[OFFICIAL.]

LAWS

OF THE UNITED STATES.

PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

POSTAL CONVENTION.

BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR.

The undersigned, John A. J. Creswell, Postmaster General of the United States of America, in virtue of the powers vested in him by law, and Antonio Flores, Minister of the Republic of Ecuador at Washington, in the name of his government, and by virtue of the powers which he has formally presented to this effect, have agreed upon the following articles, to wit:

ARTICLE 1.

An exchange of mails shall hereafter take place between the United States of America and the Republic of Ecuador, by the ordinary means of communication, via the Isthmus of Panama, the Government of the United States to be at the expense of the transportation of mails between New York and Panama, and San Francisco and Panama, so long as direct service by United States steamers, including the Isthmus transit, is maintained under existing conditions; and the government of Ecuador to be at the expense of the transportation thereof between Panama and Ecuador so long as the present or other similar arrangement for the ocean mail service between Panama and Ecuador is continued. The correspondence so exchanged shall comprise:

1. Letters and manuscripts subject by the laws of either country to letter rate of postage.

2. Newspapers and prints of all kinds, in sheets, in pamphlets, and in books, sheets of music, engravings, lithographs, photographs, drawings, maps and plans, and such correspondence may be exchanged, whether originating in either of said countries and destined for the other, or originating in or destined for foreign countries to which they may respectively serve as intermediaries.

ARTICLE 2.

New York and San Francisco shall be the offices of exchange on the side of the United States, and Guayaquil and Manta shall be the offices of exchange on the side of Ecuador, for all mails transmitted between the two countries under this arrangement; and all mail matter intransmitted in either direction between the respective offices of exchange shall be forwarded in closed mails, or packages, under seal, addressed to the corresponding exchange office, and the mails so dispatched from either office to be made up so as to be forwarded to the United States consul and resident mail agent at Panama, who is hereby designated as the agent of the two governments for receiving the bags or pouches at that port from either direction, and for dispatching the same to their respective ultimate destinations.

The two Post Departments may, at any time, discontinue the mail offices of exchange or establish others.

ARTICLE 3.

The standard weight for the single rate of postage and its subdivisions shall be:

1. For letters, or manuscripts subject by law to letter rate of postage, one-half (½) ounce avoirdupois.

2. For all other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article, that which quickest reaches 1 ounce; for the mails which it dispatches to the other, adapted to the convenience and habits of its interior administration, each country shall give notice to the other of the standard weight it adopts, and of any subsequent change thereof. The weight of the single exchange exchange office shall always be accepted, except in cases of manifest error.

ARTICLE 4.

No accounts shall be kept between the Post Office Departments of the two countries on international correspondence, written or printed, exchanged between the offices of each country shall levy, collect, and retain to its own use the following postal charges, viz:

1. The postage to be charged on letters mailed in the United States on each letter, or manuscript subject to letter postage, mailed in the United States, and addressed to a place in the Republic of Ecuador, shall be twenty (20) cents. United States currency, per each weight of half an ounce or fraction thereof, of which the postage to be charged and collected in Ecuador on such letter, or manuscript subject to letter, postage, mailed in Ecuador and addressed to any place in the United States of America, shall be two (2) reals, or one fifth part of a dollar, (hard,) Ecuador currency, the same to be in each case in full of all charges whatever to the place of destination in either country. Either country, however, is at liberty to reduce this charge, but not to increase it without the previous assent of the other.

2. On all other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article the Post Departments of the United States and Ecuador may respectively levy, collect, and retain to their separate use and benefit, one such rates of postage adapted to their interior administration and to the cost of transportation as they shall severally determine. But each office shall give notice to the other of the rates it adopts, and of any subsequent change thereof.

Newspapers and other correspondence of the class referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be sent in an open band or covers, open at the sides or ends, so that they may be easily examined; and packages of such correspondence shall be put up so as the laws and regulations of each country in regard to their liability to pay customs duty, if containing dutiable goods, or to be rated with letter-postage when containing written matter, or for any other cause specified in said laws and regulations.

ARTICLE 5.

Letters and other communications in manuscript, which, from any cause, cannot be delivered to their address, or be returned within a proper period to effect their delivery, shall be returned to the office, every month, unopened and without charge, to the Post Office Department of the dispatching country; this newspapers and all other articles, printed matter, shall not be returned, but remain at the disposal of the receiving office.

Letters erroneously received, or wrongly addressed, shall be promptly returned to the dispatching office without charge.

ARTICLE 6.

The Post Department of the United States shall establish, in conformity with the arrangements in force at the time, the conditions upon which the Post Department of Ecuador may exchange, in open mails, correspondence originating in Ecuador and destined for countries to which the United States may serve as an intermediary; but such correspondence shall only be charged with the international postage established by this convention, augmented by the postage rates in force between the United States and that country of destination, and any other tax for exterior service.

The Post Department of the United States shall furnish the Post Department of Ecuador with a list stating the foreign countries to which the foreign postage and the amounts thereof must be absolutely prepaid, or can be left unpaid, and shall modify such list from time to time, as the exigences of its foreign p. al service may require.

In conformity to the requirements of the preceding paragraph, a table marked A is hereunto annexed, enumerating the countries with which, and specifying the terms and conditions on which, Ecuador may exchange correspondence by way of the United States.

Correspondence of this class must be accompanied by a letter-bill from the dispatching exchange office of Ecuador, specifying the amount due thereon to the United States, and the receiving exchange office of the United States shall return by next post to such dispatching exchange office an acknowledgement of receipt and verification thereto for the letter-bills and acknowledgement of receipt shall be in conformity to the models B and C, hereunto annexed, and shall serve as a voucher for the settlement of the accounts.

The correspondence between the two Post Departments upon this class of correspondence shall be stated quarterly, transmitted and verified as speedily as practicable; and the amounts found due shall be paid promptly to the United States office, under such regulations as the respective Post Departments may from time to time prescribe. Such quarterly statement shall be prepared by the United States office, and shall follow the form D, hereunto annexed.

ARTICLE 7.

Letters originating in foreign countries and addressed to the United States or Ecuador, respectively, on which the foreign and international postal charges are fully prepaid, shall, when forwarded in the mails of either country to the other, be delivered in the country of destination free of charge.

ARTICLE 8.

The official correspondence between the two governments, that of each government with its legation near the other, and of each legation with its government, shall be conveyed to its destination free of postage and with all the precautions which the two governments find necessary for inviolability and security.

ARTICLE 9.

When in one of the two countries there is no legation of the other, the franking privilege of the vacant legation shall be transferred, in the terms stipulated in the preceding article, to the respective consuls or vice-consulate at New York or Guayaquil

ARTICLE 10.

Neither Post Department shall be required to deliver any article conveyed in the mails the circulation of which shall be prohibited by the laws in force in the country of destination; and any article subject to duty, by law of either country to customs, duty, or to confiscation shall, when received in the mails from other, be treated in conformity with the laws of the receiving country.

ARTICLE 11.

The two Post Departments may, by mutual agreement, provide for the transmission of registered articles in the mails exchanged between the two countries.

The registry fee for such article shall be ten (10) cents in the United States and one (1) real in Ecuador.

ARTICLE 12.

The two Post Departments shall settle, by agreement between them, all measures of detail and arrangement required to carry this convention into execution, and may modify the same in like manner, from time to time, as the exigencies of the service may require. Articles may also, by mutual consent, be amended, added, or suppressed, according to the requirements of the service, without requiring the convening of a postal congress, or otherwise altering or impairing any other of the articles of this convention.

ARTICLE 13.

This convention shall take effect from the date of the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force until annulled by mutual consent, or until one year from the date of notice given by one of the two departments to the other of its desire to terminate the same.

ARTICLE 14.

This convention shall be approved and ratified in the manner and form prescribed by the constitution and laws of each of the high contracting parties, and the exchange of ratifications shall be made at Washington six months after the last ratification, or sooner, if possible.

Done in duplicate, at the city of Washington, this ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

(L. S.) JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General of the United States.
(L. S.) ANTONIO FLORES.

I hereby approve the aforegoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

(L. S.) U. S. Grant.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.
WASHINGTON, May 9, 1871.

[Translation.]

Having seen and examined the aforegoing postal convention, which has been approved by the legislative chamber of the 1st of the present month, and in exercise of the sixth attribute of the sixtieth article of the constitution, I have approved it, as by this I do ratify and declare it accepted, confirmed, and obligatory in all and each of its clauses and stipulations contained in said convention, solemnly engaging and pledging for its faithful and exact observance on the part of Ecuador the national faith and honor.

In faith of which I have caused the present to be prepared, signed with my hand, sealed with the seal of the republic, and countersigned by the secretary of State for foreign relations, at Quito, the thirteenth of September, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

(L. S.) G. GARCIA MORENO.
FRANCISCO JAVIER LEON.

We, John A. J. Creswell, Postmaster General of the United States, and Antonia Flores, minister of Ecuador to the United States, certify that on this date we have proceeded to perform the exchange of ratifications of the postal convention which was concluded between the United States and Ecuador at Washington, on the 9th day of May, A. D. 1871.

Done in duplicate and signed at Washington, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1871.

(L. S.) JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General of the United States.
(L. S.) ANTONIO FLORES.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 145.]

AN ACT to establish certain post-roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be, and are hereby, established as post-roads:

ALABAMA.

From Mitchell to Oswichee.
From Jacksonville, via White plains and Edwardsville, to Kemp's Store.
From Edwardsville, via Bell's Mills, Arbacoochie, Slate Hill, and Wild Wood, to Wedowee.
From Pine Apple to Cokeville.
From Dadeville, via Elowell's Store, to Wetumpka,

ARKANSAS.

From Taylor's Creek to Cherry Valley.
From Lockesburg to Mineral Springs.
From Greensboro' to Powhatan.
From Big Flat to Pineville.
From Sycamore, via Cane Rock, McClure's Mills, and Buffalo City, to Yellville.
From Connway to Quitman.
From Dallas to Rich Mountain, to Chaco ville.
From Batesville, via Black Oak and Mount Olive to Pineville.
From Antioch, via Okalona, Rome, Beech Creek, and Red hill, to Camden.
From Fayetteville to Vinita.

CALIFORNIA.

From Hydesville, via Gibson's Store, Robinson's Store, Cousins Store, and Kickamakie, to Round Valley.
From Reno, in Nevada, to Greenville.
From Independence to Deep Springs.
From Havolan, to Mineral Park in Oroville.
From San Buenaventura, to Greenhorne.
From San Diego, via Spring Valley, Cagin Ranch, Valle de Las Palmas, Guamay, and Stonewall Mine to Julian Mines.
From Mooney, via Snellings and Coulterville, to Coeemite.
From Coulterville to La Grange.
From San Louis Rey, via Fairview, to Temecula.
From Independence, via Toll House, Deep Spring Valley, and Slida Valley, to Gold Mountain.
From Modesta, via Horr's Ranch and Coulterville, to Groveland.
From San Diego, via Pamii, San Pascual, Monterate, Wolf's Store, and San Jacinto, to Fort Wilson.
From Ballena to Oak Grove.
From Santa Clara, via Lexington, Summit House, San Lorenzo, and Felton, to Santa Cruz.
From Elk Grove, via Sheldon and Cocumbes, to Michigan Bar.

COLORADO.

From Colorado Springs, via Easton, to Gomer's Mills.
From Pueblo, via Huerfano Junction, Bagsville, and Los Animas, to Fort Lyon.

DAKOTA.

From Yankton, via Green Island, Nebraska, to Cheyenne, in Wyoming.
From Yankton, via Todd's Ford, to Rockport.
From Medary to Lake Benton, in Minnesota.
From Vermillion, via Turnersville, to Wicklow.

FLORIDA.

From Orlando to Cross Prairie.
From Concord to Harrell, via Calvary, in Georgia.
From New Smyrna, via Spring Hill and Lake Beresford, to Hawkinsville.
From Cedar Keys to Sumpterville.
From Orlando, via Lake Marion and Fort Drum, to Basinger.
From Key West, via Charlotte Harbor, to Tampa.
From Fort Mead, to Charlatte Harbor.
From Okphumkee, via Sumpterville, to Brookeville.
From Cow Troy, via Cook's Hammock, to Deadman's Bay.
From Jacksonville, via Callahan, King's Ferry, Cedar Creek and Trafor's Hill, to Centre Village, Georgia.

GEORGIA.

From Elberton, via Summerville, Cold Water, and Lexington, to Crawfordwell.
From Penfie'd to Woodville.
From Boston, via Old Grooverville, Amacilia Springs, and Bethel, to Meigs.
From Danielsville, via Poole's Grove and Antioch, via Riverton.
From Ottinawa, Long Pond, Swilley's Store, to Jenning's Post Office, Florida.
From Denning to Luther.
From Washington, via Baker's Ferry to Elberton.

ILLINOIS.

From Milford, via Ash Grove to Buckley.
From Hull's Station to Richmond.
From Eddyville, via Stonefort, to Sarahville.
From Opdyke, via Harris Grove, to Webb's Prairie.
From Ivy Landing, via Winfield, to Spring Garden.
From McLeansboro, via Mc Lansboro and Tamaroa Road, to Ewing.

INDIANA.

From West Lebanon, via Walnut Grove, to Boswell.
From Lafayette, via Montmorency, Pond Grove, Oxford, Boswell, and Paxton, to Bloomington.

IOWA.

From Manson to Algona.
From West Side, via Lovey, Boyer Valley, and Eden, to Storm Lake.
From Jacksonville, via Pond Valley to Cresco.
From Chillicothe to Munterville.
From Centreville, via Walnut City and Iconium, to Tyrone.
From Ottumwa, via Ormanville, to Untonville.
From College Springs to Achison, in Missouri.
From Delhi to Hartwick.

KANSAS.

From Neodosha, via Sternerton, Jerrett, and Longton, to Elk Falls.
From Osborne City, via valley of the Solomon, to west line of the state.
From Emporia, via Lincoburg and Hutchinson, to Pomeroy.
From Jewell City, via Burr Oaks, to Red Cloud.
From Eureka, via Christina, to Cottonwood Falls.
From Belleplain to Oxford.
From Jewell City, via Aurora, to Beloit.
From Cosacoria, via Aurora, to Cawker City, in Mitchell county.
From Hutchinson, via Sherman Pomeroy, to Camp Supply, in Indian Territory.

KENTUCKY.

From Mayfield, via Cuba and Dukedom, to Dresden.
From Whitesburs to Irestonburg.
From Jamestown to Cumberland City.
From Greensburg, via Vaughn's Store, to Edmonton.

MARYLAND.

From Cumberland to Bottle Run Tannery.
From Wolfsville to Smithburg.

MASSACHUSETTS.

From Oak Bluffs Landing to Edgartown.
From Greenfield to Conwa.

MAINE.

From East Bradford to South La Grange.

MICHIGAN.

From Ionia to Easton.

MINNESOTA.

From Benson to Indian Agency, at Big Stone Lake.
From Cosmos, via Birch Coolie, to Beaver Falls.
From Montevedio, via Clastes Falls to Morris.
From Blooming Prairie to Waltham.

MISSISSIPPI.

From Brookville to Pickensville.
From Greenville to Rolling Fork.
From Centerville, via Hurst Mills, Burton's and Hickory Plains, to Marietta.
From Cold Water, via Taylor's Store, to Tunica Bluff.
From Shubuta, to Brookhaven.
From Hernando, via Eudora, to De Soto Front.
From Inka to Pikesville.
From Paulding, via Etahoma and Lagonia, to Taylorville.
From Vernon via Woodbine, to Satartia.
From Morton to Polkville.
From Bolton to Brownsville.

MISSOURI.

From Crocker to Lima Creek.
From Kalifornia, via Jamestown, Prarie Honcho, Goochee Mills, and Overton, to Rocheport.
From Cornelia, via Burnett's Station, to Winsdon.
From Nevada to Moundville.
From Linn, via Mount Ariel, to Owen's Mills.
From Little Osage, via Metz, Prior's Creek and Duncan, to Barnesville.
From O'Fallon to Wellsburg.
From Wellsburg, via Chain-of-Rocks, to Old Monroe.
From New Hope to Falmouth.
From Georgia, via Galesburg, to Minerville.
From Willow Springs, via Richville, to Buffalo City.
From Columbia, via Stephens' Store and Millersburg, to Fulton.
From Iberia to Dixon.
From West Plains, via Spears Mills, to Gainesville.
From West Plains to Mountain Home.
From Salem, via Carpenieville, Sammensville, Harlem's Mills, Cross Roads, and Layo Store, to West Plains.
From Maysville to Rochester.
From Frankfort, on St. Louis and Keokuk Railroad, via Spencersburg, to Curryville.

NEW YORK.

From Kellogsvill to New Hope.
From New Bremen, via Beaver Falls, to Creghan.
From Franklinville to Elgin.
From Panama to North Clymer.
From Hedgesville to Rathbunville.
From Masonville, via East Masonville, to Sidney Centre.
From Windham Centre to Jewett.
From Ellenville to Drown'd Lands.
From Mayfield, via Kranberry Creek, to Northville.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

From Harrisville, via Pottersville, to Keene.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Foom Mull Store to Happy Home.
From Black River Chapel to Kelly's Cove.

NEVADA.

From Austin to Lida.
From Montezuma, via Alida, to Gold Mountain.

NEBRASKA.

From Kearney Station, via Fort Kearney, Republican City, to Truesdale and Hay's City, in Kansas.
From North Platte, via Stockville, to Hay's City, in Kansas.
From Exeter, via Emptre, Glengary, and Jersey City, to Big Sandy.

NEW JERSEY.

From Meshanic, via Allendale and Rock Mills, to Blawenburgh.
From Dover to Mine Hill.
From Walpack Centre to Branchville.

OHIO.

From Frazersburg, via West Carlisle, to New Guilford.
From Mount Airy to New Baltimore.
From Black Rock to Young Hickory.
From St. Clair to Calsonta.
From Whipple to Masterion.
From Salem Centre, via Danville, to Kyger.

PENNSYLVANIA.

From Harrisonville, via Spye's Mills and Needmore, to Warfordsburg.
From Greenville, via Carslannville, Rohesburg, and Stillwater, to Benton.
From New Brighton, via Bush Creek, to Darrisville.
From Jackson Corners to Philinsburg.
From Ponoco to Houser's Mills.
From State-Line, via McVill, to North Buffalo.
From McIntire to Ralston.

MARYLAND.

From Fairview to Cearfoss Cross-Roads.
From Wolfville to Smithburg.
From Middletown to Beallsville.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

From Union Court-House, via Burnt Factory, to Woodruff.
From Spartanyburg to Gowansville.
From Bamberg, via Colonel's Fort, Belcher's Retreat, Orkeny, Snow Creek, and Warsaw, to Walhalla.

TEXAS.

From Cleburne to George's Creek.

TENNESSEE.

From Richland Station to Lafayette.
From Brentwood, via Milliview, to Hardicto.
From Dover to Tobacco Point.
From Waynesboro', via Copeland, Martin's Mills, Giles Mills, and Lowryville, to Hamburg.
From Troy, via Millenville, to Tiptonville.
From Trezevan, via McLemaresville, to Terry.
From Asheville, via West Fork of Ivy and Upper Laurel and Indian Creek, to Jonesboro.
From Lawrenceburg, via Newburg, to Centerville.
From Lawrenceburg to Waynesboro'.

VIRGINIA.

From Summerfield, via Spring Valley, to Stephens Creek.
From Blacksburg, via Prices Fork, to Cowan's Mills.
From Baptist Valley to Knob.
From Independence, via Tonge Gap, Clems Branch, and Flat Ridge, to Rye Valley.
From Jarrett's Station to Petersburg.
From Buffalo Gap to Deerfield.
From Mount Airy Depot to Davis's Mill.
From Vicker's Switch to Price's Fork.

VERMONT.

From Marshfield to Cabot.
From Norrisburg to South Danville.

WISCONSIN.

From Galesville to North Bend.

WYOMING.

From Rawlin's Springs to Seminole City.

WEST VIRGINIA.

From Pennsborough to Henry Fings, on Grass Run.
From Winfield to Scott Depot, on Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.
From Manns Ferry to Union.
From Kanawha C. H., via Copenhagens Mill, to Walton.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 148.]

AN ACT to revise, consolidate, and amend the statutes relating to the Post-Office Department.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That there shall be established, as the seat of government of the United States of America, a Department to be known as the Post-Office Department.

SEC. 2. That the principal officers of the Post-Office Department shall be one Postmaster General and three Assistant Postmasters General, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who may be removed in the same manner; and the term of office of the Postmaster General shall be for and during the term of the President by whom he is appointed, and for one month thereafter, unless sooner removed.

SEC. 3. That the Postmaster General may appoint the following employees in the Post-Office Department: One chief clerk for the Postmaster General and one for each of the Assistant Postmasters General; one superintendent of Post-Office building and disbursing clerk, one superintendent and chief clerk of the money-order system, one superintendent and one chief clerk of foreign mails, one topographer for Post-Office Department, one assistant attorney-general for the Post-Office Department, one chief of division for the office of mail depredations, one chief of division of dead-letters, one superintendent of the blank-agency, one assistant superintendent and five assistants, fourteen clerks of class four, sixty-one clerks of class three, fifty clerks of class two, seventy-one clerks of class one, fifty-seven female clerks, one messenger for the Postmaster General and one for each of the Assistant Postmasters General, four assistant messengers, ten watchmen, twenty-five laborers, one engineer, one assistant engineer, one carpenter, one assistant carpenter, one foreman and blacksmith, two firemen, three female laborers and such a number of temporary clerks, female clerks, foreman, watchmen, and laborers as may be required.

SEC. 4. That the annual salaries of officers, clerks and employees in the Post-Office Department shall be as follows:

Of the Postmaster General, eight thousand dollars;

Of the Assistant Postmasters General, three thousand five hundred dollars each;

Of the superintendent of the money-order system, three thousand dollars;

Of the superintendent of foreign mails, three thousand dollars;

Of the topographer of the Post Office Department, two thousand five hundred dollars;

Of the assistant attorney general of the Post-Office Department, four thousand dollars;

Of the chief of division for the office of mail depredations, twenty-five hundred dollars;

Of the chief of division of dead-letters, two thousand five hundred dollars

Of the superintendent of Post-Office building and disbursing officer, two thousand three hundred dollars;

Of the chief clerk to the Postmaster General, two thousand two hundred dollars;

Of the chief clerks to the Assistant Postmasters General, the chief clerk of the superintendent of the money-order office, and the chief clerk to the superintendent of foreign mails, two thousand dollars each;

Of the superintendent of the blank-agency, one thousand eight hundred dollars; of the assistant superintendent, one thousand six hundred dollars; of the four assistants, one thousand two hundred dollars each;

Of the clerks of class four, one thousand eight hundred dollars each;

Of the clerks of class three, one thousand six hundred dollars each;

Of the clerks of class two, one thousand four hundred dollars each;

Of the clerks of class one, one thousand two hundred dollars each;

Of the female clerks, nine hundred dollars each;

Of the messenger to the Postmaster General, nine hundred dollars;

Of the messengers to the Assistant Postmasters General, eight hundred and forty dollars each;

Of the assistant messengers, watchmen, and laborers, eight hundred dollars each;

Of the engineer, one thousand six hundred dollars;

Of the assistant engineer; one thousand dollars;

Of the carpenter, one thousand two hundred and fifty-two dollars;

Of the assistant carpenter, one thousand dollars;

Of the fireman and blacksmith, nine hundred dollars;

Of the firemen, seven hundred and twenty dollars each;

Of the female laborers, four hundred and eighty dollars each.

SEC. 5. That the Postmaster General shall procure and cause to be kept a seat for his Department, which shall be affixed to all commissions of postmasters and others; and used to authenticate all transcripts and copies which may be required from his Department.

SEC. 6. That the Postmaster General shall establish and discontinue post-offices; instruct all persons in the postal service with reference to their duties; decide on the forms of all official papers; prescribe the manner of keeping and making accounts; enforce the prompt rendition of returns relative to said accounts; control, according to law, and subject to the settlement of the Auditor, all expenses incident to the service of the Department; superintend the disposition of the moneys of the Department; direct the manner in which balances shall be paid over; issue money-orders; make payments from the treasury, and to pay out the same, and generally superintend the business of the Department, and examine all laws relative to the postal service.

SEC. 7. That in case of the death, resignation, or absence of the Postmaster General, all his powers and duties shall devolve, for the time being, on the First Assistant Postmaster General.

SEC. 8. That the Postmaster General shall make the following reports to Congress at each annual session, viz:

A report of all contracts for carrying the mail made within the preceding year, giving in each case the name of the contractor; the route; the duration of the contract; the routes embraced therein, with the length of each; the time it started on each route; the speed of the route; the mode of transportation; and the price to be paid, together with a copy of the recorded reasons for the allowance of carrying the mails, as provided by section two hundred and forty-eight.

A report of all land and water mails established or ordered within the preceding year, other than those let to contract at the annual letting, giving in each case the route or water-course on which the mail is established; the name of the person employed to transport it; the mode of transportation; the price to be paid; and the duration of the order or contract.

A report of all allowances made to contractors within the preceding year above the sums originally stipulated in their respective contracts, and the reasons for the same, and of all orders made whereby additional expense is incurred on any route beyond the original contract price, giving in each case the route; the name of the contractor; the original service provided for by the contract; the original price; the additional service required; and the additional allowance therefor.

A report of all curtailments of expenses effected within the preceding year, giving in each case the same particulars as in the preceding case.

A report of the finances of the Department for the preceding year, showing the amount of balance in the treasury at the beginning of the year; the amount of postage which accrued within the year; the amount of expenses incurred within the year, and actually paid during the year for carrying the mail, showing how much of said amount was for service of previous years; the balance due to contractors; the nature of the delinquency; the route on which the delinquency has been imposed; and whether the fine or deduction has been remitted; and for what reason.

A copy of each contract for carrying the mail between the United States and foreign countries, with a statement of the amount of postage derived under the same, so far as the returns of the Department will enable it to be done.

A report showing all contracts which have been made by the Department, other than for carrying the mail, giving the name of the contractor; the article contracted for; the place where the article was to be delivered or the thing performed; the amount of money to be paid; and the duration of the contract.

A report of the clerks and other persons employed in the Department during the year, or any part thereof, giving the names of the persons; the time they were actually employed; the sum paid each; whether they have been usefully employed; whether the services of any can be dispensed with without injury to the public service; and whether the removal of any, and the appointment of others in their stead, is required for the better interest of the service.

A report on the postal business and agencies in foreign countries.

And the Postmaster General shall cause all of such reports to be printed at the Public Printing Office, and bound together in one volume, and as much numbers as may be required by the exigencies of the service or by law.

SEC. 9. That the Postmaster General shall submit to Congress at each annual session a statement of the amount expended during the preceding fiscal year, and the estimate of the amount that will be required for the ensuing fiscal year, under each of the following heads: "transportation of the mails;" "compensation of postmasters;" "compensation of clerks in post-offices;" "compensation of letter-carriers;" "postage-stamps and blank agents and assistants;" "mail depredations and special agents;" "postage-stamps and envelopes;" "ship, steamboat, and way letters;" "dead-letters;" "mail-bags;" "mail locks, keys;" "postmarking and canceling stamps;" "wrapping-paper;" "twine;" "letter-balances;" "postal-cards;" "balances to foreign countries;" "rent, light, and fuel for post-offices;" and "stationery;" and "miscellaneous."

SEC. 10. That the Postmaster General may employ two special agents for the Pacific coast, and such number of other special agents as the public service and the safety of the mail may require.

SEC. 11. That the salary of the special agents of the Post-Office Department shall be at the rate of not more than one thousand six hundred dollars per annum; and they shall be allowed for traveling and incidental expenses, while actually employed in the service, a sum not exceeding five dollars a day.

SEC. 12. That whenever a special agent is required to collect or disburse any public money, he shall give a bond, entering upon his duty, give bond in such sum and form, and with such security, as the Postmaster General may require.

SEC. 13. That the Postmaster General may employ, when the service requires it, the assistant treasurer and other fiscal officers and residents in his Department as special agents; and he may allow them therefor not exceeding the amount expended by them as necessary traveling expenses while so employed.

SEC. 14. That the Postmaster General may appoint one superintendent of the railway postal service, who shall be paid out of the appropriation for the transportation of the mails, at the rate of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum salary, with an allowance for traveling and incidental expenses, while actually in the service, not exceeding five dollars a day; and the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department shall cause to be appropriation for transportation the salary and per diem of the superintendent of the railway postal service; and the appropriation for the free delivery, salary and per diem of the special agent detailed for that service, and the salary and per diem of the special agents employed in the money-order service, shall be paid out of the proceeds of that service.

SEC. 15. That the Postmaster General shall furnish a copy of his annual estimates to the Secretary of the Treasury prior to the first of November in each year, which shall be reported to Congress by the latter in his regular printed estimates.

SEC. 16. That the Postmaster General shall transmit a copy of each postal convention concluded with foreign governments to the Secretary of State, who shall furnish a copy of the same to the Congressional Printer, for publication; and the printed proof-sheets of all such conventions shall be revised at the Post-Office Department.

SEC. 21. That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department.

SEC. 22. That the Auditor shall receive all accounts arising in the Post-Office Department, or relative thereto, with the vouchers necessary to a correct adjustment of, and shall audit and settle the same, and certify the balances arising to the Postmaster General. He shall keep and preserve all accounts and vouchers after settlement. He shall close the accounts of the Departments quarterly, and transmit to the Secretary of the treasury quarterly statements of its receipts and expenditures. He shall report to the Postmaster General, when required to do so, the manner and form of keeping and stating the accounts of the Department, and the official forms of paper to be used in connection with its receipts and expenditures. He shall report to the Postmaster General all delinquencies of postmasters in rendering their accounts and returns, or in paying over moneys received, and all neglects of duty in post-offices. He shall register, charge, and countersign all warrants upon the treasury for receipts and expenditures, and shall be under the General, when warranted by law. And he shall perform such other duties in relation to the financial concerns of the Department as may be assigned to him by the Secretary of the Treasury, and make to said Secretary, or to the Postmaster General, such reports respecting the same as either of them may require.

SEC. 23. That the said Auditor shall superintend the collection of all debts due the Department, and all penalties and forfeitures imposed by the laws relating to the mails, and take all such other measures as may be authorized by law to enforce the payment of such debts and the recovery of such penalties and forfeitures. He shall also superintend the collection of all penalties and forfeitures arising under other statutes, where such penalties and forfeitures are the consequence of unlawful acts affecting the revenues or property of the Post-Office Department.

SEC. 24. That the said Auditor, or the may employ as many route-agents as may be necessary for the prompt and safe transportation of the mails, at the rate of not more than one thousand four hundred dollars per annum to the head clerks, four hundred dollars per annum to the other clerks.

SEC. 41. That the accounts of the postal service shall be kept in such a manner as to exhibit the amount of revenues derived respectively from "letter-postage;" "newspaper, pamphlet, and periodical postage;" "registered letters;" "box-rents and branch offices;" "postage-stamps and envelopes;" "dead-letters;" "money-order business;" and "miscellaneous;" and the amount of expenditures for each of the following objects, namely: "Transportation of the mail;" "compensation of postmasters;" "compensation of clerks in post-offices;" "compensation of clerks for post-offices;" "compensation of blank-agents and assistants;" "mail depredations and special agents;" "postage-stamps and envelopes;" "ship, steamboat, and way letters;" "dead-letters;" "mail-bags;" "mail locks and keys;" "postmarking and canceling stamps;" "wrapping-paper;" "twine;" "letter-balances;" "postal-cards;" "balances to foreign countries;" "rent, light, and fuel for post-offices;" and "stationery;" and "miscellaneous."

SEC. 42. That unclaimed money in dead-letters for which no owner can be found; all money taken from the mail by robbery, or found in the mail, which may come into the hands of any agent or employee of the United States, any other person whatever; and all fines and penalties imposed for any violation of the postal laws, except such part as may be paid to any informer or party prosecuting for the same; and all money derived from the sale of waste paper or other public property of the Post-Office Department, shall be deposited in the treasury, under the direction of the Postmaster General, as a part of the postal revenue. The Postmaster General is hereby directed to cause to be placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, on account for the Post-Office Department, the net proceeds of the money-order business; and the receipts of the Post-Office Department derived from this source during each quarter shall be entered by the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department, in the accounts of said Department, under the head of "revenue from money-order business."

SEC. 43. That all postages, box-rents, and other receipts at post-offices shall be accounted for as part of the postal revenues and any part thereof which the postmaster has neglected to collect, he shall be charged with and held accountable for the same as if he had collected it.

SEC. 44. That the postmasters may allow box holders who rent boxes, to provide locks, keys or drawers, upon their erection in any post-office, shall become the property of the United states, and be subject to the control and control of the Post-Office Department, and shall pay a rental at least equal to that of other boxes in the same office, or if there be no other boxes in such office, of boxes in other offices of the same class, which rental shall be accounted for as other box-rents.

SEC. 45. That any officer, agent, postmaster, clerk, or other person employed in any branch of the postal service having temporary custody of any money taken from dead letters, any money derived from the sale of waste paper or other public property of the Post-Office Department; or any money derived from other source which by law is part of the postal revenues, who shall willfully neglect to deposit the same in the treasury of the United States, or in some other depository authorized to receive the same, shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement, and be subject to a fine not exceeding double the sum so retained, or to imprisonment not exceeding three years, or both, at the discretion of the court. And any person intrusted by law with the sale of postage stamps or stamped envelopes, who shall refuse or neglect to account for the same, or who shall willfully or fraudulent or unlawfully dispose of them, for any purpose whatever, shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement, and shall be subject to the same penalty and punishment as are provided in this section for the embezzlement of money.

SEC. 46. That the money required for the postal service in each year shall be appropriated by law out of the revenues of the service.

SEC. 47. That payments of money out of the treasury on account of the postal service shall be in pursuance of appropriations made by law, by warrants drawn by the Postmaster General and countersigned by the Auditor for the Post-Office Department, and expressing on their face the appropriation to which they should be charged.

SEC. 48. That all payments on account of the postal service shall be made to persons to whom the same shall be certified to be due by the Auditor; but advances of necessary sums to defray expenses may be made by the Postmaster General to agents employed to investigate Department's, examine post routes and offices, and on other like services, to be charged to them by the auditor, and to be accounted for in the settlement of their accounts.

SEC. 49. That the Postmaster General may transfer debts due to the Department from postmasters and others to such contractors as have given bonds, with security, to refund any money that may come into their hands overpaid above the amount found due them on the settlement of their accounts; but such transfers shall only be in satisfaction of legal demands for which appropriations have been made.

SEC. 50. That in all cases where money has been paid out of the funds of the Post-Office Department under the pretense that service has been performed therefor, when, in fact, such service has not been performed, or as an additional allowance for increased service actually rendered; when the additional allowance exceeds the sum which, according to law, might rightfully have been allowed therefor, and in all other cases where money of the Department has been paid to any person in consequence of fraudulent representations, or by the mistake, collusion, or misconduct of any officer or other employee in the postal service, the Postmaster General shall cause suit to be brought to recover back the money improperly paid or excess, with interest thereon.

SEC. 51. That when the Postmaster General is satisfied that money or property stolen from the mail, or the proceeds thereof, has been received at the Department, he may, upon satisfactory evidence as to the owner, deliver the same to him.

SEC. 52. That the Auditor for the Post-Office Department shall state and certify quarterly to the Postmaster General an account of the money paid by postmasters out of the receipts of their offices, and transmit to appropriations, on account of the expenses of the postal service, designating the heads under which such payments were made.

SEC. 53. That upon the certified quarterly statement by the Auditor for the Post-Office Department of the payments by postmasters on account of the postal service, the Postmaster General shall issue his warrant to the Treasurer, to carry the amount so certified of the postal revenues and to the debit of the proper appropriations upon the books of the Auditor.

SEC. 54. That the postal revenues, and all debts due the Post-Office Department, shall, when collected, be paid into the treasury of the United States, under the direction of the Postmaster General; and the Treasurer, assistant treasurer, or designated depository receiving such payment shall give the depositor duplicate receipts therefor.

SEC. 55. That all deposits on account of the postal service shall be brought into the treasury by warrants of the Postmaster General, countersigned by the Auditor; and no credit shall be allowed for any deposit unless such warrant has been issued.

SEC. 56. That the Postmaster General may transfer money belonging to the postal service between the Treasurer, assistant treasurer, and designated depositories at his discretion, and as the safety of the public money and the convenience of the service may require.

SEC. 57. That all fines and penalties imposed for any violation of any law relating to the Post-Office Department, or of any law where such violation affects the postal revenue or property of the Post-office Department, shall, when collected or recovered, be paid into the treasury, to the credit of the United States, for the use of the Post-Office Department, excepting, however, such part thereof as may be paid to the party informing or prosecuting for the same.

SEC. 58. That the Postmaster General may dispose of any quarterly returns of mails sent or received, preserving the accounts current and all accompanying vouchers, and use such portions of the paper thereof as may be necessary to defray the cost of separating and disposing of them; but the accounts shall be preserved entire for at least two years.

SEC. 59. That the Postmaster General may appoint, by regulations, for the sale of stamps, printed and mailable matter which may remain in any post-office, or in the Department, and remit the money received therefor to the publisher of any newspaper or other periodical shall