OREGON STATESMAN.

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[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 office, 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 thereof 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 Guayquil 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 transmitted in either direction between the respective offices of exchange shall be forwarded in closed bags or packets, under seal, addressed to the corresponding exchange office, and the mails so dispatched from either country to the other shall be forwarded to the United States consul and resident mail agent at Panama, who is hereby declared to be the agent of the two governments for receiving the bags or packets for that part from either direction, and for dispatching the same to their respective ultimate destination.

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

ARTICLE 3.

The standard weight for the single rate of postage and rule of progression 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 each country shall adopt for the mail's which it dispatches to the other, adapted to the convenience and habits of its interior administration; but each country shall give to the other the standard weight it adopts, and of any subsequent change thereof. The weight stated by the dispatching 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 the international correspondence, whether prepaid, exchanged between them; but each country shall levy, collect, and retain to its own use the following postal charges, viz:

1. The postage to be charged and collected in the United States on each letter, or manuscript subject to letter postage, mailed in the United States, and addressed to any place in the Republic of Ecuador, shall be twenty (20) cents, United States currency, per each weight of half an ounce or fraction of ounce, and the postage to be charged and collected in Ecuador on each 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 the fifth part of a dollar, (half,) Ecuador currency, the same to be in each case in full of all charges, as the rate for 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 and exclusive use such rates of postage adopted to their interior administration and to the cost of sea transportation as they shall deem advisable. 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 narrow bands or covers, open at the sides or ends, so that they may be easily examined, and packages of such correspondence shall be subject to the laws and regulations of each country in regard to their bids by to pay customs duty, if containing dutiable goods, or to be raised 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, after the expiration of a proper period to effect their delivery, shall be reciprocally returned every month, unopened an t without charge, to the Post Office Department of the dispatching country; but newspapers, and all other articles of printed matter, shall not be returned, but remain at the disposal of the receiving office.

Letters erroneously transmitted, or wrongly delivered, 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 the 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 the 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 postal 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 credits 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 acknowledgment of receipt and credit therefor, which letter-bills an d acknowledgement of receipt shall be in conformity to the models B and C, hereunto annexed, and shall serve as vochers in the settlement of the accounts.

The accounts to be kept 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 mail 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 agent, or that of each government with its legation with the government, shall be conveyed to its destination free of postage and with all the precautions which the two governments may find necessary for invio ability 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 consulate or vice-consulate at New York or Guayaquil.

ARTICLE 10.

Neither Post Department shall be required to deliver any article received in the mails the circulation of which shall be prohibited by the laws in force in the country of destination; and any article subject by the laws of either country to customs, duty, or to confiscation shall, when received in the mails from other, be treated in accordance 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 register fee for each 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 recording 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 decree of the 1st of the present month, and in exercise of the sixth attribute of the sixty-ninth article of the constitution, I have ratified it, as by the present 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 registered, signed with my hand, sealed with the seal of the republic, and countersigned by the secretary of state for foreign relations, at Quito, the thirteen of September, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

[L. S.] 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 Oswiche.
From Jacksonville, via White plains and Edwardsville, to Kemp's Store.
From Jacksonville, via Bell's Mills, Arbacoochie, Slate Hill, and Wild Wood, to Weidowee.
From Pine Apple to Coleville.
From Oxford to Kemp's Creek
From Ladeville, via Howell's Store, to Wetumpka.

ARKANSAS.

From Taylor's Creek to Cherry Valley.
From Locksburg to Mineral Springs.
From Greensboro to Powhatan.
From Big Flat to Pineville.
From Sassamore, via Table Rock, McClure's Mills, and Buffalo City, to Yellville.
From Conway to Unit man.
From Dallas via Eagle Mills to Chacotville.
From Batesville, via Black Oak and Moon Olive to Pilot Ridge.
From Antrim, via Okalona, Rome, Beech Creek, and Bell Hill, to Camden.
From Fayetteville to Vinita.

CALIFORNIA.

From Hydesville, via Gibson's Store, Robinson's Ferry, Conises Store, and Kickamakie, to Round Valley.
From Reno, in Nevada, to Greenville.
From Independence to Deep Springs.
From Havolan, to Mineral Park in Orizona.
From San Buenaventura, to Hueneme.
From San Diego, via Spring Valley, Chain Ranche, Valle de los Vigeas, Guatay, and Stonewall Mine to Julian Mines.
From Mescel, via Snellings and coulterville, to Yosemite.
From Coulterville to La Grange.
From San Louis Rey, via Fairview, to Temecu a.
From Independence, via Toll House, Deep Spring Valley, and Slate Valley, to Gold Mountain.
From Modesta, via Horr's Ranch and Coulterville, to Yosemite.
From San Diego, via Pamil, San Pascual, Montezuma, Wall's Store, and San Jacinto, to San Bernardino.
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 Cosumnes, to Michigan Bar.

COLORADO.

From Colorado Springs, via Easton, to Gomer's Mills.
From Pueblo, via Huerfano Junction, Bagseville, 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 Saint Lucia.
From Key West, via Charlotte Harbor, to Tampa.
From Fort Mead, to Charlatte Harbor.
From Okehumkee, via Sumpterville, to Brooksville.
From New Troy, via Cook's Hammock, to Beatman's Bay.
From Jacksonville, via Callahan, King's Ferry, Folcrstine, and Trafler's Hill, to Centre Village, Georgia.

GEORGIA.

From Elberton, via Summerville, Cold Water, and Cedar Creek to Hartwell.
From Dublin, via Dublin and Groverville, Amacilia Station, to Monticello, Florida.
From Danielsville, via Poole's Grove and Antioch, via Elberton.
From Valdosta, via Long Pond, Swilley's Store, to Jenning's Post office, Florida.
From Deaving to Lake City.
From Washington, via Baker's Ferry to Elberton.

ILLINOIS.

From Milford, via Ash Grove to Buckley.
From Philo, via Longview, and Ivesdale, to Ellsville, via Stonefort, to Saraiville.
From Opdyke, via Harris Grove, to Webb's Prairie.
From Tamaroa, via Winfield, to Spring Garlea.
From McLeansboro, via McLansboro 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 Levey, Boyer Valley, and Eden, to Storm Lake.
From Jacksonville, via Pond Valley to Cresco.
From Chalkcotte to Monterville.
From Eldora, via State Center to Des Moines.
From Cherokee to Sibley.
From Levey to Sac City.
From Centreville, via Walnut City and Leonium, to Tyrone.
From Ottumwa, via Ormanville, to Unionville.
From College Springs to Achison, in Missouri.
From Delhi to Hartwick.

KANSAS.

From Neodesha, via Sternerton, Jerrett, and Longton, to Elk falls.
From Osborne City, via valley of the Solomon, to west Hall of the state.
From Ottawa, via Lindsburg and Hutchinson, to Pomeroy.
From Jewell City, via Burr Oaks, to Red Cloud.
From Eureka, via Christina, to Cottonwood Falls.
From Bellplain to Oxford.
From Jewell City, via Aurora, to Beloit.
From Concordia, 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 Whitesburg 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 Ionta 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 Carterville, via Burnt Mills, Burton's and Hickory Plain, to Marietta.
From Cold Water, via Taylor's Store, to Tunica Bluff.
From Shubuta, to Brooksville.
From Hernando, via Eudora, to De Soto Front.
From Iuka to Pikesville.
From Paulding, via Etahema and Lucasha, to Taylorsville.
From Vernon via Woodbine, to Satartia.
From Morton to Pelkville.
From Belton to Brownsville.

MISSOURI.

From Crocker to Lima Creek.
From Kahfowia, via Jamestown, Prairie Hotche, Geoches' Mills, and Overton, to Rochepert.
From Cornelia, via Barnett's Station, to Winslow.
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 Wolfsburg.
From Wellsburg, via Chain-of-Rocks, to Old Monroe.
From New Hope to Falmouth.
From Georgia, via Gilersburg, to Minerville.
From Willow Springs, via Richville, to Buffalo City.
From Columbia, via Stephens' Store and Millersburg, to Fulton.
From Perla to Dixon.
From West Plains, via Spears Mills, to Gainesville.
From West Plains to Mountain Home.
From Salem, via Carpenterville, Sommerville, Harlem's Mills, Cross Roads, and Lays Store, to West Plains.
From Maysville to Rochester.
From Frankfort, on St. Louis Lead and Keokuk Railroad, via Spencersburg, to Curryville.

NEW YORK.

From Kellogsvill to New Hope.
From New Bremen, via Beaver Falls, to Croghan.
From Franklinville to Elgin.
From Panama to North Clymer.
From Hedgesville to Bathlinsville.
From Masonville, via East Masonville, to Sidney Centre.
From Windham Centre to Jewett.
From Ellenville to Brown's Lands.
From Mayfield, via Cranberry Creek, to Northville.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

From Harrisville, via Pottersville, to Keene.

NORTH CAROLINA.

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

NEVADA.

From Austin to Lida.
From Monoquinia, via Alam, 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 Empire, Glengary, and Jersey City, to Big Sandy.

NEW JERSEY.

From Meshanic, via Allendale and Rock Mills, to Hawes'ville.
From Dover to Mace Hill.
From Walpack Centre to Branchville.

OHIO.

From Frazersburg, via West Carlisle, to New Gilford.
From Mount Airy to New Baltimore.
From Blue Rock to Young Hickory.
From S. Charleston to Donna.
From Whipple to Masterson.
From Salem Centre, via Danville, to Kyger.

PENNSYLVANIA.

From Harrisonville, via Spye's Mills and Neelstown, to Warrinsburg.
From Reconsaugh, via Mollansville, Robesburg, and Stillwater, to Benton.
From New Brighton, via Bush Creek, to Barrisville.
From Jackson Corners to Pittsburg.
From Pomeroy to Hosser's Mills.
From State-lick, via McVill, to North Buffalo.
From McIntire to Ralston.

MARYLAND.

From Fairview to Centreville Cross-Roads.
From Wolfsville to Smithburg.
From Middletown to Beallsville.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

From Union Court-House, via Burnt Factory, to Woodruff.
From Starlandburg to Gowansville.
From Walhalla, via Colonel's Ford, Bachelor's Retreat, orkney, Snow Creek, and Warsaw, to Walhalla.

TEXAS.

From Cleburne to George's Creek.

TENNESSEE.

From Richland Station to Lafayette.
From Brentwood, via Millview, to Hardison.
From Dover to Tobacco Point.
From Waynesboro', via Copeland, Martin's Mills, Glass Mills, and Lowry vile, to Hamburg.
From Troy, via Millenville, to Tiptonville.
From Trezevant, 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 Tongs Gap, Elems Branch, and Flat Ridge, to Rye Valley.
From Laurel Grove, to Lancaterburg.
From Buffalo Gap to Deerfield.
From Mount Airy Depot to Davis's Mill.
From Marvin's Switch to Drapers Valley.
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 Mann's Ferry to Union.
From Kanawha C. H., via Copenhavens Mill, to Walton.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 146.]

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 four years, 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 one chief clerk of money-order system, one superintendent and one chief clerk of foreign mails, one topographer for Post-Office Department, one dead-letter system, one superintendent and one chief clerk of dead-letters, one chief of division for the office of mail lists, one superintendent of the blank-agency, one assistant superintendent and four assistants, four men of the class first, 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 fireman and blacksmith, two firemen, three female laborers and such a number of temporary clerks, female clerks, messengers, watchmen, and laborers as may be required.

SEC. 4. That the annual salaries of officers, clerks and other 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 twenty-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 seal for his Department, which shall be affixed to all commissions of postmasters and others; and that he shall have power to administer oaths when they 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 sealing and mailing all letters; enforce the prompt rendition of returns relative to said accounts; control, according to law, and subject to the approval of the Attorney General, the conduct of the service of the Department; superintend the disposition of the moneys of the Department; direct the manner in which the balances shall be paid over; issue warrants to cover money into the treasury, and to pay out the same, and generally superintend the business of the Department, and execute all laws relative to the postal service.

SEC. 7. That in case of the death, resignation, or absence from the Post-Office Department of the 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:

1. Of the contracts for carrying the mail made within the preceding year, giving in each case the name of the contractor; the date and duration of the contract; the sums allowed thereon; the mode of transportation; and 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 according to additional compensation incurred on any route beyond the original contract price, giving in each case the route; the name of the contractor; the original contract price; the additional service required; and the additional allowance therefor.

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

A report of the finances of the Department for the preceding year, showing the amount of income to the Department at the beginning of the year; the amount received during the year; the amount of expenditures; the amount of engagement and liabilities; and the amount actually paid during the year for carrying the mail, showing how much was paid for service for carrying the mail in preceding years.

A report of the fines imposed on, and the deductions from the pay of contractors, made during the preceding year, stating the name of the contractor; the nature of the delinquency; the fine or deduction imposed; the time the fine was imposed; and whether the fine or deduction has been remitted; and for what reason.

A report of each contract for carrying the mail between the United States and foreign countries, with a statement of the amount of postage derived from the office, as far as the ascertainment of the Department will enable it to do so.

A report showing all contracts which have been made for the transportation of the mail, by carrying the mail, giving the name of the contractor; the article or thing contracted for; the place where the job is to be done; the price; the time of beginning performance; the amount paid therefor; and the date and 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 salary or compensation 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 dispatch of business.

A report on the postal business and accounts of foreign countries.

And the Postmaster General shall cause all such reports, except that of the Public Printing Office, either collectively or separately, and in such numbers as may be required by the chairmen of the committees, to be printed.

SEC. 9. That the Postmaster General shall submit to Congress at each annual session a statement of the money expended during the preceding fiscal year, with estimates of the amount that will be required for the ensuing fiscal year, under each of the following heads: "Transportation of mails;" "compensation of postmasters;" "compensation of clerks in post-offices;" "compensation of letter-carriers;" "compensation of clerks for letter-carriers;" "compensation of blank-agency;" "ocean mail service;" "mail depredations and special agents;" "postage-stamps and stamped envelopes;" "postage-stamps and envelopes;" "ship, steamboat, and way letters;" "dead-letters;" "dead-letter office;" "registered letters;" "registry and registry keys;" and "marking and canceling stamps;" "wrapping-paper;" "twine;" "postal-cards;" "blank-books;" "office furniture;" "incidental expenses;" "balances to foreign countries;" "rent, light, and fuel for post-offices;" and "stationery," and "miscellaneous."

SEC. 10. That the annual money in dead-letters for which no owner can be found; all money taken from the mail by robbery, theft, or otherwise, which may come into the hands of any agent or employee of the United States, or any other person whatever; all fines and penalties imposed by the postal laws, except such part as may by law belong to the informer or jury prosecuting for the same; and all money derived from the sale of dead-letters, shall be the property of the Post-Office Department, shall be deposited in the treasury, under the officer receiving the money, and shall be a fund at the disposal of the Postmaster General, and be applied to the payment of the postal revenue. And the Postmaster General is hereby directed to cause to be placed to the credit of the Treasury of the United States for the service of the Post-Office Department, the net proceeds of the dead-letter office during the year, that he has not knowingly delivered, or permitted to be delivered, any mail-matter on which the postage was not at the time paid; that he will keep a record of the money received, showing the entire receipts collected at his office, and which, by due diligence, could have been collected; that he will keep a record of the fines and penalties imposed, and of the money so paid into the treasury, to the credit of the Post-Office Department, and the money so paid to the informer or jury; and that he will report to Congress at the beginning of each session, the amount of money received from the sale of dead-letters, and the amount of money so paid into the treasury, to the credit of the Post-Office Department, and the money so paid to the informer or jury.

SEC. 11. That all money and property received by any postmaster, or other person in the Post-Office Department, or any officer or agent of the Post-Office Department, in the course of his official duties, shall be deemed to be the property of the Post-Office Department, and be so treated; and any postmaster who shall embezzle any money or property so received, or any other person who shall steal any such money or property, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 12. That any person who shall take any letter, postal card, or packet which shall be deposited in any post-office, or in any street-box, or of a post-office or branch post-office, or from a letter or mail-carrier, or which has been lawfully delivered at any post-office, or in the custody of any letter or mail-carrier, before it shall have been delivered to the person to whom it was addressed, with design to obstruct the correspondence, or pry into the business or secrets of another, or shall secrete, embezzle, or destroy any such letter or packet, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding five years, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 13. That if any person employed in any department of the postal service, who shall unlawfully detain, delay, or open any letter, packet, bag, or mail, or any article or thing, or which shall have come into his possession, and which was intended to be put into the mail to be conveyed or delivered by mail-carrier, mail-messenger, postmaster, letter-carrier, or other person employed in any department of the postal service, or for any person employed in any post-office or branch post-office established by authority of the Postmaster General; any such person who shall secrete, embezzle, or destroy any such letter, packet, bag, or mail of letters, or any such mail but contains any security for or assurance relating to money or other thing of value, every such person shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a penalty of not exceeding five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding five years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 14. That any person who shall take any letter, postal card, or packet which shall have been deposited in any street-box or other place for the reception of mail-matter, or from any mail-carrier, or from a letter or mail-carrier, or which has been lawfully delivered at any post-office, or branch post-office, or in the custody of any letter or mail-carrier, before it shall have been delivered to the person to whom it was addressed, with design to obstruct the correspondence, or pry into the business or secrets of another, or shall secrete, embezzle, or destroy any such letter or packet, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding five years, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 15. That if any person employed in any department of the postal service, who shall unlawfully detain, delay, or open any letter, packet, bag, or mail, or any article or thing, or which shall have come into his possession, and which was intended to be put into the mail to be conveyed or delivered by mail-carrier, mail-messenger, postmaster, letter-carrier, or other person employed in any department of the postal service, or for any person employed in any post-office or branch post-office established by authority of the Postmaster General; any such person who shall secrete, embezzle, or destroy any such letter, packet, bag, or mail of letters, or any such mail but contains any security for or assurance relating to money or other thing of value, every such person shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a penalty of not exceeding five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding five years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 16. That the Postmaster General may appoint an agent in charge of the mail on board of each of the ocean steamships on the routes between San Francisco, Japan, and China, between San Francisco and Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, and New York to Havana, who shall be allowed out of the appropriation for transportation of the mail, an annual salary of two thousand dollars each.

SEC. 17. That the Postmaster General may establish a branch agency for the Post-Office Department, to be located at Washington Territory.

SEC. 18. That the Postmaster General may employ two special agents for the Pacific coast, and such number of other special agents as may be needed for service and the safety of the mail, may require.

SEC. 19. That the salary of the special agents of the Post-Office Department shall be at a rate not exceeding 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. 20. That whenever a special agent is required to collect or disburse any public money, he shall, before entering upon such duty, give bond in such sum and form, and with such sureties, as the Postmaster General may direct.

SEC. 21. That the Postmaster General may appoint clerks for the purpose of assorting and distributing the mail in railway post-offices, who shall be paid out of the appropriation for transportation of the mail, at the rate of not more than one thousand four hundred dollars per annum to the head clerks, and not more than one thousand two hundred dollars per annum to the other clerks.

SEC. 22. That the accounts of the postal service shall be kept in such manner as to exhibit the amount of revenues derived respectively from "letter-postages;" "newspapers and printed matter;" "foreign mails;" "advertisements and branch offices;" "postage-stamps and envelopes;" "dead-letters;" "fines and penalties;" "revenue from money-orders;" "miscellaneous;" and the amount of expenditures for each of the following objects, namely: "Transportation of mails;" "compensation of postmasters;" "compensation of letter-carriers;" "compensation of clerks for post-offices;" "compensation of blank-agency;" "ocean mail service;" "mail depredations and special agents;" "postage-stamps and envelopes;" "ship, steamboat, and way letters;" "dead-letters;" "dead-letter office;" "registered letters;" "registry and registry keys;" and "marking and canceling stamps;" "wrapping-paper;" "twine;" "postal-cards;" "blank-books;" "office furniture;" "incidental expenses;" "balances to foreign countries;" "rent, light, and fuel for post-offices;" and "stationery," and "miscellaneous."

SEC. 23. That the annual money in dead-letters for which no owner can be found; all money taken from the mail by robbery, theft, or otherwise, which may come into the hands of any agent or employee of the United States, or any other person whatever; all fines and penalties imposed by the postal laws, except such part as may by law belong to the informer or jury prosecuting for the same; and all money derived from the sale of dead-letters, shall be the property of the Post-Office Department, shall be deposited in the treasury, under the officer receiving the money, and shall be a fund at the disposal of the Postmaster General, and be applied to the payment of the postal revenue. And the Postmaster General is hereby directed to cause to be placed to the credit of the Treasury of the United States for the service of the Post-Office Department, the net proceeds of the dead-letter office during the year, that he has not knowingly delivered, or permitted to be delivered, any mail-matter on which the postage was not at the time paid; that he will keep a record of the money received, showing the entire receipts collected at his office, and which, by due diligence, could have been collected; that he will keep a record of the fines and penalties imposed, and of the money so paid into the treasury, to the credit of the Post-Office Department, and the money so paid to the informer or jury.

SEC. 24. That the Postmaster General may employ two special agents for the Pacific coast, and such number of other special agents as may be needed for service and the safety of the mail, may require.

SEC. 25. That the salary of the special agents of the Post-Office Department shall be at a rate not exceeding 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. 26. That whenever a special agent is required to collect or disburse any public money, he shall, before entering upon such duty, give bond in such sum and form, and with such sureties, as the Postmaster General may direct.

SEC. 27. That the annual salaries of the Auditor for the Post-Office Department, and the clerks, messengers, and laborers in his office, shall be as follows:

Of the Auditor, three thousand dollars.

Of the chief clerk, two thousand dollars.

Of the clerks of class four, one thousand eight hundred dollars each; and two hundred dollars additional to one of said clerks as disbursing clerk;

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 messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars;

Of the assistant messenger, seven hundred dollars.

Of the laborers, six hundred dollars each.

SEC. 28. That the Auditor for the Post-Office Department shall audit and certify monthly to the Postmaster General or assistant Postmaster General, the amount of postage to be credited to postmasters at post-offices, and the amount to be charged to postmasters for money-orders issued and paid, and for money-orders issued and unpaid, and for money-orders paid and not charged, and for money-orders issued and not credited, and for money-orders paid and not credited, and for money-orders issued and not charged, and for money-orders paid and charged to postmasters, or issued and credited to postmasters, and for money-orders issued and paid, and issued and unpaid, and for money-orders issued and credited, and issued and not credited, and issued and not charged, and issued and charged, and