fiscal year was \$6,910,131 89, and the amount cancelled in payment of postage was \$6,171,751 93, leaving \$738,379 96 in the hands of purchasers.

AMENDMENT IN MODE OF ISSUING STAMPS.

In my last report a change was recommended in the system of issuing postage stamps and stamped envelopes, so that, in lieu of being delivered, as at present, on orders from postmasters, and charged in their accounts, the latter might be required, at the discretion of the Postmaster General, to purchase, under proper regulations, such quantities as might be needed at their respective offices. The subject is again commended to the consideration of Congress.

ADVANTAGES OF STAMPED ENVELOPES.

There are advantages incident to the employment of stamped envelopes for correspondence which separate postage stamps do not possess. The address and sealing of the former preclude their use a second time, while the latter are subject to such fraudulent use if imperfectly cancelled, or if the cancelling marks have been erased. On the other hand, stamped envelopes relieve the public from the trouble and delay of attaching separate stamps, which, in the hurry of business, is not unfrequently forgotten, while the stamps are also liable to removal, accidental or otherwise, occasioning a detention of letters. Correspondence covered by stamped envelopes can, moreover, be lawfully conveyed outside the mail. I would therefore suggest that the Postmaster General be authorized to sell stamped envelopes, in quantities of not less than five hundred, at a discount not exceeding five per cent. on the charge made by the Post Office Department for smaller quantities thereof, which charge should include the value of the postage stamp impressed thereon. And as an additional inducement to stationers and other dealers to provide themselves with varieties of stamped envelopes suited to the wants of their customers, and to make such envelopes a part of their stock

in trade, it has been determined to try the experiment of embossing postage stamps on envelopes belonging to private individuals or firms, who shall have previously applied for the privilege, and have paid the full value of the stamps, (less the discount, if the same shall be allowed by law, as suggested,) provided the number shall not be less than five hundred in any one case.

LOSSES OF POSTMASTERS BY STEALING OF STAMPS—AMENDMENT.

Under a regulation of this department, made in accordance with an opinion of a former Attorney General of the United States, credit cannot be allowed to a postmaster on account of stamps or stamped envelopes stolen from his office. There have already been reported to the department thirty-three cases of post office robberies in Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, where the losses have been occasioned by reason of occupancy by United States or rebel soldiers. Such losses not having resulted from any fault or neglect of the postmasters, the cases, it would seem, are materially different from those of ordinary theft. The aggregate amount claimed in the thirty-three instances above noted does not reach twelve hundred dollars; and, although many additional cases will be reported, the total of such claims will be comparatively small. I beg leave to suggest that special provision be made by which this class of cases may be adjusted, subject in all other respects as to evidence, &c., to the regulations of the department.

DEAD LETTERS.

NUMBER.

The whole number of dead letters received and examined during the year was 2,282,018, being 267,000 less than in the preceding year.

VALUABLE DEAD LETTERS.

The number of dead letters containing money which were registered and sent out during the last fiscal year was 10,475, and the value of their contents was \$46,538 89.

The number covering deeds, bills of exchange, drafts, and other valuable papers, was 9,763, and the aggregate nominal value of the enclosures was \$2,189,450.

Full details with respect to these two classes of letters are exhibited in tables (Nos. 20, 21) accompanying this report.

In addition to the above, there were sent out during the year 3,820 valuable letters or packages of a third class, the contents of which were 3,515 photographs or daguerreotypes, 157 articles of jewelry, and 148 miscellaneous articles.

INCREASE OF SAME.

For the purpose of showing the continued increase of dead letters of the latter description, it may be stated that from the 30th of June to the 1st of November 2,975 have been returned, 1,139 having been received during the month of October alone. The great majority of these letters contained photographs or daguerreotypes, of which a large proportion were from soldiers, or their correspondents.

In compliance with a request from the War Department, 1,353 dead letters, containing soldiers' descriptive lists and certificates of discharge, have been transmitted to the adjutant general.

WHOLE NUMBER OF SAME.

From the above statement it appears that the whole number of valuable letters sent out from the dead letter office during the past fiscal year was 25,411, being 4,596 more than during the previous year.

It should also be stated that, beside the valuable dead letters above mentioned, 25,828 letters, enclosing postage stamps or other articles of less value than one dollar, have been returned to the writers or senders; but when letters of this description could not be restored, from lack of signature or other cause, they were destroyed, together with their contents. A record of the number and value of stamps thus destroyed has been kept from the 1st of March last, and from that date to the 12th of November the number thereof was 21,744, and the aggregate value \$650. When, however, letters not admitting of restoration enclosed postage stamps to the amount of one dollar or more, they were recorded and filed like other valuable letters.

CAUSES OF NON-DELIVERY OF VALUABLE LETTERS.

The causes of the non-delivery of valuable letters, as assigned by postmasters, or which could otherwise be ascertained, in 21,493 cases, are given in table No. 22. Out of this number the non-delivery of but 225 (viz: missent letters) can be directly traced to the negligence or inefficiency of postmasters—a fact which tends to confirm the opinion expressed in the last annual report, that the failure of a letter to reach its destination is to be attributed, in the vast majority of instances, to the writer or to the person addressed.

HELD FOR POSTAGE AND MISDIRECTED LETTERS.

There have been received and examined 147,283 letters which could not be forwarded from the post offices where mailed or delivered therefrom, because of unpaid postage or carriers' fees, or because misdirected or imperfectly addressed.

Of these the number held for postage was 132,178, including 9,385 letters directed to soldiers, which were forwarded unopened to their

destination. The number held for carriers' fee was 6,778, nearly all of which were received from the post offices of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore; and the number misdirected or imperfectly addressed was 8,327, of which 822 were without any address or direction whatever. Of the class of letters under consideration 94,601 were sent to the writers or to the persons addressed; 2,962 contained articles of value, and are included in a previous enumeration; 2,932, directed mostly to foreign countries, and requiring prepayment, could not be restored to the writers, and have been filed. The remainder, being worthless, were destroyed. Among the latter were 3,000 unpaid "valentines."

LETTERS TO AND FROM REBEL STATES.

In consequence of the suspension of postal communication, the following letters, not embraced in the above aggregate of dead letters, were received and disposed of at the dead letter office from the 1st of November, 1861, to the 1st of November, 1862, viz:

Forty-six thousand six hundred and ninety-seven letters, written in the loyal States and directed to States under insurrectionary control. These letters, when susceptible of restoration, were stamped "mails suspended," and returned to the writers.

Three thousand one hundred and ninety-eight letters from sections of the country subject to rebel control, and addressed to persons in the loyal States. The greater portion of such letters were forwarded to their destination.

Thirteen thousand four hundred and sixty-three foreign letters, directed to localities in this country with which postal communication is discontinued. Letters of this class were stamped "mails suspended," and returned to the countries where they originated.

RETURN OF ORDINARY DEAD LETTERS.

By the act approved January 21, 1862, the Postmaster General was authorized to return all dead letters, excepting those containing circulars and other worthless matter, to the writers, whenever their names can be ascertained, provided that he should be satisfied the receipts for dead letter postage would amount to a sum sufficient to pay the aggregate compensation of the clerks employed for that purpose, which, by a subsequent appropriation, was fixed at \$20,000 per annum.

During a period of nine months, from February 1 to November 1, 1862, 726,390 letters were placed in new envelopes and redirected to the offices where originally mailed. Of this number 5,261 were sent to banks and insurance companies, 97,232 to business firms, and 623,897 to individuals; 2,383 of these letters were written to soldiers in various hospitals, and, not having been delivered, were returned to the writers, free of postage; 30,182 were written in foreign languages, principally the German.

NUMBER RETURNED TO THE DEPARTMENT.

Out of the whole number thus sent, 139,680, or nineteen per cent., were returned again to the department, for various reasons, as stated in table No. 23.

Although letters of the class under notice were returned to the post offices at which they were originally mailed within three months afterwards, it will be seen that a large proportion of those sent back to the department is embraced in these two divisions, viz: "moved away, and absent," and "not known, or not found," a fact which forcibly illustrates the well-known migratory habits of our people, which contribute largely to swell the aggregate of dead letters.

The proportion of dead letters which could not, or which, from their worthless character, should not, be restored to the writers, was found to be somewhat greater than had been anticipated, while the number returned a second time to the department was less than the estimate of last year, being, as above stated, nineteen per cent. instead of twenty-five per cent. of the amount sent out.

PROFITS OF THE SYSTEM.

The gross revenue to the department from 583,074 letters not containing articles of value, delivered as above stated, during nine months, and charged with six cents postage each, was \$34,984 44, which, at the same rate, would yield \$46,645 92 in one year, being \$26,645 92 more than the cost incurred in sending them out.

AMENDMENT.

If the return rate of postage on such letters were reduced to three cents, the amount of postage collected therefrom would be \$23,322 96, or \$3,322 96 more than the expense of restoring them. A reduction to this extent could not fail to be gratifying to the public, while it would not involve any additional expenditure. There is reason to believe, moreover, that the present high rate has, in some instances, induced persons to decline receiving their ordinary letters returned from this department. I would therefore recommend that the Postmaster General be authorized to reduce the rate of postage on dead letters not containing valuable enclosures, as fixed by the act of January 21, 1862.

FOREIGN DEAD LETTERS EXCHANGED.

The number of dead letters returned unopened to foreign countries, during the year, was 160,432, and the amount of unpaid postage thereon was 9,200 05. The number received from foreign countries was 58,614, on which the unpaid postage amounted to \$1,880 29. For details see tables Nos. 24, 25, appended to this report.

RETURN OF LETTERS TO DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

It is believed that nearly all letters delivered, after having been advertised, are applied for within the ensuing month, and that the number claimed during the second month is so small that their delivery, when considerably more than a month old, would be of less advantage to the public than would be the return of all dead letters to their writers a month sooner than is possible under existing law. But, for obvious reasons, those provisions should not be changed which require letters to be retained in post offices longer than the usual period, when they bear special requests to that effect, or are destined for persons on board designated vessels expected to arrive at ports to which such letters are directed. An abridgment of the period during which postmasters are to hold letters after advertising the same would still further simplify the system of returning dead letters to the department, and secure an earlier restoration to the writers.

AMENDMENT.

I would therefore recommend that the Postmaster General be authorized to regulate the period during which postmasters are required, by the 6th section of the act of February 27, 1861, to hold dead letters.

TRANSMISSION OF MONEY IN THE MAILS.

Great efforts have been made to give security to the mails. New and improved locks have been put into service: a stricter surveillance has been exercised over the affairs and agents of this department; negligence has been punished and diligence rewarded; and the results, in promoting energy and vigilance, have been satisfactory. But the mails, despite the very general watchfulness and fidelity on the part of the employés of this department, continue to be subject to deprecations.

The means of conveyance are only adapted to the primary object of the mail service—the mere transmission of intelligence. This department could not make use of strong boxes nor adopt measures to fix accountability upon each of the multitude of agents employed in the business, such as are resorted to by the carriers of merchandise and money, without sacrificing the expedition required of a carrier of intelligence, and at the same greatly increasing the expense necessary to the proper management of the latter business. For this reason the mails have always been, and must continue to be, an unsafe medium for the conveyance of money letters. The money contained in the mails creates the temptations to the robberies committed, and is, moreover, the chief cause of the loss of letters which do not contain money.

AMENDMENT.

It is, in my opinion, very desirable, for these and many other reasons, that money should, as far as practicable, be excluded from the mails. With this view I recommend—

1. The adoption of a money order system.
2. A greatly increased rate upon registered letters, approximating the charges imposed by other parties engaged in the transportation of such packages; and—
3. That all letters known to contain money shall be charged with registry postage.

MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.

The adoption of a money order system would not obviate the necessity for some plan by which letters containing negotiable and other valuable papers could be registered, although bankers would, to some extent, avail themselves of it to transmit by mail packages of money. But the registration fee, as now fixed by law, does not pay the expenses of the registry system, which might therefore with propriety be discontinued, so far as the interests of this department are concerned. It is, moreover, incomplete in this respect: that the sender of a registered letter, who gets a receipt for it from the postmaster of the mailing office, upon payment of a fee of five cents and the ordinary postage, receives no information from the department as to the delivery or non-delivery of his letter, unless, in the latter event, it reach the dead letter office.

REGISTRATION—AMENDMENT.

To obviate this defect it is proposed that every postmaster who registers a letter shall execute duplicate receipts therefor, one of which is to be handed to the sender, as at present, and the other forwarded with the registered letter and accompanying bill to the post office of delivery. The person who receives the letter shall be required not only to acknowledge that fact in a book kept for purpose, but also to sign the duplicate receipt, which shall be returned by the postmaster at the office of delivery to the sender, as an evidence that the letter was duly delivered to the person for whom it was intended, and as a record of the date of such delivery.

Should the sender of a registered letter fail to obtain a return receipt therefor in due course of mail, he would at once notify the department of the failure, which would lead to an investigation of the cause of delay, and facilitate the prompt delivery or recovery of the letter.

As a compensation for such registration and return of receipt from the office of delivery, I would recommend that a fee of twenty cents should be charged on each letter or package registered.

INSPECTION OFFICE.

DUTIES.

The Inspection office is charged with the observation of failures and delinquencies in the service of contractors and route agents; with fines and remissions thereof; with the subject of mail depredations,

and prosecution of violators of postal laws; with the duty of procuring and distributing mail bags, locks and keys, and some other duties of detail.

MAIL BAGS RECOVERED.

During the last year a large number of mail pouches and locks, accumulated in certain offices, and there disused from neglect, have been recovered. In the Chicago office, under the former incumbent, several hundred had thus accumulated, been disused for two years or more, and upon examination some packages of letters were still found therein, indicating great neglect originally. I have, since that time, directed the services of a temporary agent to the same investigation in other large offices. He is still so employed, and has recovered a large additional number of mail bags.

FINES AND FORFEITURES—AMENDMENT.

I recommend that the power to withhold and to remit fines and forfeitures be taken from the Postmaster General, as respects all future contracts for mail service. There is no better reason for authorizing the Postmaster General to pay for mail service which has not been performed, than there is for allowing payment on other contracts when the consideration fails.

There are two classes of reasons which induce me to make this recommendation. The first relates to the difficulty of properly exercising the power. It is in its nature judicial, and we have not the machinery for a judicial inquiry as to whether the excuses offered for failures are valid. The investigation is made by clerks, whose judgment upon *ex parte* testimony offered practically settles the facts. A system which leaves the disposition of large sums of money to the discretion of individuals is vicious, and is liable to produce great abuses.

The other class of reasons relates to the effect of the proposed change in securing the performance of the service. It cannot be doubted that failures of the mail constantly occur, which might be and would be avoided if the contractor knew that he would certainly lose his pay if the failure took place. Under the present system, when anything occurs which offers an excuse, there is no motive for extraordinary effort to overcome the difficulty. The temptation to magnify, or even to invent difficulties, when failures occur which might have been overcome, or did not exist, is a great, if not a sufficient, objection to the present system. I think the efficiency of the service would be greatly promoted by the change recommended, without seriously increasing the sum paid for the same.

POST OFFICE BUILDINGS.

NEW YORK POST OFFICE.

The post office building at New York has been enlarged, materially increasing its accommodations, and at a very moderate cost, the contract having been made therefor for the sum of \$7,587.

PHILADELPHIA.

The new building at Philadelphia is in progress, and is expected to be ready for occupancy early in the spring. It is hoped the entire cost of the alterations and enlargement of the buildings, accommodating the courts and the post office, will fall below \$50,000.

POSTAL REFORM.

An impression prevails that the mere adoption in England of the penny postage has been the means of perfecting their postal system to its present degree of efficiency. I do not so regard it. The principle of uniformity, however, is important, and promotes both official and public convenience. It is the substitution of simplicity for complexity, and this is always improving and progressive.

ELEMENTS OF THE BRITISH SYSTEM.

But there are other potential elements, in my judgment, of the success of the English system. One is found in the fact that the *personnel* of their postal administration is more permanent, and the establishment is placed purely on a business footing. It is administered by experienced men. Once thoroughly instructed in the laws, the regulations, and their duties, the department measures their claims to office by their continued fidelity and attention to its interests. In some branches of the service candidates are admitted upon both a physical and mental examination of their qualifications. A medical officer examines the aspirants for clerkships, and for the places of carriers and laborers. Post office savings banks are connected with the establishment. Provision for life assurance, the premiums being deducted from weekly or monthly wages, is also a part of their system. They thus combine nearly all interests to procure a permanent and faithful devotion to duty.

IN THIS COUNTRY.

In this country the people of all classes are more migratory, frequently changing their occupations as well as their residences. The number of resignations alone, during the year ending on the 30th of June, 1862, was 2,902, the removals 2,786, out of 19,972 officers in the loyal States and districts. The resignations were nearly fifteen per cent. of the whole number, and resignations and removals combined, about twenty-eight per cent. of the whole number. The new appointees must acquire a practical postal education before they can promptly and accurately discharge their duties. It is evident that a system so liable to constant and large changes in its administration must be defective in many elements of completeness. The theory of our government requires a direct official responsibility to the executive head, and that the term of office should be limited to

the proper discharge of that responsibility. The principle is correct. But the proper compensatory principle requires retention of good officers, as truly as it requires the discharge of incompetent incumbents. This principle can be carried into effect only when public sentiment shall be so clear and uniform as to make itself felt by all public representatives influencing appointments.

BRITISH SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTS.

They also have a much less complex system of accounts than that prevailing here, which requires, in my opinion, much unnecessary labor on the part of postmasters, and in the Auditor's office requires the services of additional clerks without corresponding benefits.

OTHER ADVANTAGES.

The shorter distances traversed by their correspondence, and the less time consumed in the exchange of letters, also contribute to increase the amount of it.

The perfection of their system of deliveries of mail matter has also essentially contributed to their prosperity.

REDUCTION OF RATES AND INCREASED FACILITIES.

Another important element has been entirely overlooked, so far as the late discussions are concerned. It is the fact that largely increased facilities of mail communication have followed each reduction of postal rates, both in England and in the United States.

UNITED STATES AND ENGLISH STATISTICS SINCE 1839 COMPARED.

The tables subjoined show the direct annual postal revenue and postal expenditures, and the annual deficiencies or surplus for each year since 1839, in the United States, arranged in three tables—the first embracing the last six years under the high rates, (from six to twenty-five cents;) the second embracing six years of the five and ten cent rates; the third embracing nine years of the three cent prepaid rate under three thousand miles—the unpaid five cent rate, intermediately established and abolished, not affecting the argument. These tables also show the annual percentage of increase or decrease of revenue and expenditures, and the percentage of increase for each series of years. They stop at 1860, that being the last complete year before our civil troubles.

Revenue and expenditures of the Post Office Department for six years, from 1840 to 1845, exclusive of appropriations by Congress, postage rates on single letters being 6, 10, 12½, 18½, and 25 cents.

Years.	Revenue.	Per cent. increase.	Per cent. decrease.	Expenditures.	Per cent. increase.	Per cent. decrease.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
1840	\$4,543,521 92	.....	.....	\$4,718,235 64	.....	.....	\$174,713 72	.....
1841	4,407,726 27	.....	About 3	4,499,527 61	.....	About 4.6	91,801 34	.....
1842	4,546,849 65	About 3	.....	5,674,751 80	About 26	.....	1,127,902 15	.....
1843	4,296,225 43	.....	About 5½	4,374,753 71	.....	About 23	78,528 28	.....
1844	4,237,287 83	.....	About 1½	4,296,512 70	.....	About 1.8	59,224 87	.....
1845	4,289,841 89	About 1½	.....	4,320,731 99	About ½	.....	30,890 10	.....
1st period.....	26,321,452 99	.....	.....	27,884,513 45	.....	.....	1,563,060 46	.....

For six years, from 1846 to 1851, postage rates on single letters 5 and 10 cents.

Years.	Revenue.	Per cent. increase.	Per cent. decrease.	Expenditures.	Per cent. increase.	Per cent. decrease.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
1846	\$3,487,199 35	.....	About 18.7	\$4,084,332 42	.....	About 5½	\$597,133 07	.....
1847	3,880,337 76	About 11½	.....	3,971,246 59	.....	About 2.7	90,908 83	.....
1848	4,148,135 19	About 6.9	.....	4,326,850 27	About 8.1	.....	178,725 08	.....
1849	4,705,176 28	About 13.4	.....	4,479,049 13	About 3.5	.....	.....	\$226,127 15
1850	5,499,984 86	About 16.9	.....	5,212,953 43	About 16.4	.....	.....	287,031 43
1851	6,410,604 33	About 16.6	.....	6,276,401 68	About 20.4	.....	.....	132,202 65
2d period.....	28,131,427 77	.....	.....	28,352,833 52	.....	.....	866,766 98	645,361 23
Between 1st and 2d periods.....	.....	About 6.8	.....	.....	About 1.6	.....	.....	.....

For nine years, from 1852 to 1860, postage rates 3 cents, prepaid, under 3,000 miles, 10 cents over; the unpaid rate of 5 cents existing until July 1, 1855, and then abolished.

Years.	Revenue.	Per cent. increase.	Per cent. decrease.	Expenditures.	Per cent. increase.	Per cent. decrease.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
1852	\$5,184,526 84	-----	About 19.1	\$7,108,459 04	About 13.2	-----	\$1,923,932 20	-----
1853	5,240,724 70	About 1	-----	7,982,756 59	About 12.3	-----	2,742,031 89	-----
1854	6,255,586 22	About 19.3	-----	8,577,424 12	About 7.4	-----	2,321,837 90	-----
1855	6,642,136 13	About 6.2	-----	9,968,342 29	About 16.2	-----	3,326,206 16	-----
1856	6,920,821 66	About 4.2	-----	10,405,286 36	About 4.4	-----	3,484,464 70	-----
1857	7,353,951 76	About 6.2	-----	11,508,057 93	About 1	-----	4,154,106 17	-----
1858	7,486,792 86	About 1.8	-----	12,722,470 01	About 10.6	-----	5,235,677 15	-----
1859	7,964,484 07	About 6.4	-----	15,754,092 89	About 23.8	-----	7,785,608 82	-----
1860	8,518,067 40	About 6.9	-----	14,874,600 73	-----	About 5.6	6,356,533 33	-----
3d period	61,571,091 64	-----	-----	98,901,489 96	-----	-----	37,330,398 32	-----
Between 2d and 3d periods	-----	About 118.8	-----	-----	About 248.8	-----	-----	-----

NOTE.—The percentage increase in revenue in 1860, as compared with the last year of the high rates, is 98½. The percentage increase in expenditures, for the same period, is 244½.

It will be perceived that the per cent. increase of expenditures is much larger than that of revenue. These expenditures indicate the increased mail facilities of the country. During the first six years, with high rates prevailing, both revenue and expenditures, with the exception of one year, were nearly stationary and nearly equal. After the reduction of rate to five and ten cents the revenues fell off for three years, the expenditures continuing about the same; but the expenditures and mail facilities steadily increased from 1849, and the revenues came up with them so far that during the three years 1849, 1850, and 1851, the department was self-sustaining, the only period during the twenty-two years in which it proved so. On the 1st of July, 1851, the three cent prepaid rate went into operation. The revenues again fell off for three years following; but the expenditures went on largely increasing with the accompanying increase of postal facilities, and continued to expand in a greater ratio than the revenue during the remaining period. There was also a steady and large increase in the population and business of the country, for which due allowance should be made during each period.

So in England the cost of management has increased, during the period since the reduction of rates, from £756,999, in 1839, to £2,003,116, in 1861. The gross revenue in 1839 was £2,390,763, and the net revenue £1,633,764. The gross revenue in 1861, although over £1,000,000 greater than in 1839, yielded a net revenue less than in 1839 by over £100,000.

Thus also our deficiency under the last year of high rates (1845) was only \$30,890 10, while in 1860, the last complete year before the interruption of our postal service, it amounted to \$6,356,533 33, although the gross revenue was increased, at the same time, by \$4,228,225 51. The increase of postal revenue from 1845 to 1860, exclusive of congressional grants, was 98½ per cent., while the increase of postal expenditures in the same period was 244½ per cent.

From these data it appears that there has been an enormous increase of postal facilities and postal expenses in both countries under the low rates, beyond those existing under the high rates, and their effect must have been to stimulate correspondence to a remarkable degree. An omnibus running two or three times a day along the streets of a city would not much stimulate passenger traffic; but cars, running every three or five minutes, and accommodating, at the same rate, four times the number of passengers, are crowded with travellers.

POSTAL AXIOM.

In my opinion, it may be regarded as an axiom in postal affairs that *certainly, frequency, and facility of postal communication influence the amount of correspondence more than do any variations in a moderate tariff.*

It required in England eleven years of the low rates, and largely expanded facilities, to restore the gross revenue to its original amount. The amount of net revenue of 1839 had not been again realized in that kingdom at the date of their last annual report, published in 1862, twenty-two years thereafter.

The lower rates in the United States, of five and ten cents, yielded in the last year in which they prevailed (1851) a gross revenue of \$6,410,604. That amount was not again reached, under the three cent prepaid rate until 1855, although this low rate had the co-operation of far greater facilities and expenditures. On the 1st July that year the five cent unpaid rate was abolished, leaving the standard rate of three cents under three thousand miles and ten cents over that distance; but that change produced no sensible effect upon the revenue.

These facts, taken in connexion with the further fact that the rate is now so low as to be no appreciable burden upon correspondence, indicate that a further reduction of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. would not appreciably stimulate correspondence, and that the present amount of revenue would not be again reached, under the proposed still lower rate of two cents, until the natural increase of correspondence, arising from the increase of population, of business, and of postal facilities, shall have been sufficient to produce that sum.

In further exhibition of the data pertaining to this discussion, I annex a table (No. 27) showing the postal receipts and expenditures, with the population of the United States, and the rate per capita for eight decennial periods, from 1790 to 1860, and annually from 1850 to 1862.

REDUCTION OF RATES UPON A DEFICIENCY.

There is another element in the British system which has been generally overlooked. Both under the high rates and the low rates of postage, that department was not only self-sustaining, but yielded a net revenue to the government. All its reductions have been made upon a net revenue. The proposed reduction in this country is asked upon a deficiency. I should be the first to ask a reduced rate upon a surplus revenue, as, in my opinion, the correspondence of the country should never be taxed for revenue purposes. But the proposition to reduce a low rate to a lower in the face of a large deficiency requires a conclusive showing that an increase of revenue would result in excess of the natural increase arising from ordinary causes. Instead of this showing, the advocates of the measure admit that for several years the revenue would fall essentially below its present standard; and they fail to show a commensurate extraordinary increase of correspondence.

These considerations should have their due weight with the advocates of the adoption of the rate established by the English system.

TERM "LOW AND UNIFORM" CONSIDERED.

The terms "low and uniform postage" are not absolute, but relative. The United States government have already adopted a "low" postage. Considered with relation to the extent of its transportation, it is lower than prevails in any other country.

RELATION BETWEEN AMOUNT OF TRANSPORTATION AND RATES OF POSTAGE.

The annual transportation of mails in the United Kingdom, by railways, steamers, and other vehicles, is about 25,000,000 miles,

excluding foot transportation. In this country it is about 53,000,000 miles. The number of miles of such transportation there per week day amounts to 80,281. Here the amount is 170,709 miles.—(See table No. 26.) Considering the relation between rates of postage and amount of transportation, it will be seen that our transportation of mails is over 100 per cent. greater than the British, while our general rate of postage is only 50 per cent. greater. In addition to this comparative statement, our postage on local (or drop) letters is 50 per cent. less than their rate.

CONCLUSION AS TO "LOW" POSTAGE.

To this question I have given the most careful consideration during the past year, and have cheerfully received and entertained the various propositions coming to me from all sources in the interest of reform. I acknowledge my indebtedness to the gentlemen contributing them for many important suggestions. But they have failed to convince me that it is a present duty, or sound policy, to reduce the rate of letter postage upon general correspondence from three cents to two cents—a reduction of one-third upon a low existing rate. Our present rate was adopted, and is still universally regarded, as a low postage. The revenues under it are steadily increasing in amount, and approximating the self-sustaining point, equivalent to expenditures. It is not regarded as onerous, in any degree, upon the correspondence of the country. The proposed reduction, therefore, not being made from an excess of revenues, would only compel the people to pay by a new property tax what they pay now, without a complaint, in proportion to the amount of their correspondence. It would only shift the deficiency, to pay with the left hand what they now pay with the right.

These facts appear to me to settle the debate, so far as it rests upon the point of so-called "low" postage. The United States low rate, as now established, is, in principle and in fact, the lowest postage hitherto adopted by any government.

UNIFORMITY NEEDED.

Our system is defective, however, in the other branch of proposed reform, that of uniformity. In this respect I do not hesitate to recommend a change. But this term, again, is not absolute, but relative. Neither the English nor any any other system is absolutely uniform. The practical question is one of the proper degree of approximation to uniformity.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

From the best data accessible to me, the estimated loss of revenue from accrued postages on printed matter approximates two hundred thousand dollars annually. The loss principally arises from the failure of postmasters to collect quarterly in advance, as required by law, the small amounts due from subscribers, and for the unpaid transit.

of transient printed matter. In view of the certain collections of postages, prepayment on printed matter is more important than upon letters.

If it seemed to Congress practicable to combine the proper postage tariff with the internal tax upon newspapers, so as to leave them to pass free through the mails, this plan might prove satisfactory to publishers and just to the revenue of the department. If publishers would find it consistent with their interest to require the annual postal charge to be added to the price of publication, and collected therewith, they prepaying the postage upon their circulation, this would also remedy the evil. But with or without such change in legislation, I recommend a great reduction in the variety of rates on printed matter for domestic circulation, abolishing all distinction of rates based on different distances of transportation, adopting decimal rates conforming to the coinage of this country, instead of the fractional rates now prevailing, and equalizing the charges now varied according to distance.

I propose to submit to Congress the draft of a bill for that purpose as soon as the details are settled.

TRANSIENT MAIL MATTER.

In further approximation to uniformity, I recommend that the postage upon transient newspapers and other printed matter, whether destined inland or abroad, be made uniform, except where fixed by conventional stipulations with foreign countries, and extended to cover all transient printed matter up to the standard weight of — ounces, except circulars, adding one rate for each additional — ounces, or fraction thereof, embracing manuscript copy and corrected proofs passing between publishers and authors, prepayment being required in all cases; and that circulars not exceeding three in number, and not exceeding the standard weight, pass at the same rate, with the right in the Postmaster General to provide by regulation a less rate for their delivery within the postal district where mailed, or through the mails, when deposited in large packages for that purpose.

UNPAID LETTERS, ETC.

To prevent injurious delays from the accidental omission of prepayment by stamps upon letters, the Postmaster General should be authorized to provide by regulation for forwarding unpaid letters, the rate in such cases being double the prepaid rate. The extra charge for forwarding a letter to its ultimate destination, following the party addressed, should be abolished.

In the draft of a bill which I propose to submit, as above mentioned, these recommendations will appear with precision in extent and in rates.

UNIFORM DOMESTIC LETTER RATE.

I also recommend that all distinctions of rates of domestic letter postages based upon distances, as now to California and the Pacific coast, be abolished, so that the three cent single rate on mail letters shall be uniform within the United States, when prepaid.

ABOLITION OF CARRIER'S FEE—TWO CENTS ON DROP LETTERS.

I also recommend the abolition of the one cent carrier's fee for the delivery and collection of letters in cities, and in lieu of that annoying and dilatory tariff on delivered and collected letters, that the charge upon local (or drop) letters be made uniform at the prepaid rate of two cents; and that all prepaid mail and local letters shall be delivered and collected without charge by the carriers, they being paid by salaries. This will prepay and transfer the carrier's charge from mail to local letters in effect, greatly accelerate deliveries, and promote the public convenience. It may not be expedient at once to abolish box deliveries, but there is no reason apparent to me why the general delivery should not be at once universally made by carriers in cities and towns where they are employed.

FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

I renew the recommendation made last year, that the franking privilege of postmasters be abolished, except for correspondence between them and other officers of the department, upon official business.

It should be abolished, also, as to the correspondence of all persons addressed to the several departments and executive officers of government, except upon official correspondence, addressed by an officer of the government.

Both these privileges, as they now exist, have been much abused, and have no proper place in a correct postal system.

POST OFFICE ACCOUNTS AND SALARIES TO POSTMASTERS.

The system of adjusting post office accounts and postmasters' pay, by commissions, varying upon different classes of mail matter, is no longer of utility commensurate with its labor and its cost. I am satisfied that the blanks and the clerical service consumed by this system contribute largely to swell expenditures and contribute nothing at all to efficiency or to revenue.

SALARIES TO POSTMASTERS.

The data that system has furnished up to this time will afford the basis for ascertaining the proper salaries to be assigned to at least four-fifths of the offices of the country, and the rule for adjusting the remainder, whose revenues and business may be too variable for pre-

cise compensation. Here their utility terminates. Our system in this particular should be radically changed; and I hope the change may be authorized by law. It will produce economy, facility, and simplicity.

WAY-BILLS.

I propose, also, a partial change in the mode of mailing letters, involving the disuse of way-bills in part, which, if successful, will largely reduce the consumption, and consequently the expense, of blanks, wrapping-paper, and twine.

POSTAL MAPS.

I have ordered the topographer of the department to prepare a set of postal maps, by States or groups of States, designed to show all the permanent postal routes, postal distances, and post offices thereon, in the United States, and embracing other statistical information. Their utility to the department and to the public will be great; and I ask authority from Congress to copyright them in the name of the Postmaster General, to put them on sale at a moderate price, to be regulated by him, and to pass the proceeds of sales to the credit of the post office revenue. As they will be published in series, and the proceeds of sale will go for reimbursement, no other appropriation will be needed than that allowed for miscellaneous payments.

BOOK OF POST OFFICES AND REGULATIONS.

I have postponed the publication of the list of post offices in the United States, heretofore made biennially, with a view to change the form and diminish the frequency of publication. It is now in the press. The laws and regulations will be separately published after the expiration of this Congress in a revised form. These works are frequently sought for by the public, and frequently lost by postmasters to whom they have been delivered. In one case there should be authority to sell; and in the other to charge the value against the postmaster in his accounts, and to charge him also in case of any second delivery of the book to him.

INCOMPETENT POSTAL OFFICERS.

It is my purpose to adhere firmly to my determination to displace incompetency and indifference wherever found in official position under my control, without any discrimination in favor of appointments which I may myself have made under misinformation of facts. The postal business must be conducted, if successful, upon the same principles which control the operations of the upright and sagacious man of business. The department should adhere to those officers who have administrative talents and are faithful to its interests; and should

remove those who take no interest in the efficiency of its service. The number of its appointed officers and employés is so great, and dispersed over so large a territory, that the Postmaster General must always depend upon the co-operation of the public, and particularly of the official advisers of the department, in order to secure this result.

I take pleasure in acknowledging the active co-operation I have received, in all efforts for improvement, from the present intelligent and efficient postmasters at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, as well as the aid derived from the investigations and representations of Mr. Pliny Miles and the Hon. John Hutchins.

I have the honor to be, &c., &c., your obedient servant,
M. BLAIR, *Postmaster General.*

The PRESIDENT.

APPENDIX.

APPOINTMENT OFFICE.

No. 1.—Table showing the number of each class of post offices in the several States and Territories.

States and Territories.	By the President.	By the Postmaster General.	Total.
Alabama.....	8	867	875
Arkansas.....	2	728	730
California.....	15	389	404
Colorado.....		39	39
Connecticut.....	13	367	380
Dakota.....		11	11
Delaware.....	1	67	68
District of Columbia.....	2	2	4
Florida.....	2	173	175
Georgia.....	12	881	893
Illinois.....	31	1,476	1,507
Indiana.....	12	1,255	1,267
Iowa.....	9	996	1,005
Kansas.....	2	255	257
Kentucky.....	8	817	825
Louisiana.....	5	383	388
Maine.....	15	777	792
Maryland.....	5	409	414
Massachusetts.....	34	614	648
Michigan.....	17	803	820
Minnesota.....	4	470	474
Mississippi.....	8	659	667
Missouri.....	9	1,032	1,041
Nebraska.....	2	106	108
Nevada.....		7	7
New Hampshire.....	10	379	389
New Jersey.....	10	458	468
New Mexico.....		23	23
New York.....	59	2,516	2,575
North Carolina.....	7	1,178	1,185
Ohio.....	32	1,919	1,951
Oregon.....	2	91	93
Pennsylvania.....	37	2,426	2,463
Rhode Island.....	4	88	92
South Carolina.....	4	630	634
Tennessee.....	5	1,018	1,023
Texas.....	4	919	923
Utah.....		58	58
Vermont.....	7	418	425
Virginia.....	15	1,774	1,789
Washington.....		67	67
Wisconsin.....	14	904	918
Total.....	426	28,449	28,875

No. 2.

Total operations of the appointment office for the year ending June 30, 1862, arranged by States.

States and Territories.	Established.	Discontinued.	Names and sites changed.	Appointments on change of names and sites.	Resigned.	Removed.	Deceased.	Total cases.	Whole number of post offices in the United States June 30, 1862.
Alabama									875
Arkansas									730
California	45	14	14	11	55	38	1	167	404
Colorado	18	2	1	1	12	4		37	39
Connecticut	6	3	5	4	31	51	5	101	380
Dakota	4				3	2		9	11
Delaware	1	4	8	7	6	13		32	68
District of Columbia									4
Florida	1		1	1	1	4		7	175
Georgia									893
Illinois	74	41	27	19	298	109	22	571	1,507
Indiana	49	42	16	12	344	88	8	547	1,267
Iowa	78	34	30	18	231	102	8	483	1,005
Kansas	29	8	3	1	72	20	2	134	257
Kentucky	51	126	39	33	113	142	5	476	825
Louisiana									388
Maine	25	5	20	16	82	239	7	378	792
Maryland	24	28	8	7	47	52	5	164	414
Massachusetts	12		11	6	47	90	7	167	648
Michigan	38	13	21	10	98	132	7	309	820
Minnesota	34	25	9	5	92	28		188	474
Mississippi	1							1	667
Missouri	53	135	19	18	121	135	13	476	1,041
Nebraska	12	7	4	3	19	14	1	57	168
Nevada	6	1			2	3		12	7
New Hampshire	11	2	4	4	38	84	4	143	389
New Jersey	22	5	11	7	48	80	4	170	468
New Mexico	2	1			2			5	23
New York	72	10	20	13	248	570	23	943	2,575
North Carolina									1,185
Ohio	48	31	22	17	297	231	13	642	1,951
Oregon	1	5	1	1	20	11		38	93
Pennsylvania	104	26	49	40	291	295	24	739	2,463
Rhode Island	1		1		7	7	2	18	92
South Carolina									634
Tennessee	4	1	1	1	2	13		21	1,023
Texas									923
Utah	4	3			4			11	58
Vermont	9		4	4	45	85	4	147	425
Virginia	41	33	10	8	66	66	3	219	1,789
Washington	5	2	2	2	12	5		26	67
Wisconsin	34	23	15	11	148	73	4	297	918
	919	630	376	280	2,902	2,786	173	7,785	28,875

No. 4.

Table showing the increase or decrease of post offices in the several States and Territories during the year ending June 30, 1862.

States and Territories.	Whole number of post offices June 30, 1861.	Increase.	Decrease.	Whole number of post offices June 30, 1862.
Alabama.....	875	.....	.....	875
Arkansas.....	730	.....	.....	730
California.....	373	31	.....	404
Colorado.....	23	16	.....	39
Connecticut.....	377	3	.....	380
Dakota.....	7	4	.....	11
Delaware.....	71	.....	3	68
District of Columbia.....	4	.....	.....	4
Florida.....	174	1	.....	175
Georgia.....	893	.....	.....	893
Illinois.....	1,474	33	.....	1,507
Indiana.....	1,260	7	.....	1,267
Iowa.....	961	44	.....	1,005
Kansas.....	236	21	.....	257
Kentucky.....	900	.....	75	825
Louisiana.....	388	.....	.....	388
Maine.....	772	20	.....	792
Maryland.....	418	.....	4	414
Massachusetts.....	636	12	.....	648
Michigan.....	795	25	.....	820
Minnesota.....	465	9	.....	474
Mississippi.....	666	1	.....	667
Missouri.....	1,123	.....	82	1,041
Nebraska.....	103	5	.....	108
Nevada.....	2	5	.....	7
New Hampshire.....	380	9	.....	389
New Jersey.....	451	17	.....	468
New Mexico.....	22	1	.....	23
New York.....	2,513	62	.....	2,575
North Carolina.....	1,185	.....	.....	1,185
Ohio.....	1,934	17	.....	1,951
Oregon.....	97	.....	4	93
Pennsylvania.....	2,385	78	.....	2,463
Rhode Island.....	91	1	.....	92
South Carolina.....	634	.....	.....	634
Tennessee.....	1,020	3	.....	1,023
Texas.....	923	.....	.....	923
Utah.....	57	1	.....	58
Vermont.....	416	9	.....	425
Virginia.....	1,781	8	.....	1,789
Washington.....	64	3	.....	67
Wisconsin.....	907	11	.....	918
Total.....	28,586	289	.....	28,875

Agents.	No. in service June 30, 1861, as per P. M.G.'s report.	Total compensation.	No. in service July 1, 1862.	Rate of pay.	Total compensation.	Increase in No. in 1862.	Increase in compensation in 1862.	Decrease in No. in 1862.	Decrease in compensation in 1862.
Route agents	392	\$294,460 00	220	\$800 00	\$176,000 00				
Do			108	700 00	75,600 00				
Do			26	600 00	15,600 00				
Do			22	Less.	5,234 00				
Do			1	No pay.					
Total No. route agents			377		272,434 00			15	\$22,026 00
Special agents	16	23,500 00	15		24,900 00			1	1,600 00
Special agents, (temporary)			3		3,600 00	3	\$3,600 00		
Local agents, including inspectors of mail bags	35	19,719 00	35		19,074 00				645 00
Baggage-masters in charge of mails	50	6,180 00	69		4,815 00				1,365 00
Blank and stamp agents	4	5,300 00	4		5,300 00				
Assistants	5	2,800 00	5		2,800 00				
Total	502	354,959 00	508		332,923 00		3,600 00		25,636 00

No 6.

Showing operation and results of the foreign mail service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1862.

I. POSTAGES ON UNITED STATES AND EUROPEAN MAILS.

The aggregate amount of postages (sea, inland, and foreign) on the mails exchanged with the United Kingdom, was.....	\$685, 284 29
With Prussia, was.....	202, 454 95
France, was.....	163, 186 11
Hamburg, was.....	52, 926 42
Bremen, was.....	30, 043 18
Belgium, was.....	10, 200 87
	<hr/>
Total postages.....	1, 144, 095 82

Being a decrease from the amount reported for the previous year of \$217,940 88.

The postages on mails *sent* to Europe were as follows, viz:

To Great Britain.....	\$334, 398 81
Prussia.....	102, 379 03
France.....	79, 811 91
Hamburg.....	35, 634 49
Bremen.....	16, 299 15
Belgium.....	5, 010 06
	<hr/>
Total.....	573, 533 45

The postages on mails *received* from Europe were as follows, viz:

From Great Britain.....	\$350, 885 48
Prussia.....	100, 075 92
France.....	83, 374 20
Hamburg.....	17, 291 93
Bremen.....	13, 744 05
Belgium.....	5, 091 81
	<hr/>
Total.....	570, 562 37

Postages collected in the United States.....	678, 351 59
Postages collected in Europe.....	465, 744 23

Excess of collections in the United States.....	212, 607 36
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Number of letters sent from the United States.....	2, 644, 039
Number of letters received from Europe.....	2, 556, 624

Total.....	5, 200, 663
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Being a decrease of 945,158 from the number reported for the previous year.

Number of newspapers sent from the United States.....	2, 549, 756
Number of newspapers received from Europe.....	848, 312

Total.....	3, 398, 068
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Being a decrease of 119,922 from the number reported for the previous year.

The excess of postage on mails *sent* from the United States to different countries of Europe over that accruing on mails *received* from the same countries was as follows :

Prussia.....	\$2, 303 11
Hamburg.....	18, 342 56
Bremen.....	2, 555 12
Total.....	23, 200 80

The excess of postages accruing on mails *received* over those *sent* was as follows :

Great Britain.....	\$16, 486 67
France.....	3, 562 29
Belgium.....	180 75
Total.....	20, 229 71

II. CLOSED MAILS.

Weight of closed letter mails received from Prussia.....	79, 729 ounces.
Weight of closed letter mails sent to Prussia.....	85, 686 $\frac{3}{4}$ ounces.
Total.....	165, 415$\frac{3}{4}$ ounces.
Weight of British closed mails for Canada.....	28, 861 $\frac{3}{4}$ ounces.
Weight of Canada closed mails for Great Britain.....	22, 784 ounces.
Total.....	51, 645$\frac{3}{4}$ ounces.
Weight of British and California closed mails received....	11, 507 ounces.
Weight of British and California closed mails sent.....	4, 734 $\frac{3}{4}$ ounces.
Total.....	16, 241$\frac{3}{4}$ ounces.
Weight of British closed mails for Havana.....	4, 115 ounces.
Weight of British closed mails for Mexico.....	250 ounces.
Amount paid to Great Britain for the sea and territorial transit of United States and Prussian closed mails through the United Kingdom.....	\$66, 583 18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Amount received from Great Britain for the sea and territorial transit of British closed mails through the United States....	24, 818 98 $\frac{3}{4}$

III. OCEAN TRANSPORTATION.

The sea transportation of mails to and from Europe was performed as follows :

By United States mail packets of the New York, Southampton, and Havre line.....	\$36, 058 24
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By foreign steamships, employed as United States mail packets:		
Of the Canadian line.....	\$140,091	83
Of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company.....	177,212	66
Of the New York and Hamburg Steamship Company.....	171,540	69
Of the North German Lloyd Company....	97,337	62
	<hr/>	\$586,182 80
By British contract mail packets of the Cunard line.....		521,854 78
		<hr/>
		1,144,095 82
		<hr/> <hr/>

IV. BALANCES ON SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS WITH FOREIGN POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS.

Balance due Great Britain for third and fourth quarters of 1861 and first quarter of 1862.....	\$64,417	72½
Balance due France for year ended June 30, 1862.....	31,489	10
Balance due Bremen for year ended June 30, 1862.....	15,061	04
Balance due Hamburg for year ended June 30, 1862.....	21,601	38
	<hr/>	
Total balances against United States.....	132,569	24½
	<hr/> <hr/>	
Balance due the United States on adjustment of accounts with Prussia for third and fourth quarters of 1861 and first quarter of 1862.....	\$24,238	83
Balance due the United States on adjustment of accounts with Belgium for year ended June 30, 1862.....	4,175	45
	<hr/>	
Total balances in favor of United States.....	28,414	28
	<hr/> <hr/>	

No. 7.

POSTAL CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

[OFFICIAL.]

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a postal convention between the United States of America and the republic of Mexico was concluded and signed at the city of Mexico on the eleventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, which convention, being in the English language, is, word for word, as follows:

POSTAL CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE UNITED MEXICAN STATES.

The United States of America and the United Mexican States being desirous of drawing more closely the friendly relations existing between the two countries, and of facilitating the prompt and regular transmission of correspondence between their respective territories, have resolved to conclude a postal convention, and have named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

The President of the United States of America has appointed Thomas Corwin, a citizen of the United States, and their envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary near the Mexican government, and the President of the United

Mexican States has appointed Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, a citizen of the said States and a deputy of the Congress of the Union, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I. There shall be charged upon all letters, newspapers, reviews, or other periodical publications, printed pamphlets, or other printed matter, conveyed either by United States or Mexican vessels, between a port in the United States of America and a port in Mexico, the following sea rates of postage, that is to say:

1. Upon all letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight the rate of seven cents; and upon all letters weighing more than half an ounce an additional rate of seven cents for each additional half ounce or fraction thereof.

2. Upon every newspaper, daily or other, the rate of one cent.

3. Upon reviews or other periodical publications, printed pamphlets, or other printed matter, the rate of one cent for every ounce or fraction of an ounce weight.

The said newspapers, reviews, or other periodical publications, printed pamphlets, or other printed matter, shall be sent in narrow bands or covers, open at the sides or ends, so that they may be easily examined, subject to the laws and regulations of each country, respectively.

ARTICLE II. There shall be charged by the post office of the United States of America, upon all letters, newspapers, printed pamphlets, or other printed matter mailed in the United States and forwarded to Mexico by sea, whether by United States or by Mexican vessels, such rates of inland postage as are now or may hereafter be established by the laws of the United States, and the rate of sea postage prescribed in article first, which inland and sea postage shall be combined in one rate, and paid always in advance.

Such prepayment shall be certified by the appropriate stamps of the United States post office, and the postage so paid shall belong exclusively to the United States of America.

There shall be charged by the post office of the United Mexican States, upon all letters, newspapers, printed pamphlets, or other printed matter mailed in Mexico and forwarded to the United States of America by sea, whether by Mexican or by United States vessels, such rates of inland postage as are now or may hereafter be established by the laws of Mexico, and the rate of sea postage prescribed in article first, which inland and sea postage shall be combined into one rate, and paid always in advance.

Such prepayment shall be certified by the appropriate stamps of the post office of the United Mexican States, and the postage so paid shall belong exclusively to Mexico.

ARTICLE III. Upon all letters, newspapers, printed pamphlets, or other printed matter received in the United States of America from Mexico by sea, there will be charged by the United States such rates of inland postage as are now or may hereafter be established by the laws of the United States, which shall be collected at the place of destination, and shall belong exclusively to the United States of America; and, *vice versa*, upon all letters, newspapers, printed pamphlets, or other printed matter received in Mexico from the United States of America by sea, there will be charged by Mexico such rates of inland postage as are now or may hereafter be established by the laws of Mexico, which shall be collected at the place of destination, and shall belong exclusively to Mexico.

ARTICLE IV. All letters, newspapers, printed pamphlets, or other printed matter mailed in the United States of America, and addressed to any place in the United Mexican States, or, *vice versa*, when not conveyed by sea, shall be charged with the rate of inland postage of the country from which such mail

matter is sent, which shall be prepaid, and with the inland postage of the country receiving, which shall be collected at the place of destination.

Such postage shall belong respectively to the country collecting the same.

ARTICLE V. All letters, newspapers, printed pamphlets, or other printed matter mailed in the one country for the other, or received in the one country from the other, whether by land or sea conveyance, shall be free from any detention or inspection whatever, and shall in the one case be forwarded by the most speedy means to their destination, and in the other be promptly delivered to the respective persons to whom they are addressed, being subject, in their transmission, to the laws and regulations of each country, respectively.

ARTICLE VI. So soon as steam or other mail packets, under the flag of either of the contracting parties, shall have commenced running between their respective ports of entry, whether under subvention from the United States or from Mexico, the contracting parties agree to receive at those ports all mailable matter, and to forward it as directed, the destination being to some regular post office of either country, charging thereupon only the rates established by the present convention.

Mails for the United States of America shall be made up at regular intervals by the Mexican post office and despatched to ports of the United States; and, in the same manner, mails for Mexico shall be made up at regular intervals by the United States post office and despatched to ports in Mexico.

ARTICLE VII. The United Mexican States engage to grant to the United States of America the transit, in closed mails, free from any postage duties, imposts, detention, or examination whatever, through the United Mexican States, or any of their possessions or territories, of letters, newspapers, printed pamphlets, or other printed matter, forwarded from the United States of America, or any of their possessions or territories, to any other possession or territory of the United States of America, or to any foreign country, or from any foreign country, or possession or territory of the United States of America, to the United States of America, their possessions or territories.

A mail agent of the United States of America shall be permitted to accompany the closed mails in their transit.

The United States of America, on their part, engage to grant to the United Mexican States the transit, in closed mails, free from any postage duties, imposts, detention, or examination whatever, through the United States of America, or any of their possessions or territories, of letters, newspapers, printed pamphlets, or other printed matter, forwarded from the United Mexican States, or any of their possessions or territories, to any other Mexican possession or territory, or to any foreign country, or from any foreign country, or Mexican possession or territory, to the United Mexican States, their possessions or territories.

A mail agent of Mexico shall be permitted to accompany the closed mails in their transit.

ARTICLE VIII. The means of making the transit of closed mails, under the stipulations of article seventh of the present convention, shall be arranged between the general post office departments of the two countries, subject to the approbation of each government, respectively.

ARTICLE IX. In case of the misfortune of war between the two nations, the mail service of the two post offices shall continue, without impediment or molestation, until six weeks after a notification shall have been made on the part of either of the two governments and delivered to the other that the service is to be discontinued; and in such case the mail packets of the two countries shall be permitted to return freely and under special protection to their respective ports.

ARTICLE X. The respective post office regulations and rates of postage of each of the contracting parties shall be communicated to, and all matters of

detail arising out of the stipulations of this convention shall be settled between, the general post office departments of the two republics as soon as possible after the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention.

It is also agreed that the measures of detail referred to in this article may be modified by the two general post office departments whenever, by mutual consent, those departments shall have decided that such modifications would be beneficial to the post office service of the two countries; and Mexico proposes, as soon as her means of internal transportation will permit, to reduce her present rates of inland postage.

ARTICLE XI. The present convention shall continue in force] until it shall be abrogated by the mutual consent of the two contracting parties, or until one of them shall have given twelve months' previous notice to the other of a desire to abrogate it.

ARTICLE XII. This convention shall be ratified in conformity with the constitutions of the two countries, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at the city of Mexico within six months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible.

In witness whereof, we, the plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and of the United Mexican States, have signed and sealed these presents.

Done in the city of Mexico, on the eleventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, in the eighty-sixth year of the independence of the United States of America, and in the forty-first of that of the United Mexican States.

THOMAS CORWIN. [L. S.]
SEB'N LERDO DE TEJADA. [L. S.]

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in the city of Mexico on the twentieth ultimo :

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twentieth day of June, in the year of [SEAL.] our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President :

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Regulations under the treaty, and rates of postage between the United States and Mexico.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, July 4, 1862.

By the recent postal convention with Mexico, proclaimed by the President on the 20th of June, 1862, the following rates of postage are established, of which postmasters will take notice :

1. The single letter rate (inland three cents and sea seven cents) is ten cents per half ounce, and for each fraction over, an additional rate, *and prepayment is required.* This applies to all letters sent to Mexico from the United States by sea.

2. On all letters *received* from Mexico by sea, the United States domestic rate of postage is to be charged, rating them at the first United States post office at which they are mailed to their destination, either three or ten cents per single rate. *This is to be collected on delivery.*

3. On all letters sent to or received from Mexico, *when not conveyed by sea*, the United States domestic postage only, of three or ten cents the single rate, is to be charged. This must be prepaid at the mailing office *on letters sent*, and collected at the office of delivery *on letters received.*

4. The *sea rate* on printed matter *sent to Mexico* is one cent for each newspaper and one cent per ounce (or fraction of an ounce) on all magazines, periodical publications, and other printed matter; and this is to be added, when sent by sea, to our usual inland rate of postage; and this combined rate *must be prepaid* at the mailing office in the United States. When sent by land the United States inland rate of postage only is to be charged and prepaid at the mailing office.

5. On all such printed matter *received from Mexico* only our usual inland postage is to be collected, and this must be paid, in all cases, on delivery at the office of address.

6. These regulations must be strictly observed, as no accounts are kept with the Mexican postal department.

JOHN A. KASSON,
First Assistant Postmaster General.

No. 8.

POSTAL CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE
REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA.

ARTICLE I. An exchange of mails shall hereafter take place between the United States of America and Guatemala, by the ordinary routes of communication *via* the Isthmus of Panama, the government of the United States to be at the expense of the sea transportation thereof between New York and Aspinwall, and between San Francisco and Panama, provided the same can be secured for the compensation allowed by law; and the government of Guatemala to be at the expense of the isthmus transportation thereof, and also of the sea transportation between Panama and Guatemala.

ARTICLE II. New York and San Francisco shall be the exchange offices on the side of the United States, and Guatemala City the office of exchange on the side of Guatemala, for all mails transmitted between the two countries under this arrangement.

ARTICLE III. All mail matter transmitted in either direction between the respective offices of exchange shall be forwarded in closed bags or pouches, under seal, addressed to the corresponding exchange office; and the United States consul and resident mail agent at Panama, New Granada, is hereby designated as the agent of the two governments for receiving the bags or pouches at that port from either direction, and despatching them to their respective destinations.

The mail bags or pouches despatched from or addressed to the United States exchange office of New York shall comprise the correspondence originating in or destined for the Atlantic States and Territories; and the bags or pouches despatched from or addressed to the United States exchange office of San Francisco shall comprise the correspondence originating in or destined for the Pacific States and Territories.

ARTICLE IV. No accounts shall be kept between the Post Office Departments of the two countries on the correspondence exchanged between them; but each

country shall levy, collect, and retain its own postage only, at the following rates, viz :

1. The postage to be charged and collected in the United States on each letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce (avoirdupois) in weight, addressed to or received from Guatemala, shall be ten cents; and the postage to be charged in Guatemala on each letter or parcel of like weight, addressed to or received from the United States, shall be two reals, (or twenty-five cents United States currency,) and each additional weight of half an ounce, or less than half an ounce, shall be charged an additional rate of ten cents in the United States and two reals in Guatemala.

2. The postage to be charged and collected in the United States on newspapers, unsealed circulars, and other descriptions of printed matter addressed to or received from Guatemala, shall be two cents on each newspaper or unsealed circular, and one cent an ounce, or fraction of an ounce, on pamphlets, periodicals, books, and other kinds of printed papers; and the postage to be charged and collected in Guatemala on each newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, unsealed circular, book, or other article of printed matter addressed to or received from the United States, shall be at the rate of three cents (one cuartillo) per ounce or fraction of an ounce; provided that no book, bound or unbound, weighing over two pounds (avoirdupois) shall be admitted in the mails at less than full letter rate of postage, as hereinbefore prescribed.

Newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals, books, and other articles of printed matter must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends, and are to be subject to the laws and regulations of each country, respectively, in regard to their liability to be rated with letter postage when containing written matter, or for any other cause specified in said laws and regulations.

ARTICLE V. The post office departments of the two countries shall reciprocally return to each other, unopened and without charge, every three months, or more frequently if practicable, all dead letters which, from any cause, cannot be delivered to their addresses in the country to which they were sent.

ARTICLE VI. This arrangement shall go into operation on the first day of September, 1862. It may be modified from time to time by mutual agreement of the post office departments of the two countries; and it is to be continued in force until annulled by mutual consent, or by either post office department, after the expiration of three months' previous notice to the other of its intention to annul the same.

Done in duplicate, and signed at Washington on the 16th day of July, 1862, and at Guatemala City on the 4th day of June, 1862.

M. BLAIR,
Postmaster General.

ANTO. ANDRÉU,
Postmaster General ad interim.

Approved:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Approved:

RAFAEL CARRERA.

By the President:

WM. H. SEWARD.

P. DE AYCINENA.

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1862.

No. 9.

SETTLEMENT OF FURTHER DETAILS UNDER THE POSTAL TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

Additional articles to the articles agreed upon between the post office of the United States of America and the post office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for carrying into execution the convention of December fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

In pursuance of the power granted by article 21 of the convention of December fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to the two post offices to settle the matters of detail which are to be arranged by mutual consent, for insuring the execution of the stipulations contained in the said convention, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective offices, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I. In addition to the exchange of mails between the United States and the United Kingdom, by means of the United States mail packets plying between New York and Southampton, already provided for, there shall be established an exchange of mails between the United States office of Boston and the British office of Southampton.

ARTICLE II. When the packets are despatched from Southampton to New York, separate mails for Boston shall be forwarded from the office of Southampton, comprising all the correspondence for the city of Boston; and reciprocally, when the packets are despatched from New York to Southampton, the mails from Boston for Southampton shall comprise all the correspondence for that town, as well as for France and for countries on the continent of Europe, specially addressed *via* Southampton and Havre.

ARTICLE III. The present articles shall be considered as additional to those agreed upon between the two offices for carrying into execution the convention of December fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, signed at Washington the fourteenth May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Done in duplicate, and signed at Washington on the thirtieth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and at London on the seventh day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

JOHN A. KASSON.
ROWLAND HILL.

No. 10.

LETTER SUGGESTING IMPROVEMENTS IN INTERNATIONAL POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

[FOREIGN No. 1242.]

[ÉTRANGER, No. 1242.]

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

ÉTATS UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, Aug. 4, 1862.

ADMINISTRATION GEN'L DES POSTES,
Washington, 4 Août, 1862.

SIR: Many embarrassments to foreign correspondents exist in this, and probably in other postal departments, which can be remedied only by international concert of action. The difference in postal principles, as well as

MONSIEUR: Il existe dans cette administration et probablement aussi dans les autres administrations postales, nombre d'obstacles à la correspondance étrangère qui ne peuvent être remédiés que par un concert international d'ac-

postal details of arrangement, in the several countries of both continents contributes to the result. Great diversity of rates prevails between the same points, in some instances as many as six different rates, according to the route of transit. Mistakes are perpetually recurring, arising from the complexity of present arrangements, and operate to the serious delay and expense of correspondents.

For want of such general concert of action as above mentioned, difficulties frequently present themselves which prevent separate postal arrangements desired by this and any other national post department, where the mail traverses an intermediate country or postal line of conveyance.

Without entering into details, it is evident that the international adjustment of a common basis for direct correspondence, and for intermediate land and ocean transit, and for an international registry system, and for the exchange of printed mail matter, is clearly of the first importance to the commercial and social intercourse between this and other nations.

It is believed that a conference between fit representatives delegated by the several post departments of the principal corresponding countries of Europe and America, and to meet at some convenient point in Europe, would greatly facilitate the postal arrangements in which they are respectively interested. The practical knowledge of details necessary, and the special character of the interests involved, indicate the propriety of a conference between postal representatives to arrange the propositions of improvements, rather than to submit them to the usual and more dilatory course of diplomacy between each two countries. The ramifications of the postal system, also, embracing so many countries, seem to re-

tion. La différence dans les principes aussi bien que dans les détails d'arrangement de postes, entre ce pays et le continent contribuent à ce résultat. Entre les mêmes points prévaut une grande diversité de taux, et dans certains cas jusqu'à six taux différents, suivant la voie de transit. Des erreurs se renouvellent continuellement par suite de la complexité des arrangements ; causant aux correspondants et un sérieux délai présents et de sérieux frais.

Par suite de ce manque de concert général d'action, il se présente fréquemment des difficultés, qui mettent obstacle aux arrangements de poste désirés, soit par cette administration, soit par toute autre administration nationale, ou la malle traverse un pays intermédiaire, ou une ligne de poste de passage.

Sans entrer dans aucuns détails, il est évident qu'un arrangement international établi sur une base commune, soit pour la correspondance directe, soit pour celle à travers un pays intermédiaire, ou par la voie de l'océan, aussi bien que pour un système international pour les lettres chargées, en même temps que pour l'échange de tout imprimé envoyé par la poste, est de la première importance non seulement pour les rapports commerciaux mais aussi pour les rapports sociaux, entre ce pays et les autres nations.

On est disposé à croire qu'une conférence, entre les représentants—hommes capables, délégués par les diverses administrations de postes en Europe et en Amérique, réunis à quelque point convenable en Europe, faciliterait de beaucoup les arrangements de poste aux quels ils sont tous respectivement intéressés. La connaissance pratique des détails nécessaires, et le caractère particulier des intérêts qui s'y rattachent indiquent l'a propos d'une conférence entre les représentants des administrations postales, pour s'entendre ensemble sur les améliorations à proposer, de préférence à soumettre celles-ci au cours ordinaire, mais plus lent de la diplomatie. Les ramifications du système postal embrassant autant de pays, semb-

quire a general concurrence of action.

To this end I respectfully request that you will invite the attention of foreign administrations to this subject, requesting their co-operation in the proposed conference, and ascertaining the time and place which would be most acceptable for that purpose; there to take into consideration the following subjects, and any others which either department shall in writing propose. The powers of the postal representatives, it is presumed, will be limited to discussion and recommendation of measures for the adoption of their respective administrations.

Attention is especially called to the following topics of international concern :

1. An uniform standard weight for the single rate of written correspondence.

2. An uniform standard for adjusting postal rates on printed correspondence exchanged.

3. Uniformity of rates to destination, by whatever route of intermediate transit.

4. Uniform conditions of prepayment, whether compulsory or optional; or, if optional, a double rate when not prepaid.

5. An uniform scale for increase of rates.

6. Whether each country may collect and retain the postages collected by it, whether compulsorily or optionally prepaid, or remaining unpaid, thus avoiding accounts, except for intermediate transit postal charges.

7. Transit postal charges overland, by intermediate countries, to be established on an uniform basis, and accounted for by the ounce, by the despatching country, on matter transmitted in closed bags or otherwise.

8. The same proposition for ocean transit in closed bags or otherwise.

9. The disposition to be made of all letters not delivered in the country of destination.

lent requérir une co-operation générale d'action.

A cette fin, je vous prierais respectueusement d'appeler l'attention des administrations étrangères sur ce sujet, et de demander leur concours dans la conférence que je propose, vous assurant du tems et du lieu qui leur conviendrait le mieux pour se réunir, et prendre en considération les objets suivants, et tout autre qu'aucune administration proposera par écrit. Les pouvoirs de ces représentants se borneront, je presume à discuter et à recommander des mesures pour l'adoption de leurs administrations respectives.

Les sujets suivants d'intérêt international demandent une attention toute particulière :

1. Un regulateur uniforme de poids pour le taux simple des lettres écrites.

2. Un regulateur uniforme pour régler le taux postal sur la correspondance imprimée échangée.

3. Uniformité de taux à destination par n'importe quelle voie de transit intermédiaire.

4. Conditions uniformes d'affranchissement soit obligatoires, soit (optionnelles) facultatives. Dans le cas où elles seraient facultatives un taux double si elles ne sont point affranchies.

5. Une échelle uniforme pour une augmentation de taux.

6. Si chaque pays peut percevoir et garder les ports de lettres qu'il a perçus soit obligatoires, soit facultatifs, soit étant non affranchis, évitant ainsi les comptes ouverts, excepté pour les frais postaux de transit immédiate.

7. Les frais de poste en transit par voie de terre à travers les pays intermédiaires être établis sur une base uniforme et estimés par once par le pays qui les envoie, sur tout objet envoyé dans des sacs formés ou autrement.

8. La même proposition pour tous les objets envoyés au de la de l'océan en transit dans des sacs fermés ou autrement.

9. La disposition qu'on devra faire de toutes les lettres, qui ne sont pas remises dans le pays où elles sont destinées.

10. An uniform international system for the registration of letters and postal charges therefor.

11. Classification of printed matter which may be transmitted by mail, and the rights reserved by each country in respect thereto.

12. The rights reserved by each country in respect to the route of transit of correspondence despatched by it.

13. The practicability of an international limited money order system.

14. Such other topics of postal importance as may be offered to the consideration of the conference by either national post department.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. BLAIR.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

10. Un système international uniforme pour l'enregistrement des lettres et les frais de poste s'en suivant.

11. La classification des choses imprimées qui peuvent être transmises par la malle, et les droits que chaque pays se réserve à leur égard.

12. Les droits que se réserve chaque pays au sujet de la voie de transit et de la correspondance transmise par ce même pays.

13. La possibilité d'un système international de mandats à ordre.

14. Tout autre sujet d'importance postale, qui peut être présenté à l'examen de la conférence par les différentes administrations postales.

J'ai l'honneur d'être avec respect, votre obéissant serviteur,

M. BLAIR.

H'ble W. H. SEWARD,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

CONTRACT OFFICE.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Contract Office, November 29, 1862.

SIR: For a statement of the mail service for the contract year ended June 30, 1862, I respectfully refer you to the tables hereto annexed.

Table A exhibits the character of the service, the length of routes, the number of miles of transportation, and the cost thereof, as it stood at the close of the contract year in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Western Virginia, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, Kentucky, California, Oregon, and Kansas, and the Territories of New Mexico, Utah, Nebraska, Washington, and Colorado.

On the first of July last the new service in the States of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, Kentucky, California, Oregon, and Kansas, and the Territories of New Mexico, Utah, Nebraska, Washington, Colorado, and Dakota was put in operation, the first quarter of which expired on the 30th of September, 1862.

Table B exhibits the service in these States and Territories at the close of the contract year, June 30, 1862, and at the close of the first quarter of the current year.

Table C exhibits the railroad service in operation on the 30th of June, 1862, and the cost per mile in each State.

Table D exhibits the mail routes and service upon which the contractors were reported to be disloyal, and the new contractors to whom the routes were assigned.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. WM. McLELLAN,

Second Assistant Postmaster General.

Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR,

Postmaster General.

No. 11—A.—Table of mail service in the following States and Territories for at the close

[The entire service and pay are set down to the State under which it is numbered, though portion

States and Territories.	Length of routes.	ANNUAL TRANSPORTATION AND COST.							
		Mode not specified.		In coach.		Certainty, celerity, and security.		By steamboat.	
		Miles.	Dollars.	Miles.	Dollars.	Miles.	Dollars.	Miles.	Dollars.
STATES.	Miles.	Miles.	Dollars.	Miles.	Dollars.	Miles.	Dollars.	Miles.	Dollars.
Maine.....	4,526	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,817	51,843	.....	.....
New Hampshire..	1,627	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,362	17,413	60	1,650
Vermont.....	2,235	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,744	26,139	.....	.....
Massachusetts...	2,737	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,192	27,046	240	7,500
Rhode Island....	354	.....	.....	.....	.....	217	3,631	28	600
Connecticut.....	1,673	.....	.....	.....	.....	965	16,592	.....	.....
New York.....	10,337	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,154	121,121	175	6,813
New Jersey.....	2,135	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,548	29,275	59	4,038
Pennsylvania...	12,959	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,038	175,320	85	6,375
Delaware.....	449	.....	.....	.....	.....	336	7,572	.....	.....
Maryland.....	2,891	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,036	46,556	36	589
Ohio.....	12,576	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,960	117,333	187	6,500
Virginia†.....	1,908	1,405	21,809	134	2,300	.....	.....	369	22,480
Michigan.....	7,098	4,332	47,784	1,024	18,125	.....	.....	805	12,778
Indiana.....	8,276	5,882	57,815	635	11,851	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois..	10,475	5,669	71,108	2,129	55,445	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	6,571	4,557	61,582	1,002	10,923	.....	.....	64	600
Iowa.....	9,117	5,584	68,621	2,820	96,631	.....	.....	143	9,360
Missouri.....	10,011	3,974	58,034	4,863	†1,152,020	.....	.....	409	30,000
Minnesota.....	5,179	2,990	56,049	1,569	40,707	.....	.....	620	23,790
Kentucky.....	7,239	4,085	44,068	1,708	110,929	.....	.....	1,106	55,700
California.....	5,947	2,414	88,340	2,208	145,356	.....	.....	605	78,500
Oregon.....	653	407	8,662	125	2,800	.....	.....	121	12,412
Kansas.....	3,902	2,415	40,408	787	26,962	.....	.....	.....	.....
TERRITORIES.									
New Mexico.....	911	609	5,445	362	14,143	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	708	708	17,226	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	1,404	655	14,676	549	37,084	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	1,021	461	10,895	85	11,608	.....	.....	535	18,360
Colorado.....	304	304	5,945	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	134,013	46,741	678,467	19,958	1,738,964	40,329	640,043	5,647	298,245
Route and local agents and mail messengers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

- * The Baltimore, Wilmington, and Philadelphia railroad is under a Maryland number.
- † Refers to the service in Western Virginia alone.
- ‡ This includes the "great overland mail."
- § This includes steamboat service from Louisville to Cincinnati.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

the year ended June 30, 1862, as exhibited by the state of the arrangements of the year.

extending into other States, instead of being divided among the States in which each of it lies]

By railroad.		Total annual transportation by mode not specified.	Total annual transportation by coach.	Total annual transportation by "certainty, celerity, and security."	Total annual transportation by steam-boat.	Total annual transportation by railroad.	Total annual transportation.	Total annual cost.
Miles.	Dollars.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Dollars.
549	54,918	.....	.....	1,375,534	.....	404,146	1,779,680	106,761
405	35,621	.....	.....	476,106	28,080	348,504	852,692	54,684
491	59,625	.....	.....	627,274	.....	430,560	1,117,834	85,764
1,305	162,857	.....	.....	618,330	140,400	1,442,366	2,201,096	197,403
109	15,575	.....	.....	92,456	17,472	128,964	236,912	90,206
768	101,128	.....	.....	414,346	.....	760,898	1,175,244	117,790
3,008	344,179	.....	.....	2,788,794	122,370	4,126,964	7,038,128	472,113
528	65,636	.....	.....	621,634	44,304	604,080	1,270,018	98,949
1,836	184,638	.....	.....	3,324,200	53,040	1,735,551	5,112,791	366,333
113	11,393	.....	.....	119,964	.....	100,600	220,864	18,965
819	*183,608	.....	.....	766,066	11,232	1,254,698	2,031,996	230,755
3,409	430,363	.....	.....	2,180,308	78,312	3,153,468	5,412,088	554,216
.....	.....	330,640	41,912	.....	178,526	.....	545,078	46,649
937	111,245	654,674	403,364	.....	200,893	1,070,028	2,328,959	189,932
1,759	212,646	922,558	202,880	.....	.....	1,731,710	2,457,148	262,312
2,677	258,523	1,010,639	727,376	.....	.....	3,183,648	4,921,663	385,076
948	76,447	936,289	203,242	.....	23,296	960,180	2,123,007	149,532
570	30,427	927,654	958,824	.....	89,232	403,447	2,379,157	205,030
745	124,349	699,998	1,955,336	.....	147,212	604,103	3,406,649	1,364,403
.....	.....	506,445	321,412	.....	225,680	.....	1,053,537	120,546
340	31,617	705,978	867,930	.....	323,926	307,528	2,225,362	242,334
22	3,300	402,166	911,766	.....	176,520	27,456	1,517,948	315,496
.....	.....	44,616	13,000	.....	52,624	.....	110,240	23,874
.....	.....	404,566	327,580	.....	.....	.....	732,146	69,390
.....	.....	42,484	31,408	.....	.....	.....	73,892	19,588
.....	.....	87,568	.....	.....	.....	.....	87,568	17,296
.....	.....	163,800	229,320	.....	.....	.....	393,120	51,760
.....	.....	45,188	53,040	.....	106,600	.....	204,828	40,863
.....	.....	22,880	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,880	5,945
21,338	2,498,115	7,908,163	7,268,410	13,465,014	2,013,719	22,777,219	53,432,525	5,853,834
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	460,630
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,314,464

GEO. WM. McLELLAN,
Second Assistant Postmaster General.

B.—Mail service in the States of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, Kentucky, California, Oregon, and Kansas, and the Territories of New Mexico, Utah, Nebraska, Washington, Colorado, and Dakota.

	Annual transportation.	Annual cost.		Annual transportation.	Annual cost.
<i>Service as in operation June 30, 1862.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Service as in operation September 30, 1862.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	
Railroad	8,288,100	\$848,554 00	Railroad	7,714,474	\$833,933 00
Steamboat	1,345,983	241,500 00	Steamboat	1,320,891	197,105 00
Coach	7,226,498	1,736,604 00	“Certainty, celerity, and security”	16,155,167	2,121,630 00
Inferior modes	7,577,523	656,658 00	Total	25,190,532	3,142,668 00
Total	24,438,104	3,483,316 00		24,438,104	
		3,142,668 00	Increase	752,428	
Decrease		340,648 00			

GEO WM. McCLELLAN,
Second Assistant Postmaster General.

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No. 13.

STATEMENT

OF

RAILROAD SERVICE

AS

IN OPERATION ON 30th JUNE, 1862.

No. 13—C.—Railroad service, as in

Number of route.	Termini.	Corporate title of company carrying the mail.	Distance.	Total distance in each State.
			Miles.	Miles.
MAINE.				
2	Augusta to Skowhegan.....	Somerset and Kennebeck.....	39	.....
9	Waterville to Bangor.....	Androscoggin and Kennebeck.....	55	.....
88a	Calais to Princeton.....	Lewy's Island.....	22	.....
116	Portland to Portsmouth.....	Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth.....	52	.....
117	Portland to Augusta, with branch, Brunswick to Eath.	Kennebeck and Portland.....	73	.....
118	Portland to Canada Line.....	Grand Trunk.....	48	.....
119	Portland to Bar Mills.....	York and Cumberland.....	18	.....
138	Danville Junction to Waterville.....	Androscoggin and Kennebeck.....	55	.....
154	Farmington to Brunswick.....	Androscoggin.....	70½	.....
				549½
NEW HAMPSHIRE.				
251	Concord to Nashua.....	Concord and Nashua.....	36	.....
252	Concord to Portsmouth.....	Concord, Manchester, and Lawrence..	48	.....
253	Concord to Well's River.....	Boston, Concord, and Montreal.....	93	.....
254	Concord to West Lebanon.....	Northern.....	69	.....
	Branch, Franklin to Bristol.....	Merrimack and Connecticut River...}	13	.....
255	Concord to Bradford.....	Contoocook River.....	26	.....
263	Contoocook Village to Hillsboro' Bridge.....	Concord, Manchester, and Lawrence..	15	.....
266	Manchester to North Weare.....	Boston and Lowell, Lowell and Boston	20½	.....
277	Nashua to Wilton.....	Cochecho.....	16	.....
309	Dover to Alton.....	Great Falls and Conway.....	28	.....
310	Great Falls to Union.....	Boston, Concord, and Montreal.....	20	.....
333	Littleton to Well's River.....		21	.....
				405½
VERMONT.				
411	Burlington to Rouse's Point.....	Vermont Central and Vermont and Canada.	55½	.....
449	White River Junction to Barton.....	Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers..	91	.....
458	Windsor to Burlington.....	Troy and Boston.....	119	.....
474	Rutland to North Bennington, branch to Bennington.		57	.....
480	Bellow's Falls to Windsor.....	Sullivan.....	25	.....
481	Bellow's Falls to Burlington.....	Rutland and Burlington.....	120	.....
487	Brattleboro' to Bellow's Falls.....	Vermont Valley.....	24	.....
				491½
MASSACHUSETTS.				
601	Boston to Portsmouth.....	Eastern.....	54	.....
602	Boston to South Berwick Junction, Me.	Boston and Maine.....	75	.....
	Branch, Rollingsford to Great Falls.....	..... do.....	3	.....
603	Boston to Nashua.....	Boston and Lowell.....	42	.....
604	Boston to Fitchburgh.....	Fitchburgh.....	52	.....
605	Boston to Worcester.....	Boston and Worcester.....	45	.....
606	Boston to East Medway.....	..... do.....	24.84	.....
607	Boston to Blackstone.....	James W. Converse.....	35	.....
608	Boston to Providence.....	Boston and Providence.....	46	.....
609	Boston to Plymouth.....	Old Colony and Fall river.....	37½	.....
610	Boston to Medford.....	Boston and Maine.....	5½	.....
613	Boston to Watertown.....	Union.....	3½	.....
614	Boston to Jamaica Plains.....	Metropolitan.....	2½	.....
615	Boston to Mattapan.....	Dorchester and Milton Branch.....	8½	.....
616	Boston to West Lynn Depot.....	Eastern.....	10	.....
617	Boston to Dedham.....	Boston and Providence.....	11	.....
618	Salem to Lowell.....	Boston and Lowell and Nashua and Lowell.	24	.....
619	Salem to Gloucester.....	Eastern.....	16	.....
620	Salem to Marblehead.....	..... do.....	4	.....
622	Lawrence to Manchester.....	Concord, Manchester and Lawrence..	28	.....

operation on the 30th June, 1862.

No. of trips per week.	Annual pay.	Annual pay in each State.	Annual cost per mile on each route.	Annual cost of route agencies.	Annual cost of mail-messenger service.	Total annual cost on each route.	Total annual cost in each State.	Total annual cost per mile.	Total average cost per mile in each State.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
6	3,343 00	.....	85 71	557 00	192 75	4,092 75	.....	104 94	.....
6	6,875 00	.....	125 00	.....	180 32	7,955 32	.....	128 27	.....
6	550 00	.....	25 00	.....	.....	550 00	.....	25 00	.....
12	7,837 50	.....	150 72	.....	200 00	8,037 50	.....	154 57	.....
6	7,300 00	.....	100 00	1,043 00	365 00	8,708 00	.....	119 28	.....
12	6,000 00	.....	125 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	11,700 00	.....	100 00	1,600 00	525 00	19,825 00	.....	190 15	.....
6	900 00	.....	50 00	.....	.....	900 00	.....	50 00	.....
6	6,875 00	.....	125 00	800 00	362 00	8,037 00	.....	146 12	.....
6	3,537 50	.....	50 00	800 00	.....	4,337 50	.....	61 30	.....
.....	.....	54,918 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,543 07	.....	111 94
12	5,400 00	.....	150 00	.....	400 00	5,800 00	.....	161 11	.....
12	2,400 00	.....	50 00	.....	.....	2,400 00	.....	50 00	.....
6	10,000 00	.....	107 52	1,304 39	.....	11,304 39	.....	121 56	.....
12	10,196 25	.....	125 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	.....	50 00	.....	32 00	10,226 25	.....	124 73	.....
6	1,500 00	.....	57 69	224 74	.....	1,724 74	.....	66 34	.....
6	750 00	.....	50 00	130 00	.....	880 00	.....	58 06	.....
6	1,025 00	.....	50 00	.....	100 00	1,125 00	.....	54 67	.....
6	900 00	.....	56 25	.....	.....	900 00	.....	56 25	.....
6	1,400 00	.....	50 00	.....	86 00	1,486 00	.....	53 07	.....
6	1,000 00	.....	50 00	.....	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	.....
6	1,050 00	.....	50 00	295 61	.....	1,345 61	.....	64 07	.....
.....	.....	35,621 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,193 99	.....	94 17
12	8,325 00	.....	150 00	800 00	619 00	9,744 00	.....	175 56	.....
6	9,100 00	.....	100 00	1,900 00	774 00	11,774 00	.....	129 38	.....
12	14,875 00	.....	125 00	1,306 00	340 50	16,521 50	.....	138 83	.....
6	5,700 00	.....	100 00	700 00	282 00	6,682 00	.....	117 22	.....
6	3,125 00	.....	125 00	517 00	150 00	3,792 00	.....	151 68	.....
6	15,500 00	.....	129 16	1,635 00	39 00	17,174 00	.....	143 11	.....
12	3,000 00	.....	125 00	445 00	234 00	3,679 00	.....	153 28	.....
.....	.....	59,625 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,366 50	.....	141 20
12	8,324 00	.....	154 14	1,376 00	25 00	9,725 00	.....	180 09	.....
12	11,400 00	.....	150 00	2,400 00	110 00	13,910 00	.....	178 33	.....
6	.....	.....	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	6,300 00	.....	150 00	340 00	.....	6,640 00	.....	158 09	.....
12	8,000 00	.....	153 84	694 00	275 00	8,969 00	.....	172 28	.....
18	13,800 00	.....	308 66	532 00	1,500 00	15,832 00	.....	351 82	.....
6	1,242 00	.....	50 00	.....	.....	1,242 00	.....	50 00	.....
6	2,607 00	.....	74 48	.....	.....	2,607 00	.....	74 48	.....
12	8,625 00	.....	187 50	1,600 00	75 00	10,300 00	.....	223 91	.....
12	5,400 00	.....	144 00	117 00	.....	5,517 00	.....	147 12	.....
6	275 00	.....	50 00	.....	.....	275 00	.....	50 00	.....
12	800 00	.....	114 28	.....	.....	800 00	.....	114 28	.....
18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	500 00	.....	100 00	.....	.....	500 00	.....	100 00	.....
6	425 00	.....	50 00	.....	.....	425 00	.....	50 00	.....
12	500 00	.....	50 00	.....	.....	500 00	.....	50 00	.....
12	550 00	.....	50 00	.....	.....	550 00	.....	50 00	.....
6	1,200 00	.....	50 00	.....	.....	1,200 00	.....	50 00	.....
12	800 00	.....	50 00	.....	.....	800 00	.....	50 00	.....
6	200 00	.....	50 00	.....	.....	200 00	.....	50 00	.....
12	2,800 00	.....	100 00	243 47	315 00	3,358 47	.....	119 94	.....

* \$1,725 for conveyance of this night mail via the Shore Line.

No. 13—C.—Railroad service as in opera

Number of route.	Termini.	Corporate title of company carrying the mail.	Distance.	Total distance in each State.
			Miles.	Miles.
MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.				
630	Lowell and Lawrence	Boston and Lowell and Nashua and Lowell.	14	.....
632	Winchester to Woburn	do	3	.....
633	Porter's to Lexington	Lexington and West Cambridge	8	.....
634	Lexington Depot to Bedford	do	4	.....
636	South Acton Depot to Feltonville	Fitchburg	9	.....
637	Groton Junction to Lowell	Boston and Lowell and Nashua and Lowell.	17	.....
638	Groton Junction to Mason Village	Fitchburg	23	.....
639	Auburndale Station to Newton Lower Falls..	Boston and Worcester;	2	.....
640	Natick to Saxonville	do	4	.....
641	South Framingham to Northboro'	do	15	.....
642	South Framingham to Milford	do	12	.....
645	Grafton to Milbury	do	5	.....
657	South Braintree Junction to Fall River	Old Colony and Fall River	42	.....
658	South Abington to Bridgewater	do	8	.....
659	Braintree Depot to Cohasset	South Shore	12	.....
665	Middleboro to Hyannis	Cape Cod	47	.....
675	New Bedford to West Wareham	New Bedford and Taunton	16½	.....
679	Taunton to Middleboro'	Middleboro' and Taunton	9½	.....
680	Taunton to Mansfield Junction	Taunton Branch	12	.....
681	Taunton to New Bedford	New Bedford and Taunton	20½	.....
690	Hebronville to East Providence	Boston and Providence	8	.....
691	Worcester to Nashua	Worcester and Nashua	46½	.....
692	Worcester to Albany	Western	55	.....
695	Sterling Junction to Fitchburg	Fitchburg and Worcester	14	.....
696	Fitchburg to Bellows Falls	Cheshire	64	.....
697	Fitchburg to Brattleboro'	Vermont and Massachusetts	77½	.....
703	Palmer to Amherst	Amherst and Belchertown	20	.....
709	Springfield to South Vernon Junction	Connecticut River	50	.....
709a	South Vernon Junction to Keene	Cheshire	24	.....
710	Springfield to Chicopee Falls	Connecticut River	6	.....
727	Pittsfield to North Adams	Pittsfield and North River	21	.....
				1,305.56
RHODE ISLAND.				
801	Providence to Worcester, Mass	Providence and Worcester	44	.....
802	Providence to Stonington, Conn.	Stonington and Providence	50	.....
803	Providence to Bristol	Providence, Warren, and Bristol	15½	.....
				109½
CONNECTICUT.				
905	New London to Worcester, Mass.	Norwich and Worcester	73	.....
927	New London to Palmer	New London Northern	13	.....
935	Middleton to Berlin Depot	Hartford and New Haven	17	.....
939	New Haven to Stonington	New Haven, New London, and Stonington.	36	.....
940	New Haven to Springfield	Hartford and New Haven	63 5-8	.....
941	New Haven to Granby, with branch from Farmington to Collinsville.	New York and New Haven	54½	.....
941a	Granby to Northampton	New Haven and Northampton	31½	.....
942	New Haven to New York	New York and New Haven	76½	.....
944	Bridgeport to Winstead	Naugatuck	62	.....
945	Bridgeport to State Line, with branch from Van Dusenville to Pittsfield.	Housatonic	121	.....
947	South Norwalk to Danbury	Danby and Norwalk	93½	.....
956	Waterbury to Providence	Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill	194	.....
				768 66
NEW YORK.				
1001	New York to Dunkirk	New York and Erie	460	.....
1002	New York to Albany	Hudson River	144	.....
1003	New York to Chatham Four Corners	New York and Harlem	130½	.....

tion on the 30th of June, 1862—Continued.

No. of trips per week.	Annual pay.	Annual pay in each State.	Annual cost per mile on each route.	Annual cost of route agencies.	Annual cost of mail messenger service.	Total annual cost on each route.	Total annual cost in each State.	Total annual cost per mile.	Total average cost per mile in each State.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1	1,050 00		75 00			1,050 00		75 00	
6	150 00		50 00			150 00		50 00	
12	409 00		51 12½			409 00		51 12½	
6	165 00		41 25			165 00		41 25	
6	500 00		55 56		109 00	609 00		67 67	
6	900 00		52 94			900 00		52 94	
6	1,500 00		65 22		50 00	1,550 00		67 39	
6	100 00		50 00			100 00		50 00	
6	200 00		50 00			200 00		50 00	
6	750 00		50 00			750 00		50 00	
6	600 00		50 00			600 00		50 00	
6	250 00		50 00			250 00		50 00	
12	5,100 00		121 42			5,100 00		121 42	
6	250 00		31 25			250 00		31 25	
12	900 00		75 00			900 00		75 00	
12	5,500 00		117 00	475 95		5,975 95		127 14	
12	1,700 00		104 61			1,700 00		104 61	
6	600 00		63 15			600 00		63 15	
12½	1,200 00		100 00		115 00	1,315 00		109 58	
12½	2,625 00		128 04			2,625 00		128 04	
6	400 00		50 00			400 00		50 00	
6	4,625 00		100 00	600 00	463 00	5,688 00		122 98	
12	13,750 00		250 00			14,000 00		250 00	
12	20,600 00		200 00	1,896 00	895 00	37,141 00		235 07	
12	1,400 00		100 00			1,400 00		100 00	
6	7,500 00		117 18	659 31		8,159 31		127 49	
6	6,000 00		77 17	700 00	425 00	7,125 00		91 64	
6	1,060 00		53 00			1,060 00		53 00	
12	6,250 00		125 00	821 91	375 00	7,446 91		148 93	
6	1,200 00		50 00		110 00	1,310 00		54 58	
12	300 00		50 00			300 00		50 00	
6	1,575 00		75 00			1,575 00		75 00	
.....		162,857 00					180,154 64		137 93
12	5,900 00		134 09	600 00		6,500 00		147 72	
12	8,820 00		176 40	900 00	890 00	10,010 00		200 20	
6	855 00		55 16			855 00		55 16	
.....		15,575 00					17,365 00		158 58
12	2,030 00		110 00	600 00	200 00	2,830 00		120 95	
12	5,275 00		100 00	600 00	825 00	6,700 00		101 51	
12			75 00						
6	1,000 00		100 00		80 00	1,080 00		108 00	
12	12,667 00		200 00	600 00	625 00	13,892 00		219 35	
12	15,958 23		250 00	1,049 31	1,262 00	18,269 64		266 22	
6	4,075 00		75 00	450 00	466 00	4,991 00		91 86	
6	2,362 50		75 00	250 00		2,612 50		88 83	
19	28,625 00		375 00	2,200 00	590 00	31,415 00		411 55	
12	4,650 00		75 00		300 00	5,040 00		81 22	
6	7,126 00		59 38	1,000 00	193 00	8,379 00		69 24	
6	2,000 00		85 10		180 00	2,180 00		92 76	
6	9,300 00		75 00	1,600 00	284 00	11,164 00		90 19	
.....		101,128 83					114,573 14		149 02
19	92,000 00		200 00	5,600 00	10,800 00	108,480 00		235 83	
19	32,400 00		225 00	4,200 00	7,500 00	44,200 00		306 94	
6	6,595 00		50 00	1,400 00	1,807 00	9,732 00		74 57	

No. 13—C.—Railroad service, as in opera

Number of route.	Termini.	Corporate title of company carrying the mail.	Distance.	Total distance in each State.
NEW YORK—Continued.				
1004	New York to Flushing.....	Flushing	11	.....
1007	Stapleton to Tottenville.....	Staten Island.....	13	.....
1008	Brooklyn to Greenport.....	Long Island.....	65	.....
1096	Sufferns to Piermont.....	New York and Erie.....	33	.....
1032	Newburg to Ohester.....	do.....	13	.....
1062	Hudson to West Stockbridge, Mass.....	do.....	19	.....
1073	Albany to Buffalo.....	Hudson and Boston.....	35	.....
1074	Albany to Junction.....	New York Central.....	298	.....
1075	Albany to Troy.....	Rensselaer and Saratoga.....	12	.....
1082	Schenectady to Bailston.....	Troy and Greenbush.....	7	.....
1084	Troy to Schenectady.....	Rensselaer and Saratoga.....	16	.....
1085	Troy to North Bennington.....	New York Central.....	22	.....
1086	Troy to Saratoga Springs.....	Troy and Boston.....	32½	.....
1083	Eagle Bridge to Rutland, Vt.....	Rensselaer and Saratoga.....	32.81	.....
1094	Eagle Bridge to North Adams, Mass.....	Rutland and Washington.....	62½	.....
1099	Saratoga Springs to Castleton, Vt.....	Troy and Boston.....	25½	.....
1122	Plattsburg to Canada Line.....	Saratoga and Whitehall.....	54	.....
1123	Rouse's Point to Ogdensburg.....	Plattsburg and Montreal.....	23	.....
1124	Rouse's Point to Canada Line.....	Northern, (Ogdensburg).....	119	.....
1144	Watertown to North Potsdam.....	Champlain and St. Lawrence.....	2½	.....
1151	Sackett's Harbor to Pierrepont Manor.....	Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg.....	76	.....
1191	Utica to Boonville.....	Sackett's Harbor, Rome, and New York.....	18	.....
1199	Rome to Cape Vincent.....	Black River and Utica.....	35	.....
1217	Syracuse to Rochester.....	Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg.....	73	.....
1218	Syracuse to Binghamton.....	do.....	24	.....
1219	Syracuse to Oswego.....	New York Central.....	104	.....
1257	Canandaigua to Niagara Falls.....	Syracuse and Binghamton.....	80	.....
1258	Canandaigua to Elmira.....	Oswego and Syracuse.....	35½	.....
1262	Rochester to Niagara Falls.....	New York Central.....	50	.....
1263	Rochester to Avon.....	do.....	47	.....
1266	Avon to Mount Morris.....	New York and Erie.....	69½	.....
1269	Batavia to Attica.....	New York Central.....	76	.....
1292	Suspension Bridge to Detroit, Mich.....	Buffalo, New York, and Erie.....	18	.....
1299	Buffalo to Lockport.....	do.....	10	.....
1300	Buffalo to Lewiston.....	do.....	6	.....
1301	Attica to Hornellsville.....	New York Central.....	11	.....
1302	Buffalo to State Line.....	Great Western of Canada.....	229	.....
1314	Buffalo to Corning.....	New York Central.....	22	.....
1359	Owego to Ithaca.....	do.....	29	.....
1477	Salamanca to Jamestown.....	New York and Erie.....	60	.....
		Buffalo and State line.....	69	.....
		Buffalo, New York, and Erie.....	142	.....
		Delaware, Lackawaxen, and Western.....	33	.....
		Atlantic and Great Western, of New York.....	58	.....
				3,008.56
NEW JERSEY.				
2002	New York to Hackettstown.....	Morris and Essex.....	63	.....
2003	New York to Easton.....	Central of New Jersey.....	64	.....
2004	New York to New Brunswick.....	New Jersey and Transportation.....	36	.....
2015	New Brunswick to Philadelphia.....	Philadelphia and Trenton.....	54	.....
2026	Waterloo to Newton.....	Sussex.....	11	.....
2051	Trenton to Belvidere.....	Belvidere and Delaware.....	64	.....
	Branch to Flemington.....	do.....	13	.....
2065	Philadelphia to South Amboy.....	Camden to Amboy.....	66	.....
	Branch, Bordentown to Trenton.....	do.....	6	.....
2075	Camden to Atlantic City.....	Camden and Atlantic.....	60	.....
2078	Burlington to Mount Holly.....	Hurlington and Mount Holly.....	7	.....
2086	Jamesburg to Freehold.....	Freehold, Jamesburg, and Agricultural.....	11	.....
2098	New York to Piermont.....	Northern, of New Jersey.....	26½	.....

* \$1,500 of this is for messenger service.
 † On 80 miles of this route, the pay is but \$100 a mile.
 ‡ \$775 of this is for mail messenger service.
 § \$1,900 additional is allowed when service is 12 times a week.
 ¶ Fifty per cent. additional is paid when service is 12 times a week.
 †† This service forms part of a steamboat route.

tion on the 30th of June, 1862—Continued.

No. of trips per week.	Annual pay.	Annual pay in each State.	Annual cost per mile on each route.	Annual cost of route agencies.	Annual cost of mail messenger service.	Total annual cost on each route.	Total annual cost in each State.	Total annual cost per mile.	Total average cost per mile in each State.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
6	600 00		54 54			600 00		54 54	
12	1,000 00		76 92			1,000 00		76 92	
12 } 6 } 6 }	*8,225 00		83 93	1,400 00	1,842 00	11,467 00		116 93	
6	772 00		42 88		98 00	870 00		48 33	
6	814 00		42 84		77 00	891 00		48 89	
12	1,750 00		50 00		20 00	1,770 00		50 57	
25	†51,600 00		200 00	5,600 00	4,230 00	61,430 00		208 14	
12	1,029 00		85 75	379 00	400 00	1,808 00		150 66	
19	1,050 00		150 00			1,050 00		150 00	
6	800 00		50 00		150 00	950 00		59 38	
12	1,650 00		75 00		75 00	1,795 00		78 41	
12	3,250 00		100 00	545 00	600 00	4,395 00		135 29	
12	3,241 00		100 00	521 00	210 00	4,019 00		123 27	
12	6,250 00		100 00	421 00	188 00	6,859 00		109 74	
12	1,912 50		75 00		49 00	1,961 50		77 00	
12	5,400 00		100 00	879 00	288 00	6,567 00		191 61	
6	946 00		42 86		177 00	1,163 00		50 56	
12	†9,700 00		81 51	1,400 00	152 00	11,252 00		94 55	
6	262 50		116 66			262 50		116 66	
6	‡3,800 00		50 00	800 00	523 00	5,123 00		67 41	
12	792 00		44 00			792 00		44 00	
6	‡‡1,750 00		50 00		359 00	2,109 00		60 25	
12 } 6 }	8,329 00		85 86	1,600 00	820 00	10,749 00		110 81	
12	20,800 00		200 00	800 00	1,474 00	23,074 00		221 86	
12	6,000 00		75 00	1,600 00	803 00	8,403 00		105 04	
12	3,043 00		85 72		270 00	3,313 00		93 32	
12 } 6 }	6,100 00		62 89	1,380 00	614 00	8,094 00		83 44	
12	5,137 50		75 00	820 00	567 00	6,524 50		95 85	
2	11,400 00		150 00	1,600 00	1,357 00	14,357 00		128 88	
6	800 00		44 44		408 00	1,208 00		67 11	
12 } 6 }	800 00		50 00			800 00		50 00	
6	550 00		50 00		100 00	650 00		59 09	
6	11,450 00		50 00			11,450 00		50 00	
12	1,100 00		50 00			1,100 00		50 00	
6	1,450 00		50 00		110 00	1,560 00		53 79	
6	3,400 00		58 67	800 00	897 00	5,097 00		84 95	
19	13,800 00		2 00	2,600 00	1,241 00	17,641 00		255 03	
12	8,520 00		60 00	2,400 00	1,292 00	12,202 00		85 93	
12	††1,415 00		42 86	1,400 00	198 00	3,013 00		91 30	
6	2,486 00		42 86		296 00	2,782 00		47 97	
.....		344,179 50					422,486 50		140 42
12	*6,600 00		104 76	800 00	1,311 00	8,711 00		138 26	
12	5,400 00		100 00	700 00	1,425 00	8,525 00		133 20	
19	††13,500 00		375 00	960 00	1,825 00	16,285 00		452 36	
19	††20,250 00		375 00	1,440 00	952 00	22,642 00		419 29	
12	550 00		50 00		50 00	600 00		54 54	
12 } 6 }	3,850 00		50 00	800 00	650 00	5,300 00		68 83	
6 } 6 }	7,462 00		103 00		366 00	7,828 00		108 72	
6 } 6 }	3,000 00		50 00		525 00	3,525 00		58 75	
12	350 00		50 00			350 00		50 00	
6	572 00		52 00			572 00		52 00	
6	‡‡‡1,124 00		42 41	200 00		1,324 00		49 96	

** Contract made at \$6,600.

†† Includes \$2,700, being 25 per cent. on \$300 a mile for night service, and a third extra trip.

‡‡ Includes \$4,050, being 25 per cent. on \$300 a mile, &c., as above.

‡‡‡ Twelve trips per week for four months, and six trips per week for eight months.

‡ Mail messenger service performed by railroad company.

Number of route.	Termini.	Corporate title of company carrying the mail.	Distance.	Total distance in each State.
			Miles.	Miles.
NEW JERSEY—Continued.				
2099	New York to Bergen Iron Works.. .. .	Raritan and Delaware Bay, (S. W. & W. A. Torrey, contractors.)	27	}
	Branch, to Long Branch	do.	5	
2100	New York to Hackensack	Hackensack and New York	15	.....
				528½
PENNSYLVANIA.				
2201	Philadelphia to Pittsburg.	Pennsylvania Central	357½	.....
2202	Philadelphia to Pottsville.	Philadelphia and Reading	97	.....
2203	Philadelphia to West Chester.	West Chester and Philadelphia.	29½	.....
2204	Philadelphia to Bethlehem.	North Pennsylvania.	54.19	}
	Branch to Doylestown.	do.	10.11	
2207	Philadelphia to Norristown.	Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown.	17	.....
2210	Philadelphia to Darby.	Philadelphia and Darby	8	.....
2243	Lancaster to Middletown.	Pennsylvania Central	32½	.....
2244	Strasburg to Leamon Place.	Strasburg, (Herr & Girvin, contractors.)	5	.....
2251	Reading to Harrisburg.	Philadelphia and Reading	54	.....
2264	Port Clinton to Williamsport.	Catawissa	119	.....
2267	Sunbury to Mt. Carmel.	Shamokin Valley and Pottsville	28	.....
2312	Easton to Mauch Chunk.	Lehigh Valley.	46	.....
2325	Allentown to Reading.	East Pennsylvania.	36	.....
2326	Mauch Chunk to Jeansville.	Beaver Meadow.	23	.....
2347	Scranton to Northumberland.	Lackawanna and Bloomsburg	63 10	.....
			17	.....
2364	Great Bend to New Hampton.	Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western.	133	.....
2401	York to Columbia.	Northern Central	13	.....
2404	Harrisburg to Auburn.	Schoykill and Susquehanna.	59	.....
2408	Harrisburg to Chambersburg.	Cumberland Valley	52	.....
2428	Hanover Junction to Hanover.	Hanover Branch.	13	}
	Branch to Littlestown.	do.	8	
2428a	Hanover to Gettysburg.	Gettysburg	17½	.....
2457	Sunbury to Williamsport.	Philadelphia and Erie.	40	.....
2475	Williamsport to Elmira.	Elmira and Williamsport.	77	.....
2476	Williamsport to Lock Haven.	Philadelphia and Erie.	26½	.....
2489	Blossburg to Corning.	Tioga.	40	.....
2519	Huntingdon to Hopewell.	Huntingdon and Broad Top	30	.....
	Branch to Coalmont.	do.	4	.....
2524	Altoona to Hollidaysburg.	Pennsylvania Central	10	.....
2557	Blairsville to Indiana.	do.	20	.....
2566a	Connellsville to Uniontown.	Fayette County	13	.....
2642	Pittsburg to Connellsville.	Pittsburg and Connellsville.	60	.....
2644	Pittsburg to Kittaning.	Alleghany Valley	43	.....
2649	Washington to Wheeling.	Hempfield.	32½	.....
2693	Northville to Erie.	Erie and Northeast	20	.....
2707	Girard to Jamestown.	Erie and Pittsburg, (Baules & Hinds, contractors.)	41	.....
2726	Erie to Warren.	Philadelphia and Erie.	66	.....
2730	Bridgeport to Downingtown.	Philadelphia and Reading	22	.....
				1,836 5-6
DELAWARE.				
3101	Wilmington to Salisbury.	Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore.	48.48	}
3111	Harrington to Milford.	Junction and Breakwater.	55.74	
			9	.....
				113.22
MARYLAND.				
3201	Baltimore to Philadelphia.	Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore.	102	.....
3204	Baltimore to Sunbury.	Northern Central	86	}
			55	
7	Baltimore to Wheeling||. ....	Baltimore and Ohio	179	.....
			201	.....

* Steamboat, New York to Port Monmouth, 90 miles.

† New contract from October 1, 1861.

‡ Includes \$1,065, for mail messengers and route agent furnished by contractors.

tion on the 30th of June, 1862—Continued.

No. of trips per week.	Annual pay.	Annual pay in each State.	Annual cost per mile on each route.	Annual cost of route agencies.	Annual cost of mail-messenger service.	Total annual cost on each route.	Total annual cost in each State.	Total annual cost per mile.	Total average cost per mile in each State.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
6	*1,600 00	.....	50 00	300 00	100 00	2,000 00	.....	62 50	.....
12	378 00	.....	25 20	.....	20 00	398 00	.....	26 53	.....
.....	.....	65,636 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	78,060 00	.....	147 70
14	71,525 00	.....	200 00	4,800 00	4,274 50	80,599 50	.....	225 37	.....
12	14,218 00	.....	146 58	1,600 00	2,182 00	18,000 00	.....	185 56	.....
12	1,463 00	.....	50 00	600 00	725 00	2,788 00	.....	95 31	.....
6	2,756 00	.....	42 86	700 00	575 00	4,031 00	.....	62 69	.....
6	500 00	.....	29 41	.....	60 00	560 00	.....	32 94	.....
6	400 00	.....	50 00	.....	.....	400 00	.....	50 00	.....
6	1,490 00	.....	45 84	.....	518 00	2,008 00	.....	61 78	.....
6	215 00	.....	43 00	.....	.....	215 00	.....	43 00	.....
6	5,400 00	.....	100 00	700 00	576 00	6,676 00	.....	123 62	.....
12	11,900 00	.....	100 00	1,275 00	2,116 60	15,291 60	.....	128 50	.....
6	1,400 00	.....	50 00	.....	.....	1,400 00	.....	50 00	.....
6	2,300 00	.....	50 00	700 00	1,273 00	4,273 00	.....	92 89	.....
6	1,800 00	.....	50 00	700 00	570 00	3,070 00	.....	85 27	.....
6	1,150 00	.....	50 00	400 00	.....	1,550 00	.....	67 39	.....
6	4,505 00	.....	56 24	800 00	579 50	5,884 50	.....	73 46	.....
12	19,975 00	.....	75 00	1,400 00	1,606 00	12,981 00	.....	97 60	.....
6	650 00	.....	50 00	.....	.....	650 00	.....	50 00	.....
6	1,770 00	.....	30 00	.....	78 00	1,848 00	.....	31 32	.....
12	5,200 00	.....	100 00	700 00	120 00	6,020 00	.....	115 76	.....
6	1,050 00	.....	50 00	.....	25 00	1,075 00	.....	51 28	.....
6	862 50	.....	50 00	.....	.....	862 50	.....	50 00	.....
14	6,000 00	.....	150 00	925 30	329 00	7,254 30	.....	181 35	.....
12	11,550 00	.....	150 00	825 00	312 00	12,687 00	.....	164 76	.....
6	1,325 00	.....	50 00	613 01	533 00	2,471 01	.....	93 62	.....
6	2,000 00	.....	50 00	700 00	224 00	2,924 00	.....	73 10	.....
6	1,700 00	.....	50 00	200 00	32 00	1,932 00	.....	56 82	.....
6	500 00	.....	50 00	.....	150 00	650 00	.....	65 00	.....
7	1,000 00	.....	50 00	.....	120 00	1,120 00	.....	56 00	.....
6	650 00	.....	50 00	124 65	.....	774 65	.....	59 58	.....
6	3,000 00	.....	50 00	575 35	412 00	3,987 35	.....	66 45	.....
6	3,150 00	.....	73 25	700 00	150 00	4,000 00	.....	93 22	.....
6	3,234 00	.....	100 00	400 00	.....	3,634 00	.....	112 37	.....
14	4,000 00	.....	200 00	.....	218 00	4,218 00	.....	210 90	.....
6	12,500 00	.....	60 97	.....	.....	2,500 00	.....	60 97	.....
6	3,300 00	.....	50 00	800 00	396 96	4,496 96	.....	68 13	.....
6	200 00	.....	9 09	.....	.....	200 00	.....	9 09	.....
.....	.....	184,638 50	.....	20,238 31	18,155 56	.....	223,032 37	.....	121 42
12	} 10,943 76	.....	125 00	} 2,100 00	3,024 00	16,067 76	.....	154 17	.....
6		62 50			
6	450 00	.....	50 00	.....	.....	450 00	.....	50 00	.....
.....	.....	11,393 76	.....	2,100 00	3,024 00	.....	16,517 76	.....	145 89
19	37,500 00	.....	300 00	4,023 00	1,658 00	43,181 00	.....	423 34	.....
14	25,150 00	.....	200 00	} 3,261 69	597 50	29,309 19	.....	207 85	.....
19	} 93,900 00	150 00			
13		.....	300 00	} 4,800 00	3,517 50	102,217 50	.....	268 99	.....
.....	.....	200 00	.....				.....	.....	.....

§ Includes \$1,400 for daily mail to Philadelphia.
 || Service on this route has been very irregular since the war.

No. 13—C.—Railroad service as in opera

Number of routes.	Termini.	Corporate title of company carrying the mail.	Distance.	Total distance in each State.
MARYLAND—Continued.				
3208	Baltimore to Washington	Baltimore and Ohio	Miles. 40	Miles.
3264	Monocacy Bridge to Frederick .....	.....do.	3	.....
3281	Grafton to Parkersburg .....	.....do.	104	.....
3282	Annapolis to Annapolis Junction	Annapolis and Elk Ridge	20	.....
3316	Buchanan to Westminster	Western Maryland, (Irvin & Taylor, contractors.)	29	.....
				819
OHIO.				
9004	Bel Air to Columbus	Central Ohio	137½	.....
9005	Steubenville to Newark	Steubenville and Indiana	116	.....
9009	Means to Cadiz .....	.....do.	8	.....
9051	Pittsburg to Chicago	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago ..	469½	.....
9052	Pittsburg to Bel Air	Cleveland and Pittsburg	95	.....
9095	Erie to Cleveland	Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula ..	96	.....
9102	Cleveland to Wellsville	Cleveland and Pittsburg	59½	.....
			41½	.....
9103	Cleveland to Sandu-ky	Cleveland and Toledo	61	.....
9104	Cleveland to Youngstown	Cleveland and Mahoning	67	.....
9114	Hudson to Millersburg	Cleveland, Zanesville, and Cincinnati ..	62	.....
8190	Bayard to New Philadelphia	Cleveland and Pittsburg	32	.....
9121	Oneida Mills to Carrollton	Carrollton and Oneida	12	.....
9136	Sandusky to Newark	Sandusky, Mansf., and Newark	124	.....
9172	Columbus to Cleveland	Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati ..	138	.....
9178	Columbus to Xenia	Columbus and Xenia	55	.....
9179	Columbus to Union City	Columbus, Piqua, and Indiana	103½	.....
9191	Galion to Union City	Bellevue and Indiana	119	.....
9229	Portsmouth to Reed's Mills	Sciota and Hocking Valley	56	.....
9273	Toledo to Cleveland	Cleveland and Toledo	114	.....
9274	Toledo to State Line	Toledo and Wabash	243	.....
9275	Toledo to Elkhart	Michigan, South and North Indiana ..	133	.....
9302	Hamilton to Richmond	Eaton and Hamilton	48	.....
9303	Cincinnati to Dayton	Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton	25	.....
			35	.....
9306	Cincinnati to Springfield	Little Miami	19	.....
			65	.....
9310	Cincinnati to Parkersburg	Marietta and Cincinnati	197	.....
			9	.....
9325	Blanchester to Hillsboro' .....	.....do.	21	.....
9328	Morrow to Zanesville	Cincinnati, Wil., and Zanesville	133	.....
9329	Xenia to Dayton	Columbus and Xenia	17	.....
9373	Dayton to Union City	Greenville and Miami	48	.....
9375	Dayton to Toledo	Dayton and Michigan	149	.....
9383	Springfield to Sandusky	Sandusky, Dayton, and Cincinnati	132	.....
9384	Springfield to Iteaware	Springfield, Del., and Lakeville	59	.....
9386	Springfield to Dayton	Sandusky, Dayton, and Cincinnati	24	.....
9399	Carey to Finley .....	.....do.	16	.....
9411	Fremont to Finley	Fremont and Indiana	37	.....
9300a	Hamilton to Connersville	Cincinnati and Indianapolis Junction ..	42	.....
				3,409½
MICHIGAN.				
12501	Detroit to Chicago, Ill	Michigan Central	282½	.....
12502	Detroit to Grand Haven	Detroit and Milwaukee	188	.....
12503	Detroit to Toledo, Ohio	Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana ..	65	.....
12504	Toledo, Ohio, to Chicago, Ill .....	.....do. ....do.	242	.....
12505	Adrian to Jackson .....	.....do. ....do.	46	.....
12506	Monroe to Adrian .....	.....do. ....do.	36	.....
12507	White Pigeon to Three Rivers .....	.....do. ....do.	13	.....
12508a	Detroit to Port Huron	Grand Trunk	64½	.....
				937
INDIANA.				
12001	Indianapolis to Cincinnati	Indianapolis and Cincinnati	113½	.....
12002	Indianapolis to Madison	Madison and Indianapolis	87	.....

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

tion on the 30th June, 1862—Continued.

No. of trips per week	Annual pay.	Annual pay in each State.	Annual cost per mile on each route.	Annual cost of route agencies.	Annual cost of mail-messenger service.	Total annual cost on each route.	Total annual cost in each State.	Total annual cost per mile.	Total average cost per mile in each State.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
26	12,000 00	.....	300 00	1,577 00	302 00	13,879 00	.....	346 97	.....
7	300 00	.....	100 00	.....	.....	300 00	.....	100 00	.....
6	10,400 00	.....	100 00	1,600 00	340 00	12,340 00	.....	118 65	.....
13	2,858 00	.....	142 90	.....	.....	2,858 00	.....	142 90	.....
6	*1,200 00	.....	41 37	.....	.....	1,200 00	.....	41 37	.....
.....	.....	183,608 00	.....	15,261 69	3,415 00	.....	205,284 69	.....	250 65
14	27,575 00	.....	200 00	1,400 00	757 00	29,732 00	.....	215 91	.....
6	8,700 00	.....	75 00	1,600 00	413 00	10,713 00	.....	92 35	.....
6	240 00	.....	30 00	.....	.....	240 00	.....	30 00	.....
12	93,900 00	.....	200 00	5,600 00	2,859 60	102,359 60	.....	218 00	.....
6	7,125 00	.....	75 00	700 00	252 00	8,077 00	.....	85 02	.....
13	21,600 00	.....	225 00	1,252 00	1,275 75	24,127 75	.....	251 33	.....
12	13,087 50	.....	150 00	1,200 00	957 00	15,244 50	.....	150 83	.....
6	3,050 00	.....	50 00	800 00	120 00	3,970 00	.....	65 08	.....
6	3,350 00	.....	50 00	800 00	386 00	4,533 00	.....	67 65	.....
6	1,860 00	.....	30 00	700 00	275 00	2,835 00	.....	45 89	.....
6	1,372 00	.....	42 86	800 00	80 00	2,252 00	.....	70 36	.....
6	384 00	.....	32 00	.....	.....	384 00	.....	32 00	.....
6	12,400 00	.....	100 00	1,400 00	744 00	14,544 00	.....	117 29	.....
13	29,100 00	.....	210 86	1,600 00	864 00	31,565 00	.....	228 75	.....
13	12,375 00	.....	225 00	683 94	241 00	13,299 94	.....	241 81	.....
12	10,350 00	.....	100 00	800 00	525 90	11,675 90	.....	119 94	.....
12	17,850 00	.....	150 00	1,400 00	120 00	19,370 00	.....	162 77	.....
6	2,800 00	.....	50 00	700 00	.....	3,500 00	.....	62 50	.....
12	22,800 00	.....	200 00	1,400 00	522 00	24,782 00	.....	217 39	.....
6	24,300 00	.....	100 00	2,400 00	1,164 50	27,864 50	.....	114 66	.....
6	6,650 00	.....	50 00	1,400 00	262 00	8,312 00	.....	62 49	.....
6	3,600 00	.....	75 00	800 00	236 00	4,636 00	.....	96 58	.....
12	10,875 00	.....	225 00	666 66	894 00	12,435 66	.....	207 26	.....
6	16,525 00	.....	100 00	312 71	1,725 00	18,562 71	.....	290 90	.....
13	50 00	.....	225 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	20,150 00	.....	100 00	2,100 00	1,078 60	22,328 60	.....	113 94	.....
6	787 50	.....	37 50	.....	25 00	812 50	.....	38 66	.....
6	9,975 00	.....	75 00	1,400 00	818 00	12,193 00	.....	91 68	.....
12	2,125 00	.....	125 00	212 00	.....	2,337 00	.....	137 47	.....
6	2,400 00	.....	50 00	588 00	.....	2,988 00	.....	62 25	.....
12	23,350 00	.....	150 00	1,600 00	408 50	24,358 50	.....	163 47	.....
6	13,200 00	.....	100 00	1,406 60	219 56	14,886 16	.....	119 77	.....
6	2,143 00	.....	42 86	400 00	65 00	2,608 00	.....	52 16	.....
6	2,400 00	.....	100 00	266 66	235 00	2,901 66	.....	120 96	.....
6	480 00	.....	30 00	.....	.....	480 00	.....	30 00	.....
6	740 00	.....	20 00	.....	.....	740 00	.....	20 00	.....
6	1,764 00	.....	42 00	.....	.....	1,764 00	.....	42 00	.....
.....	.....	430,363 00	.....	36,448 63	.....	.....	484,412 96	.....	.....
12	42,375 00	.....	150 00	2,400 00	955 00	45,730 00	.....	161 87	.....
12	18,800 00	.....	100 00	2,100 00	1,391 00	22,291 00	.....	118 56	.....
12	6,500 00	.....	100 00	700 00	746 00	7,946 00	.....	122 24	.....
12	36,300 00	.....	150 00	2,400 00	1,585 00	40,285 00	.....	166 46	.....
6	2,300 00	.....	50 00	700 00	363 00	3,363 00	.....	72 10	.....
6	1,800 00	.....	50 00	700 00	.....	2,500 00	.....	69 44	.....
6	416 00	.....	32 00	.....	74 00	490 00	.....	37 69	.....
6	2,754 00	.....	42 70	700 00	145 00	3,599 00	.....	55 79	.....
.....	.....	111,245 00	.....	9,700 00	5,259 00	.....	126,204 00	.....	134 68
12	13,875 00	.....	122 24	1,600 00	266 00	15,731 00	.....	136 53	.....
6	4,350 00	.....	50 00	800 00	120 00	5,270 00	.....	60 58	.....

* Includes \$330 for side service.

Number of route.	Termini.	Corporate title of company carrying the mail.	Distance.	Total distance in each State.
INDIANA—Continued.				
19004	Indianapolis to Terre Haute.....	Terre Haute and Richmond	Miles 73	Miles.
19007	Indianapolis to Lafayette.....	Lafayette and Indianapolis.....	65½	.....
19010	Indianapolis to Peru	Peru and Indianapolis	78	.....
19011	Indianapolis to Dayton	Indiana Central	110½	.....
19020	Richmond to Logansport	Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line...	108	.....
19036	Rushville to Columbus	Indiana and Madison	46	.....
19064	Cincinnati to Illinoistown	Ohio and Mississippi	341	.....
19061	Jeffersonville to Indianapolis.....	Jeffersonville	50	.....
19091	New Albany to Michigan City	New Albany and Salem.....	58	.....
19192	Evansville to Rockville	Evansville and Crawfordsville ...	288	.....
19266	Union City to Indianapolis	Evansville and Crawfordsville ...	133	.....
19268	State Line to Logansport.....	Indiana, Pittsburg, and Cleveland ...	85	.....
19269	Logansport to Valparaiso.....	Toledo, Logansport, and Burlington..	61	.....
		Cincinnati and Chicago... ..	62	.....
				1,759½
ILLINOIS.				
11501	Chicago to Milwaukee, Wis	Chicago and Milwaukee and Milwau- kie and Chicago.	87	.....
11503	Chicago to Freeport.....	Galena and Chicago Union.....	121	.....
11504	Chicago to Fulton .....	..... do..... do.....	136	.....
11505	Chicago to Davenport, Iowa.....	Chicago and Rock Island	183	.....
11506	Chicago to St. Louis, Mo.....	St. Louis, Alton, and Chicago.....	284½	.....
11507	Chicago to Centralia	Illinois Central	253	.....
11508a	Pekin to Virginia	Illinois River.....	58½	.....
11509	Duaneith to Centralia, Centralia to Cairo....	Illinois Central.....	342	.....
11510	Chicago to Burlington, Iowa.	Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy.....	112	.....
11511	Turner to St. Charles	Ira Minard, (contractor).....	211	.....
11512	Elgin to Geneva, Wis.....	Elgin and State Line	7	.....
11513	Joliet to Lake Station, Ind.....	Michigan Central.....	42½	.....
11514	Belvidere to Footville, Wis.....	Galena and Chicago Union.....	45	.....
11515	La Salle to Peoria	Chicago and Rock Island	37	.....
11516	State Line to Meredosia.....	Great Western	62	.....
11517	Terre Haute, Ind., to St. Louis, Mo.....	Terre Haute, Alton, and St. Louis ...	180½	.....
11518	Peoria to Galesburg	Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy.....	192	.....
11519	Galesburg to Quincy.....	..... do..... do.....	54	.....
11520	Quincy to Meredosia	Quincy and Toledo.....	100	.....
11618	Peoria to State Line	Cruger, Secor & Co., (contractors)...	58	.....
			111	.....
				2,677
WISCONSIN.				
13001	Milwaukee to La Crosse	La Crosse and Milwaukee	201½	.....
13002	Milton to Monroe	Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien	43½	.....
13003	Milwaukee to Prairie du Chien.....	..... do..... do.....	194	.....
13004	Milwaukee to Columbus.....	Milwaukee and Western	65½	.....
13005	Warren, Ill., to Mineral Point, Wis.....	Mineral Point	33	.....
13006	Chicago, Ill., to Appleton, Wis.....	Chicago and Northwestern.....	195	.....
13007	Horicon to Berlin.....	Milwaukee and Horicon	20	.....
13008	Racine to Freeport, Ill.....	Racine and Mississippi	43	.....
13143a	Ripon to Minnecanee	Ripon and Wolf River	104	.....
13175*	Howard, Ill., to Rockford	Kenosha, Rockford, and Rock Island.	21	.....
			28	.....
				948½
IOWA.				
10901	Keokuk to Eddyville.....	Keokuk, St. Des Moines, and Minnesota	92½	.....
10905a	Keokuk to St. Madison.....	Keokuk, Mt. Pleasant, and Muscatine.	25	.....
10930	Burlington to Ottumwa	Burlington and Missouri River	76	.....
10946	Muscatine to Washington.....	Chicago and Rock Island.....	40	.....
10949	Davenport to Marengo, and branch.....	..... do.....	99.20	.....
10956	Fulton to Cedar Rapids	Chicago, Iowa, and Nebraska.....	84	.....
10979a	Dubuque to Cedar Falls	Dubuque and Sioux City.....	99.98	.....
10981a	Dubuque to Anamosa	Dubuque, Marion, and Western.....	53.87	.....
				570.55

* Route appointed April, 1862, to run from Kenosha, 72 miles.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

tion on the 30th June, 1862—Continued.

No. of trips per week.	Annual pay.	Annual pay in each State.	Annual cost per mile on each route.	Annual cost of route agencies.	Annual cost of mail messenger service.	Total annual cost on each route.	Total annual cost in each State.	Total annual cost per mile.	Total average cost per mile in each State.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
12	9,125 00	.....	125 00	800 00	488 00	10,413 00	.....	142 65	.....
12	9,843 75	.....	150 00	800 00	.....	10,643 75	.....	162 24	.....
6	3,900 00	.....	50 00	800 00	.....	4,700 00	.....	60 25	.....
12	13,812 50	.....	125 00	1,600 00	277 00	15,689 50	.....	141 98	.....
6	8,100 00	.....	50 00	800 00	140 00	9,040 00	.....	83 70	.....
6	1,840 00	.....	40 00	.....	.....	1,840 00	.....	40 00	.....
12	76,725 00	.....	225 00	6,600 00	1,385 00	84,720 00	.....	248 44	.....
12	11,850 00	.....	150 00	1,600 00	30 00	13,480 00	.....	194 81	.....
6	28,800 00	.....	75 00	3,200 00	182 58	32,182 58	.....	111 74	.....
6	9,975 00	.....	100 00	1,400 00	690 00	12,065 00	.....	90 71	.....
12	12,750 00	.....	75 00	1,000 00	304 00	14,054 00	.....	165 33	.....
12	3,050 00	.....	150 00	1,000 00	304 00	14,054 00	.....	165 33	.....
6	4,650 00	.....	50 00	744 20	62 60	3,794 20	.....	63 22	.....
6	4,650 00	.....	75 00	800 00	.....	5,450 00	.....	87 90	.....
.....	.....	212,648 25	.....	22,544 00	3,893 16	.....	.....	.....	114 79
12	8,700 00	.....	100 00	1,400 00	410 00	10,510 00	.....	120 80	.....
12	12,100 00	.....	100 00	1,600 00	606 00	14,306 00	.....	118 23	.....
12	13,600 00	.....	100 00	1,600 00	414 00	15,614 00	.....	114 80	.....
12	18,300 00	.....	100 00	2,400 00	918 00	21,618 00	.....	118 13	.....
12	28,475 00	.....	100 00	3,200 00	2,545 00	34,220 00	.....	120 17	.....
12	25,300 00	.....	100 00	2,400 00	550 00	28,250 00	.....	111 66	.....
6	2,048 00	.....	35 00	600 00	64 00	2,712 00	.....	48 35	.....
12	34,200 00	.....	100 00	4,000 00	1,781 00	39,981 00	.....	116 90	.....
12	16,800 00	.....	150 00	1,600 00	295 00	18,695 00	.....	166 91	.....
12	21,100 00	.....	100 00	2,400 00	2,198 00	25,698 00	.....	121 79	.....
6	300 00	.....	42 86	.....	.....	300 00	.....	42 86	.....
6	2,125 00	.....	50 00	600 00	366 00	3,091 00	.....	72 72	.....
6	2,250 00	.....	50 00	700 00	.....	2,950 00	.....	65 55	.....
6	1,850 00	.....	50 00	500 00	225 00	2,575 00	.....	69 59	.....
6	3,100 00	.....	50 00	700 00	542 00	4,342 00	.....	70 03	.....
12	18,025 00	.....	100 00	2,400 00	983 00	21,408 00	.....	118 76	.....
12	19,200 00	.....	100 00	2,400 00	1,679 00	23,279 00	.....	121 24	.....
12	5,400 00	.....	100 00	700 00	629 00	6,729 00	.....	124 61	.....
12	10,000 00	.....	100 00	1,500 00	690 00	12,190 00	.....	121 90	.....
12	5,800 00	.....	100 00	600 00	192 00	6,592 00	.....	113 65	.....
12	9,850 00	.....	88 74	1,400 00	344 00	11,594 00	.....	104 45	.....
.....	.....	258,523 00	.....	32,700 00	15,431 00	306,654 00	.....	.....	114 55
12	20,150 00	.....	100 00	2,100 00	1,893 00	24,143 00	.....	119 37	.....
6	2,162 50	.....	50 00	500 00	144 00	2,806 50	.....	64 90	.....
12	19,400 00	.....	100 00	2,400 00	765 00	22,565 00	.....	116 31	.....
6	3,275 00	.....	50 00	700 00	398 00	4,373 00	.....	66 76	.....
6	1,650 00	.....	50 00	.....	.....	1,650 00	.....	50 00	.....
12	19,500 00	.....	100 00	2,400 00	1,248 00	24,148 00	.....	112 32	.....
6	1,000 00	.....	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	2,150 00	.....	50 00	600 00	234 00	2,984 00	.....	69 40	.....
6	5,200 00	.....	50 00	1,400 00	1,020 00	7,620 00	.....	73 27	.....
6	560 00	.....	26 66	.....	.....	560 00	.....	26 67	.....
6	1,400 00	.....	50 00	600 00	70 00	2,070 00	.....	74 00	.....
.....	.....	76,447 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	92,919 50	.....	97 98
6	4,623 00	.....	50 00	1,200 00	283 00	6,106 00	.....	66 00	.....
6	1,250 00	.....	50 00	.....	40 00	1,290 00	.....	51 60	.....
12	5,700 00	.....	75 00	1,200 00	642 25	7,542 25	.....	.....	.....
6	2,000 00	.....	50 00	600 00	.....	2,600 00	.....	.....	.....
6	4,960 00	.....	50 00	1,400 00	413 00	6,773 00	.....	.....	.....
6	4,200 00	.....	50 00	1,400 00	765 00	6,365 00	.....	.....	.....
6	4,999 00	.....	50 00	1,200 00	242 00	6,441 00	.....	.....	.....
6	2,693 50	.....	50 00	600 00	.....	3,293 50	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	30,427 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,419 75	.....	70 83

No. 13—C.—Railroad service, as in opera

Number of route.	Termini.	Corporate title of company carrying the mail.	Distance.	Total distance in each State.
			Miles.	Miles.
MISSOURI.				
10401	St. Louis to Sedalia.....	Pacific Railway	125	.....
10404	St. Louis to Pilot Knob.....	St. Louis and Iron Mountain	64	.....
10423	Pacific to Rolla	Pacific Railway	77	.....
10684	Potosi to Mineral Point.....	St. Louis and Iron Mountain.....	4	.....
10697	St. Louis to Macon City.....	North Missouri	170	.....
10458	Quincy to St. Joseph.....	Hannibal and St. Joseph	218	.....
				745.1
KENTUCKY.				
9504	Louisville to Lexington	Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort.	94	.....
9505	Louisville to Lebanon.....	Louisville and Nashville	67½	.....
9506a	Junction to Bardstown	Bardstown and Louisville.....	18	.....
9524	Nicholasville to Covington.....	Kentucky Central	109½	.....
9654a	Bowling Green to Junction	Louisville and Nashville.....	51	.....
				340 1-6
CALIFORNIA.				
12501	Sacramento City to Folsom City	Sacramento Valley	22	.....
				22

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

tion on the 30th June, 1862—Continued.

No. of trips per week.	Annual pay.	Annual pay in each State.	Annual cost per mile on each route.	Annual cost of route agencies.	Annual cost of mail-messenger service.	Total annual cost on each route.	Total annual cost in each State.	Total annual cost per mile.	Total average cost per mile in each State.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
14 } 7 } 7 }	28,349 00	.....	150 00	2,400 00	456 00	31,205 00	.....	165 10	.....
6	8,710 00	.....	100 00	1,600 00	100 00	10,410 00	.....	119 51	.....
7	3,850 00	.....	50 00	1,000 00	.....	4,850 00	.....	63 40	.....
7	140 00	.....	35 00	.....	.....	140 00	.....	35 00	.....
6	25,500 00	.....	150 00	1,600 00	140 00	27,240 00	.....	160 00	.....
6	57,800 05	.....	269 00	1,600 00	.....	59,400 00	.....	272 47	.....
.....	.....	124,349 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	133,245 00	.....	178 82
12	9,400 00	.....	100 00	1,600 00	2,047 00	13,047 00	.....	138 79	.....
6	6,750 00	.....	100 00	.....	150 00	6,900 00	.....	102 22	.....
6	676 00	.....	37 00	.....	.....	676 00	.....	37 00	.....
12	10,968 00	.....	100 00	1,600 00	1,408 00	13,974 00	.....	127 43	.....
6	3,825 00	.....	75 00	.....	150 00	3,975 00	.....	77 94	.....
.....	.....	31,617 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,572 00	.....	.....
12	3,300 00	.....	150 00	.....	.....	3,300 00	.....	150 00	.....
.....	.....	3,300 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,300 00	.....	150 00

GEO. WM. McLELLAN,
Second Assistant Postmaster General.

D.—Mail routes and service on which contractors were reported disloyal and contracts changed to other parties.

No. of route.	Terminl.	Distance.	No. of trips per week.	Contractors reported disloyal.	Compensation.	Date of order.	New contractors.	Distance.	No. of trips per week.	Compensation.
<i>Maryland.</i>										
3227	Cambridge to Bridgeville	34	6	James Finsthwait.....	\$945	1862. Oct. 30	John H. Elliott	34	6	\$945
3228	Cambridge to Cedar Creek	43	6	George B. Foxwell.....	473	Oct. 30	William Kirwan.....	43	6	473
3230	Hicksburg to Vienna.....	16	6 & 2	Thomas E. Williams..	550	Sept. 17	Marcellus E. Slacum..	16	6 & 2	550
3231	Hicksburg to Bucktown	13½	2	..... do.....	325	Sept. 17	..... do.....	13½	2	325
<i>Virginia.</i>										
4161	Onancock to Chingoteague.....	28	2	Thomas J. Carmine..	300	May 24	Thomas Petit	28	2	600
4443	Guyandotte to Catlettsburg, Ky.....	12	6	Sanford Scott	400	Jan. 21	John H. Ford.....	12	6	400
4486	Waterford to Point of Rocks, Md.....	10	6	Jacob Lemon	318	May 10	C. F. Myers	10	6	318
4519	Martinsburg to Williamsport, Md.....	13	6	Mealy & Cowdy	550	Mar. 12	John George Sinn	13	6	250
<i>Michigan.</i>										
12510	Blissfield to Fairfield.....	12	1	George D. Wheeler ..	58	Sept. 29	George Giles.....	12	1	38

° Terminate at Horntown.

GEO. WM. McLELLAN,
Second Assistant Postmaster General.

Statement exhibiting the receipts of the Post Office Department, under their several appropriate heads, by quarters, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1862.

Receipts.	Third quarter 1861.	Fourth quarter 1861.	First quarter 1862.	Second quarter 1862.	Total amount under each head.	Aggregate amount.
Letter postage.....	\$144,624 91	\$155,161 95	\$174,369 32	\$173,751 88	\$647,908 06	.....
Newspaper and other postages.....	115,931 41	112,728 02	115,732 01	116,413 42	460,804 86	.....
Stamps sold	1,448,433 52	1,714,690 13	1,908,422 88	1,838,585 36	6,910,131 89	.....
Registered letters	2,993 80	3,840 50	4,355 65	3,959 40	15,149 35	.....
Letter-carriers	37,954 01	43,900 30	42,748 96	43,058 89	167,662 16	.....
Emolument account	30,645 28	15,679 89	31,367 58	16,149 50	93,842 25	.....
Dead-letter money.....	.....	1,052 51	.....	.....	1,052 51	.....
Fines .....	.....	.....	5 00	1,450 00	1,445 00	.....
Miscellaneous receipts	124 72	248 61	1,288 30	153 19	1,814 82	.....
	1,780,707 65	2,047,301 91	2,278,269 70	2,193,521 64	.....	\$8,299,820 90

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, November 15, 1862.

G. ADAMS, Auditor.

Statement exhibiting the expenditures of the Post Office Department, under their several heads, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1862.

Expenditures.	Third quarter 1861.	Fourth quarter 1861.	First quarter 1862.	Second quarter 1862.	Total amount under each head.	Aggregate amount.
For transportation of the mails, (in-land)	\$1,762,109 40	\$1,460,951 33	\$1,858,774 51	\$1,506,529 29	\$6,588,364 53	-----
For interest allowed, (under ac ^t of February 15, 1860)	270 44	26 37	-----	103 55	400 36	-----
For foreign mail transportation	71,214 37	94,988 07	87,181 20	151,865 58	405,249 22	-----
For ship, steamboat, and way letters ..	2,062 03	1,879 94	1,473 27	1,444 87	6,860 11	-----
For compensation to postmasters	514,023 16	576,353 13	634,791 40	615,644 59	2,340,767 28	-----
For clerks in the several post offices ..	211,824 12	223,436 68	238,907 17	234,109 74	908,277 71	-----
For letter-carriers	37,954 01	43,900 30	42,748 96	43,058 89	167,662 16	-----
For post office blanks	22,013 67	14,090 99	23,550 55	19,902 23	79,557 44	-----
For wrapping paper	8,038 90	5,886 60	10,001 83	4,266 10	28,193 43	-----
For office furniture	442 38	538 05	614 54	596 78	2,191 75	-----
For advertising	5,497 15	17,718 28	16,718 58	6,866 58	46,800 59	-----
For postage stamps and stamped en-velopes	32,127 22	\$1,101 23	19,422 72	10,639 87	93,291 04	-----
For mail depredations and special agents	12,484 22	12,231 29	13,192 96	10,411 59	48,320 06	-----
For mail bags	10,686 91	28,169 67	10,007 10	10,240 29	59,123 97	-----
For mail locks, keys, &c	4,309 20	-----	9,934 50	2,446 30	16,690 00	-----
For dead-letter money refunded	-----	1,052 5	12 69	5 95	1,071 15	-----
For payment of balances due to for- eign countries	109,370 25	-----	9,051 37	48,816 78	167,238 40	-----
For miscellaneous payments	40,178 36	47,093 91	45,233 99	32,798 67	\$165,304 93	-----
	2,844,605 79	2,559,393 35	3,021,617 34	2,699,747 65	-----	\$11,125,364 13

* Of this sum, \$10,506 33 was expended for *twice*.

G. ADAMS, Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, November 15, 1862.

No. 17.

ESTIMATES FOR 1864.

Expenditures.

For inland mail transportation.....	\$7, 202, 000
ship, steamboat, and way letters.....	8, 000
compensation to postmasters.....	2, 430, 000
clerks for post offices.....	950, 000
payments of letter-carriers.....	180, 000
paper for blanks.....	60, 000
printing blanks.....	16, 000
wrapping paper.....	40, 000
twine.....	15, 000
office stamps.....	6, 000
office furniture.....	3, 000
advertising.....	55, 000
postage stamps and stamped envelopes.....	100, 000
mail depredations and special agents.....	75, 000
mail bags.....	65, 000
mail locks, keys, &c.....	10, 000
payments of balances due to foreign countries.....	210, 000
miscellaneous payments.....	155, 000
	<hr/>
	11, 580, 000

To the above estimate must be added the cost of transportation of foreign mails, \$420,000, as follows:

Estimate for the transportation of foreign mails for 1864.

Between New York, Southampton, and other European ports...	150, 000
Between New York, Queenstown, and Liverpool.....	120, 000
Between Portland and Liverpool and Quebec and Liverpool....	80, 000
Between New York, Havana, and other West India ports.....	50, 000
Between New York, Central America, and Pacific ports.....	20, 000
	<hr/>
Expenditures for 1864.....	12, 000, 000
	<hr/> <hr/>

Postage stamps and stamped envelopes issued during the year 1862.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Quarter ending—	1-cent.	3-cent.	5-cent.	10-cent.	12 cent.	24-cent.	30-cent.	90-cent.
September 30, 1861.....	14,092,800	32,570,400	312,780	1,143,140	374,925	314,325	155,260	13,810
December 31, 1861.....	16,416,400	51,122,100	288,840	1,477,690	352,825	293,975	102,520	9,740
March 31, 1862.....	15,346,850	51,203,650	242,040	792,090	181,875	193,250	68,100	2,370
June 30, 1862.....	14,165,800	48,844,100	185,640	645,530	137,125	182,575	70,160	5,020
Total.....	60,021,250	183,740,250	1,029,300	4,058,450	1,046,750	984,125	396,040	30,940

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

Quarter ending—	1-cent.	3-cent.	4-cent.	6-cent.	10-cent.	12-cent.	20-cent.	24-cent.	40-cent.	Letter sheets and stamped envelope combined.	Newspaper wrappers.
September 30, 1861....	1,089,500	8,093,200	25,000	57,250	164,250	7,300	7,200	7,700	3,600	71,200	-----
December 31, 1861....	812,000	4,960,550	10,000	62,250	294,150	1,100	650	1,100	500	87,750	702,100
March 31, 1862.....	680,650	3,897,750	-----	7,350	38,700	-----	-----	-----	-----	27,600	728,500
June 30, 1862.....	502,250	4,006,550	-----	5,000	22,950	-----	-----	-----	-----	9,250	934,250
Total.....	3,084,400	20,963,050	35,000	131,850	520,050	8,400	7,850	8,800	4,100	195,800	2,364,850

Whole number of postage stamps..... 251,307,105..... value \$7,078,188 00
 Whole number of stamped letter envelopes..... 24,869,300..... do.. 733,255 50
 Whole number of newspaper wrappers..... 2,364,850..... do.. 23,648 50

\$7,835,092 00

No. 19.

Comparative statement of the value of stamps and stamped envelopes issued during the last three years.

Years.	Stamps.	Envelopes.	Total.
1860	\$5,920,939 00	\$949,377 19	\$6,870,316 19
1861	5,908,522 60	781,711 13	6,690,233 73
1862	7,078,188 00	756,904 00	7,835,092 00

Increase over the issue of 1860 \$964,775 81
 Increase over the issue of 1861 1,144,858 27

No. 20.

Statement of money letters received for the year ending June 30, 1862.

The number of letters received containing money, which were registered and sent out for delivery to their owners during the year ending June 30, 1862, was 10,475, containing \$46,538 89 ; being 105 letters and \$7,027 01 less than for the year ending June 30, 1861

	Letters.	Amount.
Number of money letters sent out for delivery	10,475	-----
Aggregate contents of the same		\$46,538 89
Number of letters delivered	8,766	-----
Aggregate amount of money restored in letters delivered		41,068 47
Number of letters returned and filed	1,593	-----
Aggregate amount in letters unclaimed		5,095 53
Number of letters outstanding ^o	116	-----
Aggregate amount of money in same		374 89

^o The increased number of money letters outstanding is attributable to the disturbed state of the mails in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and Western Virginia.

It may be well to state that at least one-quarter part of the valuable letters have to be sent out twice before they are delivered, and not unfrequently some are sent three to four times before they reach their owners.

No. 21.—Statement of "minor dead letters" containing papers of value other than money registered and sent out to the writers or owners thereof, from the 1st of July, 1861, to the 1st of July, 1862.

Minor dead letters.	Number.	Amount.
Number of letters sent out.....	9,763	.....
Number of letters delivered.....	8,973	.....
Number of letters unclaimed.....	704	.....
Number of letters outstanding.....	86	.....
Contents of letters sent out:		
Bills of exchange, drafts and letters of credit, bonds and notes of hand, checks, orders, and treasury warrants, certificates of deposit, &c.....	.....	\$2,189,450
Deeds, mortgages, conveyances, and land titles.....	463	.....
Powers of attorney, contracts, and articles of agreement.....	161	.....
Certificates of stock, land warrants, patent and pension papers.....	95	.....
Miscellaneous papers.....	269	.....
Reasons assigned for the non-delivery of letters originally to the person addressed:		
Held for postage.....	1,050	.....
Misdirected.....	1,402	.....
Mails suspended.....	326	.....
Refused.....	26	.....
Name of post office omitted.....	86	.....
Missent.....	64	.....
Person addressed deceased.....	27	.....
Not called for, not known, and cannot be found.....	6,782	.....

Postage charged on minor dead letters delivered to the writers or owners thereof from the 1st of February to the 1st of November, 1862.

Number of letters.....	6,261
Postage on same.....	\$668 18

No. 22.—Causes of the non-delivery of 21,493 valuable letters.

Reasons given by postmasters.	Number.
Held for postage.....	2,340
Misdirected and insufficient address.....	3,031
Mails suspended.....	481
Party addressed removed.....	445
Addressed to fictitious persons or firms.....	211
Addressed to transient persons.....	738
Missent.....	225
Illegible and badly addressed.....	134
Refused.....	88
Person addressed deceased.....	46
Without address or direction.....	33
Not called for, not known, not found.....	13,721
Total.....	21,493

No. 23.—Reasons assigned for the return to the department of 139,580 letters sent out for delivery to the writers.

Reasons given by postmasters.	Number.
Not called for.....	91, 148
Refused.....	18, 779
Moved away and absent.....	5, 752
Person addressed deceased.....	135
Missent.....	1, 056
Gone to war.....	579
Not known, not found.....	22, 131
Total.....	139, 580

No. 24.—Statement of the foreign department of the dead letter office, of dead letters returned to foreign countries during the fiscal year 1861-'62.

Countries returned to.	Unpaid.	Paid or free.	Total returned.	Postage.
England.....	38, 503	21, 888	60, 391	\$5, 067 40
France.....	9, 695	10, 705	20, 400	2, 029 68
Prussia.....	16, 268	2, 162	18, 530	1, 184 04
Hamburg.....	3, 775	1, 596	5, 371	385 27
Bremen.....	4, 001	1, 812	5, 823	514 97
Belgium.....	261	276	537	18 69
Canada.....			46, 084	
Nova Scotia.....			1, 862	
New Brunswick.....			1, 173	
Prince Edward's island.....			261	
Total.....	72, 513	38, 439	160, 432	9, 269 05

No. 25.—Statement of dead letters received from foreign countries during the fiscal year 1861-'62.

Countries received from.	Unpaid.	Paid or free.	Total received.	Postage.
England.....	5, 826	9, 515	15, 341	\$1, 159 46
France.....	2, 449	966	3, 415	205 91
Prussia.....	1, 746	371	2, 117	453 87
Hamburg.....	642	382	1, 024	38 85
Bremen.....			366	
Belgium.....	106	17	123	22 20
Canada.....			30, 930	
Nova Scotia.....			2, 341	
New Brunswick.....			2, 669	
Prince Edward's island.....			288	
Total.....			58, 614	1, 880 29

No. 26.

UNITED STATES.		BRITISH.	
	Number of miles per week day.		Number of miles per week day.
Railways	72,770	Railways	43,823
Steamboats	6,433	Packets and boats	2,821
Other modes, excluding foot..	91,506	Coaches, omnibuses, &c., excluding foot	33,637
	170,709		80,281

No. 27.

Statement showing postal revenue and expenditures of the United States, in toto and per capita, according to population, at eight successive decades, from 1790 to 1862, inclusive.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditures.	Population.	Revenue per capita.	Expenditures per capita.
1790..	\$37,935	\$32,140	3,929,827	$\frac{9}{10}$ of a cent.	$\frac{8}{10}$ of a cent.
1800..	280,804	213,994	5,305,925	$5\frac{2}{10}$ cents.	4 cents.
1810..	551,684	495,969	7,239,814	$7\frac{8}{10}$ "	$6\frac{8}{10}$ "
1820..	1,111,927	1,160,926	9,638,131	$11\frac{1}{2}$ "	12 "
1830..	1,919,300	1,959,109	12,866,020	$14\frac{9}{10}$ "	$15\frac{8}{10}$ "
1840..	4,543,522	4,718,236	17,069,453	$26\frac{8}{10}$ "	$27\frac{8}{10}$ "
1850..	5,499,985	5,212,953	23,191,876	$23\frac{7}{10}$ "	$22\frac{1}{2}$ "
1851..	6,410,604	6,278,402	23,873,717	$26\frac{9}{10}$ "	$26\frac{3}{10}$ "
1852..	5,184,527	7,108,459	24,575,604	$21\frac{1}{10}$ "	$28\frac{9}{10}$ "
1853..	5,240,725	7,982,756	25,298,126	$20\frac{7}{10}$ "	$31\frac{1}{10}$ "
1854..	6,255,586	8,577,424	26,041,890	24 "	$32\frac{2}{10}$ "
1855..	6,642,135	9,968,342	26,807,521	$24\frac{8}{10}$ "	$37\frac{2}{10}$ "
1856..	6,920,822	10,405,286	27,595,662	25 "	$37\frac{7}{10}$ "
1857..	7,353,952	11,508,058	28,406,974	$25\frac{9}{10}$ "	$40\frac{1}{2}$ "
1858..	7,486,793	12,722,470	29,242,139	$25\frac{8}{10}$ "	$43\frac{1}{2}$ "
1859..	7,968,484	15,754,093	30,101,857	$26\frac{1}{2}$ "	$52\frac{3}{10}$ "
1860..	8,518,087	14,874,601	31,445,089	$27\frac{1}{10}$ "	$47\frac{3}{10}$ "
1861..	8,349,296	13,606,759	32,577,112	$25\frac{8}{10}$ "	$41\frac{8}{10}$ "
1862..	8,299,821	11,125,364	33,749,888	$24\frac{8}{10}$ "	33 "

NOTE.—The population from 1851 to 1862, excepting the year 1860, is estimated by the standard ratio of increase.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

No. 28.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
November 15, 1862.

SIR: With regard to the financial affairs of the Post Office Department, and the operations of this bureau, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, as exhibited by the books and accounts of this office, I have the honor to submit the following report:

The subjoined tabular statements exhibit, in detail, the nature and extent of the receipts and expenditures of the department, and the results of our postal intercourse with foreign nations.

The tabular statement numbered 1 exhibits the receipts of the department under their several heads.

That numbered 2 exhibits the expenditures under their several heads.

That numbered 3 exhibits the postal receipts and expenditures in the several States and Territories.

That numbered 4 shows the number of letters, circulars, newspapers, and pamphlets received and delivered by carriers, and the amount received and paid out for carriage in the cities named therein.

That numbered 5 shows the amount of letter postage on British mails received in and sent from the United States.

That numbered 6 shows the amount of letter postage on Prussian mails received in and sent from the United States.

That numbered 7 shows the amount of letter postage on French mails received in and sent from the United States.

That numbered 8 shows the amount of letter postage on Belgian mails received in and sent from the United States.

That numbered 9 shows the amount of letter postage on Bremen mails received in and sent from the United States.

That numbered 10 shows the amount of letter postage on Hamburg mails received in and sent from the United States.

That numbered 11 shows the number of letters and newspapers exchanged between the United States and the United Kingdom, in British mails.

That numbered 12 shows the number of letters and newspapers exchanged between the United States and the kingdom of Prussia, in closed mails.

That numbered 13 shows the number of letters and newspapers exchanged between the United States and France.

That numbered 14 shows the number of letters and newspapers exchanged between the United States and Belgium.

That numbered 15 shows the number of letters and newspapers exchanged between the United States and Bremen.

That numbered 16 shows the number of letters and newspapers exchanged between the United States and Hamburg.

That numbered 17 exhibits the revenue to the United States, also to the United States Post Office Department, by Cunard line.

That numbered 18 exhibits the closed mail account.

That numbered 19 exhibits the receipts and disbursements in closed mails between the United States and Prussia.

That numbered 20 exhibits a statement of letters and newspapers, with the several postages, conveyed by various lines of ocean steamers.

That numbered 21 exhibits the amount of postages on mails exchanged between the United States and the British provinces.

That numbered 22 exhibits the postal account of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland with the United States.

That numbered 23 exhibits the account of the kingdom of Prussia with the United States.

That numbered 24 exhibits the account of the general post office of Belgium with the United States.

That numbered 25 exhibits the account of the general post office of France with the United States.

That numbered 26 exhibits the account of the post office of Bremen with the United States.

That numbered 27 exhibits the account of the post office of Hamburg with the United States.

Statements are, likewise, appended exhibiting the postal balances due to foreign governments; also statements showing the amounts due to the various lines of ocean steamers for sea and inland postages.

REVENUE ACCOUNT OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The amounts placed in the treasury, for the service of the department for the fiscal year, being grants by Congress in aid of the revenue, under the following acts, were as follows:

Under the twelfth section of the act entitled "An act to establish certain post routes, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1847, (9 Statutes at Large, 201)	\$200,000 00
Under the eighth section of the act entitled "An act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1851, (9 Statutes at Large, 591).....	250,000 00
Under the third section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one," approved June 15, 1860, (Public Laws, 1st session, 36th Congress, 39).....	230,611 07
Under the resolution entitled "A resolution for the relief of Arthur Edwards and his associates," approved June 22, 1860, (Private Laws, 1st session, 36th Congress, 43).....	11,728 66
Under the third section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two," approved March 2, 1861, (Public Laws, 2d session, 36th Congress, 205).....	1,899,313 98
Under the act entitled "An act for the relief of John Y. Sewell," approved March 2, 1861, (Private Laws, 2d session, 36th Congress, 57).....	1,000 00
Total amount of "grants" drawn from the treasury....	2,592,653 71
The balance standing on the books of this office to the credit of the revenue account of the Post Office Department, on the 30th day of June, 1861, was.....	605,887 59
The receipts of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, as presented in the tabular statement herewith, numbered 1, were.....	8,299,820 90
Aggregate of "grants" and revenue.....	11,498,362 20

The expenditures of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, together with the arrearages of the previous years paid during the year 1862, as shown in the statement herewith, numbered 2, were.....	\$11, 125, 364 13
Add amount of accounts closed by being charged to "bad debt account".....	587 85
Add balance on debit accounts closed by being charged to the nominal account of "suspense".....	13 27
	<u>\$11, 125, 965 25</u>

Leaving to the credit of the revenue account on the 1st of July, 1862, the sum of.....	<u>372, 396 95</u>
--	--------------------

The excess of expenditures of all kinds over the revenue of the year, inclusive of the receipts and payments for foreign postages, and exclusive of the amount to the credit of the department on the 1st of July, 1861, and of the sums appropriated by the several acts of Congress out of the general revenues of the United States, was.....	2, 825, 543 23
To which add accounts closed by being charged to "bad debt" and "suspense" accounts.....	601 12

Total excess of expenditures of all kinds over the revenue of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.....	<u>2, 826, 144 35</u>
---	-----------------------

The net revenue of the department from postages, being the aggregate amount of the balances due to the United States by postmasters on the adjustment of their quarterly accounts for the year, after retaining their compensation and deducting the expenses of their offices, was :

For the quarter ending September 30, 1861.....	\$970, 661 04
For the quarter ending December 31, 1861.....	1, 173, 843 85
For the quarter ending March 31, 1862.....	1, 317, 398 13
For the quarter ending June 30, 1862.....	1, 289, 305 61
Total net revenue from postages.....	<u>4, 751, 208 63</u>

The amount of letter postage paid in money was :

For the quarter ending September 30, 1861.....	144, 624 91
For the quarter ending December 31, 1861.....	155, 161 95
For the quarter ending March 31, 1862.....	174, 369 32
For the quarter ending June 30, 1862.....	173, 751 88
Total.....	<u>647, 908 06</u>

The number of quarterly returns of postmasters received and audited during the year, and on which the sum of \$4, 751, 206 68 was found due to the United States, was :

For the quarter ending September 30, 1861.....	19, 738
For the quarter ending December 31, 1861.....	18, 852
For the quarter ending March 31, 1862.....	18, 881
For the quarter ending June 30, 1862.....	19, 638
Total number.....	<u>77, 109</u>

The gross amount collected as registration fees on valuable letters was :

For the quarter ending September 30, 1861.....	\$2, 993 80
For the quarter ending December 31, 1861.....	3, 840 50
For the quarter ending March 31, 1862.....	4, 355 65
For the quarter ending June 30, 1862.....	3, 959 40
Total amount	<u>15, 149 35</u>

The total amount of stamps and stamped envelopes sold during the year was	6, 910, 131 89
The amount used in the prepayment of postage, and cancelled, was	6, 171, 751 93
Leaving in the possession of the purchasers	<u>738, 379 96</u>

CONTRACTORS' ACCOUNTS.

The average number of accounts of contractors and others engaged in carrying the mails, settled in each quarter of the year, was :

On regular mail routes	3, 685
On special mail routes	2, 235
Of route and express agents	1, 124
Of mail messengers and local agents	1, 762
Total number of accounts each quarter	<u>8, 806</u>
Aggregate of settlements of such accounts during the year	<u>35, 224</u>

MAIL TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNT.

The amount charged to "accrued transportation," and placed to the credit of mail contractors and others for mail transportation, during the year, was :

For regular service on mail lines	\$5, 785, 714 17
For supply of "special" and "mail messenger" offices	238, 916 10
For salaries of "route agents"	274, 081 30
	<u>6, 298, 711 57</u>

And for foreign mail transportation :

For New York, Southampton, and Havre mails	149, 454 36
For New York and New Orleans mails	5, 382 37
For Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia mails	114, 873 05
For New York and Havana mails	38, 986 32
For Portland and Liverpool mails	76, 184 90
For New York and San Francisco mails, <i>via</i> Panama	17, 267 16
For New York and Jamaica mails	1, 422 40
For expenses of government mail agent at Aspinwall	550 00
For expenses of government mail agent at Panama	528 66
For expenses of government mail agent at Havana	600 00
	<u>6, 703, 960 79</u>

The amount credited to "accrued transportation," and charged to contractors for over-credits, damages, &c., during the year, was	\$23, 442 72	
Of "fines" imposed on contractors	2, 566 03	
Of "deductions" from their pay	39, 096 49	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$65, 105 24
Net amount to the credit of mail contractors and others		6, 638, 855 55
		<hr/> <hr/>
The amount actually paid and credited during the year for mail transportation was		\$6, 993, 613 75
Of which sum there was paid for mail transportation of previ- ous years		354, 758 20
		<hr/> <hr/>

COLLECTION OF POST OFFICE REVENUES.

The number of post offices in operation during the year was 19,973, which are thus classified under the regulations adopted for the government of the department, chapter 26, sections 286 to 289, pages 107 and 108:

The following named offices, twenty-seven in number, are denominated "depositories," and are required by the Postmaster General to receive and retain, subject to the drafts of the department, the funds of certain adjacent offices as well as the revenues of their own:

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Albany, New York. | Louisville, Kentucky. |
| Baltimore, Maryland. | Nashville, Tennessee. |
| Bangor, Maine. | New Haven, Connecticut. |
| Batavia, New York. | Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. |
| Buffalo, New York. | Portland, Maine. |
| Chicago, Illinois. | Providence, Rhode Island |
| Cincinnati, Ohio. | Rochester, New York. |
| Cleveland, Ohio. | Steubenville, Ohio. |
| Columbus, Ohio. | Syracuse, New York. |
| Detroit, Michigan. | Uniontown, Pennsylvania. |
| Geneva, New York. | Utica, New York. |
| Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. | Wheeling, Virginia. |
| Hartford, Connecticut. | Worcester, Massachusetts. |
| Lexington, Kentucky. | |

Four hundred and two are "draft offices," and, together with the foregoing offices, paid during the year 15,314 drafts issued by the Postmaster General, and countersigned, entered, and sent out by the Auditor, for sums amounting in the aggregate to	\$1, 459, 553 83
Six hundred and thirty-one are "deposit offices," and during the year deposited with the treasurer and the assistant treasur- ers of the United States the sum of	1, 561, 901 79
In addition to which they deposited with the twenty-seven "depositories" named above \$110,571 11, which is embraced in the sum of \$1,459,553 83 paid on the drafts of the de- partment by the said "depositories" and "draft offices."	
Fifteen thousand five hundred and seventy-six are "collection offices," and paid on "collection orders" issued to mail contractors	1, 590, 587 23

Three thousand three hundred and thirty-seven are "special" and "mail messenger" offices, and derived their mail supplies by the payment of the revenues of their offices, amounting to

\$238,916 10

Showing the amount paid into the treasury "for the use and purposes of the Post Office Department," by postmasters, to have been

4,850,958 95

Revenue and balances uncollected.

For the fiscal year ending June 30—	Gross revenue.	Am'ts still due to the United States not in suit	Am'ts still due to the United States in suit.
1846.....	\$3,487,199 35	\$5 32	\$3,025 77
1847.....	3,945,892 98	116 08	728 06
1848.....	3,371,077 00	6 15	802 16
1849.....	4,705,176 28	33 57	1,833 37
1850.....	5,499,984 86	124 58	1,071 47
1851.....	6,410,604 33	483 91	2,599 71
1852.....	5,184,526 84	784 40	2,829 73
1853.....	5,240,724 70	12,628 18	41,816 27
1854.....	6,255,586 22	12,400 51	12,196 34
1855.....	6,642,136 13	6,566 17	7,465 59
1856.....	6,920,821 66	2,164 17	14,923 02
1857.....	7,353,951 76	14,165 64	10,017 13
1858.....	7,486,792 86	14,539 14	19,003 71
1859.....	7,968,484 07	13,792 80	24,895 50
1860.....	8,518,067 40	40,052 98	201,231 85
1861.....	8,349,296 40	136,488 86	112,886 49
1862.....	8,299,820 90	100,639 52	3,684 98
Total	105,640,143 74	356,998 98	461,011 15

Total due the United States by late postmasters to June 30,

1861..... \$713,685 63

Amount due for the last fiscal year..... 104,324 50

Total amount..... 818,010 13

In my last annual report, I stated, and have now to repeat, that in the sum of \$181,544 75, alleged by my predecessor, in his report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, as the "amount still due to the United States, and *in suit*," for said fiscal year, there is embraced the balance of \$170,947 67, due from Isaac V. Fowler, late defaulting postmaster at New York. No suit has been instituted by *this office* for the recovery of said balance, the late Solicitor of the Treasury having, on the 12th day of May, 1860, proceeded, with a view of collecting the same, by distress warrant, under the act of May 15, 1820, entitled "An act for the better organization of the Treasury Department."

COLLECTIONS.

The "collecting division" of this office had charge of the following number of accounts during the fiscal year:

Of postmasters.....	19, 973
Of late postmasters, whose terms of office expired between the 1st of July, 1845, and June 30, 1861.....	30, 302
Of late postmasters of the last fiscal year.....	7, 336
Total number.....	<u>57, 611</u>

The number of changes of postmasters reported by the appointment office of the Post Office Department, during the year, requiring the final adjustment of their respective accounts, was 7,336, and the balances ascertained to be due to the United States thereon amounted to.....

Of which sum there was collected.....	\$143, 830 81	
Credited on vouchers.....	93, 452 59	
Charged to "suspense" account.....	191 63	
		<u>237, 475 03</u>
Amount remaining for collection.....		<u>104, 324 50</u>

Of which sum there is in suit.....	\$3, 684 98
Amount due and not in suit.....	100, 639 52
	<u>104, 324 50</u>

The balances due to the United States by late postmasters, whose term of office expired between the 1st of July, 1845, and the 30th of June, 1861, uncollected, and *not in suit* July 1, 1861, as stated in the last annual report of this office, was.....

Which was increased by "estimated postages".....	\$546, 602 70
	24, 600 20

Total for collection during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.....

Of which sum there was collected.....	\$136, 349 94	
Credited on vouchers.....	85, 625 37	
Closed by "suspense" account.....	38 34	
		<u>222, 013 65</u>

Amount uncollected June 30, 1862.....	349, 189 25
Of which there has been placed in suit.....	92, 829 79

Amount due and not in suit.....	<u>256, 359 46</u>
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SUMMARY OF DEBTS AND COLLECTIONS.

The aggregate amount due the United States on the 30th of June, 1861, by late postmasters, whose terms of office expired between July 1, 1845, and June 30, 1861, was.....

Add amount due by late postmasters of the last fiscal year...	\$918, 430 10
Increased by "estimated postages," penalties, and other charges	341, 799 53
	27, 212 66

Total for collection during the year.....	<u>1, 287, 442 29</u>
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The amount collected and credited on accounts due prior to June 30, 1861, was.....	\$231,957 13
On accounts of the past year.....	237,475 03
	<hr/>
Total of collections and credits.....	\$469,432 16
	<hr/>
Amount remaining due to the United States June 30, 1862....	818,010 13
	<hr/>
Of this sum there is in suit.....	\$461,011 15
And not in suit.....	356,998 98
	<hr/>
	818,010 13
	<hr/>

The above sum of \$461,011 15, alleged to be in suit, includes the balance of \$170,947 67 due from Isaac V. Fowler, late defaulting postmaster at New York, referred to in a former part of this report, as well as very large sums due by late postmasters at New Orleans, Louisiana, a late postmaster at Mobile, Alabama, and divers other late postmasters at offices in the rebellious States, for the collection of which no steps could be taken, during the fiscal year.

BALANCES DUE TO LATE POSTMASTERS.

Balances apparently due to late postmasters between July 1, 1845, and June 30, 1861, as stated in the last annual report of this office.....	\$277,229 07
Which has been increased by the allowance of additional vouchers.....	2,856 02
	<hr/>
Total due to June 30, 1861.....	280,085 09
Amount paid or closed by adjustment during the year of balances due prior to June 30, 1861.....	15,811 06
	<hr/>
Balance due to June 30, 1861.....	264,274 03
Add amount due to late postmasters of the last fiscal year....	72,792 22
	<hr/>
Total amount of balances due to late postmasters	337,066 25
Amount paid or closed by adjustment during the year.....	25,614 44
	<hr/>
Amount apparently due to late postmasters July 1, 1862....	311,451 81
	<hr/>

SUITS.

The amount due by late postmasters whose terms of office expired between July 1, 1845, and June 30, 1861, for the collection of which suits were instituted prior to June 30, 1861, as stated in the last annual report of this office, was.....	\$202,075 92
Add amount of 221 new cases commenced during the fiscal year, for the collection of balances due on accounts prior to June 30, 1861.....	67,944 07
Add, also, amount of 40 new cases on accounts of the last fiscal year.....	8,524 55
	<hr/>
Amount in suit during the year.....	278 544 54
Amount collected during the year.....	17,992 31
	<hr/>
Leaving still due, June 30, 1862.....	260,552 23
	<hr/>

Of the said sum of \$260,552 23 there is due by late postmasters in California, on accounts prior to June 30, 1857, the sum of 64,315 94, which, as is alleged in the last annual report of this office, may be regarded as lost to the United States—the defendants being insolvent.

In one hundred and twenty-six of the suits instituted during the year, judgments have been recovered in favor of the United States; seventy-five of them have been concluded, and this sum paid into the treasury.....	\$11, 278 18
The amount collected during the year on 30 accounts for the collection of which suit was commenced prior to June 30, 1861, was	6, 743 13
Total.....	17, 992 31

EMOLUMENTS AND COMMISSIONS.

A surplus of emoluments and commissions accrued at the following post offices, after deducting the maximum compensation of \$2,000 per annum, of the postmasters, and the necessary incidental expenses of the offices, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, viz:

Alexandria, Va.	\$3, 931 77	New Bedford, Mass.....	\$162 60
Albany, N. Y.....	5, 038 07	Newark, N. J.....	1, 237 89
Alleghany City, Pa.....	91 57	New York, N. Y.....	88, 464 42
Annapolis, Md.....	904 23	New Haven, Conn.....	923 86
Baltimore, Md.....	8, 582 14	Newport, R. I.....	195 84
Boston, Mass.....	16, 104 51	New Brunswick, N. J....	47 70
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	1, 305 44	Oswego, N. Y.....	411 03
Buffalo, N. Y.....	5, 262 69	Old Point Comfort, Va...	5, 039 20
Bridgeport, Conn.....	48 19	Portland, Me.	3, 637 59
Cleveland, Ohio.....	3, 874 59	Philadelphia, Pa.....	10, 754 36
Columbus, Ohio.....	16 03	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	10, 502 46
Chicago, Ill.....	20, 774 77	Providence, R. I.....	684 19
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	9, 767 04	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.....	625 63
Concord, N. H.....	7 59	Paducah, Ky.....	143 22
Charlestown, Mass.....	34 35	Rochester, N. Y.....	963 43
Cairo, Ill.....	4, 357 06	Reading, Pa.....	55 78
Cumberland, Md.....	302 40	Richmond, Ind.....	14 33
Detroit, Mich.....	14, 871 62	Raleigh, Mo.....	845 56
Dayton, Ohio.....	103 43	St. Louis, Mo.....	15, 829 78
Dubuque, Iowa.....	1, 545 60	Syracuse, N. Y.....	151 38
Des Moines, Iowa.....	592 71	Salem, Mass.....	230 27
Erie, Pa.....	276 63	Springfield, Mass.....	680 74
Elmira, N. Y.....	275 49	Springfield, Ill.....	804 28
Evansville, Ind.....	419 29	Sacramento, Cal.....	802 18
Frederick, Md.....	1, 139 51	St. Joseph, Mo.....	903 61
Georgetown, D. C.....	152 27	Toledo, Ohio.....	3, 491 13
Hartford, Conn.....	609 18	Troy, N. Y.....	162 62
Harrisburg, Pa.....	2, 140 70	Trenton, N. J.....	761 93
Indianapolis, Ind.....	6, 069 80	Utica, N. Y.....	141 61
Jersey City, N. J.....	1, 331 41	Washington, D. C.....	15, 593 47
Keokuk, Iowa.....	339 44	Wheeling, Va.....	2, 504 55
Kensington, Pa.....	947 02	Worcester, Mass.....	835 79
Louisville, Ky.....	7, 448 49	Wilmington, Del.....	714 34
Lancaster, Pa.....	539 37	Williamsburg, N. Y.....	829 73
Longport, N. Y.....	204 77	Watertown, N. Y.....	11 09
Milwaukie, Wis.....	1, 830 18		
Manchester, N. H.....	125 91	Total.....	290, 505 57
Madison, Wis.....	481 72		

The foregoing surplus of emoluments and commissions, exceeds, in the aggregate, that which accrued during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, in the sum of \$46,101 37.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL LABORS.

The following brief summary indicates, partially, the chief labors performed by the office during the last fiscal year :

The number of quarterly accounts of postmasters adjusted, audited, and registered, was.....	77,109
The number of stamp and stamped envelope accounts examined, compared, and restated	79,616
The number of accounts of mail contractors audited and reported for payment.....	14,740
The number of accounts of special and route agents audited and reported for payment.....	4,605
The number of accounts of special contractors and mail messengers audited and reported for payment.....	15,988
The number of miscellaneous accounts audited and reported for payment	165
The number of accounts for paper and printing post office blanks audited and reported for payment.....	21
The number of accounts for advertising audited and reported for payment	124
The number of suits commenced.....	261
The number of accounts of United States attorneys and marshals, and of clerks of United States courts, adjusted and reported for payment.....	143
The number of collection orders issued to mail contractors.....	61,083
The number of collection drafts issued	8,300
The number of department drafts countersigned and registered....	15,314
The number of department warrants countersigned and registered..	4,970
The number of letters received	117,317
The number of letters prepared, recorded, and mailed.....	82,875
The number of folio-post pages of correspondence recorded in the miscellaneous letter book	895
The number of pages recorded in the collection letter book,	4,315
The number of pages recorded in the suit letter book.....	476
The number of pages recorded in the report letter book.....	263
The number of accounts on the ledgers	75,981
The number of corrected quarterly accounts of postmasters copied, restated, and mailed	20,500
There has also been collected by drafts of this office, from present postmasters—a description of labor not hitherto performed by this office—the sum of.....	\$48,241 25

CONCLUSION.

In view of the unhappy condition of the country, it is peculiarly gratifying to be able to state, that the foregoing report exhibits the finances of the Post Office Department, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, in a very favorable aspect, when contrasted with their condition in previous fiscal years.

It will, likewise, be perceived that the diversified operations of this office, have, during the fiscal year, been unusually extensive, as well as very successful. As a prominent instance, amongst the many others presented in the report, of the unexampled success attending the steady and energetic labors of the gentlemen

employed in the office, I point with peculiar satisfaction to the extraordinary sum of \$476,447 39, collected from late postmasters alone, notwithstanding the suspension of our postal operations in the insurrectionary States, and the general financial embarrassment throughout the country, occasioned by the rebellion. This exceeds the amount collected from the same description of debtors, in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, by the sum of \$179,212 23. It is, also, \$296,907 73 greater than the sum collected during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860; and vastly exceeds the amount collected in any previous fiscal year, when the whole country was united, peaceful and prosperous.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

G. ADAMS, Auditor.

Hon. M. BLAIR,
Postmaster General.

A detailed statement of the expenditures made under the head of miscellaneous payments, by the Post Office Department, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

The following sums have been placed to the credit of postmasters and others, and charged to miscellaneous account, viz:

1861.

Oct. 10.	Thomas Bacon, late postmaster, Ogdensburg, New York, for amount paid expenses incurred in collecting various drafts on late postmasters, and allowed him by Postmaster General.....	\$36 81
Oct. 10.	Ashur Torrence, late postmaster, Lockport, New York, for office rent, coal, and gas, suspended in second quarter 1858.....	41 15
Nov. 18.	B. F. Sloan, late postmaster, Erie, Pennsylvania—	
	For fuel.....	\$17 50
	For gas.....	3 30
		20 80
Dec. 6.	W. H. Peck, late postmaster, Brooklyn, New York, for the following expenses, suspended from July 1, 1858, to March 31, 1861, (now allowed:)	
	For lights.....	\$84 55
	For stationary.....	45 60
	For fuel.....	65 00
	For printing.....	46 50
	For office fixtures.....	250 14
	For petty cash for sundries.....	60 00
		551 79
Dec. 16.	B. Wolf, late postmaster, Bloomington, Indiana, for expenses incurred in going and returning from Ellettsville, and closing the post office at that place.....	2 50
Dec. 27.	Thomas B. Shallcross, late acting postmaster, Chicago, Illinois, for various expenses incurred on account of office.....	1,927 24
	1862.	
Jan. 6.	T. D. Senegar, postmaster, Cairo, Illinois, for amount paid for telegraphic despatch to Postmaster General.....	9 76
Jan. 18.	B. H. Corawell, late postmaster, Terre Haute, Indiana, for expenses of office for quarters ending December 31, 1860, and March 31, 1861.....	307 06

Jan. 27.	John F. Shrouder, late postmaster, Leavenworth city, Kansas, for amount paid for printing post bills in 1858.	\$12 00
Feb. 21.	Henry Sanderson, paid for office rent.	19 04
Mar. 29.	J. M. Dixon, late postmaster, Jefferson city, Missouri, for office rent from July 1, 1858, to May 2, 1861.	498 16
April 2.	Alfred Marshall, late postmaster, China, Maine, for amount of expenses incurred by him in closing the office at South Albion, Maine.	5 05
April 4.	Nahum Capen, late postmaster, Boston, Massachusetts, for this sum allowed printing mail books, suspended in quarter ending March 31, 1859.	226 00
April 15.	John Schligh, postmaster, Hagerstown, Maryland, for amount paid for office rent, &c., suspended second and third quarters 1861.	33 96
May 13.	E. C. David, Dubuque, Iowa, for amount paid for office rent, &c., for first quarter 1861, (not paid by H. R. Heath, then postmaster).	58 40
May 26.	N. T. Caton, late postmaster, Salem, Oregon, for allowance for office rent, suspended in account, from April 1, 1860, to December 10, 1860.	208 33
May 28.	J. L. Scripps, postmaster, Chicago, Illinois, for amount paid post bills.	103 00
May 28.	George T. Blair, postmaster, Troy, New York, for amount paid for iron safe.	300 00
June 10.	Thomas W. Sherman, late postmaster, Pembroke, Michigan, for this sum paid for removing mail matter from Charlotte post office to Pembroke post office.	5 00
July 22.	C. H. Walborn, postmaster, Philadelphia, for cash paid proprietors Blood Dispatch for letter boxes, &c.	\$800 00
	For stationery, &c.	172 18
		972 18
Sep. 8.	W. D. Massy, postmaster, Alexandria, Virginia, for expenses incurred in collecting draft for \$611 77 on R. T. Thorn, late postmaster at Fredericksburg, Virginia.	5 00
Sep. 30.	G. S. Merrill, for gas, &c.	1 16
	Amounts paid by the department on drafts and charged to miscellaneous account, viz:	
	1861.	
Oct. 31.	Jessup & Moore, for hemp twine.	596 00
Nov. 15.	Thaddeus Davids & Co., for sealing wax.	112 50
Dec. 4.	John T. Morton, for services as clerk of the district court of the United States for Kansas in one case.	12 45
Dec. 6.	George A. Tavener, for services as special agent in inquiring into and investigating letter carriers, &c.	14 00
	1862.	
Jan. 8.	Joseph C. Knapp, for services as attorney of the United States for the district of Iowa in four cases.	65 00
Jan. 9.	William Mead Addison, for services as attorney for the United States for the district of Maryland in the case of the United States <i>vs.</i> Thomas H. Fowler <i>et al.</i>	20 00
Jan. 11.	John B. D. Cogswell, for services as attorney of the United States for the district of Wisconsin in the case of the United States <i>vs.</i> William Dano <i>et al.</i>	10 00

Jan. 14.	Edmund Hoole, for furnishing circular marking stamps.	\$1, 505 50
Jan. 25.	Robert F. Payne, for services as attorney of the United States for the northern district of Ohio in five cases.	90 29
Feb. 8.	E. C. Larned, for services as attorney of the United States for the northern district of Illinois, in the case of the United States <i>vs.</i> Zephania Pitts <i>et al.</i>	20 00
Feb. 12.	John McLean, for services as clerk of the circuit court of the United States for the southern district of Ohio, in the case of the United States <i>vs.</i> Isaac Kersham <i>et al.</i>	12 15
Feb. 13.	William B. Gere, for services as marshal of the United States for the district of Minnesota in nine cases....	115 88
Feb. 15.	John Hanna, for services as attorney of the United States for the district of Indiana in four cases.....	40 00
Ap'l 11.	Joseph Miller, jr., for services as attorney of the United States in three cases	25 00
Ap'l 11.	W. H. F. Gurley, for services as attorney of the United States for Iowa in four cases	50 00
Ap'l 15.	Henry M. Crane, for twine.....	165 60
Ap'l 15.	American Linen Thread Company, for linen thread....	237 82
Ap'l 28.	E. C. Larned, for services as attorney of the United States in six cases.....	120 00
Ap'l 28.	J. R. Jones, for services as marshal of the United States for the northern district of Illinois in seven cases...	102 20
Ap'l 29.	Wm. H. Bradley, for services as clerk of the United States for the northern district of Illinois in nine cases.	77 90
Ap'l 29.	Wm. H. Bradley, for services as clerk of the circuit court of the United States for the northern district of Illinois in five cases.....	53 10
Ap'l 30.	A. H. Hart & Co., for twine	1, 170 00
May 13.	John A. Monroe, for services as clerk of the circuit court of the United States for the district of Kentucky in two cases	13 05
May 17.	W. H. F. Gurley, for services as attorney of the United States for the district of Iowa in the case of the United States <i>vs.</i> George Cooney <i>et al.</i>	20 00
May 31.	John H. Bailey, for services as clerk of the district court of the United States for the western district of Pennsylvania in two cases	22 95
June 6.	John A. Monroe, for services as clerk of the circuit court of the United States for the district of Kentucky in two cases.....	10 95
June 6.	John H. Lewis, for services as marshal of the United States for the district of Wisconsin in twelve cases .	191 18
July 23.	Lawrence Weldon, for services as attorney of the United States for the southern district of Illinois in eight cases.....	75 00
Aug. 18.	Flamen Ball, for services as attorney of the United States for the southern district of Ohio in one case..	20 00
Aug. 21.	A. N. Zevely, for amount paid expenses from Washington to New York and return, while acting as agent for the Post Office Department	13 50
Aug. 29.	John H. Rea, for services as clerk of the district court of the United States for the district of Indiana in four cases.....	26 00

Aug. 30.	J. R. Jones, for services as United States marshal for the northern district of Illinois in eight cases	\$186 81
Sep. 4.	Thompson Bros., assignees of George A. Nourse, for services as attorney of the United States for the district of Minnesota in two cases	10 00
Sep. 8.	Alfred Russel, for services as attorney of the United States for the district of Michigan in five cases	85 00
Sep. 8.	E. C. Larned, for services as attorney of the United States for the northern district of Illinois in eight cases	160 00
Sep. 8.	A. Q. Heasby, for services as attorney of the United States for the district of New Jersey in one case	10 00
Sep. 8.	Charles W. Rand, for services as attorney of the United States for the district of New Hampshire in one case	10 00
Sep. 8.	John Hanna, for services as attorney of the United States for the district of Indiana in two cases	20 00
Sep. 8.	John Hanna, for services as attorney of the United States for the district of Indiana in nine cases	90 00
Sep. 8.	John B. D. Cogswell, for services as attorney of the United States for the district of Wisconsin in two cases	30 00
Sep. 10.	John McLean, for services as clerk of the United States court for the southern district of Ohio in four cases	37 05
Sep. 19.	J. R. Nourse, for services as marshal of the United States for the northern district of Illinois, United States <i>vs.</i> C. Baker <i>et al.</i>	16 00

Amounts paid by the department on warrants, and charged to the miscellaneous account, viz :

Oct. 3.	Paid A. N. Zevely, expenses incurred at Philadelphia and New York while attending to official business	24 00
Oct. 11.	Paid Dickey, Ross & Dickey, for cotton twine furnished New York, Cincinnati, and Washington agencies in pursuance of contract	1,553 41
Oct. 12.	Paid Franklin Haven and associates amount of indemnity deposited with sub treasury at Boston, Massachusetts, in pursuance of the seventh section of the act approved March 3, 1859, twelve thousand six hundred dollars, less amount of rent paid to the proprietor of the Exchange after the liability of rent commenced (in first quarter, 1859) for the Summer street site, nine thousand five hundred and eighty-four dollars and eighty-four cents	3,015 16
Dec. 6.	Paid American Bank Note Company, for engraving, printing, furnishing paper, &c., allowed by Postmaster General	367 50
Dec. 10.	Paid Thaddeus Davids & Co., for 100 pounds sealing wax, at 45 cents, furnished for use of post office in district No. 3, Cincinnati, Ohio, as per order dated March 30, 1861	45 00
Dec. 21.	Paid A. B. Claxton, agent of the United States to deposit in the treasury to the credit of Wm. L. Dougherty, late United States marshal, southern district of Illinois, for his services in eight cases	98 80

1862.

Jan. 2.	Paid Thaddeus Davids & Co., New York, one box sealing wax, 50 lbs., at 45 cents, furnished department per order December 15, 1861.....	\$22 50
Jan. 9.	Paid Dickey, Ross & Dickey for 9,300 lbs. cotton twine, at 35 cents, furnished for districts Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Washington, New York, and Cincinnati, for quarter ending December 31, 1861.....	3, 255 00
Jan. 10.	Paid W. H. F. Gurley, attorney of the United States for the district of Iowa, for his services in three cases,	60 00
Jan. 14.	Paid Jessup & Moore, for hemp twine furnished agencies in districts Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in pursuance of contract dated December 12, 1859.....	813 60
Feb. 12.	Paid McIntire & Schlichester, Philadelphia, for twine furnished department, and allowed by the Postmaster General.....	348 27
Feb. 20.	Paid E. Howard & Co., Boston, Massachusetts, for letter balances furnished the department, bill allowed by the Postmaster General.....	1, 140 00
Feb. 21.	Paid Jonathan Guest, for expenses as agent in procuring blanks.....	10 00
Mar. 10.	Paid Perrin L. Solomon, late United States marshal northern district of California, for services in eight cases.....	223 74
Ap'l 5.	Paid McIntire & Schlichester, Philadelphia for 927 lbs. twine, at 20 cents per lb., and freight.....	197 91
Ap'l 30.	Paid Jessup & Moore, Philadelphia, for hemp twine..	829 50
May 17.	Paid D. D. T. Leach, for furnishing manuscript lists of post offices in the United States on the 10th day of May, 1862, allowed by the Postmaster General.....	1, 500 00
July 3.	Paid George F. Nesbit, contractor, New York city, for 517,000 Manilla envelopes, furnished dead letter office	775 50
July 9.	Paid A. H. Hart & Co., New York, for 5,500 lbs. flax twine, in balls, for use of Post Office Department...	1, 430 00
July 23.	Paid Jessup & Moore, for hemp twine furnished to agency at Buffalo, New York.....	360 00
Sep. 27.	Paid A. B. Claxton, agent of the United States to deposit in the treasury to the credit of William Robe, late United States marshal northern district of California, for his services in six cases.....	117 25
	Amount allowed to the postmasters at the principal offices of the United States, for incidental expenses of their offices, actually and necessarily incurred, such as rent, fuel, stationery, lights, office repairs, printing, gas fixtures, &c.:	
	3d quarter 1861.....	\$31,759 25
	4th quarter 1861.....	38,495 96
	1st quarter 1862.....	39,505 93
	2d quarter 1862.....	28,891 51
		<hr/>
		138, 652 65
		<hr/>
	Total miscellaneous payments.....	165, 847 06
		<hr/> <hr/>

No. 1.

Statement exhibiting the receipts of the Post Office Department, under their several appropriate heads, by quarters, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1862.

Receipts.	Third quarter 1861.	Fourth quarter 1861.	First quarter 1862.	Second quarter 1862.	Total amount under each head.	Aggregate amount.
Letter postage	\$144,624 91	\$155,161 95	\$174,369 32	\$173,751 88	\$647,908 06	
Newspaper and other postages	115,931 41	112,728 02	115,732 01	116,413 42	460,804 86	
Stamps sold	1,448,433 52	1,714,690 13	1,908,422 88	1,838,585 36	6,910,131 89	
Registered letters	2,993 80	3,840 50	4,355 65	3,959 40	15,149 35	
Letter-carriers	37,954 01	43,900 30	42,748 96	43,058 89	167,662 16	
Emolument account	30,645 28	15,679 89	31,367 58	16,149 50	93,842 25	
Dead-letter money		1,052 51			1,052 51	
Fines			5 00	1,450 00	1,455 00	
Miscellaneous receipts	124 72	248 61	1,288 30	153 19	1,814 82	
	1,780,707 65	2,047,301 91	2,278,289 70	2,193,521 64		\$8,299,820 90

G. ADAMS, Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, November 15, 1862.

No. 2.

Statement exhibiting the expenditures of the Post Office Department, under their several heads, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1862.

Expenditures.	Third quarter 1861.	Fourth quarter 1861.	First quarter 1862.	Second quarter 1862.	Total amount under each head.	Aggregate amount.
For transportation of the mails, (in-land)	\$1,762,109 40	\$1,460,951 33	\$1,858,774 51	\$1,506,529 29	\$6,588,364 53	
For interest allowed, (under act of February 15, 1860)	270 44	26 37		103 55	400 36	
For foreign mail transportation	71,214 37	94,988 07	87,181 20	151,865 58	405,249 22	
For ship, steamboat, and way letters	2,062 03	1,879 94	1,473 27	1,444 87	6,860 11	
For compensation to postmasters	514,023 16	576,308 13	634,791 40	615,644 59	2,340,767 28	
For clerks in the several post offices	211,824 12	223,436 68	238,907 17	234,109 74	908,277 71	
For letter-carriers	37,954 01	43,900 30	42,748 96	43,058 89	167,662 16	
For post office blanks	22,013 67	14,090 99	23,550 55	19,902 23	79,557 44	
For wrapping paper	8,038 90	5,886 60	10,001 83	4,266 10	28,193 43	
For office furniture	442 38	538 05	614 54	596 78	2,191 75	
For advertising	5,497 15	17,718 28	16,718 58	6,866 58	46,800 59	
For postage stamps and stamped envelopes	32,127 22	31,101 23	19,422 72	10,639 87	93,291 04	
For mail deprecations and special agents	12,484 22	12,231 29	13,192 96	10,411 59	48,320 06	
For mail bags	10,686 91	28,189 67	10,007 10	10,240 29	59,123 97	
For mail locks, keys, &c	4,309 20		9,934 50	2,446 30	16,690 00	
For dead-letter money refunded		1,052 51	12 69	5 95	1,071 15	
For payment of balances due to foreign countries	109,370 25		9,651 37	48,816 78	167,238 40	
For miscellaneous payments	40,178 36	47,093 91	45,233 99	32,798 67	165,304 93	
	2,844,605 79	2,559,393 35	3,021,617 34	2,699,747 65		\$11,125,364 13

* Of this sum, \$10,506 38 was expended for twine.

G. ADAMS, Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, November 15, 1862.

No. 3.—Statement of the postal receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

States and Territories.	Letter postage.	Newspaper postage.	Registered letters.	Stamps sold.	Total receipts.	Compensation allowed postmaster.	Incidental expenses of post offices.	Total compensation and incidental expenses.	Amount of transportation certified to the Postmaster General for paym't and credited to contractors.	Total expenses.	Excess of expenditures over receipts.	Excess of receipts over expenditures.
Maine.....	\$16,151 48	\$15,143 38	2,364 74	74,250 15	\$205,909 70	\$87,437 05	\$17,489 69	\$104,926 74	\$103,483 36	\$208,410 00	\$2,500 44	\$12,137 50
New Hampshire.....	5,270 41	10,600 40	945 15	12,674 68	128,790 62	57,645 44	5,118 38	62,763 82	53,929 30	116,653 12	8,666 15	.....
Vermont.....	5,040 09	13,210 71	107 80	111,001 79	129,360 32	62,723 43	1,344 44	64,067 87	73,958 60	138,026 47	.....	243,463 35
Massachusetts.....	53,960 83	26,017 85	938 25	630,945 54	711,862 47	178,302 36	112,309 47	290,611 83	177,787 29	468,399 12	.....	39,349 93
Rhode Island.....	4,507 27	3,138 61	124 00	71,259 62	79,119 70	18,723 46	9,676 44	28,399 90	11,369 87	39,769 77	.....	48,705 86
Connecticut.....	10,360 68	16,560 24	500 55	199,995 04	227,116 51	78,643 49	17,295 78	95,939 27	82,471 38	178,410 65	.....	636,524 01
New York.....	180,079 59	89,877 22	2,462 60	1,543,349 08	1,814,768 50	375,647 15	323,254 45	698,901 60	475,342 89	1,178,244 49	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	17,902 57	11,631 00	2 10	145,255 42	175,083 17	69,284 81	8,691 96	77,976 77	98,778 11	176,734 88	1,641 71	166,181 77
Pennsylvania.....	70,982 27	41,634 00	2,054 20	770,095 27	884,695 98	248,695 26	103,911 87	352,607 13	365,907 08	718,514 21	1,402 71	.....
Delaware.....	1,782 80	2,262 80	50 95	26,431 57	30,530 67	10,867 92	2,335 17	13,203 09	18,730 29	31,933 28	1,402 71	.....
Maryland.....	19,330 33	9,053 54	412 15	178,566 52	207,362 54	48,059 82	34,470 10	82,529 92	232,202 12	314,672 05	107,309 51	165,944 81
District of Columbia.....	8,113 23	3,295 38	714 85	220,399 83	229,523 29	4,974 33	62,204 15	67,278 48	.....	.....	.....	38,780 67
Virginia.....	8,261 65	3,526 45	301 50	129,264 88	141,374 48	3,212 30	19,062 42	49,274 72	53,319 09	102,593 81	.....	1 66
North Carolina.....	86 86	1 00	.....	1 17	3 03	1 37	.....	1 37	.....	1 37	.....	8,301 98
South Carolina.....	693 54	16 68	31 25	8,734 47	9,475 94	1,173 96	.....	1,173 96	.....	1,173 96	.....	1,919 44
Georgia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	224 29	238 44	27 10	3,702 27	4,192 10	2,181 17	91 49	2,272 66	.....	2,272 66	.....	.....
Alabama.....	768 82	45 29	2 10	2,598 46	3,414 77	571 74	395 08	966 82	.....	966 82	.....	2,447 95
Mississippi.....	410 41	303 63	3 25	3,774 49	4,491 78	1,568 48	50 00	1,568 98	.....	1,568 98	.....	2,922 80
Texas.....	10,853 71	10,413 87	225 35	156,323 79	177,876 71	56,134 80	19,066 27	75,201 07	216,073 18	291,274 25	113,397 54	.....
Kentucky.....	18,627 77	20,035 00	565 60	198,002 35	237,950 72	96,342 58	23,322 77	119,665 35	187,149 80	306,815 15	69,584 43	.....
Michigan.....	20,500 74	21,160 79	706 15	200,304 73	242,672 41	92,140 23	14,584 89	106,725 63	151,010 16	257,735 79	15,063 32	.....
Wisconsin.....	413 88	12 50	1 55	1,063 97	1,481 90	164 23	465 51	630 34	.....	630 34	.....	861 26
Louisiana.....	346 25	294 67	9 65	13,242 05	13,892 62	1,722 39	2,639 96	4,362 35	.....	4,362 35	.....	2,530 27
Tennessee.....	17,158 44	12,012 51	419 45	197,841 27	227,531 67	54,391 22	42,601 09	96,992 31	1,340,613 47	1,437,605 78	1,210,074 11	.....
Missouri.....	35,528 66	40,921 73	1,516 80	512,537 84	590,505 13	192,517 25	90,703 04	283,220 29	386,610 21	669,830 50	79,325 27	.....
Illinois.....	51,011 36	46,777 68	1,608 15	601,087 26	700,484 45	242,660 99	35,636 32	328,297 31	558,771 56	867,068 87	186,384 42	.....
Ohio.....	30,056 54	28,366 16	720 55	258,659 00	317,802 25	123,765 20	18,836 84	152,602 64	283,193 46	435,796 10	117,992 85	.....
Indiana.....	.....	46 46	.....	12 26	12 72	45 45	.....	45 45	.....	45 45	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	12,736 41	18,866 91	444 60	151,436 63	183,482 55	80,201 30	13,272 21	93,474 11	204,283 26	297,757 37	114,272 82	.....
Iowa.....	24,430 64	9,869 93	402 55	218,547 19	253,243 31	48,672 41	35,259 26	83,931 67	297,072 52	341,004 19	127,760 88	.....
California.....	2,211 07	1,467 34	7 25	10,390 35	14,076 01	5,975 93	67 37	6,043 30	23,474 00	29,517 30	15,441 29	.....
Oregon.....	5,907 52	6,335 24	15 05	41,850 41	54,253 22	24,693 39	2,860 03	27,553 42	123,278 19	150,831 52	96,578 30	.....
Minnesota.....	1,849 71	2,318 60	44 25	26,238 61	30,472 17	13,592 51	790 06	14,382 57	73,703 60	88,086 17	57,614 00	.....
Kansas.....	1,436 81	174 49	2 40	1,348 58	2,962 28	1,587 13	39 27	1,626 40	17,226 00	18,863 00	15,930 72	.....
Utah.....	843 61	1,093 34	9 35	7,676 64	9,752 94	4,846 26	88 71	4,934 97	51,904 37	56,839 34	47,086 40	.....
Nebraska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Washington.....	1,013 85	258 66	2 45	2,017 39	3,992 37	1,859 25	6 84	1,859 09	32,685 45	34,544 54	31,252 10	.....
New Mexico.....	240 54	95 00	95	1,216 42	1,522 91	815 24	.....	815 24	19,225 14	20,640 38	19,057 47	.....
Colorado.....	1,639 00	569 83	3 70	6,404 97	8,617 51	4,478 21	194 76	4,603 65	1,327 60	5,931 25	.....	2,686 25
Dakota.....	569 76	72 23	50	617 40	1,459 85	510 77	8 75	819 53	.....	819 53	.....	640 36
Nevada.....	1,905 54	862 01	6 25	3,200 68	5,974 44	3,540 44	59 93	3,580 37	.....	3,580 37	.....	2,414 11
Deduct miscellaneous items.....	649,205 26	461,550 00	15,151 28	5,942,851 22	8,068,757 76	3,337,531 21	1,068,126 38	3,405,657 59	5,720,570 56	3,126,228 15	2,439,684 67	1,382,114 28
Add miscellaneous items.....	1,297 20	745 22	1 85	32,719 33	34,763 66	3,236 07	.....	3,236 07	65,143 61	103,143 28	103,143 28	.....
On account of route agents, mail messengers, special transportation, foreign mails, &c.....	647,908 06	460,804 86	15,149 35	6,910,131 89	8,033,994 16	3,340,767 28	1,068,126 38	3,408,893 66	5,785,714 17	3,229,371 43	2,512,727 95	1,382,114 28
Add receipts on account of emoluments, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,993,613 75	.....	.....	265,826 74
Deduct excess of receipts.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,647,941 02	1,647,941 02
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	894,786 93	.....

NOTE.—The following items of revenue are not embraced in the above statement, viz:

Receipts on account of emoluments.....	\$93,842 25
Receipts on account of letter carriers.....	167,662 18
Receipts on account of fines.....	1,455 00
Receipts on account of dead letters.....	1,052 51
Miscellaneous receipts.....	1,814 82
Total.....	265,826 74

Excess of expenditures over receipts..... 894,786 93

Add amount paid for foreign mails and expenses of government mail agents..... \$405,249 22

Route agents..... 274,081 30

Supply of special offices and mail messengers..... 238,916 10

Ship, steamboat, and way letters..... 6,260 11

Letter carriers' fees..... 167,662 16

Dead letter money refunded.....

Amounts allowed and paid at department, viz:

Interest to contractors, under act of February 15, 1860..... 400 36

Amount carried forward..... 1,093,169 25 894,786 93

Wrapping paper.....	18,179 70
Office furniture.....	213 31
Advertising.....	24,120 73
Mail bags.....	47,902 35
Blanks.....	89,557 44
Mail locks, keys, and stamps.....	16,690 00
Mail depredations and special agents.....	48,320 06
Clerks for offices.....	14,697 63
Postage stamps and stamped envelopes.....	93,291 04
Miscellaneous payments.....	27,723 43
Foreign postage collected and returned to foreign governments.....	167,238 40
Amount brought forward.....	\$1,093,169 25
Total amount.....	2,826,144 35

Total excess of expenditures over receipts..... 2,535,890 27

Add difference between accrued and paid transportation..... 289,652 96

Add amount charged to "bad debts" and "suspense" accounts..... 601 12

No. 4.

Statement of the number of letters, circulars, newspapers, and pamphlets, received and delivered by carriers, and the amount received and paid out for carriage, in the cities named below, for the year ending June 30, 1862.

Cities.	Number of letters.	Number of circulars.	Number of newspapers and pamphlets.	Total number of letters, circulars, &c.	Amount received for and paid out to carriers.
New York, N. Y..	7,671,590	2,003,936	476,528	10,152,054	\$99,137 90
Philadelphia	2,566,967	.....	283,988	2,850,955	27,089 61
Boston, Mass	1,690,451	37,445	97,572	1,825,468	17,766 82
Baltimore, Md.....	962,677	.....	137,434	1,110,111	10,363 93
Washington, D. C.	561,228	.....	88,697	649,925	6,055 76
St. Louis, Mo.....	146,787	.....	7,601	154,388	1,505 87
Kingston, Pa ^o	119,896	.....	6,562	126,458	1,231 75
Harrisburg, Pa ...	60,744	.....	6,255	66,999	638 70
Lowell, Mass	129,790	.....	11,341	141,131	1,354 61
Manchester, N. H.	109,410	.....	3,403	112,813	1,111 11
Providence, R. I. †	134,879	.....	11,462	146,341	1,406 10
Total	14,154,419	2,041,381	1,140,843	17,336,643	167,662 16

^o Office discontinued in March, 1862.

† Returns for 1st and 2d quarter of 1862 not in proper form, and therefore omitted.

G. ADAMS, Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY FOR THE
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, November 15, 1862.

No. 5.

Amount of letter postage on British mails received in and sent from the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

Received.	Unpaid.	Unpaid distributed.	Paid.	Paid distributed.	Total.
Cunard line.....	\$43,015 02	\$40,404 16	\$36,791 28	\$37,722 56	\$157,933 02
Canadian line	8,670 26	26,611 88	7,996 22	23,440 57	66,718 93
German Lloyd line.	2,953 91	5,370 68	2,526 32	3,445 25	14,296 16
Hamburg line.....	6,003 06	10,594 61	4,837 83	6,832 96	28,268 46
Havre line.....	1,351 35	2,812 13	1,063 28	2,144 32	7,371 08
Miscellaneous line.	15,897 62	31,294 11	11,860 78	17,245 32	76,297 83
Total	77,891 22	117,087 57	65,075 71	90,830 98	350,885 48
Amount received ..	194,978 79	-----	155,906 69	-----	-----

Sent.	Paid.	Paid distributed.	Paid stamps.	Unpaid.	Total.
Cunard line.....	\$765 72	\$64,331 57	\$43,807 46	\$68,488 34	\$177,393 09
Canadian line	-----	14,879 65½	5,304 28½	7,717 30	27,901 24
German Lloyd line	191 66	6,725 23	5,146 27	9,090 94	21,144 10
Hamburg line	223 65	10,828 40	7,220 67	12,192 70	30,465 42
Havre line.....	77 91	4,612 07	2,240 75	3,908 76	10,839 49
Miscellaneous line	405 48	30,072 30	14,625 13	21,552 56	66,655 47
Total	1,654 42	131,449 22½	78,344 56½	122,950 60	334,398 81
Amount sent.....	211,448 21	-----	-----	122,950 60	-----

Amount collected in the United States	\$406,427 00
Amount collected in the United Kingdom.....	278,857 29
Total	685,284 29
Excess collected in the United States	127,569 71

G. ADAMS, Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, November 15, 1862.

No. 6.

Amount of letter postage on Prussian mails received in and sent from the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

Received.	Unpaid.	Unpaid distributed.	Paid.	Paid distributed.	Total.
Cunard line.....	\$7,822 66	\$21,000 12	\$4,582 85	\$5,874 81	\$39,280 44
Canadian line ...	2,221 88	10,423 83	898 65	2,380 38	15,924 74
German Lloyd line	1,556 58	6,572 41	693 34	1,570 33	10,402 66
Hamburg line....	2,811 98	11,675 99	1,479 00	3,070 48	19,037 45
Havre line.....	726 12	2,791 23	367 06	857 14	4,741 55
Miscellaneous line	1,581 90	6,904 62	675 20	1,529 36	10,689 08
Total	16,731 12	59,368 20	8,694 10	15,282 50	100,075 92
Amount received .	76,099 32	.....	23,976 60	.....	.....
Sent.	Paid.	Paid distributed.	Paid stamps.	Unpaid.	Total.
Cunard line.....		\$18,550 41	\$7,189 52	\$31,984 70	\$57,724 63
Canadian line		3,917 33	844 39	6,044 20	10,805 92
German Lloyd line		3,706 81	671 65	1,619 60	5,997 06
Hamburg line.....		7,457 53	1,394 31	3,763 26	12,615 10
Havre line.....		1,616 29	729 19	2,749 48	5,094 88
Miscellaneous line		3,768 87	1,218 99	5,153 58	10,141 44
Total		39,016 24	12,048 05	51,314 74	102,379 03
Amount sent.....	951,954 29	.....	.....	51,314 74	.....

Amount collected in the United States	\$127,163 61
Amount collected in Prussia.....	75,291 34
Total.....	202,454 95
Excess collected in the United States.....	51,872 27

G. ADAMS, Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, November 15, 1862.

No. 7.

Amount of letter postage on French mails received in and sent from the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

Received.	Unpaid.	Unpaid distributed.	Paid.	Paid distributed.	Total.
Cunard line.....	\$10,784 67	\$11,319 85	\$9,652 45	\$10,234 50	\$41,991 47
Canadian line	2,971 47	5,894 62	2,633 74	4,181 04	15,680 87
German Lloyd line	1,247 20	1,911 51	1,047 09	1,516 41	5,722 21
Hamburg line.....	2,568 82	4,527 22	1,927 17	3,046 27	12,069 48
Havre line.....	945 63	1,361 99	677 71	913 25	3,898 58
Miscellaneous line	707 89	1,652 88	590 18	1,060 64	4,011 59
Total	19,225 68	26,668 07	16,528 34	20,952 11	83,374 20
Amount received .	45,893 75	.....	37,480 45	.....	.....
Sent.	Paid.	Paid distributed.	Paid stamps.	Unpaid.	Total.
Cunard line.....	\$256 05	\$8,878 68	\$10,206 35	\$22,712 15	\$42,055 23
Canadian line.....	1 95	896 33	610 56	1,082 92	2,591 76
German Lloyd line	56 25	1,929 63	1,807 28	4,960 62	8,753 78
Hamburg line.....	67 05	3,605 01	2,970 28	7,771 99	14,414 33
Havre line.....	44 07	847 99	845 36	1,944 93	3,682 35
Miscellaneous line	95 49	1,953 82	1,747 24	4,517 91	8,316 46
Total	520 86	18,113 46	18,187 07	42,990 52	79,811 91
Amount sent.....	36,821 39	.....	.....	42,990 52	.....

Amount collected in the United States	\$82,715 14
Amount collected in France	80,470 97
Total	163,186 11
Excess collected in the United States	2,244 17

G. ADAMS, Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, November 15, 1862.

No. 8.

Amount of letter postage on Belgian mails received in and sent from the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

Received.	Unpaid.	Unpaid distributed.	Paid.	Paid distributed.	Total.
Cunard line.....	\$580 77	\$520 72	\$832 87	\$691 21	\$2,625 57
Canadian line	99 48	74 23	104 76	128 36	406 83
German Lloyd line	96 93	105 57	103 95	129 06	435 51
Hamburg line.....	187 55	215 45	233 28	265 08	901 36
Havre line.....	43 47	47 52	71 48	62 37	224 84
Miscellaneous line	131 22	154 71	146 61	164 16	596 70
Total.....	1,139 42	1,118 20	1,492 95	1,440 24	5,190 81
Amount received .	2,257 62	-----	2,933 19	-----	-----
Sent.	Paid.	Paid distributed.	Paid stamps.	Unpaid.	Total.
Cunard line	-----	\$388 26	\$389 34	\$2,075 73	\$2,853 33
Canadian line.....	\$2 16	11 86	17 28	30 24	61 54
German Lloyd line	-----	79 38	60 20	403 38	542 96
Hamburg line	-----	133 38	111 24	598 05	842 67
Havre line.....	-----	47 48	25 92	146 07	205 47
Miscellaneous line	-----	68 24	65 61	370 44	504 09
Total.....	2 16	714 40	669 59	3,623 91	5,010 06
Amount sent.....	1,386 15	-----	-----	3,623 91	-----

Amount collected in the United States.....	\$3,643 77
Amount collected in Belgium.....	6,557 10
Total	10,200 87
Excess collected in Belgium	2,913 33

G. ADAMS, Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, November 15, 1862.

No. 9.

Amount of letter postage on Bremen mails received in and sent from the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

Received.	Unpaid.	Unpaid distributed.	Paid.	Paid distributed.	Total.
German Lloyd line..	\$1,967 39	\$7,212 16	\$1,261 00	\$3,303 48	\$13,744 03
Total	1,967 39	7,212 16	1,261 00	3,303 48	13,744 03
Amount received ...	9,179 55	.....	4,564 48	.....	.....
Sent.	Paid.	Paid distributed.	Paid stamps.	Unpaid.	Total.
German Lloyd line..	\$41 70	\$7,851 22	\$3,711 09	\$4,695 14	\$16,299 15
Total	41 70	7,851 22	3,711 09	4,695 14	16,299 15
Amount sent.....	11,604 01	.....	.....	4,695 14	.....

Amount collected in the United States.....	\$20,783 56
Amount collected in Bremen	9,259 62
Total	30,043 18
Excess collected in the United States	11,523 94

G. ADAMS, Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, November 15, 1862.

No. 10.

Amount of letter postage on Hamburg mails received in and sent from the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

Received.	Unpaid.	Unpaid distributed.	Paid.	Paid distributed.	Total.
Hamburg line.....	\$2,803 70	\$8,599 97	\$1,853 55	\$4,034 71	\$17,291 93
Total	2,803 70	8,599 97	1,853 55	4,034 71	17,291 93
Amount received ..	11,403 67	.....	5,888 26	.....	.....
Sent.	Paid.	Paid distributed.	Paid stamps.	Unpaid.	Total.
Hamburg line....	\$41 45	\$19,610 48	\$6,562 91	\$9,419 65	\$35,634 49
Total.....	41 45	19,610 48	6,562 91	9,419 65	35,634 49
Amount sent.....	26,214 84	.....	.....	9,419 65	.....
Amount collected in the United States.....					\$37,618 51
Amount collected in Hamburg.....					15,307 91
Total					52,926 42
Excess collected in the United States					22,310 60

G. ADAMS, Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, November 15, 1862.

No. 11.

Number of letters and newspapers exchanged between the United States and the United Kingdom, in British mails, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

	Number of letters.		Number of newspapers.	
	Received.	Sent.	Received.	Sent.
Cunard line	689, 187	749, 386	458, 111	904, 506
Canadian line	277, 312	113, 145	45, 672	161, 297
German Lloyd line	59, 380	84, 521	23, 972	133, 556
Hamburg line	113, 555	274, 749	48, 115	197, 965
Havre line	30, 517	47, 264	14, 435	64, 668
Miscellaneous line	316, 019	122, 321	96, 407	362, 827
Total.....	1, 485, 970	1, 591, 386	686, 712	1, 825, 069

G. ADAMS, Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, November 15, 1862.

No. 12.

Number of letters and newspapers exchanged between the United States and the Kingdom of Prussia, in closed mails, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

	Number of letters.		Number of newspapers.	
	Received.	Sent.	Received.	Sent.
Cunard line	127, 069	190, 641	9, 047	51, 686
Canadian line	52, 288	35, 508	3, 651	4, 520
German Lloyd line	33, 860	20, 285	3, 872	14, 349
Hamburg line	62, 598	44, 092	7, 554	25, 027
Havre line	15, 550	17, 065	2, 025	11, 458
Miscellaneous line	34, 862	34, 306	3, 517	20, 059
Total.....	326, 227	341, 897	29, 666	127, 099

G. ADAMS, Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, November 15, 1862.

No. 13.

Number of letters and newspapers exchanged between the United States and France during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

	Number of letters.		Number of newspapers.	
	Received.	Sent.	Received.	Sent.
Cunard line	254,414	270,603	47,556	143,446
Canadian line	89,358	14,268	13,572	6,126
German Lloyd line	33,599	54,599	7,896	31,892
Hamburg line	69,318	91,732	16,580	51,719
Havre line	23,178	22,393	6,527	12,120
Miscellaneous lines	23,408	52,866	4,759	30,285
Total	493,275	506,461	96,890	275,588

G. ADAMS, Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, November 15, 1862.

No. 14.

Number of letters and newspapers exchanged between the United States and Belgium during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

	Number of letters.		Number of newspapers.	
	Received.	Sent.	Received.	Sent.
Cunard line	9,673	10,571	4,581	926
Canadian line	1,511	228	966	95
German Lloyd line	1,612	2,011	1,141	213
Hamburg line	3,357	3,121	2,005	268
Havre line	833	761	557	60
Miscellaneous line	2,211	1,867	1,177	170
Total	19,163	18,559	10,427	1,732

G. ADAMS, Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, November 15, 1862.

No. 15.

Number of letters and newspapers exchanged between the United States and Bremen during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

	Number of letters.		Number of newspapers.	
	Received.	Sent.	Received.	Sent.
German Lloyd line	109,909	123,071	9,327	99,095

G. ADAMS, Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, November 15, 1862.

No. 16.

Number of letters and newspapers exchanged between the United States and Hamburg during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

	Number of letters.		Number of newspapers.	
	Received.	Sent.	Received.	Sent.
Hamburg line	132,080	262,665	15,290	221,173

G. ADAMS, Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, November 15, 1862.

No. 17.

*Revenue to the United States, also to the United States Post Office Department,
by the Cunard line, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.*

Total postage on British mails by the Cunard line.....		\$335,326 11
United States portion, being $\frac{5}{8}$ for United States inland.....	\$69,859 60	
Add postage on 904,756 newspapers sent, at 2 cents each....	18,095 12	
		87,954 72
The Post Office Department pays commissions to postmasters on above, viz:		
For distribution on unpaid distributed received, \$40,404 16, at 12½ per cent.....	5,050 52	
For commissions to postmasters at offices where delivered, \$40,404 16, at 40 per cent.....	16,161 66	
For distribution on paid distributed received, \$37,722 56, at 12½ per cent.....	4,715 32	
For commissions to postmasters at offices where delivered, \$37,722 56, at 40 per cent.....	15,089 02	
For distribution on unpaid sent, \$68,488 34, at 12½ per cent.....	8,561 04	
For commissions to postmasters at New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, on—		
Unpaid received, \$43,015 02, at 15 per cent.....	6,452 25	
Paid sent, \$765 72, at 15 per cent.....	114 85	
Newspaper postage, \$18,095 12, at 50 per cent.....	9,047 56	
For distribution on paid distributed sent, \$108,139 03, at 12½ per cent.....	13,517 37	
		78,709 59
Revenue to the Post Office Department		9,245 13
Deduct United States inland.....		69,859 60
Deficit to the Post Office Department		60,614 47

G. ADAMS, Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, November 15, 1862.

Closed mail account.

Lines.	Prussian received.		Prussian sent.		Canada received.		Canada sent.		California received.		California sent.		Havana received.		Mexico received.	
	Letters.	Newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.
	Ounces.	Number.	Ounces.	Number.	Ounces.	Number.	Ounces.	Number.	Ounces.	Number.	Ounces.	Number.	Ounces.	Number.	Ounces.	Number.
Ounard	32,151½	7,184	47,604½	38,852	28,304½	210,866	22,739½	81,558	6,369½	17,420	1,589½	401	3,204½	14,623	151	668
Canadian	12,051½	3,129	8,350	2,973	323½	75	14	23	1,616½	4,446	83½	23	255	308	35½	94
German Lloyd	7,328½	3,119	4,953½	10,174	94½	90	3	8	394½	1,188	427	219	25½	51	1½	3
Havre	4,436½	1,721	5,416½	11,722	17	13	.....	.....	634½	1,880	394½	97	29	40	6	13
Hamburg	15,272	5,924	12,420	20,788	44½	17	.....	.....	346½	990	1,854½	326	33½	73	10½	10
Miscellaneous	8,409½	3,031	6,948½	12,035	148½	15	27½	92	2,085½	6,906	269½	103	567½	1,201	45½	160
Galway .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60½	231	116	64	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	79,729	24,108	85,686½	96,544	28,861½	211,076	22,784	81,681	11,507	31,061	4,734½	1,233	4,115	16,296	250	948

G. ADAMS, Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, November 15, 1862.

No. 19.

Receipts and disbursements in closed mails between the United States and Prussia during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

RECEIPTS.

Amount of postage on paid and unpaid sent.....	\$102,379 03	
Deduct Prussian inland, $\frac{7}{80}$	23,886 44	
		\$78,490 59
Amount of postage on paid and unpaid received.....	100,075 92	
Deduct Prussian inland, $\frac{6}{80}$	16,679 32	
		83,396 60
Add newspaper postage on 127,099 newspapers sent, at 4 cents each.....		5,083 96
		<u>166,971 15</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid Great Britain for carrying 28,236 $\frac{3}{4}$ ounces, at 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per ounce.....	17,365 60	
Amount paid Great Britain for carrying 3,914 $\frac{3}{4}$ ounces, at 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per ounce.....	2,211 83 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Amount paid Great Britain for carrying 39,700 $\frac{1}{4}$ ounces, at 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per ounce.....	22,827 64	
Amount paid Great Britain for carrying 7,904 ounces, at 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per ounce.....	4,149 60	
Amount paid Great Britain for carrying 5,337 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, at 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per ounce, being British transit.....	880 64 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Amount paid Great Britain for carrying 12,240 $\frac{1}{4}$ ounces, at 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per ounce, being British transit.....	9,081 65 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Amount paid Great Britain for carrying 8,998 ounces, at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per ounce, being British transit.....	1,124 75	
Amount paid Great Britain for carrying 29,084 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, at 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per ounce, being British transit.....	5,089 78 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Amount paid Great Britain on 127,099 newspapers, at 2 cents each.....	2,541 98	
Amount paid the Canadian line for carrying 20,401 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, at 40 cents per ounce.....	8,160 50	
Amount paid the German Lloyd line for carrying 12,281 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, at 40 cents per ounce.....	4,912 60	
Amount paid the Hamburg line for carrying 27,692 ounces, at 40 cents per ounce.....	11,076 80	
Amount paid the Havre line for carrying 9,847 $\frac{1}{4}$ ounces, at 40 cents per ounce.....	3,938 90	
Amount paid the Havre line for carrying 13,443 newspapers, at 2 cent. each.....	268 86	
Amount paid miscellaneous line for carrying 15,438 ounces, at 40 cents per ounce.....	6,175 20	
Commissions to United States postmasters.....	50,657 59	
		<u>150,463 94$\frac{1}{2}$</u>
Revenue to the Post Office Department.....		<u>16,507 20$\frac{1}{2}$</u>

G. ADAMS, Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, November 15, 1862.

No. 20.

Statement of letters and newspapers, with the several postages, conveyed by various lines of ocean steamers during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

Names of lines.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Postage on letters received.	Postage on letters sent.	Total postages.
West India line.....	401,610	149,150	\$25,954 00	\$22,019 00	\$47,973 60
Add newspaper postage, at 2 cents.....					2,983 00
Total postages.....					\$50,956 60
South Pacific line.....	112,256	86,867	7,612 43	8,563 14	16,175 57
Add newspaper postage, at 2 cents.....					1,737 34
Total postages.....					17,912 91
Aggregate total postages.....					68,869 51

G. ADAMS, Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, November 15, 1862.

No. 21.

Amount of postages on mails exchanged between the United States and the British provinces during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

Amount on unpaid received	\$25,181 28	
Amount on paid received	64,874 66	
		\$90,055 94
Amount on unpaid sent	30,248 67	
Amount on paid sent.....	57,448 90	
		87,697 57
Total.....		177,753 51
Amount collected in the United States.....		82,630 18
Amount collected in the British provinces.....		95,123 33
Balance in favor of the British provinces.....		12,493 15

G. ADAMS, Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, November 15, 1862.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in account with the United States of America, for the quarters ended September 30, 1861, December 31, 1861, and March 31, 1862, (service of the Post Office Department.)

DR. CR.

MAILS SENT.			MAILS RECEIVED.		
For postage on (1) unpaid letters from United States for United Kingdom.....	\$45,125 16	\$55,153 07½	For postage on (1) unpaid letters from United Kingdom for United States.....	\$55,759 10	\$95,767 9½
For postage on (2) unpaid letters from foreign countries, &c., in transit through United States for United Kingdom..	2,998 91		For postage on (2) unpaid letters from foreign countries, &c., in transit through United Kingdom for United States.....	6,043 30	
For postage on (3) newspapers in transit through United States for United Kingdom.....	35 38		For postage on (3) newspapers in transit through United Kingdom for United States.....	1,317 28	
For postage on (4) missent, redirected, and returned letters.	21 99		For postage on (4) missent, redirected, and returned letters..	88 31	
For postage on (5) closed mails for United Kingdom in transit through United States.....	6,961 63½		For postage on (5) closed mails for United States in transit through United Kingdom.....	32,561 25½	
MAILS RECEIVED.			MAILS SENT.		
For postage on (6) paid letters from United Kingdom for United States.....	59,155 81	85,671 44½	For postage on (6) paid letters from United States for United Kingdom.....	64,077 28	113,260 22
For postage on (7) paid registered letters from United Kingdom for United States, &c.....	2,479 84		For postage on (7) paid registered letters from United States for United Kingdom.....	894 40	
For postage on (8) paid letters from foreign countries for United States upon which sea rate has been paid.....	6,178 18		For postage on (8) paid letters for foreign countries, &c., in transit through United Kingdom.....	11,501 56½	
For postage on (9) paid letters for foreign countries, United States possessions, &c., in transit, &c.....	96		For postage on (9) paid newspapers for foreign countries, &c., in transit through United Kingdom.....	2,765 04½	
For postage on (10) paid newspapers for foreign countries, United States possessions, &c., in transit, &c.....			For postage on (10) closed mails from United States in transit through United Kingdom.....	34,021 93	
For postage on (11) closed mails from the British office in transit through United States.....	17,857 35½		Foreign ports' packet postage account.....	4,633 58	
For postage on "loose letters," (collected on the ships).....			For postage on "loose letters," (collected on the ships).....	827 40	
For postage on dead letters returned.....			For postage on dead letters returned.....	170 22	
For discrepancies.....			For overcharges.....	385 57	
For overcharges.....			For discrepancies.....	2 71½	
For closed mails from Havana, August 20, 1861.....			For mails credited to United States which were conveyed by British steamers.....	64 82	
Balance.....				215,111 77	
		215,111 77	Balance.....		64,417 72½

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, November 15, 1862.

G. ADAMS, Auditor.

The Kingdom of Prussia in account with the United States of America, from September 1, 1861, to March 31, 1862, (service of the Post Office Department.)

DR. CR.

MAILS SENT.			MAILS RECEIVED.		
For postage on (1) unpaid letters.....	\$29,463 23	\$31,047 68	For postage on (4) paid letters for Prussia.....	\$8,051 77	\$13,032 41
For postage on (2) unpaid letters in transit through the United States.....	1,566 06		For postage on (5) paid letters for states beyond the German-Austrian postal union.....	3,030 13	
For postage on (3) missent, returned, and redirected letters..	18 39		For postage on (6) paid newspapers for Prussia.....	1,950 51	
MAILS RECEIVED.			MAILS RECEIVED.		
For postage on (4) paid letters.....	15,352 80	16,879 37	For postage on (1) unpaid letters from Prussia.....	7,933 68	11,149 02
For postage on (5) paid newspapers.....	922 76		For postage on (2) unpaid letters from states beyond the German-Austrian postal union.....	3,161 03	
For postage on (6) paid letters for foreign countries, &c., in transit.....	603 81		For postage on (3) missent, returned, and redirected letters..	54 31	
For postage on dead letters returned to Berlin.....			Overcharges.....	1 61	
		902 13	For postage on dead letters returned to Washington.....	407 31	48,829 18
		48,829 18	Balance.....		48,829 18
Balance.....		24,238 83			

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, November 15, 1862.

G. ADAMS, Auditor.

The General Post Office of France in account with the United States of America for the quarters ended December 31, 1860, March 31,* June 30, and September 30, 1861, (service of the Post Office Department.)

DR. CR.

MAILS SENT.			MAILS RECEIVED.		
For postage on (1) unpaid letters from the United States for France and Algeria	\$13,463 64		For postage on (1) unpaid letters from France and Algeria for the United States	\$16,659 31	
For postage on (2) unpaid letters from the United States for countries beyond France	4,696 21		For postage on (2) unpaid letters from France and Algeria for countries beyond the United States	583 01	
For postage on (3) letters not prepaid, &c., for France and Algeria	3,731 40		For postage on (3) letters not prepaid, &c., for the United States	23,982 34	
For postage on (4) letters not prepaid, &c., for countries beyond France	602 95		For postage on (4) letters not prepaid, &c., for countries beyond the United States	88	
For postage on (5) letters badly directed by French post offices and returned, &c.	15 40		For postage on (5) letters badly directed by the United States post offices and returned, &c.	4 58	
For postage on (6) letters resent, &c.	16 68		For postage on (6) letters resent, &c.	216 70	
		\$22,526 28			\$41,446 82
MAILS RECEIVED.			MAILS SENT.		
For postage on (7) letters for United States, prepaid, &c., from France and Algeria	11,427 86		For postage on (7) letters for France and Algeria from the United States	21,595 25	
For postage on (8) letters for United States, prepaid, &c., from countries beyond France	2,436 54		For postage on (8) letters for France and Algeria from countries beyond the United States	26 01	
For postage on (9) prepaid letters for countries beyond the United States from France and Algeria	2,477 66		For postage on (9) prepaid letters for countries beyond France from the United States	8,131 88	
For postage on (10) prepaid letters for countries beyond the United States from countries beyond France	34 99		For postage on (10) prepaid letters for countries beyond France from countries beyond the United States	10 05	
		16,377 05			29,763 19
For postage on "loose letters," (collected on the ships)		1,066 32	For postage on "loose letters," (collected on the ships)		247 92
For postage on dead letters returned to France			For postage on dead letters returned to Washington		4 81
For overcharges on various letters, &c.		31,489 10	For overcharges on various letters, &c.		
Balance			Balance		71,458 81
		71,458 81			31,489 10

* Discrepancies for this quarter to be settled.

G. ADAMS, Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, November 15, 1862.

234 REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

The Post Office of Bremen, Germany, in account with the United States of America, from July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1862, (service of the Post Office Department.)

DR. CR.

MAILS SENT.			MAILS RECEIVED.		
For postage on unpaid letters from United States for Bremen.	\$1,255 41		For postage on unpaid letters from Bremen for United States	\$7,127 81	
For postage on unpaid letters from United States for states beyond Bremen	81 98		For postage on unpaid letters from states beyond Bremen		
For postage on unpaid letters from foreign countries in transit through United States for Bremen, &c.	90 64		For postage on unpaid letters for countries beyond United States	11 15	
For postage on missent, redirected, returned, &c., letters	1 74		For postage on missent, redirected, returned, &c., letters		
		\$1,429 75			\$7,138 96
MAILS RECEIVED.			MAILS SENT.		
For postage on paid letters from Bremen for United States	1,360 14		For postage on paid letters from United States for Bremen	548 85	
For postage on paid letters from states beyond Bremen for United States	161 26		For postage on paid letters from United States for states beyond Bremen	8,525 57	
For postage on paid letters for countries beyond United States	91 27		For postage on paid letters from countries beyond United States for Bremen		
For postage on paid newspapers from Bremen for United States	12 81		For postage on paid newspapers from United States for Bremen	1,922 13	
For postage on paid pamphlets and magazines from Bremen for United States		1,825 48	For postage on paid pamphlets and magazines from Bremen for United States	29 74	
For postage of loose letters, (collected on ships)		202 56	For postage on registered letters		11,026 29
For postage on dead letters returned		15,061 04	For postage on loose letters, (collected on ships)		153 58
Balance			For postage on dead letters returned		
		18,318 83	Balance		18,318 83
			Balance		15,061 04

G. ADAMS, Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, November 15, 1862.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

The Post Office of Hamburg, Germany, in account with the United States of America, from July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1862,
(service of the Post Office Department.)

DR.

CR.

MAILS SENT.			MAILS RECEIVED.		
For postage on unpaid letters from United States for Hamburg.	\$4,119 95	\$4,609 83	For postage on unpaid letters from Hamburg for United States.	\$7,555 79	\$7,585 34
For postage on unpaid letters from United States for states beyond Hamburg	349 95		For postage on unpaid letters from states beyond Hamburg. . .	.....
For postage on unpaid letters from foreign countries in transit through United States for Hamburg, &c.....	139 10		For postage on unpaid letters for countries beyond United States.....	.....
For postage on missent, redirected, returned, &c., letters	83		For postage on missent, redirected, returned, &c., letters	29 55	
MAILS RECEIVED.			MAILS SENT.		
For postage on paid letters from Hamburg for United States...	2,667 95	3,321 59½	For postage on paid letters from United States for Hamburg ..	801 80	22,110 30½
For postage on paid letters from states beyond Hamburg for United States	11 75		For postage on paid letters from United States for states beyond Hamburg.....	16,781 06	
For postage on paid letters for countries beyond United States.	381 93		For postage on paid letters from countries beyond United States for Hamburg.....	.....
For postage on paid newspapers from Hamburg for United States.....	948 19		For postage on paid newspapers from United States for Hamburg	4,463 31	
For postage on paid pamphlets and magazines from Hamburg for United States.....	11 77½		For postage on paid pamphlets and magazines from Hamburg for United States.....	64 63½	
For postage on registered letters .....	.....		For postage on registered letters.....	.....
For postage on loose letters collected on ships.....	.....	For postage on loose letters collected on ships .....	.....	
For postage on dead letters returned	415 32	For postage on dead letters returned .....	.....	
Balance	21,601 58	.....	.....
	30,052 76½			22,359 76½	
			Balance.....		21,601 38

Balances due the United Kingdom on the adjustment of accounts between the United States and the United Kingdom for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

Third quarter 1861.....	\$21,272 27
Fourth quarter 1861.....	20,280 98½
First quarter 1862.....	22,864 46½
Total	<u>64,417 72½</u>

Balances due the United States on the adjustment of accounts between the United States and Prussia during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

Third quarter 1861.....	\$8,086 56
Fourth quarter 1861.....	8,259 77
First quarter 1862.....	7,892 50
Total	<u>24,238 83</u>

Balances due France on the adjustment of accounts between the United States and France during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

Fourth quarter 1860.....	\$8,368 25
First quarter 1861.....	9,239 83
Second quarter 1861, (discrepancies to be settled).....	8,099 17
Third quarter 1861.....	5,781 85
Total	<u>31,489 10</u>

Balances due the United States on the adjustment of accounts between the United States and Belgium during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

Second quarter 1861.....	\$1,101 18
Third quarter 1861.....	1,066 88
Fourth quarter 1861.....	1,031 97
First quarter 1862.....	975 42
Total	<u>4,175 45</u>

Balances due Bremen on the adjustment of accounts between the United States and Bremen for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

Third quarter 1861.....	\$4,082 72½
Fourth quarter 1861.....	2,188 72½
First quarter 1862.....	4,922 68½
Second quarter 1862.....	3,866 90½
Total	<u>15,061 04</u>

Balances due Hamburg on the adjustment of accounts between the United States and Hamburg for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

Third quarter 1861	\$4,141 27
Fourth quarter 1861	5,088 76½
First quarter 1862.....	6,111 31
Second quarter 1862	6,260 03½
Total	21,601 38

Amount of postages accounted for on foreign dead letters sent from and returned to the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

United Kingdom to United States.....	\$827 40
Prussia to United States	407 31
Bremen to United States	
Hamburg to United States	42 40
France to United States.....	243 99
Belgium to United States	37 40
United States to United Kingdom	5,040 01
United States to Prussia.....	902 13
United States to Bremen.....	202 56
United States to Hamburg	415 32
United States to France	1,066 32
United States to Belgium.....	19 95

Amount reported as due the steamers of the Canadian line, being the sea postages for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

Steamers.	Trips.	Amount.
North Briton.	Inward trip... June 5, 1861.....	\$213 76
Anglo Saxon.....	Outward trip.. July 3, 1861.....	416 43½
Nova Scotian.....	Round trip.... July 6 and July 11, 1861	1, 107 23½
North Briton.	do..... July 12 and July 18, 1861	2, 161 68½
Hibernian	do..... July 18 and July 26, 1861	1, 165 70
North American... ..	do..... July 24 and Aug. 3, 1861	1, 455 73½
Anglo Saxon.....	do..... Aug. 7 and Aug. 9, 1861	1, 378 88
Norwegian.....	do..... Aug. 7 and Aug. 15, 1861	993 89
Nova Scotian.....	do..... Aug. 14 and Aug. 22, 1861	1, 140 13½
Bohemian..	do..... Aug. 20 and Aug. 29, 1861	1, 415 05½
Hibernian	do..... Aug. 28 and Sept. 4, 1861	1, 193 40½
North American... ..	do..... Sept. 3 and Sept. 11, 1861	2, 229 27½

Amount reported as due the steamers of the Canadian line—Continued.

Steamers.	Trips.	Amount.
North Briton.....	Round trip.... Sept. 12 and Sept. 19, 1861	\$1, 141 33½
Anglo Saxon.....	do..... Sept. 18 and Sept. 26, 1861	1, 268 93
Jura.....	do..... Sept. 25 and Oct. 4, 1861	984 17½
Bohemian.....	do..... Oct. 3 and Oct. 11, 1861	1, 973 66½
Norwegian.....	do..... Oct. 10 and Oct. 18, 1861	1, 000 40½
North American.....	do..... Oct. 17 and Oct. 25, 1861	1, 372 85½
North Briton.....	do..... Oct. 24 and Nov. 1, 1861	827 04½
Anglo Saxon.....	do..... Nov. 2 and Nov. 8, 1861	2, 056 34½
Jura.....	do..... Nov. 5 and Nov. 15, 1861	1, 068 10
Nova Scotian.....	do..... Nov. 14 and Nov. 22, 1861	1, 298 10½
Norwegian.....	do..... Nov. 18 and Nov. 30, 1861	1, 093 13½
Bohemian.....	do..... Nov. 26 and Dec. 7, 1861	1, 690 12
North American.....	do..... Dec. 6 and Dec. 13, 1861	1, 127 95½
Anglo Saxon.....	do..... Dec. 16 and Dec. 21, 1861	1, 275 70½
Jura.....	do..... Dec. 18 and Dec. 28, 1861	1, 399 48½
Nova Scotian.....	do..... Dec. 27, 1861, and Jan. 4, 1862.....	1, 657 40½
Norwegian.....	do..... Jan. 1 and Jan. 11, 1862	1, 456 38½
Bohemian.....	do..... Jan. 8 and Jan. 18, 1862	1, 361 18
Hibernian.....	do..... Jan. 23 and Jan. 27, 1862	1, 894 93½
North American.....	do..... Jan. 29 and Feb. 1, 1862	1, 626 72½
Anglo Saxon.....	do..... Jan. 30 and Feb. 8, 1862	1, 708 58
Nova Scotian.....	do..... Feb. 5 and Feb. 15, 1862	1, 694 57
Jura.....	do..... Feb. 11 and Feb. 23, 1862	1, 761 08½
Bohemian.....	do..... Feb. 20 and Mar. 2, 1862	1, 529 44½
Hibernian.....	do..... Feb. 27 and Mar. 8, 1862	2, 387 43½
Norwegian.....	do..... Mar. 5 and Mar. 15, 1862	1, 784 93½
North American.....	do..... Mar. 11 and Mar. 23, 1862	1, 665 74½
Anglo Saxon.....	do..... Mar. 19 and Mar. 29, 1862	1, 758 61½
Nova Scotian.....	do..... Mar. 25 and Apr. 5, 1862	1, 655 17½
Jura.....	do..... Mar. 31 and Apr. 12, 1862	1, 652 65½
Hibernian.....	do..... Apr. 7 and Apr. 20, 1862	1, 681 73½
Norwegian.....	do..... Apr. 14 and Apr. 26, 1862	1, 667 51½
Bohemian.....	do..... Apr. 23 and May 3, 1862	1, 590 00½
North American.....	do..... May 2 and May 9, 1862	1, 436 57½
Nova Scotian.....	do..... May 11 and May 15, 1862	1, 242 41½
Jura.....	do..... May 14 and May 23, 1862	1, 415 08½
Anglo Saxon.....	do..... May 24 and May 30, 1862	1, 155 69½
Hibernian.....	do..... May 30 and June 6, 1862	1, 421 62½
Bohemian.....	do..... June 9 and June 13, 1862	1, 120 03½
North American.....	do..... June 12 and June 20, 1862	1, 447 76½
Nova Scotian.....	do..... June 19 and June 27, 1862	984 92
Jura.....	Inward trip.... June 26, 1862.....	978 13½
Total.....		76, 184 92½

Amount reported as due the steamers of the German Lloyd line, being the sea postage for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

Steamers.	Trips.	Amount.
Bremen.....	Outward trip... July 6, 1861.....	\$1, 602 30
New York.....	Round trip.... July 24 and Aug. 3, 1861	2, 768 10
Bremen.....	do..... Aug. 19 and Aug. 31, 1861	2, 770 94 $\frac{3}{4}$
New York.....	do..... Sept. 18 and Sept. 28, 1861	2, 785 24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bremen.....	do..... Oct. 15 and Oct. 26, 1861	2, 737 78 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hansa.....	do..... Dec. 12 and Dec. 21, 1861	2, 029 01 $\frac{1}{4}$
Africa.....	Outward trip.. Dec. 19, 1861.....	1, 645 31
Bremen.....	Round trip.... Jan. 8 and Jan. 18, 1862	2, 369 20
Hansa.....	do..... Feb. 5 and Feb. 15, 1862	1, 654 35
New York.....	Inward trip.. March 4, 1862.....	1, 659 79 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bremen.....	Round trip.... Mar. 15 and Apr. 29, 1862	2, 511 81
Hansa.....	do..... Mar. 24 and Mar. 29, 1862	1, 537 61
New York.....	do..... Mar. 31 and Apr. 12, 1862	2, 552 90
Bremen.....	do..... May 10 and June 24, 1862	2, 523 53
Hansa.....	do..... May 12 and May 24, 1862	3, 588 22 $\frac{3}{4}$
New York.....	do..... May 27 and June 7, 1862	3, 006 52
Total.....	.....	37, 742 64

Amount reported as due the steamers of the Hamburg line, being the sea postage for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

Steamers.	Trips.	Amount.
Hammonia.....	Round trip.... July 2 and July 13, 1861	\$2, 706 54 $\frac{3}{4}$
Saxonia.....	do..... July 16 and July 27, 1861	3, 201 84
Borussia.....	do..... July 31 and Aug. 10, 1861	3, 499 98 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bavaria.....	do..... Aug. 14 and Aug. 24, 1861	3, 005 97
Teutonia.....	do..... Aug. 28 and Sept. 7, 1861	2, 647 08 $\frac{3}{4}$
Hammonia.....	do..... Sept. 11 and Sept. 20, 1861	2, 912 99 $\frac{3}{4}$
Saxonia.....	do..... Sept. 25 and Oct. 5, 1861	2, 760 09
Bavaria.....	do..... Oct. 10 and Oct. 19, 1861	2, 949 38 $\frac{1}{2}$
Teutonia.....	do..... Oct. 25 and Nov. 2, 1861	2, 850 29 $\frac{1}{2}$
Borussia.....	do..... Nov. 5 and Nov. 16, 1861	2, 821 72
Saxonia.....	do..... Nov. 20 and Nov. 30, 1861	2, 642 37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bavaria.....	do..... Dec. 6 and Dec. 14, 1861	3, 109 99 $\frac{1}{2}$
Teutonia.....	do..... Dec. 23 and Dec. 28, 1861	4, 102 31 $\frac{3}{4}$
Borussia.....	do..... Jan. 1 and Jan. 11, 1862	1, 875 75
Saxonia.....	Outward trip.. Jan. 25, 1862.....	2, 469 53 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bavaria.....	Round trip.... Feb. 1 and Feb. 8, 1862...	2, 389 53
Teutonia.....	Outward trip.. Feb. 22, 1862.....	1, 651 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Borussia.....	Round trip.... Mar. 3 and Mar. 12, 1862	1, 474 96 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hammonia.....	do..... Mar. 11 and Mar. 22, 1862	1, 992 49 $\frac{1}{2}$
Saxonia.....	do..... Mar. 27 and Apr. 5, 1862	3, 111 32 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bavaria.....	do..... Apr. 10 and Apr. 19, 1862	1, 502 16 $\frac{3}{4}$

Amount reported as due the steamers of the Hamburg line—Continued.

Steamers.	Trips.	Amount.
Teutonia	Round trip Apr. 23 and May 3, 1862	\$1, 694 17
Hammonia	do May 6 and May 17, 1862	1, 198 82
Borussia	do May 21 and May 31, 1862	1, 360 05½
Saxonia	do June 5 and June 14, 1862	3, 130 46½
Total		63, 060 98½

Amount reported as due the steamers of the Havre line, being the sea and inland postages for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

Steamers.	Trips	Amount.
Arago	Round trip July 8 and July 20, 1861	\$4, 911 28½
Fulton	do Aug. 5 and Aug. 17, 1861	5, 856 24
Arago	do Sept 3 and Sept. 14, 1861	5, 333 97½
Fulton	do Oct. 1 and Oct. 12, 1861	6, 512 84½
Arago	do Oct. 31 and Nov. 9, 1861	5, 851 60½
Fulton	Inward trip . . . Nov. 26, 1861	1, 901 66½
Edinburg	do Dec. 27, 1861	3, 142 08½
Total		33, 509 70½

Amount reported as due the steamers of the miscellaneous line, being sea postages for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

Steamers.	Trips.	Amount.
Etna	Round trip July 1 and July 13, 1861	\$1, 483 64
Kangaroo	do July 6 and Aug. 9, 1861	1, 352 53½
City of Washington	do July 16 and July 27, 1861	1, 573 80
Glasgow	do July 25 and Aug. 3, 1861	1, 273 60
City of Baltimore	do July 29 and Aug. 10, 1861	1, 580 62
Edinburg	do Aug. 21 and Aug. 24, 1861	1, 403 58
City of Washington	do Aug. 27 and Aug. 31, 1861	1, 513 40
Etna	Inward trip . . . Sept. 3, 1861	862 88
Glasgow	Round trip Sept. 7 and Oct. 16, 1861	1, 399 91
City of Manchester	do Sept. 16 and Sept. 21, 1861	1, 443 94
Kangaroo	do Sept. 18 and Sept. 28, 1861	1, 413 20
City of New York	do Sept. 24 and Oct. 5, 1861	1, 437 78
City of Washington	do Oct. 9 and Oct. 19, 1861	1, 600 75
Etna	do Oct. 22 and Oct. 26, 1861	1, 269 12
City of Baltimore	do Nov. 2 and Dec. 4, 1861	1, 329 76

Amount reported as due the steamers of the miscellaneous line—Continued.

Steamers	Trips.	Amount.
City of New York.	Round trip.... Nov. 3 and Nov. 16, 1861	\$1,445 74
Edinburg.	do..... Nov. 15 and Nov. 23, 1861	4,055 13
City of Manchester	do..... Nov. 21 and Dec. 7, 1861	3,305 00
Etna.	do..... Nov. 24 and Nov. 30, 1861	1,537 36
City of Baltimore.	Outward trip.. Dec. 4, 1861.....	886 76
Glasgow.	Round trip.... Dec. 16 and Dec. 21, 1861	1,517 98
City of Washington	do..... Dec. 20 and Dec. 28, 1861	1,720 14
Etna.	do..... Dec. 31, 1861, and Jan. 11, 1862.....	2,484 24
Edinburg.	Outward trip.. Jan. 4, 1862.....	2,267 93½
Kangaroo.	Round trip.... Jan. 9 and Jan. 18, 1862	954 40
City of Manchester	Inward trip... Jan. 24, 1862.....	2,429 14
City of New York.	Round trip.... Jan. 29 and Feb. 1, 1862	4,650 77½
City of Washington	do..... Jan. 30 and Feb. 8, 1862	2,940 04
City of Baltimore.	do..... Feb. 5 and Feb. 15, 1862	3,168 52
Kangaroo.	do..... Feb. 19 and Mar. 1, 1862	4,697 72½
Edinburg.	Outward trip.. Feb. 22, 1862.....	765 76
City of New York.	Round trip.... Mar. 6 and Mar. 15, 1862	1,688 16
Etna.	Outward trip.. Mar. 8, 1862.....	2,952 53
City of Washington	Round trip.... Mar. 10 and Mar. 22, 1862	2,779 78
Glasgow.	do..... Mar. 23 and Mar. 29, 1862	2,755 14¾
Edinburg.	do..... Mar. 25 and Apr. 5, 1862	1,613 76
Kangaroo.	do..... Apr. 1 and Apr. 26, 1862	3,379 37¾
Etna.	do..... Apr. 9 and Apr. 12, 1862	2,175 62
City of Baltimore.	do..... Apr. 15 and Apr. 19, 1862	4,471 27½
City of New York.	do..... Apr. 22 and May 3, 1862	2,561 56
City of Washington	do..... May 1 and May 10, 1862	1,814 95
Edinburg.	do..... May 6 and May 24, 1862	1,546 92
Etna.	do..... May 12 and May 17, 1862	2,941 43¼
City of Baltimore.	do..... May 22 and May 31, 1862	3,758 23½
Kangaroo.	do..... May 29 and June 7, 1862	1,491 64
City of New York.	do..... June 4 and June 14, 1862	1,815 04
City of Washington	do..... June 10 and June 21, 1862	5,032 65¼
Glasgow	Inward trip... June 19, 1862.....	2,463 03
Etna.	Round trip.... June 24 and June 27, 1862	3,889 27½
Total		108,895 68½

Amount reported as due the steamers of the South Pacific line for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

Steamers.	Trips.	Amount.
To and from New York:		
Champion	Outward trip.. July 1, 1861	\$122 02
Northern Light...	Round trip ... July 3 and July 11, 1861	404 49
North Star.....	do..... July 13 and Aug. 1, 1861	302 94
Champion	do..... July 22 and Aug. 13, 1861	266 38
Northern Light...	do..... Aug. 2 and Aug. 12, 1861	553 72
Champion	do..... Aug. 21 and Sept. 13, 1861	321 34
North Star.....	do..... Aug. 23 and Sept. 2, 1861	381 62
Northern Light...	do..... Sept. 3 and Sept. 11, 1861	347 76
Champion	do..... Sept. 13 and Sept. 21, 1861	253 04
North Star.....	do..... Sept. 23 and Oct. 1, 1861	259 03
Northern Light...	do..... Oct. 4 and Oct. 11, 1861	365 18
Champion	do..... Oct. 21 and Nov. 15, 1861	309 16
North Star.....	do..... Oct. 23 and Nov. 1, 1861	285 02
Northern Light...	do..... Nov. 3 and Nov. 11, 1861	380 62
Champion	do..... Nov. 21 and Dec. 17, 1861	377 39
North Star.....	do..... Nov. 25 and Dec. 6, 1861	304 75
Northern Light...	do..... Dec. 4 and Dec. 11, 1861	505 45
Champion	do..... Dec. 21, 1861, and Jan. 14, 1862	328 04
North Star.....	do..... Dec. 24, 1861, and Jan. 1, 1862	357 89
Northern Light...	do..... Jan. 4 and Jan. 11, 1862	389 39
Ariel	do..... Jan. 21 and Feb. 18, 1862	310 04
North Star.....	do..... Jan. 26 and Feb. 1, 1862	361 37
Northern Light...	do..... Feb. 4 and Feb. 12, 1862	517 74
Ariel	do..... Feb. 21 and Mar. 16, 1862	325 18
North Star.....	do..... Feb. 25 and Apr. 1, 1862	347 94
Champion	do..... Mar. 1 and Mar. 25, 1862	306 23
Northern Light...	do..... Mar. 6 and Mar. 11, 1862	432 68
Ariel	do..... Mar. 21 and Apr. 18, 1862	336 37
Northern Light...	do..... Apr. 4 and Apr. 11, 1862	414 56
Champion	do..... Apr. 21 and May 14, 1862	263 69
North Star.....	do..... Apr. 23 and May 1, 1862	342 92
Northern Light...	do..... May 5 and May 8, 1862	417 39
Champion	do..... May 16 and June 8, 1862	287 94
North Star.....	do..... May 23 and June 2, 1862	257 86
Ariel	do..... May 24 and June 16, 1862	436 46
Northern Light...	do..... June 1 and June 9, 1862	236 88
Champion	Outward trip.. June 16, 1862	142 91
North Star.....	Inward trip ... June 22, 1862	38 28
Ariel	Outward trip.. June 24, 1862	164 56
To and from San Francisco:		
St. Louis	Round trip.... July 1 and Aug. 8, 1861	12 12
Orizaba	do..... July 5 and Sept. 11, 1861	23 82
Uncle Sam	do..... July 11 and Aug. 16, 1861	23 84

Amount reported as due the steamers of the South Pacific line—Continued.

Steamers.	Trips	Amount.
Golden Age.....	Round trip..... July 14 and July 20, 1861	\$40 46
Golden Gate.....	do..... Aug. 1 and Sept. 5, 1861	35 60
Sonora.....	do..... Aug. 5 and Aug. 10, 1861	41 90
Uncle Sam.....	do..... Aug. 21 and Sept. 27, 1861	44 20
Golden Age.....	Outward trip.. Aug. 24, 1861.....	20 40
St. Louis.....	Round trip..... Aug. 31 and Oct. 6, 1861	31 22
Sonora.....	do..... Sept. 21 and Oct. 26, 1861	35 98
Uncle Sam.....	do..... Oct. 1 and Nov. 6, 1861	28 04
St. Louis.....	do..... Oct. 11 and Nov. 16, 1861	32 08
Orizaba.....	do..... Oct. 16 and Oct. 21, 1861	32 06
Golden Gate.....	do..... Nov. 1 and Dec. 5, 1861	26 10
Sonora.....	do..... Nov. 11 and Dec. 15, 1861	35 48
Uncle Sam.....	do..... Nov. 21 and Dec. 26, 1861	33 10
Orizaba.....	do..... Nov. 27, 1861, and Feb. 15, 1862.....	58 70
St. Louis.....	do..... Dec. 1, 1861, and Jan. 6, 1862.....	34 24
Golden Gate.....	do..... Dec. 11, 1861, and Jan. 15, 1862.....	32 82
Sonora.....	do..... Dec. 21, 1861, and Jan. 26, 1862.....	54 50
Golden Age.....	do..... Jan. 1 and Feb. 4, 1862	26 42
Golden Gate.....	do..... Jan. 11 and Mar. 7, 1862	22 14
St. Louis.....	do..... Jan. 21 and Feb. 26, 1862	38 82
Sonora.....	do..... Feb. 11 and Mar. 19, 1862	51 66
Golden Age.....	do..... Feb. 21 and Mar. 26, 1862	26 50
St. Louis.....	do..... Mar. 1 and Apr. 6, 1862	47 18
Orizaba.....	do..... Mar. 11 and Apr. 17, 1862	30 56
Sonora.....	Outward trip.. Mar. 21, 1862.....	8 54
Golden Age.....	Round trip..... Apr. 1 and May 5, 1862	30 44
St. Louis.....	do..... Apr. 11 and May 18, 1862	47 82
Orizaba.....	do..... Apr. 21 and May 26, 1862	35 12
Sonora.....	do..... Apr. 26 and May 8, 1862	38 12
Golden Gate.....	do..... May 1 and May 31, 1862	20 52
Golden Age.....	do..... May 16 and June 16, 1862	18 94
St. Louis.....	do..... May 24 and June 26, 1862	47 20
Orizaba.....	Outward trip.. May 31, 1862.....	7 10
Golden Gate.....	do..... June 7, 1862.....	5 50
Sonora.....	Round trip..... June 9 and June 14, 1862	46 22
Golden Age.....	Outward trip.. June 23, 1862.....	8 52
Total.....		14, 001 17

Amount reported as due the West India line of steamers for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

Steamers	Trips.	Amount.
Marion	Round trip July 6 and July 25, 1861	\$989 77
Matanzas	do July 9 and July 28, 1861	347 64½
Karnack	Inward trip July 12, 1861	138 81
Columbia	Round trip July 14 and July 23, 1861	938 14
Cleator	do July 16 and July 20, 1861	89 67
Santiago de Cuba	do July 18 and Aug. 20, 1861	1, 109 60½
Columbia	do Aug. 7 and Aug. 31, 1861	1, 439 76½
Matanzas	do Aug. 13 and Aug. 30, 1861	1, 252 57½
Cleator	Inward trip Aug. 16, 1861	70 63
Marion	Round trip Aug. 17 and Sept. 2, 1861	918 36
Cleator	do Aug. 20 and Sept. 16, 1861	61 25
Saladin	do Sept. 4 and Sept. 20, 1861	77 00
Matanzas	do Sept. 9 and Sept. 27, 1861	737 70
Marion	do Sept. 13 and Sept. 29, 1861	773 20
Columbia	do Sept. 14 and Sept. 24, 1861	1, 157 70
Karnack	do Sept. 14 and Oct. 5, 1861	133 98
Columbia	do Oct. 10 and Oct. 15, 1861	1, 491 21
Karnack	do Oct. 14 and Oct. 24, 1861	240 52
Saladin	Inward trip Oct. 15, 1861	46 34
Cleator	Round trip Oct. 21 and Nov. 19, 1861	82 25
Columbia	do Oct. 30 and Nov. 5, 1861	1, 393 98
Cosmopolitan	do Oct. 30 and Nov. 18, 1861	1, 172 47½
Karnack	do Nov. 12 and Nov. 30, 1861	398 51
Columbia	Inward trip Nov. 19, 1861	454 84
Cleator	Round trip Nov. 22 and Dec. 18, 1861	77 14
Columbia	do Nov. 26 and Dec. 11, 1861	1, 390 97½
Karnack	do Dec. 10 and Dec. 28, 1861	552 37
Columbia	do Dec. 17, 1861, and Jan. 2, 1862	1, 185 82½
Cleator	do Dec. 23, 1861, and Jan. 19, 1862	70 63
Karnack	do Jan. 7 and Jan. 26, 1862	293 58
Columbia	do Jan. 9 and Jan. 22, 1862	1, 544 13½
Cleator	do Jan. 22 and Feb. 15, 1862	86 59
Noc d'Aqua	Outward trip Jan. 22, 1862	260 30½
Columbia	Round trip Jan. 30 and Feb. 13, 1862	1, 888 23½
Karnack	do Feb. 4 and Feb. 22, 1862	73 38
Roanoke	do Feb. 5 and Feb. 20, 1862	949 65¾
Columbia	Outward trip Feb. 20, 1862	1, 071 63
Cleator	Round trip Feb. 27 and Mar. 16, 1862	96 95
Roanoke	do Mar. 1 and Mar. 17, 1862	1, 378 29¾
Karnack	do Mar. 4 and Mar. 21, 1862	260 27
Columbia	do Mar. 5 and Mar. 12, 1862	1, 492 19
Cuba	Outward trip Mar. 19, 1862	103 32
Plantagenet	Round trip Mar. 20 and Apr. 15, 1862	81 41
Roanoke	do Mar. 22 and Apr. 7, 1862	1, 348 54¾
Columbia	do Mar. 26 and Apr. 12, 1862	1, 217 85¾
Karnack	Outward trip Mar. 29, 1862	345 6

Amount reported as due the West India line of steamers—Continued.

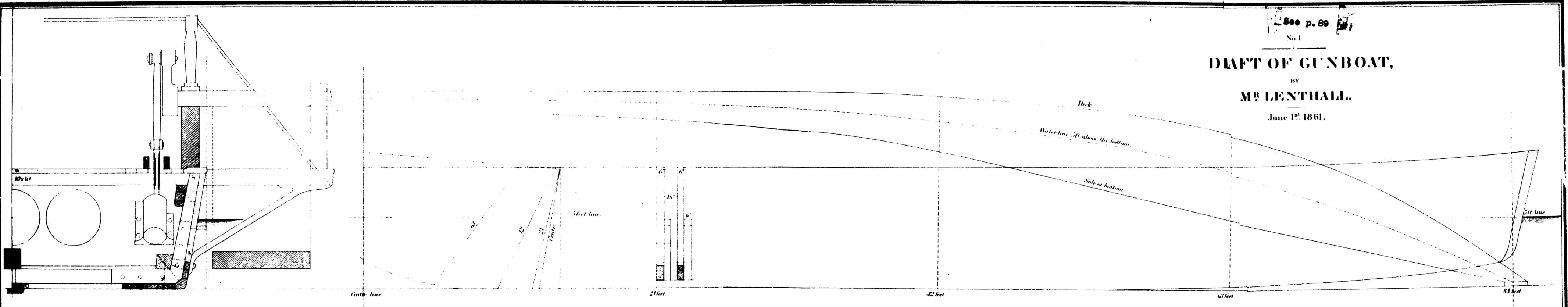
Steamers.	Trips.	Amount.
Columbia	Round trip....Apr. 17 and Apr. 23, 1862	\$1, 292 36½
Roanoke	Outward trip..Apr. 19, 1862.....	1, 069 64½
Plantagenet.....	Round trip....Apr. 21 and May 17, 1862	125 02
Isabel la Catolica .	Outward trip..Apr. 29, 1862.....	174 29
Roanoke	Round trip....May 4 and May 7, 1862	1, 517 80¼
Columbia.....	.....do.....May 7 and May 14, 1862	1, 161 31¾
Plantagenet.....	Outward trip..May 22, 1862.....	52 71
Roanoke	Round trip....May 23 and May 28, 1862	1, 186 24
British Queen .....	.....do.....May 24 and June 13, 1862	649 14
Columbia.....	.....do.....May 28 and June 4, 1862	1, 183 12¾
Columbia.....	.....do.....June 18 and June 26, 1862	1, 388 17
British Queen	Outward trip..June 21, 1862.....	461 58
Total .....	.....	41, 546 28¾

G. ADAMS, *Auditor.*

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
November 15, 1862.

See p. 89
No. 1

DLFT OF GUNBOAT,
BY
MR LENTHALL.
June 1st 1861.



Bottom	6"
Timber	1' 0"
Floor	2"
Under Beam	1' 8"
Bain	6' 0"
Deck	10"
	4"
	8' 10"
Spring	3"
Top of Deck inside	8' 7"

Area of Water line at 50 3486 = 8th ton per inch
 Area of Side 2809

$$\frac{3486}{2} = 1743 = \text{con. Area} \times 8$$

$$\frac{1743}{5} = \text{Depth}$$

$$358.4 \left| \frac{157.33}{436 \text{ tons of 2240 lbs.}} \right.$$

Scale $\frac{1}{4}$ Inch.

Length	168 feet.
Breadth	28 "
Depth	6 "