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REPORT
OF THE
POSTMASTER-GENERAL
TO THE PRESIDENT,
APRIL 29, 1861.

WITHDRAWN

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Montgomery, Ala., April 29th, 1861.

TO THE PRESIDENT :

Sir :—I have the honor to submit the following statement of the condition of the Post-Office Department.

After my appointment as Postmaster-General on the 6th day of March last, offices and furniture for the use of the Department had to be procured.

The legislation of Congress contemplated the organization of the Department on the same general plan and principles, which was found in operation under the authority of the Government of the United States, and provisions were adopted to enable this Department, in a given contingency, to continue in service such postmasters, contractors and others, employed in the postal service as had been engaged in that service under that Government.

To organize the Department so as to carry out the purposes had in view by Congress ; to ensure the continuance of our postal facilities in such manner as to meet the public necessities ; to avoid the suspension of the postal service, until a new system could be adopted and put in operation, and to prevent a serious shock to the public interests by a temporary suspension of mail service, were the first questions to be considered by the Department. And it became necessary to obtain much information relating to the organization of the Department and its opera-

tions. This necessarily produced some delay. But, immediately after my appointment, I adopted the most active measures to obtain such information, and to procure the services of such persons as would enable me to organize the Department at the earliest day practicable.

The necessary blanks and forms, (other than the blanks for the quarterly returns of postmasters,) numbering more than two hundred, have been prepared for the use of the Department, and much time and labor have been employed in obtaining and preparing suitable books. These books are now ready, and the Department so far advanced with its organization as to be able to assume the entire direction of our postal affairs. The only embarrassment that would be experienced in taking charge of the service at this time, would be the want of the blanks for the quarterly returns of postmasters, and of postage stamps and stamped envelopes. Advertisements of proposals for contracts for furnishing these supplies have been made, and contracts for them are to be closed on the first day of May. Until supplies can be delivered under these contracts, the postages can be paid in money and the Department can make temporary arrangements for supplying such officers as are without blanks.

All the mail routes in the Confederate States, with the names of the post-offices supplied by them, and the revenues derived from each office, are registered in the contract books. The contract prices of carrying the mails on all the routes in the States of Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas, are also registered on the books for those States. And it is expected the Department will soon obtain the information necessary to enable it to make the like entries in the books which relate to the States of Florida, Georgia and South Carolina.

The names of all the post-offices in the Confederate States, alphabetically arranged, and also arranged by States and counties, have been registered in the books of the Appointment Bureau. And the necessary books, forms and circulars for the Inspection Office, temporarily placed under the direction of the Appointment Bureau, have been prepared.

The necessary books have also been prepared for the use of the Finance Bureau.

A draftsman has been employed, and is engaged in the preparation of the maps necessary for the use of the Department. This work must necessarily be somewhat delayed in its completion, until the requisite *data* can be obtained to fix the location of the minor offices. The necessary correspondence will soon be commenced to enable the Department to obtain that information.

I have directed the classification and arrangement of the duties of the several Bureaus of the Department, with a view to the harmony and efficiency of its operations, and for the purpose of

exhibiting a clear and concise statement of the number and character of the clerical force required by the Department.— This duty has been performed by Henry St. Geo. Oultt, Chief of the Contract Bureau, in a manner which evinces his full and accurate knowledge of its varied and extensive machinery. His report is hereto annexed, (marked Appendix A.) And I take pleasure in saying that this gentleman, and Benj. N. Clements, Chief of the Appointment Bureau, have brought to the service of the Department an amount and character of information and experience, and a zeal and energy in the discharge of all the duties assigned to them, which have been especially servicable in its organization.

It will be seen that a force of eighteen clerks, in addition to the twenty heretofore allowed by Congress, will be necessary to carry on the business of the Department; and one watchman will be necessary to the security of the building.

The principal clerk in each of the Bureaus—three in all—should receive a salary of fourteen hundred dollars. The importance and difficulty of the service to be performed, and the consequent necessity for the employment of the best talents, experience and business capacity which can be commanded for this service, and the fact that the lowest grade of pay allowed to the clerks of the Department is inadequate to the support of such persons as have families—and the further fact that persons, qualified for the proper performance of these duties, can command much higher compensation for their services in other employments, render it proper—looking to the good of the service—that ten of these clerks be allowed salaries of twelve hundred dollars, and the remaining five may be allowed one thousand dollars per annum, each. I must also ask that there be allowed a principal clerk for the Inspection Office, with a salary of fourteen hundred dollars.

This increase of force is necessary to the success of the Department in conducting the postal affairs of the seven States now composing the Confederate States; and a corresponding increase of the clerical force of the Department will be required as the States, in the march of transpiring events, separate themselves from the Government of the United States and unite with the Confederate States.

I must call attention to the fact that, while the Heads of Bureaus in other Departments of the Government are allowed salaries of three thousand dollars, the Heads of Bureaus in this Department are allowed but twenty-five hundred. It is unquestionable that the Heads of Bureaus in this Department are required to perform as much labor as in any other, and much more than most of the other Heads of Bureaus. They are also charged with duties, at once the most delicate and responsible, and must

be constantly engaged in investigating and disposing of questions which affect, in an important degree, both the public and private interests. And to give them a just compensation for their services, and place them and this Department on an equal footing with the others, they should receive salaries of three thousand dollars.

It will also be necessary for Congress to provide an Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department, and to furnish for his Bureau a clerical force. I refer you to that part of the report of the Chief of the Contract Bureau, herewith submitted, which shows the number and character of the force employed in the corresponding Bureau at Washington, (the Sixth Auditor's Office,) and the number and character of the force required to audit and settle the accounts of this Department.

Your attention is also respectfully called to the report of the Chief of the Appointment Bureau, hereto attached, (marked Appendix B;) and to that of the Chief of the Finance Bureau, also hereto attached, (marked Appendix C.)

The Department has advertised for bids for contracts for the supply of Mail-Bags, Post-Office Blanks and paper for the same, wrapping paper, twine and sealing wax, circular marking and rating stamps, postage stamps and stamped envelopes, and for mail locks and keys.

These bids are to be made by the first day of May, and it is expected the Department will be able to obtain contracts for the furnishing of these supplies at an early day.

A contract has been made for the printing of all the blanks to be used by the Department, other than those for quarterly returns, on favorable terms, a portion of them to be delivered on Friday the 26th April inst., and the remainder at such times, and in such quantities, as shall meet the necessities of the service. For full and accurate statements as to these matters, you are respectfully referred to the Report of the Chief of the Contract Bureau.

Soon after entering on my duties, I received letters of inquiry from postmasters, mail contractors and others, as to whether they were to continue to act under their appointments and contracts as the officers and contractors of the Government of the United States; or were to hold themselves responsible to the Government of the Confederate States. In reply to the inquiries of contractors, I prepared and sent them circular letter No. 2, a copy of which is hereto annexed, (marked Appendix D,) advising them that this Government would not interfere with existing contracts between the contractors and the Government of the United States, until it should assume the entire control of its postal affairs, and that it would not assume any liability for the contracts of the United States. In answer to postmasters, circular letter No. 3, a copy of which is also hereto annexed,

(marked Appendix E,) was prepared and sent to all the postmasters in the Confederate States, directing them to continue to perform their duties, render their accounts, and pay over all moneys to the Government of the United States which might come into their hands as postmasters, until this Department should assume the entire control of the service.

These circulars contain a statement of the reasons which induced the Department to issue them.

It was hoped this course would have beneficial effects, by removing all doubts as to the duty, for the time being, of those engaged in the postal service, and by showing to the Government at Washington, that so long as it continued to hold itself liable for the mail service in the Confederate States, it should receive all the revenues derived from that service. It was supposed, too, that it was greatly to the interest of the people of that country, as well as to the interest of those of our own, to avoid a sudden suspension of the postal communication between the people of the two countries, and to avoid being brought at once to practical non-intercourse, which, it was supposed, would occur if this Department had been required to assume the control of the service before its organization, and before any time had been given to provide the means of passing the mails across the frontier. And when that policy was determined on, it was not known that active hostilities would occur; but it was then supposed to be still possible that our separation from the United States might be peaceably effected, and that all questions relating to the public property and to pecuniary liability between the two countries, might be settled by negotiations on terms of equality.

While that Government has not yet suspended the mail service in this, it is yet believed that its control of the service, for some time past, has been used more to annoy and harrass the mail contractors and postmasters in the Confederate States, than for the purpose of affording mail facilities, and with a view of rendering them discontented, if possible, with the existing political condition of the country. I have no power, under existing laws, to assume control of our postal service before the suspension of it by the United States. If I had possessed that power, I should, before this, have exercised it. And now that active hostilities have commenced, and as we need not anticipate being separated from our sister Southern States, or having our correspondence with them interrupted for any great length of time, by being under different governments, I recommend that the Congress give this Department authority at once to assume the control of our postal service, and that it forbid the continuance of such service under the authority of the United States.

As soon as the condition of the country will permit it, the necessary steps will be taken to put a system of foreign and international postal service in operation.

I must also ask for additional legislation on the following subjects:

1. It is deemed advisable to ask Congress to invest the Chief of the Contract Bureau with authority to exercise the powers and perform the duties of the Postmaster General, temporarily, in case of his death, resignation or absence.

2. To confer the franking privilege on the Chiefs of the Contract, Appointment and Finance Bureaus, so far as to authorize them to send and receive packages, relating exclusively to the duties of their offices, free of postage

3. To authorize the use of ten-cent stamps and stamped envelopes—no stamps of that denomination having been provided for by the act authorizing the use of two, five and twenty-cent stamps and stamped envelopes.

4. I would, also, with great respect for, and deference to, the recent action of the Congress, suggest some changes in the act of the 23d February last, "to prescribe the rates of postage." Under that act, the postage on newspapers is: on those not exceeding three ounces in weight, published weekly, within the limits of the State where published, six and one-half cents per quarter; on papers published semi-weekly, double that rate; on papers published thrice a week, treble that rate; and on papers published daily, six times that rate; and the postage on all newspapers without the State where published, shall be charged with double those rates.

In lieu of this, I would suggest that the postage on newspapers be made uniform, without reference to State boundaries or the distance they may be carried, and that there should be paid on weekly newspapers, not weighing more than three ounces, ten cents per quarter postage; double that amount on semi-weekly; treble that amount on tri-weekly; and six times that amount on daily papers. This would not, probably, operate injuriously on the circulation of local papers, and, as a very large majority of papers are delivered within short distances of the place of publication, it would increase the revenues of the Department. And there is an apparent unfairness in establishing an arbitrary increase of postage against papers passing a State boundary, however short the distance they are to be carried, and allowing others within the State to be carried greatly further for one-half the amount. The adoption of a uniform rate of postage, and of the regular divisions of the decimal currency, and such rates as to avoid fractions of cents, would be most convenient to those who pay the postage, and would render the keeping of the accounts of newspaper-postage more simple and less laborious, both in the local post-offices and in this Department.

5. I would also recommend the abolishing of the franking privilege allowed by that act to newspaper exchanges. This

privilege was, no doubt, allowed on the supposition that it confers a favor on the publishers of papers; and this may, in some instances, be the case; but, in many instances, it works hardship and loss to the publishers, and a very respectable number of the publishers of newspapers would gladly see the free exchange of papers abolished. The system of exchanging newspapers on equal terms, without reference to the value of the papers, is neither just nor equitable. It may be said they are not compelled to exchange, and may refuse to do so if they will. While this is so as a question of right and privilege, it can hardly be said to be practically true. One of the evil effects of the system is to load the mails with exchanges, a large portion of which are sent as a matter of grace without an equivalent return, and probably an equal number of which are not opened at the office to which they are addressed. And as a matter of principle and right, we should regard the publishing of newspapers as a branch of business which has no greater title to be conducted in part at public expense, than any other branch of industry. The spirit and letter of the Constitution, conforming to the plainest principle of right, reject the idea that there should be any legal discrimination for or against any branch of industry. The free exchange of newspapers imposes a very heavy burden on the Department, by increasing the weight of the mails, and greatly reduces the revenues.

6. I would also recommend a change of the rates of postage on periodicals. By the act above referred to, the postage on the regular numbers of a periodical, not exceeding one and a half ounces and published monthly, within the State where published, shall be three cents per quarter; if published semi-monthly, double that rate; and for every additional ounce or fraction of an ounce, double the foregoing rates shall be charged; and periodicals published quarterly or bi-monthly, shall be charged one cent an ounce; and the postage on all periodicals without the State where published, shall be double the above specified rates.

In lieu of these rates, I recommend that the rates of postages on periodicals shall be made uniform whenever sent within the Confederate States; and that the postage on a regular number of a periodical not exceeding one and a half ounces in weight, and published monthly, shall be five cents per quarter; if published semi-monthly, double that rate; and for every additional ounce or fraction of an ounce, five cents additional shall be charged; and that on periodicals published quarterly or bi-monthly, the postage should be two cents per ounce. It is believed these rates would tend to increase the circulation of this class of literature, and would, probably, yield an increase of revenue to the Department, and that it is more equitable, and would be more satisfactory than the rates now established.

7. By the act above referred to, the postage on sealed packages, other than printed or written matter, is charged at double the rates of postage on letters. The rate of letter postage is deemed sufficient to remunerate the Department for their transmission. A policy which would increase the amount of matter carried at the rates of letter-postage, will, at present rates, correspondingly increase the revenues of the Department and benefit the service. Any policy which would reduce the amount of matter carried at the rates of letter-postage, would, by the same rule, reduce the receipts of the Department and impair the efficiency of the service. No substantial reason is perceived why the mails should not be opened to all matter which would pay as high rates of postage as letters. The carrying of such packages at such rates, would increase the usefulness of the service, and furnish a means of enabling persons to transmit small and valuable packages, which would, in most instances, be excluded by imposing on them double the rates of letter-postage. The Department is fully protected against frauds by the imposition of the highest rates of postage on those packages, when they are charged at the rates of letter-postage, and the Government assumes no additional responsibility for their transmission through the mails.

8. To authorize the Postmaster-General to curtail and discontinue mail-service under such limitations as may be thought wise, where such discontinuance or curtailment is necessary to secure due economy in the service. This power has been exercised under existing legislation, but is not specifically conferred by any act of Congress. The authority for doing so rests on the terms which are embodied in all contracts; and this power will have to be employed frequently, until the cost of the present service shall be reduced to a point not exceeding too greatly the revenues of the Department.

In this connection, I should say that it is not deemed advisable at this time to re-let the mail service for the Confederate States; but it is thought better to continue existing contracts whenever it is agreeable to the contractors. The reasons for this are that it may be doubtful whether contracts could now be made extending beyond the duration of the Provisional Government; and to let them for a time not extending beyond that, would probably increase, rather than diminish, the cost of the service for such period. But by waiting until the Permanent Government shall go into operation to let new contracts, the Department will have gained time to thoroughly examine the present schedules of mail routes, and to re-adjust them, so as to greatly abridge the present expense. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to do this in a satisfactory manner in time to make new contracts this summer; and if other States should be added to the Confederacy during

the existence of the Provisional Government, which is probable, this course will give the Department more time and better opportunity to arrange satisfactorily the whole service. And if the power be given to discontinue and curtail the service in proper cases, the expense of the service can be greatly reduced during the year without re-letting the contracts. A thorough examination of the service of the various States is now being made by the Department, for the purpose of ascertaining what routes may be discontinued, and what curtailed with propriety, and also for ascertaining the number of routes, the revenues of which do not equal one-third of their cost. This examination, so far as it has gone, shows that there are many of these unproductive routes, and it cannot be doubted that a proper regard for economy, and in some cases, even for propriety, will require some of them to be wholly discontinued, and many others to be curtailed to a less expensive service. This Report, embracing the contracts in the States of Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas, is herewith submitted, (marked Appendix F.) A similar report cannot now be made for the States of Florida, Georgia and South Carolina, for the want of present information of the cost of the service in those States.

When I submitted my hastily drawn estimates of the 15th of March, it was supposed the expense of the service might be reduced from the sum of two millions eight hundred and seventy-nine thousand five hundred and thirty dollars and seventy-nine cents, (\$2,879,530.79)—the cost of the service for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1860—to one million seven hundred and twenty-seven thousand two hundred and eighteen dollars and forty-nine cents, (\$1,727,218.49,) for the year ending March 1st, 1862; making a reduction of one million one hundred and fifty-two thousand three hundred and twelve dollars and twenty-eight cents, (\$1,152,312.28.)

The grounds on which it was supposed this deduction could be made are set forth in the statement accompanying those estimates, as follows:

“In considering the means of balancing the receipts and expenditures for the current year, and overcoming the excess of expenditure of last year, which amounts to \$1,941,425.35, I have assumed that the cost of transportation may be reduced by discontinuing unnecessary routes, by reducing the number of trips, by the reduction of the weight of mail-matter resulting from the abolition of the franking privilege, by letting out all the routes or star-bids, and by shortening long routes so as to secure local competition in bids for contracts, forty per cent. on the aggregate cost.”

It was then supposed the schedules of routes might be examined and new schedules arranged, so as to let the contracts

on all the routes, other than railroad and steamboat routes, on the "star-bid" system, in time to produce a great reduction of expenditure during the current year. But the difficulties and delays which must necessarily attend a re-arrangement of the schedule of routes, growing out of the want of necessary information and from the lapse of time which will be required to get the required information by correspondence, and the great amount of labor which will be required in arranging the schedules after that information is obtained, together with the fact that the Department has not been able to obtain such maps as are indispensably necessary to a reliable and satisfactory arrangement of these schedules, and that a very general and extensive correspondence will be necessary through all the States to obtain the means of preparing these maps, added to the reasons above stated, and the doubt as to my authority to make contracts extending beyond the duration of the Provisional Government, and the supposition that contracts made for so short a period of time as that between this and its termination would be likely to increase, rather than diminish, the cost of the service, has induced me to recommend the continuance of existing contracts until such time as proper schedules can be prepared and advertised, as required by law, and to ask authority to abolish and curtail the present service whenever it can be done with propriety. But, with all the reductions which can probably be made by abolishing and curtailing the service—which must require considerable time before enough can be done to produce any great reduction of the general cost of the service—it is not believed to be possible to bring the expenditures for the year within my former estimates; and, especially, if Congress shall direct the Department to assume the control of the service at once, which it is believed ought to be done. And to meet all contingencies, and avoid a deficiency to be supplied hereafter, I have to ask, in addition to the appropriations heretofore made, that Congress appropriate the further sum of five hundred thousand dollars. This would still leave the expenditures of the current year six hundred and fifty-two thousand three hundred and twelve dollars and twenty-eight cents, (\$652,312.28,) less than those of the last year. Two months, however, of the year covered by my estimates will have elapsed before the service can now be assumed. This time, at the rate of annual expenditure of the last year, would save the expenditure of four hundred and seventy-nine thousand nine hundred and twenty one dollars and seventy-nine cents, (\$479,921.79.) And, hence, the actual reduction of expenditure for the remaining ten months would be but one hundred and seventy-two thousand three hundred and ninety dollars and forty-nine cents, (\$172,390.49.) It is believed a much greater reduction than this can be made. But the means of meeting this expenditure

are expected to arise from the three hundred thousand dollars heretofore appropriated from the general treasury, and five hundred thousand dollars now asked to be appropriated from the general treasury, and the estimated receipts of the Department for the current year, amounting to one million four hundred and seven thousand one hundred and fifty-eight dollars and thirteen cents, (\$1,407,158.13.)

In submitting my former estimates, I stated that "I had not then the time or means of considering what the effect of our present political disturbances might be on our postal revenues." Those estimates were based upon the assumption that the country would remain at peace, and that its business was not to be materially interrupted. This assumption was adopted, not so much from any belief that peace was to continue, as from the necessity of assuming as a basis for the estimates either a condition of peace or of war; and as war did not then exist, and as it was known that Congress would soon meet again, I assumed the condition of peace as the basis of my estimates, and waived in my former report the consideration of what the effects of war might be on our postal revenues until the re-assembling of Congress.

We are now involved in a war between our people and those with whom they have heretofore had the most extensive business and social relations, and in which mighty armies are being marshalled, and which must produce a general prostration of business on both sides, and which, it is safe to assume, will very greatly reduce, if it does not totally suspend, all communication through the mails between the people of the Confederate States and those of the United States. This suspension of communication and prostration of business must necessarily produce a reduction of the postal receipts. And if my former estimates—based on a condition of peace—were correct, it is fair to assume, now that war exists, that the current receipts will be reduced greatly below those estimates. The supposed reduction of revenue to be derived from this source constitutes one of the main reasons for asking this increased appropriation from the general treasury; and, hence, though it is confidently anticipated that a reduction of expenditure, greatly exceeding the sum of one hundred and seventy-two thousand three hundred and ninety dollars and twenty-eight cents, shown by the above figures, may be made, yet the anticipated reduction of postal receipts below former estimates, with the other reasons stated in a former part of this report, renders it safe, if not absolutely necessary, to ask for this additional amount. I regret the necessity of asking this additional appropriation; but the former prodigal expenditures in this service, and almost utter neglect of economy in its supervision and management, the difficulty of correcting these evils in so extensive a department of the public service in a short period

of time, and the present condition of the country, render it, in my judgment, necessary. And though I ask this additional appropriation, I shall not, if it be granted, relax my efforts to reduce the expenditures of the Department, and do not doubt that, by proper management, it can be made self-sustaining by the time specified in the permanent Constitution.

It is to be observed that the amount of expenditures over postal receipts, for the last fiscal year, was one million nine hundred and forty-one thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars and thirty-five cents, (\$1,941,425.35,) while, if eight hundred thousand dollars—the amount now asked for—be granted, it will be one million one hundred and forty-one thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars and thirty-five cents, (\$1,141,425.35,) less to be supplied from the general treasury for this than for the last year.

During the year ending June 30th, 1860, the mails were carried over four thousand one hundred and seventy-one (4,171) miles of railroad in the Confederate States, the total annual transportation on them being three million seven hundred and fifteen thousand four hundred and two (3,715,402) miles, and the cost of transportation for the same time being six hundred and thirty-five thousand nine hundred and one dollars, (\$635,901.) The total postal receipts in the Confederate States, from all sources, for the same period, amounted to but nine hundred and thirty-eight thousand one hundred and five dollars and forty-two cents, (\$938,105.42,) from which, it will be seen, the cost of this branch of the service alone was equal to about two-thirds of the whole postal receipts, leaving but three hundred and two thousand two hundred and four dollars and forty-two cents, (\$302,204.42,) of postal receipts more than the cost of the railroad service. For the same period the transportation of the mails by steamboat cost five hundred and thirty-five thousand five hundred and eighty-five dollars, (\$535,585;) by coach service, five hundred and thirty-two thousand nine hundred and fifty-two dollars, (\$532,952;) and by modes of service not specified, six hundred and five thousand three hundred and eight dollars, (\$605,308,)—the total cost of transportation of all kinds, for that year, being two million three hundred and nine thousand seven hundred and forty-six dollars, (\$2,309,746;) and the excess of expenditure for transportation and other expenses of the service over the receipts of postal revenues, as stated above, amounting to one million nine hundred and forty-one thousand four hundred and twenty dollars and thirty-five cents, (\$1,941,425.35,) had to be supplied from the general treasury.

The manifest necessity for the reduction of the cost of this service induced me, as one of my first duties, to put on foot such examinations, and to institute such inquiries, as to enable me to

do so at the earliest day practicable, and on such principles as would produce the least reduction of mail facilities, and the least injury to the interests of contractors, compatible with the public interest and a due regard to economy.

To this end—after consulting with some of the principal Railroad Presidents of the country, and having their approval of the policy and propriety of the measure—on the 16th day of this month I addressed a circular letter to the Presidents of all the railroad companies in the Confederate States, and to a number of those in the adjacent States, requesting them or other representatives of their companies to meet with me in this city on the 26th April, instant, for the purpose of considering the means of reducing the cost of the railroad service, and with a view of having some general and equitable understanding with them on the subject. On the day appointed the representatives of thirty-five companies met, most of the roads being represented by their Presidents. All the leading lines of road in the Confederate States, with one or two exceptions, and some of the roads in other States, were represented.

The members of this Convention represented four thousand three hundred and seventy-six (4,376) miles of road, and one hundred and seven million six hundred and seventy thousand dollars of capital.

The result of the meeting is disclosed by a communication from myself to the Convention, in answer to the verbal request of a committee appointed by them, that I should lay before them, in writing, a distinct statement of my views and wishes on the subject for which they were invited to assemble, and by their resolutions subsequently passed—both of which, on account of the gratifying and important results of the action of the Convention, are inserted at length in this report, as follows:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, }
Post-Office Department,
 MONTGOMERY, April 26th, 1861. }

Gentlemen:

I am much gratified that so large a number of the Presidents and other representatives of railroad companies in the Confederate States, and others connected with lines of road reaching beyond its borders, have responded to my request, that they should meet with me at this time and place to consider questions at once so important to the Government of the Confederacy and to the railroad companies.

The change of government requires a new system of postal service, and that the new government assume the control of, and liability for, that service, as soon as possible. And as our Gov-

ernment commences without accumulated revenues, and must raise means for its support as it progresses, without established political and commercial relations with foreign powers, and, at the same time, is involved in a war which must greatly prostrate the business of the country in all its departments and employ, for the present, the enterprise and energies of the people for the defence of our rights, and the establishment of our independence, rather than in the more pleasant and profitable pursuits of life, it becomes important to abridge the expenses of the Government to the lowest figure practicable in all its branches.

It is, at the same time, a matter of great importance to keep up the necessary mail facilities, and in this, the important agency of the railroads of the country is essential, constituting, as they do, the great lines of postal communication.

I shall ask the Congress, which is to meet on next Monday, to give me authority to assume the direction of our postal service at once. If this should be done, the Confederate States will, from that time, become responsible for the payment of contractors for the service. I shall also recommend the continuance of the existing contracts during the existing Provisional Government, and ask for power to abolish and curtail the service whenever it can be done with propriety.

The interruption of our social and commercial relations with the people of the Northern States and their great commercial cities, by the existing war, the abolition of the franking privilege by our Government, and the probable discontinuance of the circulation of a large number of newspapers and periodicals published in those States, will very greatly reduce the bulk and weight of the mails, and will, hence, render a corresponding reduction of the cost of the service proper; while the probable trials and embarrassments, through which we may expect to pass, will render the strictest economy absolutely necessary.

I propose, therefore, to submit to you the question as to whether the postal wants of the country may not be adequately met by daily service on the principal railroad routes, in lieu of the present more expensive double daily service on some of them, and if such a reduction will be agreeable to companies now carrying the mails twice a day.

I propose, also, to submit to you the question as to whether it will be agreeable to the railroad companies for the railroad service to be arranged in three classes, and for those of the first class to accept for their services in carrying the mails once a day, upon schedules to be agreed on, a sum not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars per mile; those of the second class, a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars per mile; and those of the third class, a sum not exceeding fifty dollars per mile. This classification to be arranged on the basis of making the great

through connecting lines between important points, *class number one*; completed roads, connecting less important points, but carrying heavy mails for local distribution, to compose *class two*; and roads on which less important mails are conveyed, short branch roads, and such unfinished roads as do not carry great mails, or connect important points, to compose the *third class*.

I also submit to you the question as to whether it will be agreeable to the companies you represent to accept the bonds of the Confederate States, in whole or in part payment for this service.

The Department would gladly avail itself of the opportunity presented, by the presence of so large and respectable a number of railroad Presidents and representatives, of soliciting suggestions on any other subject connected with this important branch of the postal service. I beg also to assure you that it is the wish of the Department to have a free, full and cordial understanding with all the railroad companies in relation to all matters connected with the postal service.

Tendering you my sincere thanks for the trouble and expense you have assumed in visiting this city, at my request, I beg to subscribe myself,

With the greatest respect, gentlemen,

Your obliged and obedient serv't,

JOHN H. REAGAN,

Postmaster General.

To the Convention of the Presidents and Representatives of Railroad Companies, &c., &c.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE RAILROAD CONVENTION.

The committee, to whom was referred the communication of the Postmaster General, with the various resolutions before the Convention, having considered the same, beg to submit the following resolutions as the result of their deliberations:

1st. *Resolved*, That the Railroad Companies here represented, until they are forbidden by the Confederate States, deem it to be their duty faithfully to discharge their obligations and contracts with the Government of the United States for carrying the mails, so long as that Government faithfully performs and fulfils the obligations entered into on its behalf.

2nd. *Resolved*, That immediately upon the failure or refusal of the Government of the United States to discharge its part of the contracts, entered into between that Government and the companies here represented, the latter stand ready and willing at once to transfer their services to the Government of the Con-

federate States, and enter into immediate obligations for the transportation of the public mails within the limits of the Confederate States, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated.

3d. *Resolved*, That this Convention concurs in the proposition of the Postmaster-General for one daily service on the principal roads, in lieu of the present double daily service on some of them.

4th. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Convention, the Railroads' service should be distributed into four classes, as nearly as possible, based upon the following considerations:

Class number one to consist of the great through connecting lines between important points, whether transported by day or by night.

Class number two to consist of completed roads connecting less important points, but carrying heavy mails for local distribution, including also night-service.

Class number three to consist of similar roads, whether completed or not, performing no night service.

Class number four to consist of roads on which less important mails are carried, short branch-roads, and other Railroads not included in either of the other classes.

5th. *Resolved further*, That for Class No. 1, shall be paid not more than two hundred dollars per mile; Class No. 2, not more than one hundred and fifty dollars; Class No. 3, not more than one hundred dollars; Class No. 4, not more than fifty dollars per mile—the precise amount in each case to be agreed on with the Postmaster-General.

6th. *Resolved, however*, That in view of the condition of our public affairs, this Convention is willing to meet the views of the Postmaster-General proposing different classes of mail-service, and less compensation than that which, in the opinion of this Convention, in a period of peace and general prosperity, ought to be allowed; and that, therefore, during the period of the Provisional Government, and for such further time as the exigencies of the country may make it necessary, the companies, here represented, will submit to the classes of mail-service, and the compensation stated in the communication of the Postmaster-General, with the single exception that additional compensation may be made for night service; and they will agree to receive the bonds of the Confederate States, in payment therefor, to the extent that a deficiency in the revenues of the Post-Office Department may require.

7th. *Resolved*, That the companies here represented, cannot, in any new contracts they may make, undertake to deliver the mails at the post-offices.

[Signed]

WILLIAM JOHNSTON,
Chairman.

I append to this Report the names of the several railroads represented in this Convention, and of the persons representing them, marked (Appendix G.) And also a list of the roads performing double daily service and the rates of pay per mile; roads performing daily service at two hundred dollars, and upwards, per mile; roads which receive less than two hundred, and more than one hundred, dollars per mile; roads which receive one hundred dollars per mile; roads which receive less than one hundred, and more than fifty, dollars per mile; roads which receive fifty dollars per mile; and roads which receive less than fifty dollars per mile, with the mean or average-rate of compensation of each class, hereto annexed and marked (Appendix H.)

It is proper to say that, under existing law, the railroads are rated in three classes for postal-service, and that the maximum pay per mile allowed the first class is three hundred dollars. The maximum pay suggested by me, and so promptly and generously accepted by the Convention, amounts to but one-half that sum, unless increased by night-service, and will secure a very considerable reduction of the cost of the service. The principle on which I have proposed to classify the roads which, for the time being, has been assented to by the Convention, is believed to be more specific and intelligible than that adopted in the existing law. The Convention, while presenting a classification of their own, and suggesting rates of pay differing in some respects from those suggested by me, agree, by their resolutions, to waive, for the present, any demand for what they regard as a full rate of compensation, and to accept that suggested by me, but limit their consent to the duration of the Provisional Government, and for such further time as the exigencies of the country may make this concession necessary.

To carry out and render effective the foregoing understanding, and that the Department may have the authority of law for applying the same rules to all other railroad companies, Congress should adopt the above, or some other equivalent classification of roads, and should fix the rates of compensation specified for the several classes.

While I ask that this be done to meet the present necessities, I am not prepared to say but that the higher rates of pay mentioned by the Railroad Convention would be proper, if the country was in a state of peace and prosperity. But of this the Congress will be better qualified to judge, as I cannot claim a great amount of information on the subject.

I cannot close my reference to this subject, without expressing my great gratification that so large a number of the business men and capitalists of all parts of the country should have responded so promptly to a call on them to make a pecuniary sacrifice for themselves and the companies they represented, in order

to sustain the Government in the hour of its embarrassment and trial, and expressing the hope that, if it be found in future that their generous and patriotic action has been such as to impose undue burdens on them, the Government may, in more auspicious times, remember the circumstances under which this sacrifice was made.

It is believed, if Congress shall give the Department the authority, by allowing it to curtail and discontinue the service in proper cases, that very considerable reductions can be made in the cost of steamboat and steamship-service.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN H. REAGAN,

Postmaster-General.

APPENDIX A.

CONFEDERATE STATES,
Post-Office Department,
MONTGOMERY, ALA., April 23, 1861. }

Hon. John H. Reagan, Postmaster-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I assumed the duties of the Chief of the Contract Bureau of this Department on the 22d of March last, and took immediate steps for its organization and the prompt preparation of the proper books and circular letters, and for obtaining, at the earliest practicable period, the necessary supplies of blanks, postage stamps, stamped envelopes, mail-locks and keys, rating stamps, and canvass and leather mail-bags; and beg leave to submit the following exhibit of the chief labors accomplished, namely:

Seven contract-books have been completed, exhibiting, in the form prescribed by law, every post-route in the Confederate States, together with the cost of the present mail-service on each route within the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, the location of each post-office thereon, together with the schedules of arrivals and departures. For the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, I have not the means at present of presenting the amounts paid for mail transportation upon each route; but all other information in regard to the routes therein, is entered in the contract-books, and I have no doubt that I will be able to obtain the cost of service on each route within a brief period of time. Books are now being prepared, and will be completed by the meeting of Congress, exhibiting the offices in each of the Confederate States, in alphabetical order, and the number of the post-route or routes from which they obtain their supplies, together with the amount of the postal revenues of each during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1859; so that the number and postal value of all offices on these routes can be determined with sufficient accuracy to enable you to decide upon the propriety of their continuance, or the necessity of an increased or diminished service, and also the number and postal value of all the offices supplied by "*special*" mail and "*mail-messenger*" service, not under contract, or on the regular post-roads established by law.

Advertisements, inviting proposals for supplying this Department with blanks, postage-stamps, stamped envelopes, rating-

stamps, mail-locks and keys, wrapping-paper, twine, and canvass and leather mail-bags, were prepared March 29th last, and inserted in papers published at such points, both within and without the Confederate States, as were deemed necessary to obtain these supplies, and the proper competition to secure the best articles upon the best and cheapest terms.

The bids for these supplies will be opened at the Department on the 1st proximo.

I have succeeded in making a contract, upon terms advantageous to the Department, for supplying it promptly with the various circular-letters, which the immense number of analogous cases, arising in the Department, enable it to use in lieu of manuscript letters, to a great extent; also, bonds and oaths of office of postmasters, commissions, contracts, &c., and papers for the same.

I have prepared, and submit herewith, statements exhibiting, in detail, the organization of the various Bureaus of the Post-Office Department, and of the Auditor's Office for that Department, as they exist at Washington, D. C., together with a plan for their organization in the Confederate States.

In accordance with the provisions of the 39th section of an Act, approved 3d March, 1825, I submit, herewith, copies of the various mail-routes within the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, which do not produce one-third of the expense of carrying the mail on the same. Routes of a similar character, doubtless, exist in the other Confederate States, but I am unable to present them at this time, but will do so at the earliest period practicable.

I have bestowed as much time and attention as I could command on such a revision of the post-routes within the Confederate States, as would enable you "to form the best judgment practicable as to the mode, time, and frequency of transportation on each route, before advertising for proposals for carrying the mails" thereon; and have prepared and issued numerous letters of inquiry in relation to the postal-service on existing routes.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

H. Sr. GEORGE OFFUTT,
Chief of the Contract Bureau.

I.

CHIEF CLERK.

The Chief Clerk of the Department, (salary \$1500,) will keep the journal of the Postmaster General, recording therein all letters and reports to which his signature is attached, in addition to

the duties enjoined upon him by the provisions of the 13th section of an Act, approved 26th August, 1842.—U. S. Laws vol. 5th, page 525.

CONTRACT OFFICE, POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

To this office is assigned the business of arranging the mail service of the United States, and placing the same under contract, embracing all correspondence and proceedings respecting the frequency of trips, mode of conveyance, and times of departures and arrivals on all the routes; the course of the mail between the different sections of the country, the points of mail distribution, and the regulations for the Government of the domestic mail service of the United States. It prepares the advertisements for mail proposals, receives the bids, and takes charge of the annual and occasional mail lettings, and the adjustment and execution of the contracts. All applications for the establishment or alteration of mail arrangements, and the appointment of mail messengers, should be sent to this office. All claims should be submitted to it for transportation service not under contract, as the recognition of said service is first to be obtained through the Contract Office as a necessary authority for the proper credits at the Auditor's Office. From this office, all postmasters at the ends of routes receive the statement of mail arrangements, prescribed for the respective routes. It makes a weekly report to the Auditor of all contracts executed, accompanied by the contracts, and of all orders affecting accounts for mail transportation; prepares the statistical exhibits of the mail service, and the reports of the mail-lettings, giving a statement of each bid; also, of the contracts made, the new service originated, the curtailments ordered, and the additional allowances granted within the year.

The discharge of these multifarious and responsible duties are entrusted to a corps of officers, organized and classified in the following order, viz :

ORGANIZATION OF THE CONTRACT OFFICE IN THE DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON.

One Chief of the Contract Bureau, originally styled the 1st Assistant Postmaster General, but, from and after the year 1852, styled the 2nd Assistant—salary \$3000.

One Principal Clerk, E. L. Childs, salary \$1800, whose principal duty, in addition to the general supervision of the business, is the arrangement of the mail service, by means of distributing and separating offices at points of railway radiation and termini;

and the preparation of instructions to postmasters and contractors for insuring the prompt transmission of the mails.

Ten contract clerks at salaries of \$1600 :

James N. Davis,	in charge of the routes in	Geo., S C., Ala. & Fla.
Jos. H. Wheat,	" " "	Miss., La., Ark. & Texas.
Joseph Quicksall,	" " "	Tenn., Ky., Mo. & Iowa.
W. J. Crandall,	" " "	Illinois & Michigan
Wm. Slemmer,	" " "	Virginia & North Carolina.
Louis Watkins,	" " "	Penn., Md & New Jersey.
J. E. Peebles, (resigned)	" " "	Ohio & Indiana.
T. D. D. Leech,	" " "	N. Y., Cal., Oregon & Utah.
R. T. McLean,	" " "	New England States.
Mr. Shields, assistant to W. J. Crandall,	"	Illinois & Michigan.

Four route-book clerks at salaries of \$1400:

J. M. Miller,	4th Contract section.
Mr. King,	3rd " "
Mr. Dandass,	2nd " "
Mr Colt,	1st " "

(See page 111 of Department Regulations.)

The chief duties of these clerks are to examine the "orders" in regard to changes of mail service, and, if found correct, to enter them upon the Contract-Books, send out circular-forms of schedules of service and instructions to postmasters and contractors, in regard to changes of service and discontinuances of offices, and to aid in the general labor of opening and preparing bids for mail-service, at the annual mail-lettings, for the decision of the Postmaster General.

One Topographer, Hy. A. Burr, (salary \$1800,) and one assistant, (salary \$1200,) whose duty is to make correct drawings, representing the various post routes and locations of offices, with their distances from each other; to examine all cases prepared in the Appointment Office for the establishment of new post-offices, in order to determine the propriety of its establishment, by determining its location and distance from the nearest post-office, and the route from which it is to obtain its mail-supply, if on a post road, and the name of the post-office from which supplies are to be obtained, if the new office is to be a "special" or mail-messenger office.

One Report Clerk, Arthur Marr, (salary \$1400,) who records all orders of the Postmaster-General in relation to mail contracts, and prepares special orders to be furnished to the Auditor, at intervals between the regular periods of making weekly reports of orders.

One Miscellaneous Clerk, Cranston Lawrie, salary \$1600, who prepares statistical tables of mail service, &c., and the annual reports to Congress of contracts made, and new service origina-

ted, the curtailments ordered, and the additional allowances granted within the year.

One clerk, William Bell, (salary \$2000,) in charge of the service on important railroad routes, who also disburses the money appropriated for the salaries and contingent expenses of the Department, and is the Superintendent of the Post-office Building.

Two clerks, Mr. Spottswood and Mr. Dunn, (salaries \$1400,) who prepare duplicate contracts for all mail-service under contract, and send them out to accepted bidders for execution, and, when returned to the Department properly executed by the contractor and sureties, present them to the Postmaster-General for his signature, after obtaining which, one of the contracts is filed in the Contract-Office, and the other, accompanied by a report in tabular form, is sent to the Auditor, in compliance with the provisions of the 11th section of an Act, approved 2nd July, 1836.

Three "Letter Book" Clerks, Messrs. Taylor, Johnson and Warren, (salaries \$1200.)

Total number of Clerks, 26.

PROPOSED ORGANIZATION OF THE CONTRACT BUREAU OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

One Chief of the Contract Bureau, at an annual salary of \$, on whom, in case of the death, resignation, removal or absence, of the Postmaster-General, all his powers and duties shall devolve for the time being.

In addition to the general supervision and management of the domestic postal service, to the Chief of the Bureau is likewise assigned the supervision of the Ocean Mail Steamship lines, and of the foreign and international postal arrangements.

One Principal Clerk at a salary of \$, to assist the Chief of the Bureau in the supervision and management of the Bureau, and to revise labors of the several clerks, as provided by the 13th section of an Act, approved 26th August, 1842,—5th Statutes at Large, page 525.

* Four clerks in charge of the "Contract Books," at salaries of \$ each, who shall, in addition to the duties discharged by the Contract Clerk at Washington, discharge all the duties pertaining to the four Route Book Clerks at Washington.

Two clerks, at salaries of \$ each, one of whom shall record the orders of the Postmaster-General, and assist the other in copying the letters prepared in the Bureau.

One Topographer, at a salary of \$, whose duty, in addition to the preparation of maps and diagrams of mail-routes, shall be to prepare the statistical tables of mail-service.

One clerk to prepare the Contracts for mail service, and issue

them to contractors to be executed, and, when returned, to revise and present them to the Postmaster-General for his signature, and then to report them to the Auditor, together with a duplicate of each.

Total number of clerks, under proposed organization, 9.

Total number, under organization at Washington, 26.

II.

APPOINTMENT OFFICE.

ORGANIZATION OF THE APPOINTMENT OFFICE OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

This office is now in charge of the First Assistant Postmaster General, (salary \$3000,) and to it are assigned all questions which relate to the establishment and discontinuance of post-offices, changes of sites and names, appointment and removal of postmasters and route and local agents; as, also, the giving of instructions to postmasters in relation to postal laws, and obtaining from them proper bonds for the faithful discharge of the duties of their offices. Postmasters are furnished by this Bureau with blanks, marking and rating stamps, and letter-balances.

To this office is also assigned the supervision of the Ocean Mail Steamship service, and of the foreign and international postal arrangements.

One Principal Clerk, (salary \$1800,) who has a general supervision of the business of the Bureau, and assists in the correspondence with postmasters.

Nine Corresponding Clerks, who receive all letters and papers in relation to post-office establishments, discontinuances, appointments, &c., and furnish instructions to postmasters in relation to the postal affairs of their offices.

Five clerks are employed in the "Bond Room" in the entry of all appointments of postmasters, and changes of various kinds in the names and locations of post-offices, in Registers arranged alphabetically, geographically, and by counties in States. All bonds of postmasters and commissions, except those to postmasters appointed by the President, are issued and registered by these clerks, and weekly reports of appointments and changes made by the Postmaster-General, are prepared in this division for the use of the Auditor, and of the Contract and Finance Bureaus.

One Miscellaneous Clerk in charge of route and special agents' papers, and of the Register of Presidential appointments and commissions.

One Letter-Book Clerk, who records all letters written by the Bureau.

One clerk in charge of the supplies of blanks and marking and rating stamps, for the use of the post-offices, with an assistant who prepares them for the mail.

One clerk in charge of the foreign postal arrangements, and of the contracts for Ocean Mail Steamship service.

Twenty clerks: Salaries,	one at	\$1800	per annum.
	eleven at	\$1600	"
	four at	\$1400	"
	four at	\$1200	"
One messenger at		\$ 840	"

PROPOSED ORGANIZATION OF THE APPOINTMENT OFFICE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

A Chief of the Appointment Office, salary \$.

One Principal Clerk to perform duties similar to those performed by the Principal Clerk at the Department in Washington, D. C., salary \$.

Two Corresponding Clerks in charge of papers pertaining to post-offices, and instructions to postmasters: salaries \$.

One Letter Book Clerk, who shall also perform the duties of the *Miscellaneous Clerk*: salary \$.

Two clerks in charge of the duties pertaining to "the Bond Room:" salaries \$.

One clerk to receive and distribute the blanks and marking and rating stamps: salary \$.

Seven clerks.

III.

INSPECTION OFFICE.

ORGANIZATION OF THE INSPECTION OFFICE OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON.

To this office is assigned the duty of receiving and examining the registers of the arrivals and departures of the mails, certificates of the service of Route Agents, and reports of mail failures; of noting the delinquencies of contractors, and preparing cases thereon for the action of the Postmaster-General; furnishing blanks for mail-registers, and reports of mail failures; providing and sending out mail bags, and mail locks and keys, and

doing all other things necessary to secure a faithful and exact performance of all mail contracts.

All cases of mail depredation, of violation of law by private expresses, or by the forging or illegal use of postage stamps, are under the supervision of this office and are reported to it.

The Chief Clerk of the Department is the head of this Bureau : salary \$2200.

One Principal Clerk (salary \$1800,) who has special charge of the cases of mail depredation, and violations of postal laws.

One clerk assists him in the preparation and management of these cases : salary \$1000.

Eleven clerks are engaged in the discharge of duties pertaining to the mail service, indicated in the enumeration of the duties of the Bureau.

One clerk prepares the reports of fines and deductions, for the use of the Auditor, and opens and distributes the mails received at the Department.

Two clerks in charge of the Letter-Books, and record therein all letters written by the Bureau.

Two clerks in charge of the distribution of the mail bags, and mail locks and keys.

One clerk in charge of the service performed by Route Agents.

One Journal Clerk who records all orders of the Postmaster-General, affecting the accounts of the Department, or appointing a postmaster or establishing an office, &c., at the following salaries :

One Chief Clerk of Department,	\$2200
One Principal Clerk,	\$1800
Two clerks at	\$1600
Eleven clerks at	\$1400
Five clerks at	\$1200

Total number, twenty.

PROPOSED ORGANIZATION OF THE INSPECTION OFFICE OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The supervision and management of the business of the office to be under the control of the Chief of the Appointment Bureau, assisted by,

One Principal Clerk at a salary of \$, whose special duty shall be the investigation and direction of cases of mail depredation and violations of postal laws.

Three clerks in charge of the mail-service.

One Letter-Book Clerk to record the letters of the office.

One clerk in charge of the receipt and distribution of the mail-bags and mail-locks and keys, and of the service performed by route agents.

Total number of clerks, six.

IV.

FINANCE OFFICE.

WITH DETAILED STATEMENT OF ITS ORGANIZATION AS IT EXISTS AT WASHINGTON, AND EXHIBIT OF ITS DUTIES.

The Third Assistant Postmaster-General, whose duties embrace the general supervision of the duties of the Bureau, the affixing of his signature to all letters written by the clerks, and to all orders for postmasters to pay over the proceeds of their offices to contractors and to all drafts drawn on draft-offices in payment of balances due by the Post-Office Department; the making of contracts for supplies of postage-stamps and stamped envelopes; the preparation of letters or circulars to postmasters, requiring the prompt rendition of accounts, and of the various reports of amounts subject to drafts; the supervision and management of the Dead Letters, and of their contents, and of all correspondence in relation thereto; the furnishing of postage-stamps and stamped envelopes to postmasters, and the preparation of all estimates of receipts and expenditures of the Department. His salary, \$3,000.

One Principal Clerk (salary \$1,800), assists the Head of Bureau in the general supervision and arrangement of the financial business of the Department, and keeps a summary cash account with the Treasurer of the United States, and the Assistant Treasurer, and records the sums subject to the warrant of the Postmaster-General, together with the designation, upon the reports of the Auditor, of sums due to persons by the Department on accounts, for the payment of which appropriation has been made, and the funds actually in the Treasury to make said payments.

One clerk, salary \$1,600, issues all warrants in payment of balances, taking a full description of each one, in margin, of the "warrant register." The number of warrants issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1860, was 9,606.

One clerk, salary \$1,600, keeps a summary cash account with all of the draft-officers (842 in number), obtaining from them monthly or quarterly statements of the amount subject to draft, and noting upon the Auditor's reports of balances due by the Department, the name of the post-office and postmaster upon whom the drafts on which are to be issued, taking care to ascertain the

most convenient draft office to the residence of the contractors or other persons to be paid, and, at the same time, to avoid an accumulation of money at any office.

One clerk (salary \$1400) keeps a summary cash account with all offices, under orders to deposit quarterly, or oftener, their revenues with some depository, or in the Treasury, obtaining from the quarterly returns of postmasters, and noting the balances due to the Department at the end of each quarter, and obtaining certificates of deposit of a like sum; and, in the event of failures to deposit, to correspond with postmasters in relation thereto, and, if satisfactory answers are not obtained, to prepare a report of the delinquency for the action of the Appointment Officer.

One clerk (salary \$1400) keeps a register containing the names of all contractors for transportation of the mails—the number of each route, and the amounts of contract pay per quarter—records therein all orders of the Postmaster-General affecting the pay, and making a careful comparison of the Auditor's report, presenting the quarterly adjustment of the contractors' accounts, with the entries in his register, and, if found correct, to make a note to indicate that the report of the Auditor has been received, compared, examined and delivered to the "Draft" or Warrant Clerk for payment.

One clerk (salary \$1400) records all letters written by the Finance Bureau.

DEAD LETTER DIVISION.

One clerk (salary \$1600) receives all foreign dead letters, and makes full accounts of the postage unpaid thereon, or charged to the Foreign or Home Government, and prepares accurate copies thereof for transmission, together with the letters unopened, to the government from whence they come, in order that the proper credits and debits may be made in the postal accounts under the various postal treaties.

Three clerks (salaries \$1200) are employed in receiving and opening the quarterly returns of postmasters, which are composed of the account-current, &c., as fully set forth in chapters No. 19, 20 and 21, of the regulations. The accounts-current are handed by them to

One clerk (salary \$1200), who records, in books, prepared for the purpose, the balance due to the United States, as exhibited by the postmasters, at all offices, from the letter A to L, inclusive; and to

One clerk (salary \$1200), who discharges the same duty in relation to all offices embraced between the letter M and Z, inclusive.

It is the duty of these clerks to make a careful comparison, quarterly, with the "receiving" books of the Auditor, in order to ascertain whether any accounts had passed to the Auditor without being noted in the Department, and then they call upon all postmasters, from whom accounts have not been received, to render them at once, and, in the event of failure to promptly comply with the demand, to make a report of the delinquents to the Appointment Office.

The quarterly accounts are then passed to

Two clerks (salary \$1400 each), who separate the "*dead letters*" and compare them with the "dead letter post bill," in order to determine the correctness thereof, and to note thereon the amount of unpaid postage charged to the postmaster, and for which he claims credit as uncollected.

The quarterly returns are then delivered by messengers to the Receiving Clerks of the Auditor's office for the Post-Office Department.

The "dead letters," with the exception of those from foreign governments, are delivered to

Seven clerks, one clerk (salary \$1400), four clerks (salaries \$1200 each), two clerks, temporary, (\$600 each), who open them and lay aside all which contain valuables or valuable papers, records, court papers, bills of exchange, &c. &c., all of which are then delivered to

One clerk (salary \$1600), and one clerk (salary \$), who register in suitable books all letters containing money, and who also use all diligence to restore the funds, and other valuables, to the owners thereof.

Two clerks (salaries \$1400 and \$1200) conduct the correspondence in relation to dead letters of importance.

Two clerks (salaries \$1400) conduct the correspondence in relation to letters containing daguerreotypes and jewelry.

Three clerks (salaries \$1200 each) open and correspond in relation to letters held for postage or illegible direction, or misdirection.

POSTAGE STAMPS AND STAMPED ENVELOPE DIVISION.

One clerk (salary \$1200) receives the daily orders of postmasters for supplies of stamps and envelopes, and make an examination of the revenues of the office ordering supplies, and the amount on hand at the end of the preceding quarter, &c., with a view to preventing improper demands for stamps, and the improper sale of them by postmasters. After the proper examination has been made, the number and variety of stamps and envelopes ordered is marked prominently at the foot of the order, and then it is passed to

One clerk (salary \$1400), who copies the order on sheets prepared, for the purpose of enabling the contractor for furnishing stamps and envelopes to determine the amount, number and rates ordered for each office.

Letter-press copies of these sheets are then made, and the original is signed by the Finance Officer and transmitted to the contractor.

Each order is entered in ledgers arranged in alphabetical order, so as to show the amount sent to each office quarterly. These ledgers are kept by

Four clerks (salaries \$1200 each), and, at the end of each quarter, all of the receipts for supplies are entered in the appropriate column; and, if receipts have not been received, "duplicates" are sent to be signed and returned, and then the ledgers and vouchers are delivered to the Stamp Clerks of the Auditor's office, in order that the proper entries may be made in the accounts of postmasters, and the vouchers filed with the quarterly returns to which they pertain. All claims for stamps and envelopes stated to have been destroyed, or not received, are required to be sustained before the head of the Finance Office, but claims for stamps and envelopes, stated to have been stolen or lost after their receipt by the postmaster, are rejected.

The daily orders are half-bound in boards, and kept in chronological order for reference.

There are four messengers and laborers attached to the Bureau.

Total number of clerks, thirty-six; and messengers and laborers, four.

FINANCE BUREAU.

PROPOSED ORGANIZATION OF THE FINANCE BUREAU OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Chief of Finance Bureau (salary \$).

One principal clerk (salary \$), to have charge of the depository accounts and draft book.

One clerk (salary \$), to take charge of the accounts to Depositing Officer, and to issue all warrants and drafts.

One clerk (salary \$), to keep the register of contractors' pay, and the letter book of the Bureau.

DEAD LETTER DIVISION.

Two clerks (salary \$), to open accounts, and enter the quarterly proceeds.

One clerk (salary \$), to separate the dead letters from the returns, and to bring together the miscellaneous parts of quarterly returns, &c. &c.

Two clerks (salary \$ each), to open dead letters.

One clerk to open letters held for postage, illegible direction, and misdirection, and to send out and correspond in relation to money letters.

Two clerks to correspond in relation to dead letters, and letters containing daguerreotypes and jewelry.

STAMP DIVISION.

The orders for stamps and envelopes are to be attended to by the Chief of the Bureau.

One clerk to copy the orders for stamps and stamped envelopes, and enter the duplicates in the stamp ledgers; and

One clerk to enter the receipts of stamps and envelopes, and call for the missing vouchers, and attend to other miscellaneous matters connected with the division.

Thirteen clerks.

One messenger (salary \$).

V.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

WITH DETAILED STATEMENTS OF ITS ORGANIZATION AS IT EXISTS AT WASHINGTON, AND EXHIBIT OF ITS PRINCIPAL DUTIES.

This Bureau was established by an act approved 2nd July, 1836 (U. S. Laws, vol. 4, p. 80), the 8th section of which provides for the appointment of an Auditor (at an annual salary of \$3000), whose duty it shall be to receive all accounts arising in the Post-Office Department, or relative thereto, to audit and settle the same, and certify their balances to the Postmaster-General; provided that, if either the Postmaster-General, or any person whose account shall be settled, be dissatisfied therewith, he may, within twelve months, appeal to the First Comptroller of the Treasury, whose decision shall be final and conclusive.

The said Auditor shall report to the Postmaster-General, when required, the official forms of papers to be used by postmasters, and other officers or agents concerned in its receipts and payments, and the manner and form of keeping and stating its accounts. He shall keep and preserve all accounts with the vouch-

ers, after settlement. He shall promptly report to the Postmaster-General all delinquencies of postmasters in paying over the proceeds of their offices. He shall close the accounts quarterly, and transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury quarterly statements of its receipts and expenditures. He shall register, charge and countersign all warrants upon the Treasury for receipts and payments issued by the Postmaster-General, and when warranted by law. He shall perform such other duties in relation to the financial concerns of the Department, as shall be assigned to him by the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall make to them respectively such reports as either of them may require respecting the same.

The 10th section provides "That the Auditor shall state and certify quarterly to the Postmaster-General, accounts of the moneys paid pursuant to appropriations, in each year, by postmasters, out of the proceeds of their offices, towards the expenses of the Department, under each of the heads of the said expenses specified in the second section of this act, upon which the Postmaster-General shall issue warrants to the Treasurer of the United States, as in case of the receipt and payment of the said moneys into and out of the Treasury, in order that the same may be carried to the credit and debit of the appropriation for the service of the Post-Office Department on the books of the Auditor for said Department."

The 11th section provides "That the Postmaster-General shall, within sixty days after the making of any contract, cause a duplicate thereof to be lodged in the office of the Auditor of the Post-Office Department. Upon the death, resignation or removal of any postmaster, he shall cause his bond of office to be delivered to the said Auditor; and shall also cause to be promptly certified to *him* all establishments and discontinuances of post-offices, and all appointments, deaths, resignations and removals of postmasters, together with all orders and regulations which may originate a claim, or in any manner affect the accounts of the Department."

The 14th section provides that "The Auditor for the Post-Office Department shall superintend the collection of all debts due to the Department, and all penalties and forfeitures imposed on postmasters for failing to make returns or pay over the proceeds of their offices; he shall direct suits and legal proceedings, and take all such measures as may be authorized by law, to enforce the prompt payment of moneys due to the Department."

It will be seen, by these provisions of the law of 1836, that the Auditor discharges the various duties, and possesses the same powers which, in the other departments of the government, devolve upon an Auditor, Comptroller, Register, and Solicitor, and constitute his Bureau one of the most important and responsible.

The clerical force of this office numbers 118 (one hundred and eighteen), and is arranged into six divisions, styled the Examiners, Registers, Book-Keepers, Pay-Collecting and Miscellaneous.

One Chief Clerk (salary \$2000) conducts the suits and correspondence with the United States District Attorneys and Marshals, and is charged with the general supervision of the business of the office.

Six clerks receive the ledgers from the Finance Office, which present the quarterly accounts of postage-stamps and stamped envelopes furnished to postmasters, and transcribe the various items into suitable books, for the purpose of entering these sums upon the accounts-current of the postmasters, as they receive them from the "Finance Office," as rapidly as they are opened and delivered to them. After the proper entries have been made by these clerks, the accounts are then delivered to the *Examiners' Division*. Thirty-seven clerks are employed in the examination of the quarterly returns of postmasters, and, as rapidly as they complete their adjustment, the accounts are delivered to the *Registers' Division*.

Twelve clerks register in books prepared to exhibit analytically the various items of postal revenue and expenditures by postmasters, and deliver to

Four "Error Clerks," all accounts in which, by the corrections made by the Examiners, the balance due to the United States have been increased more than fifty cents. Carefully prepared copies of these accounts, as rendered to the Department, and as audited, are furnished to the postmasters who committed the errors, accompanied by suitable instructions to prevent a recurrence of errors.

The registers, when completed, are delivered to the *Book-Keepers' Division*.

Thirteen clerks are employed in this division, the principal book-keeper being charged with the adjustment of the *general accounts* of the Department and of the appropriation ledgers. Nine of the clerks have charge of the ledgers containing the general accounts of postmasters; and three clerks of those containing the accounts of mail contractors, route agents and special agents.

PAY DIVISION.

Thirteen clerks are engaged in the adjustment of the accounts of mail contractors and route agents. These accounts are kept in books so arranged as to exhibit the names of the contractor and his pay per quarter; the names of the several post-offices and postmasters on each route, and the amounts and dates of all

payments made by postmasters to the contractors at the end of each quarter, upon what are styled "Collection Orders," which are sent to contractors at the close of each quarter, upon such offices upon their respective routes as can pay these orders their entire balance due to the United States without the probability of overpaying the contractor. These payments being made for the sums acknowledged by the postmasters to be due to the United States, in advance, in many cases, of the receipt by the Department of the account of the postmaster, and from sixty to ninety days before the period fixed by the contracts for auditing and paying the contractors' accounts, serves the double purpose of enabling the contractor to receive a considerable portion of his earnings at the termination of each quarter, and relieves the postmasters of the care and responsibility of the custody of the revenues of the government, and at the same time removes the temptation to misapply them to their private use.

The Department realizes about one-third of its revenues in this manner.

Ten clerks are employed in the "*Miscellaneous Division*," four of whom audit the accounts of the payments made by *special* and "*mail messenger*" post-offices for the transportation of the mails to this class of offices.

Two clerks examine and enter in the Warrant and Draft Registers all warrants and drafts issued by the Postmaster-General, and keep books exhibiting the amounts paid into the Treasury by postmasters, under orders of the Postmaster-General to deposit their revenues with the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers.

Two Letter-book Clerks are attached to this Division, who record all letters issued by the office; and one clerk gives special attention to reviewing and paying the accounts of late postmasters, who have balances apparently due them by the government. One clerk keeps alphabetical and chronological registers of the names of postmasters, whose terms of office have terminated, which registers exhibit all proceedings had in closing the accounts, and form an index by which any account can be obtained from the files without difficulty.

The *Collecting Division* gives employment to twenty-two clerks, *five* of whom correspond in relation to all items of controversy between late, and present, postmasters and the Department; and nine clerks prepare statements of accounts from the ledgers, copies of which are furnished, as required, by three clerks: *one* clerk issues the drafts for collection of balances due to the United States, and *one* clerk has charge of all the files of papers and accounts; and *one* clerk audits and pays all accounts for advertising and miscellaneous expenses, and of special agents; and *two* clerks audit the accounts between the United States and

Foreign Governments under postal treaties. One of these clerks also disburses the sums appropriated for the payment of salaries, and contingent expenses of the office.

Total number employed at Washington, 118.

Salaries of Clerks.

One Chief Clerk,	-	-	-	\$2000
One Disbursing Clerk, who also adjusts the Foreign postal accounts,	-	-	-	2000
Five clerks,	-	-	-	1800
Twenty-five clerks,	-	-	-	1600
Fifty-five clerks,	-	-	-	1400
Twenty-seven clerks,	-	-	-	1200
Four clerks transferred from other Bureaus,	-	-	-	1200
One messenger, salary,	-	-	-	840
One assistant, “	-	-	-	700
Nine laborers, “	-	-	-	600

(Of whom five act as messengers.)

PROPOSED ORGANIZATION OF THE OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY FOR THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

An Auditor for the Post-Office Department, salary \$3000.

One Chief Clerk to supervise the business of the office, and conduct all suits and legal proceedings: salary \$1500.

Three clerks to keep the postage-stamps and stamped envelopes account with postmasters, and receive the accounts-current, compare the postage-stamp entries, and pass the quarterly “returns” to the Examiners: salary \$.

Seven clerks to examine and audit the “quarterly returns” of postmasters, and prepare the notices of errors discovered: \$.

Three clerks to register analytically the quarterly postal receipts and expenditures by postmasters: \$.

One clerk to record the warrants and drafts issued, and to keep the cash-books of office: (salary) \$.

Three clerks to keep the ledgers containing the accounts of postmasters, contractors and others: (salary) \$.

Three clerks to prepare statements of the accounts from the ledgers, and furnish copies thereof to postmasters: salary \$.

Two clerks to conduct the correspondence between the office and postmasters in relation to disputed items of accounts in process of adjustment, and collection of sums due to the Confederate States: salary \$.

One clerk to issue the "Collection Drafts" and keep the alphabetical, chronological and geographical indexes to changes of post-offices and postmasters: salary \$.

Four clerks to audit and report to the Postmaster-General, for payment, all accounts of mail-contractors and route-agents: salary \$.

One clerk to record the letters written by the Office, and to audit and report for payment, the miscellaneous accounts: salary \$.

One messenger: salary \$.

One laborer: salary \$.

Total number of clerks, 29.

APPENDIX B.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Montgomery, April 23d, 1861. }

Hon. John H. Reagan, Postmaster-General:

SIR: In compliance with your verbal request, I have the honor to present the following brief statement of the condition of the Appointment Bureau of this Department:

I received my appointment on the 22d of March last, and at once engaged in the preparation of the books, blanks and circular-letters required for the prompt discharge of the duties of this Bureau, as soon as the Department shall assume the control of the postal affairs of the Confederate States. The proper books are fully prepared, and the blanks and circular-letters are required, by contract, to be delivered at this Department on or before the 28th instant.

Advertisements for proposals for furnishing the necessary blanks for the use of the post-offices, were prepared and issued by the Contract Bureau on the 28th ultimo; and I have no doubt that this division of the Department will be fully prepared to discharge the various duties assigned thereto within a brief period of time. The numerous letters of inquiry, addressed to this branch of the Department, have been promptly attended to, and I have procured the necessary books and circulars for the use of the Inspection Office, which, for the present, will be under my direction.

The plan submitted by the Chief of the Contract Bureau for the organization of the clerical force of this Bureau, and the Inspection office, I believe to be essential to the successful discharge of the duties assigned thereto.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

B. N. CLEMENTS,

Chief of the Appointment Bureau.

APPENDIX C.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, }
Finance Bureau, }
 MONTGOMERY, April 23d, 1861. }

SIR: Since my appointment, April 5th, 1861, as Chief of the Finance Bureau, its thorough organization has been nearly perfected. Prior to my instalment into office, the Chief of the Contract Bureau had published proposals for furnishing the Department with stamps and stamped envelopes. The bids for these contracts will be opened on the first day of May. All the necessary books have been procured and are now ready for use. In a very short time, a manufacturer will submit to me a design for the warrants and drafts to be used by the Bureau, together with proposals for furnishing the same. As soon as those stamps, stamped-envelopes, warrants and drafts are procured, this Bureau will be fully prepared to discharge its duties.

Very respectfully,

JOHN L. HARRELL,

Chief of Finance Bureau.

To Hon. J. H. REAGAN, *Postmaster-General.*

APPENDIX D.

CIRCULAR LETTER, }
 No. 2. }

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, }
 Montgomery, ———, 1861. }

SIR: The Government of the Confederate States will not interfere with any existing contracts, entered into between the Government of the United States and the present contractors, until it assumes the entire control of its postal affairs. This course is rendered necessary by the utter impracticability of mixing the employees of the two governments in the same service.

The question as to whether the Government of the Confederate States will assume any liability to present contractors before it assumes the control of our postal affairs, involves the idea of liability, on the part of this Government, for the obligations of the United States, which cannot be entertained by this Department. But if the Government of the United States should abandon the mail-service in the Confederate States before the Department shall be organized and ready to enter into new contracts, I am authorized to continue existing contracts provisionally, by proclamation, until new contracts can be entered into.

Very respectfully,

JOHN H. REAGAN,
Postmaster-General.

APPENDIX E.

CIRCULAR LETTER, }
 No. 3. }

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, }
Montgomery, ———, 1861. }

SIR: All postmasters and other employees in the postal-service are directed to continue the performance of their respective duties as such, and render all their accounts, and pay all moneys to the order of the Government of the United States, as they have heretofore done, until the Government of the Confederate States shall be prepared to assume the entire control of its postal affairs.

The Congress of the Confederate States has, by an Act, approved March 15th, 1861, provided "that the Postmaster-General shall have power to issue circular-instructions to the several postmasters and other officers still performing service under the appointment of the United States, in order to enforce the rendition of the proper accounts and payment of the moneys collected by them per account of the United States, until the Postmaster-General shall have issued his proclamation announcing that the former service is discontinued and is replaced by the new service organized under the authority of this Government."

In order that you may be enabled to comply strictly with the foregoing direction, issued in conformity with the authority conferred by said Act, your attention is specially directed to the Regulations of the Post-Office Department of the United States, embraced in chapters 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 26, of the volume of laws and regulations issued 15th May, 1859.

The Post-Office Department of the Confederate States will be organized as soon as practicable, but the causes of delay incident to its organization, are such as to place it out of my power to determine definitely when the new service will be substituted for the old.

Any attempt to mix the employees of the two governments in the same service would be wholly impracticable; and no removals or appointments of postmasters or others in the postal-service will be made by this Department, nor will it receive returns relating to, or moneys derived from, the postal-service, until it shall assume the entire control of the service.

If the Government of the United States should cease to carry on this service before this Department shall be organized and prepared to take charge of it, no great shock to the public interests will be produced by such a course, as the Postmaster-General is authorized to continue provisionally, by proclamation, the present postmasters and others in the postal-service in office, and to continue existing contracts for carrying the mails until new appointments and new contracts can be made.

We must regard the carrying of our mails at this time by that Government, as a great public necessity to the people of both governments, resulting from their past intimate political, commercial and social relations, and alike important to the preservation of the present interests of the people of both countries; and, while that Government, by its action, consults such considerations, our Government and people should act with the same high regard for great public interests. Such a course on our part, springing from such motives, will preserve the character of our people, without impairing the dignity of our Government, and may lead to the transfer of our postal-service from the control of the old, to that of the new government, with far less injury to the people of both, than would necessarily flow from precipitate and inconsiderate action on the part of either.

You will please acknowledge the receipt of this circular.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN H. REAGAN,

Postmaster-General.

To ———, Esq., *Postmaster at* ———.

APPENDIX F, which is a tabular exhibit of the post-routes which did not pay one-third of their cost, is omitted, because it is very voluminous and would not be of sufficient general interest to justify its publication.

APPENDIX G.

The names of the gentlemen composing a Convention of Presidents and others, representing Railroad Companies, assembled at Montgomery, Alabama, at the request of the Postmaster-General, on the 26th day of April, 1861, with the titles of the Companies represented:

NAMES.	TITLES OF COMPANIES.
Wm. C. Smedes.....	Southern Railroad Co.
Samuel Tate.....	Memphis and Charleston R. R. Co.
Charles T. Pollard.....	Montgomery and West Point R. R. Co., and Alabama and Florida R. R. Co.
John P. King.....	Georgia R. R. and Banking Co., Atlanta and West Point R. R. Co.
R. R. Cuyler.....	The Central R. R. and Banking Co. of Georgia and Branch to Eatonton, and the South-western R. R. Company.
John Caldwell.....	South Carolina R. R. Co.
Isaac Scott.....	Macon and Western R. R. Co., Upsom Co. R. R. Co.
Francis T. Willis.....	Augusta and Savannah R. R. Co.
Thomas C. Perrin.....	Greenville and Columbia R. R. Co.
Allan Macfarlan.....	Cheraw and Darlington R. R. Co.
L. J. Fleming.....	Mobile and Ohio R. R. Co.
Wm. Johnston.....	Charlotte and South Carolina R. R. Co.
Charles T. Fisher.....	North Carolina R. R. Co.
A. M. Powell.....	West North Carolina R. R. Co.
Wm. H. Mitchell.....	Mobile and Girard R. R. Co.
John W. Simpson.....	Laurens South Carolina R. R. Co.
Wm. H. Chase.....	Alabama and Florida R. R. Co. of Florida.
Thomas H. Hewes.....	New Orleans Opelousas and Great Western R. R. Co.
Alex. M. Clayton.....	Miss. Central R. R. Co.
Geo. W. Call.....	Florida R. R. Co.
A. F. Revenc.....	North Eastern R. R. Co.
W. S. Cothron.....	Rome R. R. Co.
G. G. Griffin.....	Alabama and Mississippi R. R. Co.
Thomas F. Drayton.....	Charleston and Savannah R. R. Co.
Thomas A. Walker.....	Alabama and Tennessee River R. R. Co.
Richard Peters.....	Georgia Western R. R. Co.
Daniel Cram.....	Montgomery and West Point R. R. Co.
Thomas D. Walker.....	Wilmington and Manchester R. R. Co.
W. S. Ashe.....	Wilmington and Weldon R. R. Co.
Samuel J. Jones.....	Alabama and Florida R. R. of Alabama, as Supt.
J. L. Mustian.....	Muscogee R. R. Co.

APPENDIX H.

ROUTES UPON WHICH DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE IS PERFORMED,
AND RATE OF MAIL PAY PER MILE.

1. Augusta to Atlanta.....	\$ 237 50
2. Atlanta to West Point.....	237 50
3. Montgomery to Columbus, with branch from Opelika to West Point.....	271 18
4. Kingsville to Wilmington.....	300 00
5. Kingsville to Augusta.....	237 50
6. Kingsville to Columbia.....	224 53
7. Charleston to Florence.....	150 00
	<u>\$ 1658 21</u>
Average rate per mile.....	\$ 236 83

ROUTES UPON WHICH DAILY SERVICE IS PERFORMED AT TWO
HUNDRED DOLLARS AND UPWARDS PER MILE.

1. Montgomery to Greenville.....	\$ 325 89
2. Memphis to Stephenson.....	200 00
3. Canton to Grand Junction.....	200 00
4. New Orleans to Canton.....	200 00
5. Algiers to Brashear..	200 00
	<u>\$ 1125 89</u>
Average rate per mile.....	\$ 225 18

ROUTES UPON WHICH DAILY SERVICE IS PERFORMED AT LESS
THAN TWO, AND MORE THAN ONE, HUNDRED DOLLARS PER
MILE.

1. Savannah to Macon.....	\$ 175 00
2. Milton to Augusta.....	175 00
3. Macon to Columbus.....	175 00
4. Atlanta to Chattanooga.....	162 50
5. Selma to Talladega, 6 times per week,.....	107 14
6. Grand Junction.....	175 00
	<u>\$ 969 64</u>
Average rate per mile.....	\$ 161 60

ROUTES WHICH ARE PAID ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS PER MILE.

1. Macon to Atlanta (daily).....	\$ 100 00
2. Fort Valley to Albany, with branch from Renwick to Cuthbert....	100 00
3. Milledgeville to Gordon.....	100 00
4. Branch Camak to Warrenton.....	100 00
5. Fernandina to Branson.....	100 00
6. Mobile to Okalona (6 times a week).....	100 00
7. Grand Gulf to Port Gibson.....	100 00
8. Columbia to Charlotte (6 times a week).....	100 00
9. Columbia to Greenville C. H.....	100 00
10. Charleston to Bridge Site.....	100 00
	<u>\$ 1000 00</u>
Average rate per mile.....	\$ 100 00

ROUTES WHICH ARE PAID LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED, AND MORE THAN FIFTY, DOLLARS PER MILE.

1. Kingston to Rome.....	\$ 58 31
2. Columbus to Union Springs (6 times a week).....	85 70
3. Morton to Forrest Depot.....	96 50
4. Memphis to Panola.....	75 00
5. Branch from Hodgesville to Abbyville, (6 times a week), and Branch from Balton to Anderson C. H.....	68 60
6. Chester C. H. to Yorkville.....	59 57
7. Harrisburg to Eagle Lake.....	75 00
	<u>\$ 518 68</u>
Average rate per mile.....	\$ 74 09

ROUTES WHICH ARE PAID FIFTY DOLLARS PER MILE.

1. Savannah to Naylor.....	\$ 50 00
2. Barnesville to Thomaston (6 times a week).....	50 00
3. Milledgeville to Eatonton.....	50 00
4. Double Wills to Washington (6 times a week).....	50 00
5. Union Point to Athens.....	50 00
6. Etowah to Etowah Depot.....	50 00
7. St. Marks to Tallahassee (6 times a week).....	50 00
8. Branch from Moscow to Summerville.....	50 00
9. Kingsville to Camden.....	50 00
10. Florence to Cheraw.....	50 00
11. Aston to Spartanburg C. H. (6 times a week).....	50 00
12. Baton Rouge to Rosedale.....	50 00
	<u>\$ 600 00</u>

ROUTES WHICH ARE PAID LESS THAN FIFTY DOLLARS PER MILE.

1. Newberry C. H. to Laurens C. H.....	\$ 48 38
2. St. Francisville to Woodville (6 times a week).....	38 50
3. Brunswick to Satilla (3 times a week).....	30 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 116 88
	<hr/>
Average rate per mile.....	\$ 38 96

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