

THE

POST OFFICE LAW,

WITH

*INSTRUCTIONS AND FORMS,*

PUBLISHED FOR

THE REGULATION

OF

THE POST-OFFICE.

---

---

1817.

---

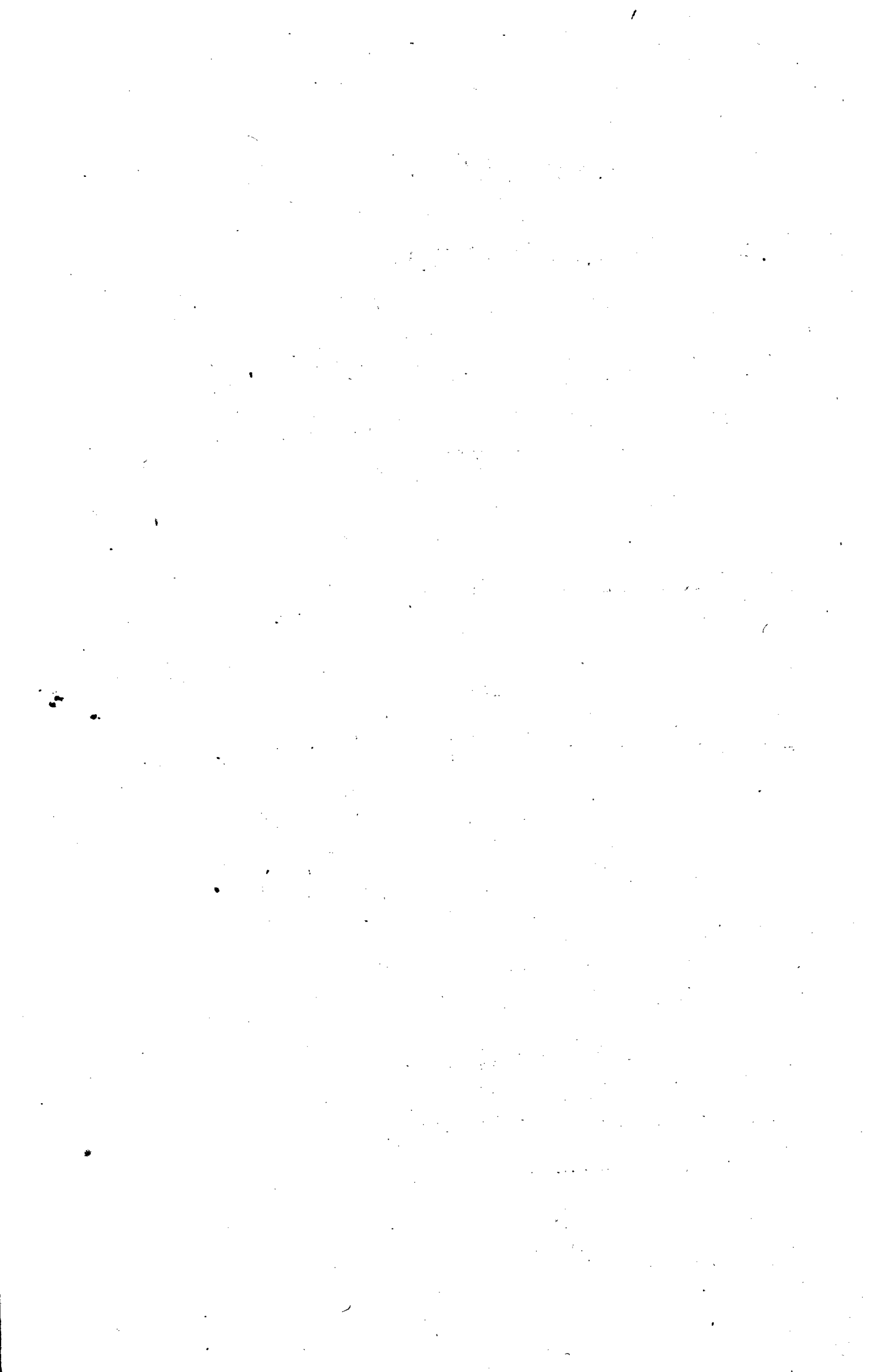
---

CITY OF WASHINGTON:

PRINTED FOR THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

.....  
1817.





# AN ACT,

## REGULATING

THE

## POST-OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

---

**SECT. 1.** *BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there be established at the seat of government of the United States, a General Post-office, under the direction of a Post-master General. The Post-master General shall appoint two assistants, and such clerks as may be necessary for performing the business of his office: He shall establish Post-offices, and appoint Post-masters, at all such places as shall appear to him expedient, on the Post-roads that are, or may be established by law—He shall give his assistants, the Post-masters, and all other persons whom he shall employ, or who may be employed in any of the departments of the General Post-office, instructions relative to their duty—He shall provide for the carriage of the mail on all Post-roads that are, or may be established by law, and as often as he, having regard to the productiveness thereof, and other circumstances, shall think proper—He may direct the route or road, where there are more than one between places designated by law for a Post-road, which route shall be considered the Post-road—He shall obtain from the Post-masters their accounts and vouchers for their receipts and expenditures once in three months, or oftener, with the balances thereon arising in favor of the General Post-

General Post-office. X

Power and duties of the Post master General.

office—He shall pay all expenses which may arise in conducting the Post office, and in the conveyance of the mail, and all other necessary expenses arising on the collection of the revenue and management of the General Post-office—He shall prosecute offences against the Post office establishment—He shall once in three months render to the Secretary of the Treasury a quarterly account of all the receipts and expenditures in the said department, to be adjusted and settled as other public accounts—He shall also superintend the business of the department in all the duties that are or may be assigned to it, *Provided*, that in case of the death, resignation, or removal from office of the Post master General, all his duties shall be performed by his senior assistant, until a successor shall be appointed and arrive at the General Post office to perform the business.

Senior assistant to perform duties in case of death of Post-master General.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Post-master General, and all other persons employed in the General Post-office, or in the care, custody, or conveyance of the mail, shall, previous to entering upon the duties assigned to them, or the execution of their trusts, and before they shall be entitled to receive any emolument therefor, respectively take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, before some magistrate, and cause a certificate thereof to be filed in the General Post-office—“ I, A. B. do swear, “ or affirm (as the case may be) that I will “ faithfully perform all the duties required of me, “ and abstain from every thing forbidden by the “ laws in relation to the establishment of the “ Post-office and Post-roads within the United “ States.” Every person who shall be in any manner employed in the care, custody, conveyance, or management of the mail, shall be subject to all pains, penalties and forfeitures for violating the injunctions, or neglecting the duties required of him by the laws relating to the establishment of the Post office and Post-roads, whether such person shall have taken the oath or affirmation above prescribed or not.

Oath to be taken.

**SECT. 3** *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the Post-master General to provide by contract, for the carriage of the mail on any road on which a stage waggon, or other stage carriage shall be established, on condition that the expense thereof shall not exceed the revenue thence arising.

Post-master General authorised to contract for carrying the mail.

It shall also be lawful for the Post-master General to enter into contracts for a term not exceeding eight years, for extending the line of posts, and to authorise the persons so contracting, as a compensation for their expenses, to receive during the continuance of such contracts, at rates not exceeding those for like distances established by this act, all the postage which shall arise on letters, newspapers, magazines, pamphlets and packets, conveyed by any such posts; and the roads designated in such contracts shall, during the continuance thereof, be deemed and considered as Post-roads within the provision of this act: And a duplicate of every such contract shall, within sixty days after the execution thereof, be lodged in the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States.

Post-master General authorised to establish private post-roads.

**SECT. 4.** *And be it further enacted,* That no other than a free white person shall be employed in carrying the mail of the United States, on any of the Post-roads, either as a post-rider or driver of a carriage carrying the mail; and every contractor or person who shall have stipulated or may hereafter stipulate to carry the mail, or whose duty it shall be to cause the same to be conveyed on any of the Post-roads, as aforesaid, and who shall contrary to this act employ any other than a free white person as a post-rider, or driver, or in any other way to carry the mail on the same, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars; one moiety thereof to the use of the United States, and the other moiety thereof to the person who shall sue for, and prosecute the same, before any court having competent jurisdiction thereof.

Free white persons only to be employed in carrying the mail.

**SECT. 5.** *And be it further enacted,* That the Post-master General shall be authorised to allow the Post-masters at the several distributing offices

Post-master  
General au-  
thorised to  
pay the dis-  
tributing post-  
masters.

such compensation as shall be adequate to their several services in that respect: *Provided*, that the same shall not exceed in the whole, five per cent. on the whole amount of postages on letters and newspapers received for distribution. *Provided also*, That if the number of mails received at and despatched from any such office, is not actually increased by the distributing system, then no additional allowance shall be made to the Post-master.

Post master  
General to re-  
port obstruc-  
tions on the  
post-routes.

SECT. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Post-master General that any road established, or which may hereafter be established as a Post-road, is obstructed by fences, gates or bars, or other than those lawfully used on turnpike-roads to collect their toll, and not kept in good repair, with proper bridges and ferries where the same may be necessary, it shall be the duty of the Post-master General to report the same to Congress with such information as can be obtained, to enable Congress to establish some other road instead of it in the same main direction.

Obstructing  
the mail.

SECT. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall knowingly and wilfully obstruct or retard the passage of the mail, or of any driver or carrier, or of any horse or carriage carrying the same, he shall, upon conviction, for every such offence, pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars: And if any ferryman shall by wilful negligence or refusal to transport the mail across any ferry, delay the same, he shall forfeit and pay for every ten minutes that the same shall be so delayed, a sum not exceeding ten dollars.

Contracts for  
carrying the  
mail.

SECT. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Post-master General to give public notice in one or more of the newspapers published at the seat of government of the United States, and in one or more of the newspapers published in the state or states or territory where the contract is to be performed, for at least six weeks before entering into any contract for carrying the mail, that such contract is intended

to be made, and the day on which it is to be concluded, describing the places from and to which such mail is to be conveyed, the time at which it is to be made up, and the day and hour at which it is to be delivered. He shall moreover, within ninety days after the making of any contract, lodge a duplicate thereof, together with the proposals which he shall have received respecting it, in the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That no contract shall be entered into for a longer term than four years.

SECT. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That every Post-master shall keep an office in which one or more persons shall attend on every day on which a mail, or bag, or other packet or parcel of letters shall arrive by land or water, as well as on other days, at such hours as the Post-master General shall direct, for the purpose of performing the duties thereof; and it shall be the duty of the Post-master at all reasonable hours, on every day of the week, to deliver on demand, any letter, paper or packet, to the person entitled to or authorised to receive the same; and all letters brought to any Post-office half an hour before the time of making up the mail at such office shall be forwarded therein; except at such Post-offices, where, in the opinion of the Post-master General, it requires more time for making up the mail, and which he shall accordingly prescribe; but this shall in no case exceed one hour.

Hours of attendance at post-offices.

SECT. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That no fees or perquisites shall be received by any person employed in the General Post-office on account of the duties to be performed by virtue of his appointment.

SECT. 11. *Repealed.*

SECT. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That every letter or packet brought into the United States, or carried from one port therein to another, in any private ship or vessel, shall be charged with six cents, if delivered at the Post-office where the same shall arrive, and if destined to be conveyed by post to any place, with two cents added to the ordinary rates of postage.

Ship letters.

**SECT. 13.** *And be it further enacted, That* if any Post-master, or other person authorised by the Post-master General to receive the postage of letters, shall fraudently demand or receive any rate of postage, or gratuity or reward, other than is provided by this act, for the postage of letters or packets, on conviction thereof he shall forfeit for every such offence, one hundred dollars and shall be rendered incapable of holding any office or appointment under the government of the United States.

**SECT. 14.** *And be it further enacted, That* no ship or vessel arriving at any port within the United States where a Post-office is established, shall be permitted to report, make entry, or break bulk, until the master or commander shall have delivered to the Post-master all letters directed to any person or persons within the United States, or the territories thereof, which, under his care, or within his power, shall be brought in such ship or vessel, except such as are directed to the owner or consignee of the ship or vessel, and except also such as are directed to be delivered at the port of delivery to which such ship or vessel may be bound. And it shall be the duty of the collector, or other officer of the port empowered to receive entries of ships or vessels, to require from every master or commander of such ship or vessel, an oath or affirmation purporting that he has delivered all such letters, except as aforesaid. And if any commander or master of any such ship or vessel shall break bulk before he shall have complied with the requirements of this act, every such offender shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

**SECT. 15.** *And be it further enacted, That* the Post masters to whom such letters may be delivered, shall pay to the master, or commander, or other person delivering the same, except the commanders of foreign packets, two cents for each letter or packet, and shall obtain from the person delivering the same, a certificate specifying the number of letters and packets, with the name of the ship or vessel, and the place

Receiving il-  
legal postage.

Masters of  
vessels to de-  
liver letters  
into the post-  
office.

Masters of  
vessels to be  
allowed two  
cents for each  
letter.



from whence she last sailed; which certificate, together with a receipt for the money, shall be with his quarterly accounts transmitted to the Post-master General, who shall credit him with the amount.

SECT. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person other than the Post-master General or his deputies, or persons by them employed, shall be concerned in setting up or maintaining any foot, or horse post, stage waggon, or other stage carriage or sleigh on any established Post road, or from one Post-town to another Post-town, on any road adjacent or parallel to an established Post-road, or any packet-boat or other vessel to ply regularly from one place to another between which a regular communication by water shall be established by the United States, and shall receive any letter or packet other than newspapers, magazines or pamphlets, and carry the same by such foot or horse post, stage waggon, or other carriage, or sleigh, packet-boat, or vessel, (excepting only such letter or letters as may be directed to the owner or owners of such conveyance, and relating to the same, or to the person to whom any packet or bundle in such conveyance is intended to be delivered,) every person so offending shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of fifty dollars: *Provided,* That it shall be lawful for any person to send letters or packets by a special messenger.

No person to carry letters on post roads unless authorised by the Post-master General.

SECT. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That the deputy Post-masters, and other agents of the Post-master General, shall duly account and answer to him, for all way-letters which shall come to their hands; and for this purpose the Post riders and other carriers of the mail, receiving any way letter, or letters (and it shall be their duty to receive them, if presented more than two miles from a Post-office) shall deliver the same together with the postage, if paid, at the first Post office to which they shall afterwards arrive, where the Post-master shall duly enter the same, and specify the number, and rate or rates in the post-bill, adding to the rate of each way-letter, one cent, which shall be paid by the

Way letters.

Post-master to the mail carrier from whom such way-letters shall be received. And that letters directed to persons living between Post offices may be delivered, and the postage thereof duly collected, it shall be the duty of the carriers of the mail to take charge of, and deliver all such letters as shall for that purpose, be committed to them by any Post-master, and collect the postage thereof, which shall be paid over to such Post-master on demand. And for every letter so delivered, the mail carrier delivering the same, shall be allowed to demand and receive two cents, to his own use, besides the ordinary postage. And if any Post-master or other agent of the Post-master General shall neglect so to account, he or they so offending, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding fifty dollars: *Provided*, That no mail carriers shall make such deliveries at any place not on the Post-road: *Provided also*, That the receipt and delivery of letters on the way, between Post-offices, shall not be required of the mail carriers in cases where, in the opinion of the Post master General, the time or manner of carrying the mail, or the speed of conveyance, is incompatible with such receipts and deliveries.

Mail carriers to deliver letters.

Allowance.

Detaining, delaying, or embezzling letters.

Penalty.

SECT. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person employed in any of the departments of the General Post-office, shall unlawfully detain, delay, or open any letter, packet, bag, or mail of letters, with which he shall be entrusted, or which shall have come to his possession, and which are intended to be conveyed by post, or if any such person shall secrete, embezzle or destroy any letter or packet entrusted to him as aforesaid, and which shall not contain any security for, or assurance relating to money, as herein after described, every such offender, being thereof duly convicted, shall for every such offence, be fined, not exceeding three hundred dollars, or imprisoned, not exceeding six months, or both, according to the circumstances and aggravations of the offence. And if any person employed as aforesaid, shall secrete, embezzle, or destroy any letter, packet, bag, or mail of

letters, with which he shall be entrusted, or which shall have come to his possession, and are intended to be conveyed by post, containing any bank note or bank post-bill, bill of exchange, warrant of the Treasury of the United States, note of assignment of stock in the funds, letters of attorney for receiving annuities or dividends, or for selling stock in the funds, or for receiving the interest thereof, or any letter of credit, or note for, or relating to payment of monies, or any bond or warrant, draft, bill or promissory note, covenant, contract or agreement whatsoever, for or relating to the payment of money, or the delivery of any article of value, or the performance of any act, matter, or thing, or any receipt, release, acquittance, or discharge of or from any debt, covenant, or demand, or any part thereof, or any copy of any record of any judgment, or decree, in any court of law, or chancery, or any execution which may have issued thereon, or any copy of any other record, or any other article of value, or any writing representing the same; or if any such person, employed as aforesaid, shall steal or take any of the same out of any letter, packet, bag, or mail of letters, that shall come to his possession, he shall, on conviction for any such offence, be imprisoned not exceeding ten years. And if any person, who shall have taken charge of the mail of the United States, shall quit or desert the same, before he delivers it into the Post office kept at the termination of his route, or to some known mail carrier, or agent of the General Post-office authorised to receive the same, every such person so offending, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars for every such offence. And if any person concerned in carrying the mail of the United States, shall collect, receive, or carry any letter or packet, or shall cause or procure the same to be done, contrary to this act, every such offender shall forfeit and pay, for every such offence, a sum not exceeding fifty dollars.

Containing money or evidence thereof.

Penalty.

Deserting the mail.

SECT. 19. *And be it further enacted.* That if any person shall rob any carrier of the mail of

Robbing the mail.

**Penalty.**

the United States, or other person entrusted therewith, of such mail, or of part thereof, such offender or offenders shall on conviction, be imprisoned not exceeding ten years; and if convicted a second time of a like offence, he or they shall suffer death: or if in effecting such robbery of the mail, the first time, the offender shall wound the person having custody thereof, or put his life in jeopardy, by the use of dangerous weapons, such offender or offenders shall suffer death. And if any person shall attempt to rob the mail of the United States, by assaulting the person having custody thereof, shooting at him or his horse or mule, or threatening him with dangerous weapons, and the robbery is not effected, every such offender, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding three years. And if any person shall steal the mail, or shall steal or take from or out of any mail, or from or out of any Post-office, any letter or packet, or if any person shall take the mail, or any letter or packet therefrom or from any Post-office whether with or without the consent of the person having custody thereof, and shall open, embezzle, or destroy any such mail, letter, or packet, the same containing any article of value, or evidence of any debt, due, demand, right or claim, or any release, receipt, acquittance or discharge, or any other article, paper, or thing mentioned and described in the eighteenth section of this act, or if any person shall, by fraud or deception, obtain from any person having custody thereof, any mail, letter, or packet, containing any article of value, or evidence thereof, or either of the writings referred to or next above mentioned, such offender or offenders, on conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned, not exceeding seven years. And if any person shall take any letter or packet, not containing any article of value or evidence thereof, out of a Post office, or shall open any letter or packet which shall have been in a Post-office, or in the custody of a mail-carrier, before it shall have been delivered to the person to whom it is directed, with a design to obstruct the correspondence, to pry into another's

**Embezzling  
valuable let-  
ters.**

**Penalty.**

**Taking or  
opening let-  
ters without  
authority.**

business, or secrets, or shall secrete, embezzle or destroy any such mail, letter or packet, such offender, upon conviction, shall pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.

SECT. 20. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person shall rip, cut, tear, burn, or otherwise injure any portmanteau, valise, or other bag used, or designed to be used by any person acting under the authority of the Post-master General, or any person in whom his powers are vested, in the conveyance of any mail, letter, packet, newspaper, or pamphlet, or shall draw or break any staple or loosen any part of any lock, chain or strap attached or belonging to any such valise, portmanteau, or bag, with an intent to rob or steal any mail, letter, packet, newspaper, or pamphlet, or to render either of the same insecure, every such offender upon conviction shall for every such offence pay a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding three years, at the discretion of the court before whom such conviction is had.

Punishment to be inflicted for injuring the mail portmanteaus.

SECT. 21. *And be it further enacted,* That every person who from and after the passage of this act shall procure, aid, advise, or assist in the doing or perpetration of any of the acts, or crimes by this act forbidden to be done or performed, shall be subject to the same penalties and punishments as the persons are subject to, who shall actually do or perpetrate any of the said acts or crimes according to the provision of this act.

Aiders and abettors how punished.

SECT. 22. *And be it further enacted,* That every person who shall be imprisoned by a judgment of court under, and by virtue of the eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth or twenty first sections of this act, shall be kept at hard labor during the period of such imprisonment.

Offenders under sentence of imprisonment, to be kept at hard labor.

SECT. 23. *And be it further enacted,* That the Post-masters shall, respectively, publish at the expiration of every three months, or oftener, when the Post-master General shall so direct, in one of the newspapers published at or nearest the place of his residence, for three successive weeks, a list of all the letters remaining in their respective offices, or instead thereof, shall make

Letters on hand to be advertised.

out a number of such lists, and cause them to be posted at such public places in their vicinity as shall appear to them best adapted for the information of the parties concerned; and at the expiration of the next three months, shall send such of the said letters as then remain on hand, as

**Dead letters.** dead letters, to the General Post-office, where the same shall be opened and inspected; and if any

**Valuable to be returned.** valuable papers or matters of consequence shall be found therein, it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to return such letter to the writer thereof, or cause a descriptive list thereof to be inserted in one of the newspapers, published at the place most convenient to the supposed residence of the owner, if within the United States; and such letter, and the contents, shall be preserved to be delivered to the person to whom the same shall be addressed, upon payment of the postage, and the expense of publication. And if

**When contents applied to use of United States.** such letter, with its contents, be not demanded by the person to whom it is addressed, or the owner thereof, or his lawful agent, within two years after the advertisement thereof as aforesaid, the said contents shall be applied to the use of the United States, until the same shall be reclaimed by the proprietor thereof. The manner of such application to be specially stated by the Postmaster General to the Secretary of the Treasury.

**Free letters.** *SECT. 24. And be it further enacted,* That letters and packets to and from the following officers of the United States, shall be received and conveyed by post, free of postage. Each Postmaster, provided each of his letters or packets shall not exceed half an ounce in weight; each member of the Senate, and each member and delegate of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States; the Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, provided each letter or packet shall not exceed two ounces in weight, and during their actual attendance in any session of Congress and twenty days after such session; and in case of excess of weight that excess alone shall be paid for; the President of the United States; Vice-President; the Secretaries of State, of the

Treasury, of War, of the Navy; the Attorney General; the Comptroller; Treasurer; Auditor; Register; Supervisor of the direct tax for the District of South Carolina; Superintendent of Indian trade; Purveyor; the Inspector and Paymaster of the Army; Accountants of the War and Navy Departments; Post-master General; and the Assistants Post-master General; John Adams, a former President of the United States; and Thomas Jefferson, late President of the United States; and they all may receive their newspapers by post free of postage: *Provided*, That the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, shall receive their newspapers free of postage only during any session of Congress, and twenty days after the expiration of the same: *And provided*, That no letter or packet from any public officer shall be conveyed by post, free of postage, unless he shall frank the same, by writing his name and office on the outside of such letter or packet, and until he has previously furnished the Postmaster of the office where he shall deposit the same, with a specimen of his signature.

SECT. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall frank letters other than those written by himself, or by his order on the business of his office, he shall, on conviction thereof, pay a fine of ten dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of State, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, and Post-master General, may frank letters or packets on official business, prepared in any other public office, in the absence of the principal thereof. And if any person having the right to receive his letters free of postage, shall receive enclosed to him any letter or packet addressed to a person not having that right, it shall be his duty to return the same to the Post-office, marking thereon the place from whence it came, that it may be charged with postage. And if any person shall counterfeit the hand-writing or frank of any person, or cause the same to be done, in order to avoid

Proviso.  
Attend, see  
Sect. 3, 1816.

Franking.

Franking letters  
improperly.

Letters inclosed.

To be returned.

Counterfeiting a frank.

the payment of postage, each person so offending, shall pay for every such offence fifty dollars.

Printers exchanging newspapers.

SECT 26. *And be it further enacted,* That every printer of newspapers may send one paper to each and every other printer of newspapers within the United States, free of postage, under such regulations as the Post-master General shall provide.

Newspapers postage on, one cent.

SECT. 27. *And be it further enacted,* That all newspapers conveyed in the mail, shall be under cover, open at one end, and charged with a postage of one cent each, for any distance not more than one hundred miles, and one and an half cents for any greater distance: *Provided,* That the postage of a single newspaper from any one place to another in the same state, shall not exceed one cent; and that the Post-master General shall require those who receive newspapers by post, to pay always the amount of one quarter's postage in advance.

One and an half cents.

Embezzling, opening, or destroying.

If any person employed in any department of the Post-office shall improperly detain, delay, embezzle or destroy any newspaper, or shall permit any other person to do the like, or shall open, or permit any other to open any mail or packet of newspapers not directed to the office where he is employed, he shall on conviction thereof, forfeit a sum not exceeding fifty dollars for every such offence. And if any other person shall open any mail or packet of newspapers, or shall embezzle, or destroy the same, not being directed to himself, or not being authorised to receive or open the same, he shall on conviction thereof, pay a sum not exceeding twenty dollars for every such offence. And if any person shall take or steal any packet, bag, or mail of newspapers from, or out of any Post-office, or from any person having custody thereof, such person shall, on conviction, be imprisoned not exceeding three months for every such offence, to be kept at hard labor during the period of such imprisonment.

Penalty.

Stealing of.

Penalty.

Concealing letters in newspapers.

If any person shall enclose or conceal a letter or other thing, or any memorandum in writing in a newspaper, or among any package of newspapers which he shall have delivered into any



Post-office, or to any person for that purpose, in order that the same may be carried by post, free of letter postage, he shall forfeit the sum of five dollars for every such offence; and the letter, newspaper package, memorandum, or other thing, shall not be delivered to the person to whom it is directed until the amount of single letter postage is paid for each article of which the package shall be composed.

No newspapers shall be received by the Post-masters to be conveyed by post, unless they are sufficiently dried and enclosed in proper wrappers, on which, beside the direction, shall be noted the number of papers which are enclosed for subscribers, and the number for printers.

The Post-master General, in any contract he may enter into for the conveyance of the mail, may authorise the person with whom such contract is to be made, to carry newspapers, magazines, and pamphlets, other than those conveyed in the mail.

P. M. G. may allow carriers to carry out of the mail.

When the mode of conveyance, and the size of the mails will admit of it, magazines and pamphlets may be transported in the mail at one cent a sheet for any distance not exceeding fifty miles, at one cent and a half for any distance over fifty and not exceeding one hundred miles, and two cents for any greater distance.

Magazines & pamphlets.

Postage on.

SECT. 28. *Repealed.*

SECT. 29. *And be it further enacted,* That if any Post-master or other person authorised to receive the postage of letters and packets, shall neglect or refuse to render his accounts, and pay over to the Post-master General the balance by him due at the end of every three months, it shall be the duty of the Post-master General to cause a suit to be commenced against the person or persons so neglecting or refusing: and if the Post-master General shall not cause such suit to be commenced within six months, from the end of every such three months, the balances due from every such delinquent shall be charged to and recoverable from the Post-master General.

Post-masters refusing to account, to be sued.

That all suits which shall be hereafter commenced for the recovery of debts or balances due to

Suits, how to be brought.

the General Post-office, whether they appear by bond or obligations made in the name of the existing or any preceding Post-master General, or otherwise, shall be instituted in the name of the "Post-master General of the United States."

Copies of accounts to be admitted as evidence.

That certified copies under the seal of the General Post-office, of the accounts current of the several Post-masters, after the same shall have been examined and adjusted at that office, shall be admitted as evidence in all suits brought by the Post-master General for the recovery of balances or debts due from Post masters, and in like manner copies of such accounts current as are lodged in the office of the Register of the Treasury, certified by the Register under the seal of his office, shall be admitted as evidence.

Penalty for not rendering accounts,

SECT. 30. *And be it further enacted,* That if any Post-master, or other person, who shall receive and open, or despatch mails, shall neglect to render accounts thereof for one month after the time, and in the form and manner prescribed by law, and by the Post-master General's instructions conformable therewith, he shall forfeit double the value of the postages which shall have arisen at the same office in any equal portion of time previous or subsequent thereto; or in case no account shall have been rendered at the time of trial of such case, then such sum as the court and jury shall estimate equivalent thereto, to be recovered by the Post-master General in an action on the case.

Penalties how disposed of

SECT. 31. *And be it further enacted,* That all pecuniary penalties and forfeitures incurred under this act, shall be one half for the use of the person or persons informing and prosecuting for the same, and the other half to the use of the United States.

Letters going by water.

SECT. 32. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the Post-master General to make provision, where it may be necessary, for the receipt of all letters and packets intended to be conveyed by any ship or vessel beyond sea, or from any port in the United States to another port therein; and the letters so received shall be formed into a mail, sealed up, and directed to the

Post-master of the port to which such ship or vessel shall be bound. And for every letter or packet so received, there shall be paid, at the time of its reception, a postage of one cent, which shall be for the use of the Post-masters respectively receiving the same. And the Post-master General may make arrangements with the Post-masters in any foreign country, for the reciprocal receipt and delivery of letters and packets through the Post-offices. One cent each to post-master

SECT. 33. *And be it further enacted, That* the Post masters, and the persons employed in the transportation of the mail, shall be exempt from militia duties, and serving on juries, or any fine or penalty for neglect thereof. Exemption from serving on juries and in militia.

SECT. 34. *And be it further enacted, That* letter-carriers shall be employed at such Post-offices as the Post-master General shall direct, for the delivery of letters in the places respectively where such Post-offices are established; and for the delivery of each such letter, the letter-carrier may receive of the person to whom the delivery is made, two cents: *Provided, That* no letter shall be delivered to such letter-carrier for distribution, addressed to any person who shall have lodged at the Post-office a written request that his letters shall be detained in the office. Letter carriers.

And for every letter lodged at any Post-office, not to be carried by post, but to be delivered at the place where it is to be so lodged, the Post-master shall receive one cent of the person to whom it shall be delivered. Post-master allowed a cent for delivering letters not carried by post.

SECT. 35. *And be it further enacted, That* all causes of action arising under this act may be sued, and all offenders against this act may be prosecuted, before the justices of the peace, magistrates, or other judicial courts, of the several states and of the several territories of the United States, they having competent jurisdiction by the laws of such states or territories, to the trial of claims and demands of as great value, and of the prosecutions where the punishments are of as great extent; and such justices, magistrates, or judiciary, shall take cognizance thereof, and proceed to judgment and execution as in other cases. Suits may be brought before the state courts.

Judgment to  
be rendered  
first term.

**SECT. 36.** *And be it further enacted,* That in all suits or causes arising under this act, the court shall proceed to trial, and render judgment the first term after such suit shall be commenced: *Provided always,* That whenever service of the process shall not have been made twenty days at least previous to the return day of such term, the defendant shall be entitled to one continuance, if the court on the statement of such defendant shall judge it expedient: *Provided also,* That if the defendant in such suits shall make affidavit that he has a claim against the General Post-office, not allowed by the Post-master General, although submitted to him conformably to the regulations of the Post-office, and shall specify such claim in the affidavit, and that he could not be prepared for the trial at such term for want of evidence, the court in such case being satisfied in those respects, may grant a continuance until the next succeeding term.

Post-master  
General to re-  
port annually.

**SECT. 37.** *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Post-master General to report annually to Congress every Post-road which shall not, after the second year from its establishment, have produced one third of the expense of carrying the mail on the same.

Post-master of  
the City of  
Washington  
allowed an ex-  
tra compensa-  
tion of 1,000  
dollars per an-  
num.

**SECT. 38.** *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be allowed to the deputy Post-master at the City of Washington, for his extraordinary expenses incurred in the discharge of the duties of his office, an additional compensation, at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum, to be paid out of the funds of the Post-office establishment.

Adjutant Ge-  
nerals of mi-  
litia.

**SECT. 39.** *And be it further enacted,* That the Adjutant General of the militia of each state and territory, shall have right to receive, by mail, free of postage, from any Major or Brigadier General thereof, and to transmit to said Generals, any letter or packet, relating solely to the militia of such state or territory: *Provided always,* That every such officer before he delivers any such letter or package for transmission, shall in his own proper hand writing on the outside thereof, endorse the nature of the papers enclosed, and

thereto subscribe his name and office, and shall previously furnish the Post-master of the office, where he shall deposit the same, with a specimen of his signature: And if any such officer shall frank any letter or package in which shall be contained any thing relative to any subject other than of the militia of such state or territory, every offender shall on conviction of every such offence, forfeit and pay a fine of fifty dollars.

SECT. 40. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the thirtieth day of September next, whenever the annual emoluments of any Post-master, after deducting therefrom the expenditures incident to his office, shall amount to more than two thousand dollars, the surplus shall be accounted for, and paid to the Post-master General, and by him to be accounted for in the same manner as other monies accruing from the Post-office establishment.

Post-masters' emoluments not to exceed 2,000 dollars.

SECT. 41. *And be it further enacted,* That every deputy Post-master, the receipt of whose office exceeds one thousand dollars a year, shall, on the last day of September in each year, transmit to the Post-master General of the United States, a statement of the expenses of the office under his direction, of the number of clerks, with the time they have been severally employed therein, and their respective names and ages.

Post-masters receiving more than 1,000 dollars per annum.

SECT. 42. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the first day of June next, the second section of an act, entitled "An act to establish the Post-office and Post roads within the United States," approved on the eighth day of May, 1794, and an act, entitled "An act to establish the Post-office of the United States," approved on the second day of March, 1799, and all other acts, and parts of acts heretofore passed for the regulation and government of the General Post-office and of the Post-master General, and other officers and agents employed in said office, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed. *Provided,* That an act, entitled "An act concerning public contracts," approved on the twenty-first day of April, 1808, shall be and remain in full force, and no Post-road heretofore established

All former acts for the regulation of the Post-office repealed, except the acts concerning public contracts and existing Post-roads.

shall be discontinued by this act. *Provided also,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed to exonerate any person who shall not have performed the duty, or who shall have violated any of the prohibitions contained in the said acts, from suits or prosecutions; but as to all bonds, contracts, debts, demands, rights, penalties, punishments which have been made, have arisen, or have been incurred, or which shall be made, arise, or be incurred, previous to the first day of June next, the said acts shall have the same force and effect as though this act had not been made: *Provided likewise,* That the Post-master General, assistant Post-masters General, deputy Post-masters, contractors for carrying the mail, and others employed under the aforesaid acts, shall continue to hold their several offices, appointments and trusts, until they are otherwise removed; any thing herein contained that might be construed to the contrary notwithstanding; and also the bonds which they, or either of them, have given or may give for the faithful execution of their several duties and offices, shall continue to have the same force and effect, to all intents and purposes, as though this act had not been made.

*Passed April 30, 1810.*

---

**SECT. 3.** *And be it further enacted,* That the post master general cause a mail to be carried from the nearest post-office on any established post-road to the court house of any county which is now, or may hereafter be, established in any of the states or territories of the United States, and which is not or will not otherwise be accommodated with the mail; and the road on which the same shall be so carried, shall thereupon become a post-road, and so continue until other provision shall be made by law for the accommodation thereof with the mail.

**SECT. 4.** *And be it further enacted,* That the secretary of state be, and is hereby authorised to transmit by the mail, free of postage, one copy of the documents hereafter mentioned, being on subjects of a general nature, and which may be ordered to be printed by either house of congress, namely, of communications with the accompanying documents, made by the president of the United States to congress, or either house thereof; of reports made by the secretary of state, by the secretary of treasury, by the secretary of war, by the secretary of the navy, by the post-master general, by the commissioners of the sinking fund, to congress, or either house thereof, in pursuance of any law or resolution of either house: affirmative reports on subjects of a general nature made to congress, or either house thereof, by any committee respectively: for each of the judges of supreme court, and of the district courts, and of the territories of the United States, to any post-office within the United States, they may respectively designate.

Certain documents may be transmitted by the secretary of state free of postage.

*Passed April, 18, 1814.*

---

**SECT. 3.** *And be it further enacted,* That the post-master general be authorised to have the mail carried in any steam boat, or other vessel, which shall be used as a packet in any of the waters of the United States, on such terms and conditions, as shall be considered expedient: *Provided,* That he do not pay more than three cents for each letter, and each packet, and more than one half cent for each newspaper, conveyed in such mail.

**SECT. 4.** *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of every master or manager of any steam boat, packet, or other vessel, which shall pass from one port or place to another port or place, in the United States, where a post office is established, to deliver within three hours

after his arrival, if in the day-time, and within two hours after the next sunrise if the arrival be in the night, all letters and packets addressed to, or destined for such port or place, to the post-master there, for which he shall be entitled to receive of such post master two cents for every letter or packet so delivered, unless the same shall be carried or conveyed under a contract with the post-master general; and if any master or manager of a steam boat, or other vessel, shall fail so to deliver any letter, or packet, which shall have been brought by him, or shall have been in his care, or within his power, he shall incur a penalty of thirty dollars for every such failure.

SECT. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That every person employed on board any steam boat, or other vessel employed as a packet, shall deliver every letter, and packet of letters, intrusted to such person, to the master or manager of such steam boat, or other vessel, and before the said vessel shall touch at any other port or place; and for every failure, or neglect so to deliver, a penalty of ten dollars shall be incurred for each letter and packet.

*Passed February 27, 1815.*



# AN ACT

IN ADDITION TO AN ACT

FOR

REGULATING

THE

POST-OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

---

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of May next, the following rates of postage be charged upon all letters and packets (excepting such as are now excepted by law) conveyed by the posts of the United States: viz.*

For every letter composed of a single sheet of paper, conveyed not exceeding thirty miles, six cents.

Over thirty, and not exceeding eighty, ten cents.

Over eighty, and not exceeding one hundred and fifty, twelve and a half cents.

Over one hundred and fifty, and not exceeding four hundred, eighteen and a half cents.

Over four hundred, twenty-five cents.

And for every double letter, or letter composed of two pieces of paper, double those rates; and for every triple letter, or letter composed of three pieces of paper, triple those rates, and for every packet composed of four or more pieces of paper, or one or more other articles, and weighing one

ounce avordupois, quadruple those rates, and in that proportion for all greater weights: *Provided*, That no packet of letters conveyed by the water mails shall be charged with more than quadruple postage, unless the same shall contain more than four distinct letters. No post-master shall be obliged to receive, to be conveyed by the mail, any packet which shall weigh more than three pounds; and the postage marked on any letter or packet and charged in the post-bill which may accompany the same, shall be conclusive evidence in favor of the post-master who delivers the same of the lawful postage thereon, unless such letter or packet shall be opened in presence of the post master or his clerk. Every four folio pages, or eight quarto pages, or sixteen octavo pages of a pamphlet or magazine, shall be considered a sheet, and the surplus pages of any pamphlet or magazine shall also be considered a sheet; and the journals of the legislatures of the several states, not being sticked or bound, shall be liable to the same postage as pamphlets. Any memorandum which shall be written on a newspaper or other printed paper, and transmitted by mail, shall be charged letter postage; and any person who shall deposit such memorandum in any office for the purpose of defrauding the revenue, shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of five dollars.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the post-master general be and is hereby authorised to allow to each post master such commission on the postages by him collected, as shall be adequate to his services: *Provided*, That his commission shall not exceed the following several rates on the amount received in one quarter, viz.

On a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, thirty per cent.

On any sum over and above the first hundred dollars, and not exceeding four hundred dollars, twenty-five per cent.

On any sum over and above the first four hundred dollars, and not exceeding two thousand four hundred dollars, twenty per cent.

On any sum over and above the first two thousand four hundred dollars, eight per cent.

Except to the post-masters who may be employed in receiving and dispatching foreign mails, whose compensation may be augmented not exceeding twenty-five dollars in one quarter; and excepting to the post-masters at offices where the mail is regularly to arrive between the hours of nine o'clock at night and five o'clock in the morning, whose commission on the first hundred dollars collected in one quarter may be increased to a sum not exceeding fifty per cent.

The post-master general may allow to the post-masters respectively a commission of fifty per cent on the monies arising from the postage of newspapers, magazines and pamphlets; and to the post-master, whose compensation shall not exceed five hundred dollars in one quarter, two cents for every *free* letter delivered out of the office, excepting such as are for the post master himself; and each post master who shall be required to keep a register of the arrival and departure of the mails, shall be allowed ten cents for each monthly return which he makes thereof to the general post-office. The post-master general may allow to the post-master at New Orleans at the rate of eight hundred dollars, and to the post-master at Warrenton in North Carolina at the rate of two hundred dollars, and to the post-master at Wheeling in Virginia at the rate of two hundred dollars a year, in addition to their ordinary commissions. The post-master general is hereby authorised to allow to the post-master of the city of Washington, in addition to the allowance made by this act, for postage collected, and for free letters received by him for delivery, a commission of five per cent on the amount of mails distributed at his office: *Provided nevertheless*, That the whole annual emolument of the said post-master, including the extra compensation heretofore allowed to him by law, shall always be subject to the restriction imposed by the fortieth section of the act of congress, approved the 30th April 1810, to which this is in addition.

**SECT. 3.** *And be it further enacted,* That letters and packets to and from any member of the Senate, or member or delegate of the House of Representatives of the United States, the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, shall be conveyed free of postage for thirty days previous to each session of Congress, and for thirty days after the termination thereof: *Provided always,* That no letter or packet shall exceed two ounces in weight; and in case of excess of weight, that excess alone shall be paid for.

**SECT. 4.** *And be it further enacted,* That the eleventh and twenty-eighth sections of the act entitled "An act regulating the post office establishment," approved April 30th 1810, and the first and second sections of the act entitled "An act in addition to the act regulating the post-office establishment," approved February 27th 1815, and the fourth and fifth sections of the same, except such parts as relate to steam-boats, their masters or managers, and persons employed on board the same, be and the same are hereby repealed.

**SECT. 5.** *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall take effect from and after the 31st day of March, 1816.

*Passed April 9, 1816.*

# POST ROADS

ESTABLISHED BY LAW.

---

## IN THE DISTRICT OF MAINE.

From Portsmouth, N. H. by Kittery, York, Wells, Arundel, Biddeford, Saco, Scarboro', Cape Elizabeth, Portland, Falmouth, North Yarmouth, Freeport, Brunswick, Bath, Woolwich, Wiscasset, New Castle, Waldoboro', Warren, Camden, Canaan, Lincolnville, Northport, Belfast, Prospect, Buckstown, Orland, Trenton, Sullivan, Steuben, Harrington, Addison, Jones, Machias, Denneysville and Scodic, to Calais.

From Dover, N. H. by Berwick and Doutsfalls, to Arundel, or Kennebunk.

From Portland, by Gorham, Buckston, Limerick, Limington, Cornish, Parsonfield, Newfield, Shapleigh, Lebanon, Berwick, Sandford, Alfred, Waterboro' and Philipsburg, to Buxton.

From Portland, by Saccarappee, Gorham, Standish, Flintstown, Hiram and Brownfield, to Fryberg.

From Portland, by Falmouth, Gray, New Gloucester, Lewistown, Green, Monmouth, Winthrop, Augusta, Sydney, Waterville, Fairfield and Canaan, to Norridgewock, and Anson.

From Brunswick, by Topsham, Bowdoinham, Gardiner and Hallowell, to Augusta.

From Gardiner, by Pittstown and Dresden, to Wiscasset.

From Augusta, by Redfield, Mount Vernon, Chester and New Sharon, to Farmington.

From Augusta, by Vassalboro', Winslow, Clinton, Fairfax, Unity and Collegetown, to Hampden.

From Wiscasset, by Edgecomb, to Boothbay.  
 From Wiscasset, by New Milford, Jefferson,  
 Palermo and Montville, to Belfast.

From Orrington, to Buckstown.

From Buckstown, by Penobscot, Castine,  
 Sedgwick and Blue Hill, to Buckstown, and  
 from Castine to Lincolnville.

From Sullivan to Goldsboro'.

From Denneysville to Eastport.

*Passed April 25, 1810.*

From Livermore, by Jay and Wilton, to Far-  
 mington.

*Passed April 18, 1814.*

From Kennebunk to Alfred.

*Passed March 1, 1815.*

From Lovell to Fryberg.

From Portland, by Poland, Hebron, Norway,  
 Paris, Buckfield, Sumner, Hartford, Livermore,  
 Turner, Minot, New-Gloucester, and Hebron  
 Academy, to Paris.

From Portland, by Windham, Raymond,  
 Bridgeton, Lovell, Waterford, Norway, Paris,  
 Rumford, Bethel and Albany, to Waterford.

From Norridgewock, by Starks and Industry  
 to Farmington.

From Machias to Hagg's Point, in Lubeck.

From Belfast, by Mount Ephraim, Frankfort,  
 Hampden and Bangor, to Edington.

From Augusta, by Brown's Corner and Har-  
 lem to Palermo.

From Orrington to Brewer.

From Canaan by Palmyra, New-Port, Cros-  
 by town and Carmel to Hampden.

*Passed April 30, 1816.*

## IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

From Salisbury, Ms. by Seabrook and Hamp-  
 ton, to Portsmouth.

From Portsmouth, by Durham and North-  
 wood, to Concord.

From Portsmouth, by Exeter and Kingston, to Haverhill, Ms.

From Portsmouth, by Exeter, Chester, Londonderry, Merrimack, Amherst, Petersboro', Marlboro' and Keene, to Walpole.

From Haverhill, Ms. by Chester, Concord, Hopkinton, Henniker and Lempster, to Charleston.

From Haverhill, Ms. by Salem, to Windham.

From Tyngboro', Ms. by Dunstable, Amherst, Francis-town, Washington and Claremont, to Windsor, Vt.

From Portsmouth, by Nottingham, Epsom, Pembroke, Concord, Salisbury, Andover, Wilmot, Enfield, Lebanon, Hanover, Lime, Orford, Piermont, Haverhill, Bath, Littleton, Dalton, Lancaster, Cockburn, Colebrook and Stuart, to Norfolk, Vt.

From Hanover, by Canaan and Groton, to Plymouth.

From Newburyport, Ms. by Exeter, NewMarket, Durham, Dover and Barrington, to Gilmanton.

From Portsmouth, by Dover, Rochester, Middletown, Ossipee, Moultonboro', Centre-harbor, Plymouth and Haverhill, to Newbury.

From Fryburg, Me. by Conway, Bartletts, Rosebrooks and Jefferson, to Lancaster.

From Winchendon, Ms. by Fitzwilliam and Keene, to Brattleboro', Vt.

From Warwick, Ms. by Winchester and Hindsdale, to Brattleboro', Vt.

From Ashby, Ms. by New Ipswich and Jaffray, to Marlboro'.

*Passed April 25, 1810.*

From Hopkinton, through Warner, Bradford, Fisherfield, Wendell and Newport, to Cornish in the county of Cheshire.

From Concord in the county of Rockingham, through Weare, Dearing, Hancock and Packersfield, to Keene in the county of Cheshire.

From Gilmanton to Meredith.

*Passed May, 11, 1812.*

The post-road from Rochester to Wakefield be altered so that it pass through Farmington, Middleton, and Wolfborough, to Wakefield.

*Passed April 18, 1814.*

From Concord by Salisbury, Andover, New Chester, Bridgewater, Plymouth, thence by New Holderness, New Hampton, Sanbornton, and Salisbury to Concord. From Concord, to Frieberg in Maine. From Exeter, by Brentwood, Poplin, Raymond, Candia, and Pembroke, to Concord.

*Passed March 1, 1815.*

From Plymouth, by Compton, Thornton, Peeling and Lincoln, to Franconia.

From Portsmouth, by Dover, Madberry, Barrington, Barnstead, Gilmanton, Meredith and New-Hampton, to Plymouth.

*Passed April 30, 1816.*

## IN VERMONT.

From Lansingburg, N. Y. by Bennington, Shaftsbury, Arlington, Manchester, Rutland, Pittsford, Branden, Leicester, Salisbury, Middlebury, New Haven, Vergennes, Ferrisburg, Charlotte, Shelburn, Burlington, Colchester, Milton, Georgia and St. Albans, to Highgate.

From Williamston, Ms. by Pownall, to Bennington.

From Brattleboro', by Marlboro', Wilmington, and Woodford, to Bennington.

From Rutland, by Clarendon, Shrewsbury, Plymouth, Reading and Windsor, to Cavendish.

From Rutland, by Castleton, Fairhaven, Benson, Orwell, Shoreham and Addison, to Vergennes.

From Middlebury, by New Haven, Monkton, Hynesburg, Williston, Jericho, Essex, Westford, Fairfax, Fairfield and Sheldon, to Huntsburg, thence by Berkshire, Enosburg, Bakersfield, Cambridge, Underhill, Richmond, Huntington, Starksboro' and Bristol, to Middlebury, and from thence to Poultney, and also from Middlebury by Royalton, to Hanover, N. H.

From Barnardstown, Ms. by Hinsdale, Brattleboro', Putney, Westminster, Walpole, Charleston, Wethersfield, Windsor, Hartford, Norwich, Thetford, Fairlee, Bradford, Newbury, Rvegate, Barnet, Littleton, Concord and Lunenburg, to Guildhall.

From Walpole, N. H. by Bellowsfalls, Rockingham, Chester, Cavendish, Ludlow and Shrewsbury, to Rutland.

From Windsor, by Woodstock, Barnard, Royalton, Randolph, Williamston, Berlin, Montpelier, Middlesex, Waterbury, Bolton, Jericho and Williston, to Burlington, and from thence to Grand Isle.



From Royalton, by Tunbridge, Vershire and Corinth, to Newbury.

From Newbury, by Corinth, Washington and Barre, to Berlin.

From Ryegate, by Peacham, Danville, Wheelock, Sheffield, Glover, Barton, Brownington and Salem, to Derby.

From Lancaster, N. H. by Lunenburg, St. Johnsbury, Danville, Walden, Harwich, Woolcott, Hydespark, Johnson and Fletcher, to St. Albans.

*Passed April 25, 1810.*

From Chester South village, by Andover, Weston, Land Grove, and Peru, to Manchester. From Salem, New York, by Rupert, Paulet, Middletown, and Ira, to Rutland.

*Passed March 1, 1815.*

From Grand Isle to Alburgh.

From Hyde Park, by Morristown and Stow, to Waterbury.

From Rutland, by Parkerstown, Pittsfield, to Stockbridge.

From Newbury, on the Passumpsie turnpike, by Barnet, St. Johnsbury, Lynden, Sheffield and Barton to Derby.

From Coleraine, Massachusetts, by Halifax and Whitingham, to Wilmington.

That the post road from Monkton to Hinesburg pass through Starkesborough.

*Passed April 30, 1816.*

## IN MASSACHUSETTS.

From Suffield, Ct. by Springfield, Wilbraham, Palmer, Western, Brookfield, Spencer, Leicester, Worcester, Shrewsbury, Northboro', Marlboro', Sudbury, Watertown, Cambridge, Boston, Charlestown, Malden, Lynn, Salem, Beverly, Wenham, Hamilton, Ipswich, Rowley and Newburyport, to Salisbury.

From Suffield, Ct. by Westfield, Southampton, Northampton, Hatfield, Whately, Deerfield and Greensfield, to Bernardstown.

From Salisbury, Ct. by Sheffield, Great Barrington, Stockbridge, Lenox, Pittsfield, Lanesboro' and Williamston, to Greenfield.

From Canaan, Ct. by Sheffield, to Egremont.

From Colebrook, Ct. by Southfield, Sandisfield, Lee, Lenox and Hancock, to New Lebanon, N. Y.

From Springfield, by Stockbridge and West Stockbridge, to Albany, N. Y.

From Granby, by Granville, Blandford and Chester, to Middlefield.

From Brookfield, by Ware, Belchertown, Hadley, Northampton, Chesterfield, Worthington, Patridgefield, Dalton, Pittsfield and Hancock, to New Lebanon.

From Stafford, Ct. to Brookfield or Worcester, and thence by Framingham, to Boston.

From Worcester, by Holden, Rutland, Barre and Petersham, to Athol.

From Rutland, by Hubbardstown and Templeton, to Winchendon.

From Rutland, by Greenwich, Hardwich, Pelham, Amherst and Hadley, to Northampton, and thence by South Hadley, to Springfield.

From Boston, by Dedham, Walpole, Foxborough and Attleborough, to Providence, R. I.

From Boston, by the Newburyport turnpike to Newburyport.

From Dedham, by Medfield, Medway, Bellingham, Milford, Mendon, Uxbridge and Douglass, to Thompson, Ct.

From Boston, by Milton, Canton, Easton, Taunton, Berkley and Freetown, to New Bedford.

From Boston, by Dorchester, Quincy, Braintree, Weymouth, Hanover, Pembroke, Kingston, Plymouth, Sandwich, Barnstable, Yarmouth, Dennis, Brewster, Harwich, Chatham, Orleans, Eastham, Wellfleet and Truro, to Provincetown.

From Sandwich, by Falmouth, to Nantucket.

From Falmouth, to Edgartown.

From Sandwich, by Wareham, Rochester, New-Bedford and Dartmouth, to Westport.

From Weymouth, by Hingham, Cohasset, Scituate, Marshfield and Duxbury, to Kingston.

From Taunton, by Dighton, Somerset and Swanzey, to Warren, R. I.

From Boston, by Concord, Stow, Bolton, Lancaster, Leominster, Westminster, Templeton, Gerry, Athol and Orange, to Warwick.

From Concord, by Littleton, Groton and Townsend, to Ashby.

From Concord, by Fitz-William, N. H. to Brattleborough, Vt.

From Boston, by Medford, Woburn, Billerica and Chelmsford, to Tyngsboro'.

From Woburn, by Andover, to Haverhill.

From Billerica, by Patucket-bridge, Dracut, Pelham, N. H. and Windham, to Londonderry.

From Salem to Marblehead.

From Salem, by Manchester, to Gloucester.

From Salem, by Danvers, Topsfield, Boxford and Bradford, to Haverhill.

From Newburyport to Haverhill.

From Troy, by Freetown, Berkley, to Taunton.

From Plymouth, by Taunton, to Providence, R. I.

From Farmington, by Southborough, Westborough, Grafton, Sutton, Oxford, Dudley and Woodstock, to Ashford in Connecticut.

*Passed April 25, 1810.*

From Blue Hill to Sedgwick.

From Kennebunk to Arundel.

From Redfield by Fayette, to Livermore.

*Passed May 11, 1812.*

From Springfield to Southwick. From Stafford, Ct. by Monson, to Palmer, in Ms. From Hatfield, by Whatley, Conway, and Ashfield, to Charlemont. From Athol to Greenfield. From Kingston to Halifax.

*Passed April 18, 1814.*

From Hosack, N. Y. by Pownal, Vt. to Williamstown. From Northampton, by Hadley, Sunderland, and Montague, to Northfield. From Foxborough, by Mansfield and Norton, to Taunton.

*Passed March 1, 1815.*

From Northampton by Williamsburg, Goshen, Plainfield and Savoy to Adams. From Worcester, by Milbury, Northbridge and Uxbridge, to Smithfield, in Rhode Island.

From New-Bedford by Bridgewater to Boston. That the mail from Northampton to Worcester, pass through Paxton.

From South Parish of Bridgewater by the West and North parishes of Bridgewater, Randolph and Milton to Boston.

## IN RHODE ISLAND.

From Plainfield, Ct. by Scituate and Providence, to Smithfield.

From Providence, by Barrington, Warren and Bristol, to Newport.

From Providence, by Patucket, East Greenwich, Wickford and Little Rest, to Towerhill or South Kingston.

From Newport, by Tiverton, to Westport, Ms.

From Newport, by Towerhill and by the Court House in South Kingston, Charleston and Westerly, to Stonington, Ct.

From Newport, by Tiverton, to Troy, Ms.

From South Kingston, by Richmond, Hopkinton, North Stonington and Preston, to Norwich, Ct.

*Passed April 25, 1810.*

From Providence, through Gloucester, to Pomfret in the state of Connecticut.

*Passed May 11, 1812.*

## IN CONNECTICUT.

From Rye, N. Y. by Greenwich, Stamford, Norwalk, Fairfield, Bridgeport, Stratford, Milford, Newhaven, Northhaven, Wallingford, Berlin, Wethersfield, Hartford and Windsor, to Suffield.

From Norwalk, by Reading, Danbury, Brookfield, Kent and Sharon, to Salisbury.

From Bridgeport, by Trumbull, Ripton, Huntington and Newton, to Brookfield.

From Newhaven, by Derby, Southbury, Woodbury, Bethlehem, Litchfield and Goshen to Canaan.

From Newhaven, by Woodbridge, Waterbury, Watertown, Litchfield, Cornwall and Sharon, to Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

From Newhaven by Cheshire and Southington, to Farmington.

From Newhaven, by Durham and Middletown, to Wethersfield.

From Newhaven, by Branford, Guilford, Killingworth, Saybrook, Lyme, New London, Chelsea and Jewitt's city, to Plainfield.

From Saybrook, by Petty Paug, Haddam, East Haddam and Middle Haddam, to Middletown.

From Stonington, by New London, Montville, Colchester, Glastenbury, Hartford, Wintonbury, Canton, New Hartford, Winchester and Norfolk, to Canaan.

From Norwich, by Canterbury and Brooklyn, to Pomfret.

From Hartford, by Simsbury, to Granby.

From New Hartford, by Hartland, to Colebrook.

From Hartford, by East Hartford, Oxford, Hebron, Lebanon and Norwich, to Chelsea.

From Hartford, by Coventry, Windham and Canterbury, to Plainfield.

From Hartford, by Tolland, to Stafford.

From East Hartford, by East Windsor, to Springfield, Ms.

From Danbury to Ridgefield.

*Passed April, 25, 1810.*

From Hartford, through Bristol, Plymouth, Watertown, Woodbury, Southbury and Newtown to Danbury.

*Passed May 11, 1812.*

From Middletown, by Hebron to Windham. From Sharon, by Ellsworth Cornwall Bridge, and Warren to Litchfield. From Providence in Rhode Island through Scituate, to Ashford in Ct.

*Passed April 18, 1814.*

That the Post-road from Norwalk, by Reading, to Danbury, Pass through Saugatuck, and by the Town House in Reading.

*Passed March 1, 1815.*

From Middletown to Killingworth.

From Hartford through Canton, Torrington, Torrington, Goshen and Cornwall to Sharon.

## NEW YORK.

From Jersey city, by New York, Harlaem and New Rochelle, to Rye.

From New York city, by Brooklyn, Jamaica, Hempstead, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, South Huntington, Islip,

Patchogue, Fireplace, Morriches, Westhampton, Southampton and Bridgehampton, to Sag Harbor.

From Jamaica, by Queen's c. h. Oyster Bay, Huntington, Dixhills, Smithtown, Setalket, Brookhaven and Riverhead, to South-hold.

From New York, by Kingsbridge, Yonkers, Greensburg, Mount Pleasant, Peekskill, Fishkill, Poughkeepsie, Staatsburg, Rhinebeck, Redhook, Claremont, Hudson, Kinderhook, Albany, Schenectady, Amsterdam, Tripshill, Palatine, Little Falls, Herkimer, Utica, New Hartford, Westmoreland, Oneida, Sullivan, Canaseraga, Manlius, Onondaga, Marcellus, Skaneateles, Aurelius, Cayuga, Geneva, Canadogue, Bloomfield, Avon, Southampton, Batavia, New Amsterdam and Lewistown, to Youngstown or Niagara.

From New Rochelle, by Whiteplains, Salem, Ridgefield, Ct. South East, Patterson and Pauling, to Dover.

From Ramapa works to Newburg.

From New Antrim, by Monroe, Chester, Goshen, Wallkill, Montgomery, Shawangunk, New Paltz, Kingston, Sagerties, Catskill, Lunenburg, Cocsackie, Coyemans, Bethlehem, Albany, Troy, Lansingburg, Waterford, Stillwater, Saratoga, Northumberland, Fort Miller, Sandy Hill, Queensbury, Fort George, Thurman, Chester, Scaroon Lake, Elizabeth, Willsboro', Peru and Plattsburg, to Champlaintown.

From Hamburg, N. J. by Warwick, Florida, Goshen, Little Britain, New Windsor, Newburg and Fishkill landing, to Fishkill.

From Danbury, Ct. by Fishkill landing and Newburg, to Chenango Point.

From Rhinebeck by Kingston, Shandecan, Middletown, Delhi, Walton, Sidney, Jericho bridge, Onoquago, Binghamton, Union, Owego, Athens, Pa. Chemung, Elmira, Great Flat, Painted Post, Bath, Canesteeo, Ark Port, Danville, Williamsburg and Geneseo, to Avon.

From Wellsboro', Pa. by Lindsleytown, to Painted Post.

From Hudson, by Lunenburg, Catskill, Cairo, Durham, Broome, Blenheim, Stamford, Harpersfield, Kortwright, Meredith, Franklin, Unadilla and Clinton, to Jericho bridge.

From Erie, Pa. by Caseada, Cataraugus and Fish creek, to New Amsterdam.

From Bath, by Roscommon and Jerusalem, to Geneva.

From Elmira, by Catherinestown, Hector, Ovid, Lancaster and Romulus, to Geneva.

From Owego, by Cantines, Ithaca, Salmon creek, Milton, Aurora, Cayuga and Galen, to Great Sodus.

From Ithaca, by Ulysses to Ovid.

From Binghamton, by Green or Lisle, Oxford, Norwich, Hamilton, Paris and New Hartford, to Utica.

From Oxford, by Unadilla, Otego, Milford, Hartwick, Otsego village and Bridgewater, to Utica.

From Albany, by Duaneburg, Durlock, Cherry-valley, Otsego village, Burlington, Columbus, Sherburne, Deruyter, Truxton and Homer, to Aurora.

From Burlington, by New Berlin, Plymouth, Cincinnatus and Homer, to Ithaca.

From Otsego village, by New Lisbon, Pittsfield and Butternuts, to Oxford.

From Cherry-valley, by Springfield, Richfield, Plainfield and Bridgewater, to Sangerfield.

From Onondaga, by Salina, Liverpool, Three Rivers Point and Oswego Falls, to Oswego.

From Vernon, by Smithfield and Cazenovia, to Pompey.

From Utica, by Whitestown, Rome, Camden, Adams and Sackett's Harbor, to Brownsville.

From Utica, by Trenton, Steuben, Leyden, Turin, Lowville, Harrisburg, Oxbow, Dekalb, Canton, Ogdensburg, Lisbon, Hamilton, Madrid, Potsdam, Chesterfield, Malone and Chetauga, to Plattsburg.

From Harrisburg, by Champion, Watertown and Brownsville, to Port Putnam.

From Little Falls, by Fairfield, Newport and Russia, to Remsen.

From Peramus, by Tappan, Clarkstown and Kakiat, to Haverstraw.

From Schenectady, by Ballstown, Ballstown Springs, Saratoga Springs, and Greenfield Hadley.

From Caughnawago, by Johnstown and Mayfield to Northampton.

From Lansingburg, by Schaticoke, Easton, Greenwich, Argyle, Hartford and Whitehall, to Fairhaven, Vt.

From Sandy Hill, by Fort Ann to Whitehall.

From Lansingburg, by Cambridge, Salem, Hebron, Granville and Hampton, to Poultney, Vt.

From Willsboro' to Charlotte, Vt.

From Albany to New Lebanon.

From Hudson by Claverac to Egremont, Ms.

*Passed April 25, 1810.*

From Jamaica, through the Alley and by the head of Cow-neck to Hempstead Harbour, and through Oyster Bay to Huntington; this is declared to be an alteration of the existing post route.

From Trip's Hill, by Montgomery court-house to Sheldon's in the county of Oneida.

From Madison, by Cazenovia, to Manlius.

From Rome through Constantia and Mexico, to Oswego.

From Kinderhook, in N. Y. by Spencer town, to West-stockbridge in Ms.

*Passed May 11, 1812.*

From Bettsburg to Deposit. From Albany, by Bath, Sand Lake, Stephenton, Hancock, and Lanesborough, to Dalton in Ms. From Sheldon, by Willink and Hamburg, to Buffalo. From Chesterfield to Jay, in Essex county. From Peekskill, by West-point, to Newburg. From Stamford, by Waterville, to Roseville, Delaware county. From Esperanza, by Schoharie court house and Middleburg, to Stanford, on the turnpike road. From Middletown, Delaware county, by Colchester and Hancock, to Deposit. From Aurelius to Sempronius. From Brooklyn to Flatbush. From Albany, by Spencertown, to Sheffield, in Ms. From Cairo, by Windham, to Lexington. From Green, on the turnpike, west, to Lisle.

*Passed April 18, 1814.*

From Hadley Landing, in Saratoga, to Luzerne, in Warren Cy. From Hamilton Village, by Guelderland, Berne, Schoharie court house, the brick church in Cobleskill, Colonel I. Steward's, and Maryland, to Milford. From West Point to Haverstraw. From Burrage Mills, in Coventry, to Oxford. From Stillwater, by Dunning Street, in Malta, and the south end of Saratoga Lake, to Ballstown Springs, thence by the north end of Saratoga Lake, and by Roger's mills to Stillwater. From Manlius, in Onondago county, to Elbridge, in Camillus, thence to Auburn, in Cayuga county. From Bainbridge through Coventry to Green.

*Passed March 1, 1815.*

From Essex, by Westport, Moriah, Crown Point, Ticonderoga, Hague and Bolton, to Fort George in Caldwell. From Williamstown, Oneida county, by Richland, Ellis-



burg, and Henderson's, to Sackett's Harbour in Jefferson county. From Richfield, by Plainfield, Brookfield, and Hamilton, to Skaneateles. From Catharinstown, by Reading to Benton. From Manlius, by Pompey east, and Pompey west hill, Tully, Preble and Homer, to Cortlandt court house. From Whitehall, to intersect the post road from Albany to Middlebury Vt. at Granville, to Paulett, in Vt. From Sullivan, by Camillus, Brutus, and Mentz to Junius. From Auburn, by Mentz, Cato and Wolcott, to Sodus Bay. From Stamford, by Roseville to Delhi. From Maryland, by Otego and Milford, to Hamburgh post office in Unadilla. From Genoa to Auburn. From Oswego, by Hannibal, and Sterling to Cato. From Whitesboro', along the new road to the east end of Oneida lake to Camden. From Brownsville to Cape Vincent. From Saratoga springs, by Palmertown and Moreau, to Sandy Hill. From Canandaigua, by Rochester, and thence along the ridge road, to Lewistown. From Owego, by Spencer court house in Tioga county, Dutch and Johnson's settlements to Catharinstown. From Geneva, by Phelps and Lyons, to Sodus. From Westport, by Elizabeth, and Keene to Jay. From Newburg, by Pleasant Valley to New Paltz. From Batavia, by Middleburg, to Warsaw. From Goshen, by Minnisink and Amity to Warwick. From Goshen, by Philipsburg, Middletown, Mount Hope, Deer Park, and Carpenters Point to post office Montague in N. J. From Huntington, by Dixhill's to Smithtown. From Hudson, by Kinderhook Landing, Castleton, and Schodack Landing, to Greenbush. From Hudson to Lebanon. From Sag Harbor to Easthampton.

### IN NEW JERSEY.

From Morrisville, Pa. by Trenton, Princeton, New Brunswick, Rahway, Elizabethtown and Newark, to Jersey city.

From Philadelphia Pa. by Cooperstown, Gloucester, Woodbury, Sweedsboro' and Woodstown, to Salem.

From Cooperstown, by Long Coming, Blue Anchor, Riverbridge and Somer's Point, to Absecome.

From Cooperstown, by Haddonfield, Taunton and Atsion, to Tuckerton.

From Trenton, by Bordenton, Mount Holly, Black Horse, New Egypt, New Mills, Mount Holly, Morristown, Haddonfield, Cooperstown, Gloucester, Woodbury, Mullico

Hill, Poletavern, Deerfield, Bridgetown, Millville, Port Elizabeth, Dennis and Cape May c. h. to Cape Island.

From Trenton, by Pennington, Flemington, Alexandria, Belvidere, Hope, Johnsonburgh and Newtown to Hamburg.

From Trenton, by Allentown, Cranbury, Monmouth, Shrewsbury, Middletown Point, Spottswood, New Brunswick, Somerville, Pluckemin, New Germantown, New Hampton, Asbury and Pittson to Alexandria.

From New Hope, Pa. by Somerville, Boundbrook, Newmarket, Plainfield, Scotch Plains and Springfield, to Newark.

From Easton Pa. by Belvidere and Knowlton Mills, to Detotsburg, Pa.

From Rahway, by Woodbridge, to Amboy.

From Newark, by Chatham, Morristown, Rockaway and Sparta, to Newtown; thence by Hackettstown, Washington Valley, Chester and Mendon, to Morristown.

From Morristown, to *Baskenridge*.

From Jersey city, by Bergen, Hackensack and Peramus, to New Antrim.

From Bristol, Pa. to Burlington.

From Bridgetown to Cedarville.

*Passed April 25, 1810.*

From Morristown to Easton in Pennsylvania.

From Scotch Plains to New Providence.

From Salem, by Hancock's Bridge and New Canton, to Greenwich in Cumberland county.

*Passed May 11, 1812.*

From Morristown, by Newtown, to Milford, in Pennsylvania.

*Passed April 18, 1814.*

From Newark, by Orange Dale and Hanover, to Morristown. From Asbury, in Mansfield township, by Hackett's town, Greenville, Newtown, and Frankford, to Deckertown.

*Passed March 1, 1815.*

From New Brunswick, by Boundbrook, Middlebrook, Somerville, White house, Hunt's Mills, and Bloomsbury, to Easton in Pa.

From Pittstown, in the county of Hunterdon, by Bloomsbury and Stewartsville to Harmony in the county of Sussex.

From Johnston, in the county of Burlington, to Egypt in the county of Monmouth.

*Passed 1816.*

## IN PENNSYLVANIA.

From Wilmington, D. by Chester, Darby, Philadelphia, Frankfort and Bristol, to Morrisville.

From Philadelphia, by Downingtown, Lancaster, Elizabethtown, Middletown, Harrisburg, Carlisle, Shippensburg, Chambersburg, M'Connelstown, Bedford, Somerset, Greensburg, Pittsburg, Cannonsburg and Washington, to West Middletown.

From Taneytown, Md. by Petersburg, Hanover, York and Columbia, to Lancaster.

From Brick Meeting House, Md. by the Rising Sun, Unicorn, Black-horse, Sorrel Horse, Lancaster, Leditz, Ephrata, Reamstown, Adamstown, Reading, Cootstown, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Stroudsburg and Middletown, to Milford, and thence to Pittston.

From Brick Meeting-house, Md. by New London, Chatham, Kennett's square, Marshalltown and West Chester, to Downingtown.

From Wilmington, D. by New Garden, Chatham, Gap and Strasburg, to Lancaster.

From Lancaster, by New Holland, Churchtown, Morgantown, Pughtown, Pawlingsford, Norristown, Montgomery, Doylestown, New Hope, Newtown and Attleborough, to Bristol,

From Philadelphia, by Jenkintown, Doylestown, Plumstead, Bursontown, Easton, Hellers, Woods, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Putnam, Braintrem, Wyalusing, Standing Stone, Wysox and Sheshequin, to Athens.

From Pittston, by Providence and Willingboro, to Binghamton, New York

From Plumstead, by Erwinna, to Alexandria, N. J.

From Jenkintown to New Hope.

From Philadelphia, by Germantown, Chesnut-hill, White-marsh, Bethlehem, Kreidersville, Lausanne and Nescopeck, to Berwick.

From Bethlehem to Nazareth.

From Philadelphia, by Germantown, Springtown, Norristown, Trap, Reading, Hamburg, Sunbury, Northumberland, Milton, Muncey and Williamsport, to Wellsborough.

From Milton, by Washington and Jerseytown, to Froets-ton.

From Harrisburg, by Halifax, Sunbury, Northumberland, Lewisburg, Mifflinburg and Aaronsburg, to Bellefont.

From Harrisburg, by Palmyra, Lebanon and Womelsdorf, to Reading.

From Lebanon to Jonestown.

From Harrisburg, by Clark's Ferry, Millerstown, Thom-son-ton, Mifflintown, Lewistown, M'Veytown, Huntington, Alexandria, Hollidaysburg, Beaula, Armagh, Indiana, through Alexandria, to Greensburg.

From Mifflinton, by Waterford, and Concord, to Fannets-burg.

From Manchester, Md. by Hanover, Abbotstown, Berlin and Sulphur Springs, to Carlisle.

From Union, Md. by Petersburg and Gettisbury, to Chambersburg. From Emmitsburg, by Gettisbury, Carlisle, Gap, Millerstown, Selins Grove, Northumberland, Danville, Bloomsbury, Berwick, Salem and Hanover, to Wilkesbarre.

From Carlisle, by Waggoners' Gap, Landisburg, Hac-ketts, Shower's Mill and Zimmerman's, to Douglass' Mill.

From Hagerstown, Md. by Greencastle, Chambersburg, Strasburg, Fannetsburg, Bedford Furnace, Shirleys, Hun-tingdon, Centre Furnace, Belfont, Jersey shore, to Williams-port.

From Bellefont to Lewistown.

From Gettisbury, by Fairfield and Greencastle, to Mes-sersburg.

From Cumberland, Md. by Salisbury and Berlin, to So-merset.

From Somerset, by Connellsville, Union and New Gene-va, to Morgantown, Va.

From Somerset, by Stoystown, to Ebensburg.

From Greensburg, by New Alexandria, to Kittaning.

From Greensburg, by Mount Pleasant, Robbstown, Park-inson's Ferry and Washington, to Burgettstown.

From Union, by Brownsville, Washington, Waynesbo-rough and Jeffersonville, to Union.

From Pittsburg, by Butler, Mercer, Franklin, Meadsville, Crawford and Le Beuf, to Erie.

From Erie to Litchfield, O.

From Pittsburg, by Beavertown, to Greersburg.

From Beavertown to Georgetown.

From Baltimore, Md. to York.

From Bedford, by Stoystown and Ligoniers, to Greensburg,  
From Pittsburg, by Baldwin's Mills, Steubenville and  
Cadiz, to Cambridge in the state of Ohio.

From Quakerton, by Saucona, to Northampton.

From Bellefont, by the counties of Clearfield and Jefferson,  
to Venango.

From Bear Gap, by Danville, to Washington.

From New Alexandria to Pittsburg.

From Greensburgh to New Castle in the county of Mercer.

*Passed 1812.*

From Wysox, by Orwell and Warren, to Nanticocke, in  
New York. From Washington to West Alexandria.  
From York, by York Haven, to Middletown. From Somerset,  
by Melford, Turkeyfoot and Addison, to Smith's  
Stand, on the national road. From Lewistown, by Beavertown,  
Middleburg and Selin's Grove, to Sunbury. From  
Beavertown to Burgetstown. From Burgetstown, by Hookstown,  
Georgetown, Beaver bridge and Fulkstown, to New  
Lisbon, in Ohio. From Berlinsville to Easton. From  
Wilmington, by West Chester, to Pottsgrove, Swamp  
Churches and Sumany Town, to Samuel Seller's tavern, on  
the post road leading from Philadelphia toward Bethlehem,  
in Bucks county. From the town of Indiana, through Kitaning  
to Butler Town.

*Passed April 18, 1814.*

From Huntington, by Woodcock Valley, Bedford, and  
Cumberland Valley, to Cumberland in Maryland. From  
Mercer to New Castle. From Lancaster to Lebanon.  
From York, by Dover, Ross Town, Lewisburg, and Lisburn,  
to Carlisle.

*Passed March 1, 1815.*

From Meadville, by Forks of Oil Creek, Warner, and  
Outlet of Chetaugua Lake, to Mayville in N. Y. From Seller's  
tavern to Doylestown. From Sunbury, by New-Berlin,  
Union county and Middlebury to Lewistown.

From Lewisburg, by Loyalsock Gap to Williamsport.  
From Bellefont, by Birmingham and Burgoes Gap to Ebensburg.  
From Downington, by Brandywine Manor, Waynesburg,  
Carnarvon, Ephrata, Elizabeth, Cornwall, and Humelstown  
to Harrisburg. From Beavertown to New Lisbon, in Ohio.  
From Gettysburg, by Oxford, and Berwick to York. From  
Bedford, by Johnstown to Indiana.

## IN MICHIGAN.

From Fort Miami, by Frenchtown, to Detroit.

## IN OHIO.

From Point Pleasant, Va. by Gallipolis, Franklinton, Worthington, Delaware, Mount Vernon, Mansfield, Ripley and Bronson, to Huron.

From Marietta by Belpre, to Wood c. h.

From Marietta, by Athens, Chilicotha, New Market, Williamsburg, Milford, Columbia and Cincinnati, to Northbend.

From Wheeling, Va. by St. Clairsville, Morristown, Frankfort, Cambridge, Zanesville, Springfield, New Lancaster, Chilicotha and Browns' Cross roads, to Maysville, K.

From Cincinnati, by Crosby, Hamilton, Franklin, Dayton, Staunton, Troy, Pique Town, Springfield, Ludlow, Xenia, Waynesville, Lebanon and Montgomery, to Cincinnati.

From Chilicotha by Pepee to Alexandria.

From Coshocton, by Gnadenhutten and New Philadelphia, to Canton.

From Marietta, by Waterford, Zanesville, Newark, Greenville and Worthington, to Urbana.

From Troy to Greenville.

From Brook c. h. Va. by Steubenville.

From New Lisbon, Deerfield, Ravenna, Hudson, Cleveland, Huron, Perkins, Patterson and Sandusky, to Fort Miami.

From Greensburg, Pa. by Poland, Youngstown and Warren, to Jefferson, and return by Williamsfield, Smithfield and Brookfield, to Warren.

From Litchfield, by Ralphville, Jefferson and Austinville, to Cleveland.

From Youngstown to Canfield.

*Passed April 25, 1814.*

From New Lisbon, by Wayne court house, Richland court house and Knox court house, returning by Coshocton court house and Canton, to New Lisbon.

From Chilicothe, by Fayette court house, Greene court house and Dayton, to Eaton. Returning from Greene court house and Greenfield, to Chilicothe.

**From Urbanna to Springfield.**

**From Gallipolis to Athens.**

**From Huron to Danbury.**

*Passed May 11, 1812.*

**From Urbanna to Springfield, in Champaign county. From Canton by Springfield, Suffield, Talmadge and Stow, to Cleveland. From Portsmouth to Vanceburg, in Kentucky. From Urbanna to Troy. From Chilicotha, by Lebanon, to Cincinnati. From Athens, by Lancaster, to Columbus. From Cadiz, by Freeport, White Eyes, Plains, Coshocton, Mount Vernon and Clinton, to Fredericktown. From Steubenville, by Faucettstown, Fulkstown, Achor, Fairfield, Columbiana, Salem, Grissels, Sandy Store, Thompson's salt works, and Lower salt works, to Steubenville. From Columbus, by Washington, to Newmarket. From Columbus, by London, to Xenia.**

*Passed April 18, 1814.*

**From Zanesville to Coshocton. From Wheeling, in Virginia, by Stephen Scott's at the mouth of Fishing Creek, to Marietta. From Delaware, in Ohio, by Norton, Upper Sandusky, and Lower Sandusky, to Fort Meigs. From Lebanon to Hamilton.**

*Passed March 1, 1815.*

**From Waynesville, by Bellebrook, to Xenia.**

**From Hamilton by Oxford to Bath, in Franklin county, Indiana territory.**

**From Gallipolis to Aurora; from West Union to Ripley.**

**From Salem by Canfield, Austintown, Warren, Braceville, Sharon, Nelson, Hiram, Mantua, and Aurora, to Newberry.**

**From West Union, by Hillsborough and Wilmington to Xenia.**

**From Steubenville by Salem, Millersburg, and Hamburg, to Canton.**

**From Gallipolis by Sciota salt works to Chilicothe.**

**From Avery, by Jessup, to Ridgeville, to intersect the post route from Cleveland to Detroit at Rocky River.**

## IN INDIANA.

**From Louisville, K. by Jeffersonville, and Vincennes, to the United States Saline.**

**From Northbend, O. by Laurenceburg, to Port William, Kentucky.**

*Passed April 25, 1810.*

**From Laurenceburg, by Madison and Charlestown to Jeffersonville.**

**From Laurenceburg, by Franklin court house to Wayne court house.**

*Passed May 11, 1812.*

**From Eaton in Ohio to Salisbury. From Washington court house to Valonia. From Charlestown to Washington court house and Lindly's Mills to Vincennes.**

*Passed April 18, 1814.*

**From Brookhill, by Bath to Salisbury. From Vincennes, by Brownstown to New Natches in Jackson county.**

**From Vincennes to Emmerson's Mills in Knox county.**

**That the post road from Vincennes to Shawneetown, pass through Harmony, in Gibson county.**

### IN ILLINOIS.

**From Vincennes, In. T. by Kaskaskia, Prairies du Rochers and Cahokia, to St. Louis.**

**From Smithland, K. by Fort Massac and Tywappety, to Cape Girardeau, L. T.**

*Passed April 25, 1810.*

**From Cahokia, by Madison court house and Clinton Hill to Cahokia. From Kaskaskia to Johnson court house.**

*Passed April 18, 1814.*

**From Johnson court house to Salem in Kentucky.**

*Passed March 1, 1815.*

**From Shawneetown by White court house and Edward court house, to Vincennes, in Indiana territory.**

### IN MISSOURI.

**From St. Genevieve, by Mine au Burton and St. Louis, to St. Charles.**



From Kaskaskia, I. T. by Genevieve and Cape Girardeau, to New Madrid.

*Passed April 25, 1810.*

From St. Louis, by Potosi and Lawrence court house, to Arkansas.

From St. Charles's by Murphey's, in St. John's settlement, to Fort Cooper or Howard court house.

### IN DELAWARE.

From Elkton, Md. by Christiana and Newport, to Wilmington.

From Wilmington, by New Castle, St. George's, Cantwell's Bridge, Smyrna, Dover, Camden, Frederica, Milford, Georgetown and Dagsborough, to Poplartown, Md.

From Cantwell's Bridge, by Middletown, to Warwick, Md.

From Frederica to Whitelysburg.

From Salisbury, Md. by Laurel, Concord and Georgetown, to Lewistown.

From New Market, Md. by North West Fork Bridge and Bridge Branch to Georgetown.

*Passed April 25, 1810.*

From Christiana to Newark.

*Passed April 18, 1814.*

### IN MARYLAND.

From Washington city, by Bladensburg, Baltimore, Harford, Havre de Grace and North East, to Elkton.

From Washington city, by Upper Marlboro', Queen Ann, Annapolis, Haddaways, St. Michaels, Easton, Cambridge, Vienna, Salisbury, Snowhill, Princess Ann, White Haven and Quantico, to Vienna.

From Poplartown by Snowhill, to Horntown.

From Salisbury to Quantico.

From Cambridge to New Market.

From Easton, by Centerville, Church-hill, Chestertown, Georgetown Cross roads and Sassafras, to Warwick.

From Georgetown Cross roads, by the Head of Chester, Sadler's Cross roads, Beaver-dam and Nine Bridges, to Greensborough.

From Easton, by Hillsborough, Denton and Greensborough, to Whitelysburg, D.

From Elkton to Brick Meeting house.

From Harford to Bel Air.

From Baltimore to Annapolis.

From Baltimore by Rockhall, to Chestertown.

From Baltimore by Reistertown, to Manchester.

From Reistertown by Westminster, to Union Mills.

From Baltimore, by Ellicott's Lower Mills, Poplartown, New Market, Fredericktown and Newtown, to Harper's Ferry.

From Washington city, by Georgetown, Montgomery court house, Clarksburg, Fredericktown, Middletown, Hagerstown, Hancock, Berkley Springs, Oldtown to Cumberland, and thence by the National road to Union, Pa.

From Washington city, by Brookville and Triadelphia.

From Fredericktown to Liberty.

From Fredericktown by Woodsborough, to Taneytown.

From Fredericktown by Creagerstown, to Emmetsburg.

From Shepherdstown, Va. by Sharpsburg and Williamsport, to Hagerstown.

From Upper Marlborough, by Nottingham, Aquasco, Benedict and Charlotte Hall, to Chaptico.

From Tracey's Landing, Lower Marlborough, Huntington and Calvert court house, to St. Leonards.

From Washington city, by Piscataway, Port Tobacco, Allensfresh, Newport, Chaptico, Leonardtown, Great Mill and St. Innigoes, to Ridge.

From Port Tobacco by Top-hill, to Nanjemoy.

From Leesburg, Va. by Charlesburg, to Montgomery court house.

From Frederick Town to Leesburg.

From Union Town, by Berlin, Thrasher's Store and Hamilton's Mill, to Waterford, Va.

*Passed April 25, 1810.*

From Princess Ann to the corner where the roads from the Point and Pocomoke intersect.

From Annapolis, by Broad Creek in Kent Island and Queenstown, to Centerville.

*Passed May 11, 1812.*

From Libertytown, by Union Bridge and Uniontown, to Westminster. From Annapolis to Pig Point.

*Passed April 1814,*

From Baltimore, by Queenstown, Hillsborough, and Denton, to Milford. From Westminster, in Frederick county, through Uniontown, Middleburgh, Graceham, Mechanick's town and Cave Town to Hagerstown. From Elkton by Sabinton to Georgetown cross roads.

*Passed March 1, 1815.*

From Triadelphia, by Damascus, to New Market.

From Hagerstown to M'Connelstown, in Pennsylvania.

From Upper Marlborough to Magruder's tavern, in Prince Georges county.

### IN VIRGINIA.

From Washington, by Alexandria, Dumfries, Stafford court house, Falmouth, Fredericksburg, Bowling green, White Chimnies, Hanover court house, Richmond, Petersburg, Harris's and Brunswick, to Warrenton, N. C.

From Washington city, by Prospect, Lanesville, Leesburg, Waterford, Hillsborough, Charlestown, Shepherds-town and Martinsburg, to Berkley Springs.

From Waterford, by Braden's Store, Janneys and Sniker's Gap, to Upperville.

From Washington city, by Fairfax court house, Goshen, Middleburg, Paris, Winchester, Romney, Westernport, Md. Gandysville, Clarksburg and Marshes, to Marietta, O.

From Gandysville to Morgantown.

From *Clarksburg* to Buckhannon.

From Pendleton court house by Moorfields, Romney,—Springfield and Frankfort, to Cresapsburg, Md.

From Williamsport, Md. by Martinsburg, Winchester, Stevensburg, Newtown, Strasburg, Woodstock, New Market and Harrisonburg, to Staunton.

From Harper's Ferry, by Charlestown and Battletown, to Winchester.

From Fairfax court house by Centerville, Hay-market, Warrenton, Madison court house, Stanardsville, Staunton, Middlebrook, Brownsburg, Lexington, Natural Bridge, Pattonsburg, Fincastle, Amsterdam, Salem, Airmount, Christianburg and Evansham, to Abingdon.

From Alexandria to Fairfax court house.

From New York to Lovington, in Nelson county.

From Colchester to Occoquan.

From Fredericksburg, by Elk Run Church and Warrenton, to Gibson and Oakhill.

From Fredericksburg, by Germania, Stevensburg, Culpeper court house, Jeffersonton, Washington and Front Royal, to Winchester.

From Culpeper court house, by Woodville F. T. Village, Pass Mills, Thornton's Gap, Mundel's Store and Hawksbill Mills, to New Market.

From Fredericksburg, by Orange court house, Gordons, Milton, Charlottesville and New Glasgow, to Lynchburg.

From Lovington by Warren, to Warminster.

From Fredericksburg by Thornsburg, Chilesburg, Oxford, Crewsville and Price's Mills, to Goochland court house.

From Fredericksburg, by Spottsylvania court house, Lewis's, Potties, Bibb's Store, Louisa court house, Yanceyville and Mitchell's Store, to Goochland court house.

From Fredericksburg by King George court house, Broadfield, Mattoxbridge, Leedstown, Templeman's Cross Roads, Richmond court house, Mount Airy, Farnham, Kinsale, Northumberland court house and Lancaster court house to Kilmarnock.

From Fredericksburg by Port Royal, Laytons, Tappahannock, Urbanna and Gloucester court house, to Yorktown.

From Bowling Green, by Broaddus's Mills, Dunkirk, Walkerton, King and Queen court house and Gloucester court house, to Matthews court house.

From Dunkirk, by Aylett's Warehouse and King William court house to Lilly Point.

From Richmond, by Goochland court house, Columbia, Milton, Charlottesville, New York, Waynesburg, Staunton, Warm Springs, Callaghans or Browns, Sulphur Springs, Lewisburg, Kenhawa court house, and Hudsons, to Point Pleasant.

From Hudsons by Wards and Jourdans, to Catlettsburg, at the mouth of Big Sandy.

From Callaghans by Sweet Springs and Union, to Giles court house.

From Evansham by Austinville, to Greenville.

From Richmond, by Powhatan court house, Cumberland court house, Floods, Lynchburg, Beanfords, Hourytown, and Fincastle, to Sweet Springs.

From Liberty, by Brownstown, Rockymount and Henry court house to Patrick court house.

From Powhatan court house by Cartersville, New Canton, Buckingham court house and Bent Creek, to Lynchburg.

From Powhatan court house by Farmsville, Prince Edward court house, Charlotte court house, Halifax court house, Peytonsburg and Pittsylvania court house to Henry court house.

From Prince Edward court house by Kelso's Store, to Hunter's.

From Pittsylvania court house, by Danville, to Caswell court house in N. C.

From Lynchburg, by Bethel, Pedlar Mills and Wincanton to Lexington.

From Lynchburg, by Campbell court house, Ward's Ferry on Staunton River, and Stone's Store, to Pittsylvania court house.

From Richmond, by Chesterfield court house, Spring Hill, Colesville, Jenitoe Bridge, Cassell's Store, Amelia court house, Painesville and Jamestown, to Farmville.

From Charlotte court house by Rough Creek Church and Reed's Store on Falling River, to Campbell court house.

From Richmond, by Hanover town, Dunkirk and Tappahannock, to Richmond court house.

From Richmond, by Frazers, New Kent court house, Williamsburg, Yorktown, Hampton, Norfolk and Great Bridge, to North West River Bridge.

From Richmond by Granville, to Charles City court house.

From Petersburg, by Dinwiddie court house, Nottaway court house Hendersonville, Hungrytown, Double Bridge, Haleys, Willies, Bibbs-ferry and Scotsburg, to Halifax court house.

From Petersburg, by Prince George, Cabin Point, Surry court house, Smithfield, Everitt's Bridge, Suffolk and Portsmouth, to Norfolk.

The mail may be sent from Smithfield, by Sleepy hole ferry, and thence to Suffolk, when the road and ferry are in convenient repair.

From Petersburg to City Point.

From Petersburg, by Sussex court house Jerusalem and South Quay, to Murfreesboro', N. C.

From Hicks's ford by Smith's Store, to Murfreesboro'.

From Harrisville, by Fields Mill, Quarlesville, M'Farlands, Luenburg court house Christiansville, Marshallville Mecklenburg court house to Harrisville.

From Percivals, by Westward Mill Mason's, Belfield and Hick's-ford to Halifax, N. C.

From Hicks's-ford, by Cross Keys, Bethlehem and Jerusalem to Suffolk.

From Phillip's to Hicks's-ford.

From West Middleton, Pa. by Brook court house and Short Creek, to Wheeling.

From Hörtown, by Accomac court house and Northampton court house to Norfolk.

From West Liberty by Short Creek, to Warrenton, O.

*Passed April 25, 1810.*

From Dunkirk to New Kent court house.

From Front Royal to Waynesborough.

The Post-road from Stannardsville, in Orange county, to Port Republic, in Rockingham, is declared to be altered so as to pass over the South Mountain at Brown's turnpike on the same.

From Paris in Fauquier county to Gibson's Store.

From Staunton, by Pendleton court house, to Beverly.

From Halifax court house to Danville, and from Beverly to Clarksburg.

*Passed May 11, 1812.*

From Clarksburg, by Morgantown, Waynesboro', in Pennsylvania, to Wheeling. From Monroe court house to Lewisburg. From Fredericksburg to the mouth of Potomac run. From Fincastle, by the mouth of Cowpasture, to Callahan's. From Norfolk, by Elizabeth city, to Edenton, in North Carolina. From Wood court house to Jacksonville. From Abingdon, by Russel court house and Mockinson Gap, to Abingdon. Pughtown to Springfield. From Dumfries, by Walnut Branch, to Fauquier court house. From Columbia to Warren. From Charlottesville to Warren. From Percival's, by Lewisville and Lombardy Grove, to St. Tammany. From Petersburg, by Frenchtown, to Morganville. From Hanover court house, by Hanover-town and New Castle, to New Kent court house.

*Passed April 18, 1814.*

From Lindsay's Store by Barbourville and Stanardsville to Harrisonburg. From Richmond to Lindsay's store, in Albemarle county. From Colesville, in Chesterfield county, by Halcomb's and Denni's, to Amelia court house; in lieu of the present route from Colesville to Amelia court house. From Parkersburg, in Wood county, to Point Pleasant; that the route from Hopkin's tavern to Powhatan court house, pass by way of Genito Bridge. That the post-master general be authorised to send a mail from Port Tobacco in Mary-

land, to Hanover-town, so long as a stage shall run on that route. From the town of Petersburg, Virginia, by the Double bridges and John Key's tavern in the county of Lunenburg, to Charlotte court house. From Williesburg, in Charlotte county, by doctor Snead's in Halifax county, to Cunningham's store in Person county, North Carolina.

*Passed March 1, 1815.*

From Cabin Point by J. Edmund's, Baileysburg, Urquhart's store, and C. Bower's to South Quay.

From Wythe court house, by Tazewell court house, Russell court house, Scott court house, and Lee court house, to Cumberland Gap, in Tennessee.

From Brown's store, to Dickenson's store, Franklin county.

From Winchester, by Cedar Creek, Trout Run, and Lost River, to Moorefields.

From Pittsylvania court house, by B. Wadkin's store, and Island Ford, Smith's River, to Rockingham court house, in North Carolina.

From Wythe court house, to Giles court house.

From New-Canton, to Columbia.

From Aldie to Leesburg.

From Aldie to Battletown.

## IN KENTUCKY.

From Maysville, by Washington, Millersburg, Paris, Lexington, Frankfort, Springfield, Greensburg, Glasgow and Bowling Green, to Russelville.

From Catlettsburg, by Greenup c. h. Johnson's Mills, Vanceburg, Salt Works, Lewis c. h.

From Cumberland Gap, by Barboursville, Road Forks, Crab Orchard, Stanford, Danville, Harrodsburg, Frankfort, and New Castle, to Port William.

From Roadforks to Clay c. h.

From Washington by Augusta and Newport, to Boon c. h.

From Lexington by Nicholasville, Richmond and Lancaster, to Dansville.

From Frankfort, by Georgetown,—Cynthiana, Falmouth and Newport, to Cincinnati, O.

From Frankfort, by Shelbyville, Louisville, Shepherds-ville, Bairdstown, Springfield, and Danville, to Casey c. h.

From Frankfort, by Middletown, Bairdstown, Bealsburg, Elizabethtown, Grangerville, Hardensburg, Hartford and Muhlenburg c. h. to Russelville.

From Hardensburg, by Yellow Banks, Henderston, U. S. Saline, In. T. to Shawnee Town, Ill. T. and to Livingston c. h.

From Russellville, by Christian c. h. Eddyville and Livingston c. h. to Smithland.

From Stanford by Pulaski c. h. Wayne c. h. Cumberland and Adair, to Greensburg.

From Lexington by Winchester and Mount Sterling, to Estill c. h.

From Muhlenburg c. h. to Hopkins c. h. by Harpsburg to Henderson.

*Passed April 25, 1810.*

From Washington, by Flemingsburg, to Mount Sterling.

From Grayson to Butler c. h.

From Russelville to Isbellville in Christian county.

From Nicholasville, by the mouth of Hickman and Beloe's mill, to Danville, Ky.

*Passed May 11, 1812.*

From Mount Sterling to Floyd c. h. From Bairdstown, by Grayson c. h. and Butler c. h. to Russelville. From Washington, by Williamsburg, to Lewis c. h. From Greenup c. h. to Little Sandy salt works.

*Passed April 18, 1814.*

From Cynthiana, by Paris and Winchester, to Richmond. From Isbellville to Clarksville, Tennessee. From Lexington to Georgetown. From Cincinnati, by Kennedy's, Gaines's, and Arnold's, on the Ridge road, to Georgetown. From Glasgow to Allen c. h. and from Allen c. h. to Bowling Green. From Middletown to Westport.

*Passed March, 1815.*

From Washington, by Maysville, to Xenia in Ohio.

From Columbia to Greensburg.

From Great Crossings, by Sanders' mills, and New Fredericksburg, to Vevay, in Indiana.

From Washington, by Newtown, Marysville, and Cynthiana, to Georgetown.

From Middletown, to Brunerstown.



From Glasgow, by Hartsville, to Lebanon, in Tennessee.

## IN NORTH CAROLINA.

From Warrenton, by Louisburg, Raleigh, Averysborough, Fayetteville, Lumberton and Nolands, to Barefields, S. C.

From Edenton, Lee's Mills, Plymouth, Washington, Newbern, Swansborough, and Wilmington, to Smithville.

From Henry c. h. Va. to Germanton.

From Greenville, Va. by Scull Camp, Mount Airy and Bethania, to Salem.

From Warrenton, by Williamsborough, Oxford, Person c. h. Leesburg, Caswell c. h. Lenox Castle, Rockingham c. h. and Germanton to Salem.

From Oxford to Hillsborough.

From Raleigh by Nuthall's Store, to Oxford.

From Raleigh, by Chapel Hill, Hillsborough, Allemance, Greensborough, Salem, Huntsville, Houstonville, Statesville, Island ford, Morgantown and Ashville, to the Warm Springs, and from Ashville to Haywood c. h.

From Hillsborough, by Mount Tirzah, Person c. h. Williamsville and the Red House, to Halifax c. h. Va.

From Huntsville, by Rockford, Hamptonville and Wilkesborough, to Ashe c. h.

From Salem, by Lexington, Salisbury and Concord, to Charlotte.

From Charlotte to Statesville.

From Raleigh, by Pittsborough. Randolph c. h. *Salisbury*, *Beattysford*, *Grahams*, *Lincolnton* and *Rutherfordton*, to Spartanburg, S. C.

From Fayetteville, by Moore c. h. Waddel's Ferry, Tyson's Store, Linly's Store, and Hillsborough, by Jone's Ferry to Pittsborough, and thence by Haywood to Fayetteville.

From Fayetteville, by Rockingham, Wadesborough, Springville and Tindallsville, to Salisbury.

From Fayetteville by Laurel Hill, to Winfieldsville, S. C.

From Warrenton, by Jones's Store, Halifax, Northampton c. h. Murfreesborough, Winton, Coleraine, Windsor, Edenton, Hartford, Nixonton, Elizabeth, Camden c. h. Indiantown, Currituck c. h. and Tull's Creek, to North West Bridge, Va.

From Elizabeth to New Lebanon.

From Warrenton, by Ransom's Bridge, Sill's Store, Nash c h Tarborough, Greenville, Washington.

From Halifax by Enfield and Mount Prospect, to Tarborough

From Raleigh to Nash c. h.

From Halifax by Scotland Neck, Hamilton, Williams-ton, Jamestown, Plymouth and Washington c h. to Scup-  
pernong.

From Raleigh, by Smithfield, Waynesborough, Kinston and Newbern, to Beaufort.

From Kinston to Snowhill.

From Fayetteville, by Sampson c. h. Duplin c h. and South Washington, to Wilmington.

From Fayetteville by Elizabethtown, to Wilmington.

*Passed April 25, 1810.*

From Charlotte, by Beattiesford, Lincolnton and Morgan, to Wilkesborough, and to pass by Mount Morne once in every two routes

From Statesville to Salisbury.

The mail from Fayetteville to Salisbury, shall go by Rock-ingham, Wadesborough, Allentown and Henderson, to Sa-lisbury, and return by M'Cauley's Store, to Fayetteville.

*Passed May 11, 1812.*

From Grayson c. h. Virginia, by Edwards and M'Mil-len's, to Ash court house. From Suffolk, Virginia, by Sun-bury and Gates c. h. to Edenton From Trent Bridge, by Trenton, to Duplin c. h. From Winton to Gate's c. h. From Windsor to Williamston. From Wilmington, by Whiteville and Fairbluff, to Barfield Mill, in South Caroli-na. From Charlotte to Lincolnton. From Salisbury to Lincolnton. From Hillsborough, by High Rock, to Len-nox Castle.

*Passed April 18, 1814.*

From Washington, by Bath, John Adams's, the Log House Landing on Pungo river, and Germantown, to the Lake Landing in Matamuskeet. From Tarborough to Cobbs' Bridge, in Edgecomb county. From Bryant's cross roads to Windsor. From Tarborough to Scotland Neck. From Pittsborough, by Liberty and Gardner's store, to Lex-ington.

*Passed March 1, 1815.*

From Tarborough, by Staunton's bridge, Snowhill, and Kiaston, to Duplin court house.

From Charlotte, by Harrisburg, Pine Hill, Alexander's, Landford and Lewisville, to Chester c. h. in South Carolina.

From Murfreesborough, by Windsor, to Plymouth.

## IN TENNESSEE.

From Abingdon, Va. by Blountsville, Rossville, Rogersville, Whitesides, Been's Station, Rutledge, Knoxville, Campbell, Meredith, Kingston, Hartleys, Alexanders, —Carthage, Dixons Springs, Cairo, Gallatin, Hendersonville, Nashville, Franklin and Columbia, to the Big Spring.

From Blountsville, by Jonesborough, Greenville, Cheek's Cross Roads and Dandridge, to Knoxville.

From Jonesborough, by Elizabethtown, to Ashe c. h. N. C.

From the Warm Springs, N. C. by Newport, Sevierville, Knoxville, Clinton and Chitwood, to Pulaski, K.

From Newport, by Cheek's Cross Roads, Been's Station, Tazewell and Powell's Valley, to Cumberland Gap.

From Knoxville, by Maysville, Telico.

From Carthage to Fort Blount

From Nashville, by Charlotte, Hickman c. h. and Humphreys c. h. to Charlotte.

From Nashfield by Springfield, to Russelville, K.

From Springfield, by Port Poyal, Clarksville and Palmira, to Steward c. h. and from thence to Eddyville, in the State of Kentucky.

From Kingston, by Rhea c. h. Bledsoe c. h. Warrenton and Jefferson, to Nashville.

From Wayne c. h. Kentucky, by Overton c. h. and White Plains, to White c. h.

From Fayetteville, Huntsville, M. T. and Pulaski, to Columbia.

*Passed April 25, 1810.*

From Carthage to New Glasgow in Kentucky.

From Hopkinsville in Kentucky, to Clarksville in Tennessee, and from thence by Dickson c. h. and M'Allister's Cross Roads, to Columbia in Tennessee.

*Passed May 11, 1812.*

From Newport, by Greenville, Rogersville, and Lee

court house, in Virginia, to Cumberland Gap. From Carthage, by Sparta, to Alexander's From Sparta by M'Minville and Winchester, in Franklin county, to Huntsville, in the Mississippi territory.

*Passed April 18, 1814.*

From Nashville, by Harpeth settlement, and Shelbyville, to Fayetteville. From Rhea court house, by Highwassy Garrison, Fort Ross and Fort Jackson, to Fort St. Stephens.

*Passed March 1, 1815.*

From Nashville by Murfreesborough, Stone Fort, and Winchester, in Tennessee, Lowry's, Van's old place, and Blackburn's, to Athens, in Georgia.

From Lebanon, by Williamsburg, and Hilham, to Monroe.

From Sparta, by Liberty and Lebanon, to Nashville.

From Bean's station, by Stiffey's Mill, to Iron Works of Mossy creek, thence to Danbridge.

From Maryville, by Morgantown, to Tellico block house.

From Port Royal to John Hunt's, in Robertson county.

That the post road from Jonesborough to Greeneville pass through Leesburg and Brownsburg.

## IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

From China Grove, Charleston, Jacksonborough, Pocatigo and Coosawhatcha, to Savannah Ga.

From Greenville, by Pickensville, Pendleton c. h. and Hattensford, to Carnesville Ga.

From Winfieldville, by Cheraw c. h. Camden. Columbia, Edgetield c. h. and Campbelltown, to Augusta Ga.

From Barefields, by Marion c. h. Ilesborough, Bitheasville and Harleysville, to Barefields.

From Wadesborough, N. C. by Sneedborough, Chatham, Cheraw c. h. and Darlington c. h. to Ports Ferry or Lynch's Creek.

From Charleston, by Monks Corner, Jamesville, Statesburg, Camden, Chesnut ferry, Peas's Store, Rocky Mount, Lansford and Alexanders, to Charlotte, to return by Cairo and Lancaster, to Camden.

From Columbia, by Miersville, Statesburg, Sumterville,

**Salem, Kingstree, Indiantown and Willtown, to China Grove.**

From Columbia, by Winnsborough, Chester c. h. York c. h. Pinkneyville, Union, Meansville and Spartanburg, to Greenville.

From Columbia, by Monticello, Hendersons, O'Neals, the Keys, Cross Anchor and Shaklesfords, to Greenville, return by Stoneville, Young's store, Scuffletown, Huntingdon, Poplar Grove and Springhill, to Columbia.

From Charleston, by Dorchester, St. Georges, Orangeburg, Columbia, Newbury c. h. Belfast, Laurens c. h. Fork Shoal, Greenville, Reedsville and Claytons ville, to Ashville, N. C. to return by Murraysville, to Greenville.

From Greenville, return by Tumbling Shoal and Laurens c. h. to Columbia.

From Edgefield c. h. by Richardsons, Cambridge, Abbeville and Rocky River, to Pendleton c. h.

From Edgefield c. h. by Long Miers, Willington, Vienna and Andersville, to Pendleton c. h.

From Pocotaligo to Beaufort.

From Charlotte, N. C. to York c. h.

From Petersburg, Ga. to Vienna.

*Passed April 25, 1810.*

From Charleston, by Giveham's ferry, on Edisto river, and from thence to Barnwell c. h. and by the White Ponds to Edgefield c. h.

From Willington to Berkley's store, being an alteration of the present route past Vienna.

From Coosawatchie, by Lower Three Runs, to Augusta in Georgia.

From Darlington c. h. to Sumter c. h. by Carter's Crossing.

*Passed May 11, 1812.*

From Belfast, by Satterthwait's, to Cambridge.

*Passed April 18, 1814.*

From Marion c. h. by Harleysville, to Marlborough, to return by Brownsville to Marion c. h. From Cheraw c. h. by the Burnt Saw Mills, on Lynch's creek, Williamsburg c. h. and Murray's Ferry, on Santee, to Monk's Corner.

*Passed March 1, 1815.*

From Chesterfield c. h. by Lowry's mills, and Pickett's store, to Wadesborough, in North Carolina.

From Greenville c. h. to Spartanburg.

From Barfield's, by Marion c. h. or Gilesborough, and Godfrey's ferry, to Johnson's ferry, on Lynch's creek.

From Conwayborough, by Galliant's Ferry, to Marion c. h.

From Conwayborough, to Smithfield, in North Carolina.

From Chester c. h. to Louisville.

## IN GEORGIA.

From Savannah, by Bryan c. h. Riceboro', M'Intosh c. h. Darien and Brunswick, to St. Mary's.

From Augusta, by Lincolnton, Petersburg and Elberton, to Franklin c. h.

From Augusta by Columbia c. h. Washington, Lexington, Athens, Watkinsville and Clarksborough, to Jefferson.

From Augusta, by Columbia c. h. Warrenton, Sparta, Milledgeville, Jones c. h. to Hawkins on the Oakmulgee river, and from thence to Coweta.

From Milledgeville, by Putnam c. h. Morgan c. h. and Watkinsville to Athens.

From Morgan c. h. to Randolph c. h.

From Milledgeville to Saundersville.

From Augusta, by Waynesborough, Louisville, Georgetown, Warrenton, Powelton and Greensborough.

From Augusta by Jacksonborough, to Savannah.

From Riceborough to Sunbury.

*Passed April 25, 1810.*

From Savannah to Louisville.

From Milledgeville, by Twigg's c. h. to Pulaski c. h.

From Augusta to Campbeltown.

From Louisville to Saundersville.

*Passed May 11, 1812.*

From Milledgeville, by Greensborough, Lexington, and Danielsville, to Carnsville. From Milledgeville, by Irvington, Dublin, Montgomery c. h. Tatnal c. h. and Barrington, to Darien. From Dublin to Telfair c. h. From Riceborough, by Barrington and Jefferson, to St. Mary's. From Brunswick to Frederica.

*Passed April 18, 1814.*

From Jefferson to Hurricane Shoals.

From Montgomery c. h. by Blackmore's and Hardin's, to Riceborough.

### IN MISSISSIPPI.

From the Big Spring, by Bear Creek, M'Intoshville, Walnut Hills, St. Albans, Grindstoneford, Port Gibson, Greenville, Washington, Natchez, Ellis's ferry and Loftus Heights, to Pinckneyville.

From Coweta, by Tuckabachy.

*Passed April 25, 1810.*

From Fort Stoddert, by Amite c. h. to Pinckneyville.  
From Natchez by Wilkinson c. h. to Lake Ponchartrain.

*Passed May 11, 1812s*

From the Choctaw agency, by John Ford's, on Pearl river, to New Orleans, in the state of Louisiana.

*Passed March 1, 1815.*

From Franklin c. h. by Liberty, to Amite c. h.

### IN LOUISIANA.

From Pinckneyville, by Baton Rouge, Abbeville, La Fourche or Houmas, St. Charles and New Orleans, to Balize.

From Rapid to Nachitoches.

From Pascagoola river to New Orleans.

*Passed April 25, 1810.*

From Natchez in the Mississippi territory, by Concordia, to Catahoula, and from thence by Rapids to Nachitoches.

From St. Francisville by St. Helena and St. Tammany, to Madisonville.

*Passed February 27, 1813.*

From Blanchardsville by Assumption, to Opeeloosa.  
From Assumption to La Fourche Interior c. h.

**From Concordia to Washita c. h. From Concordia to Warren c. h.**

*Passed April 18, 1814.*

**N. B.** The routes printed in *Italic* are discontinued.

---

### **POST ROADS DISCONTINUED.**

**From Jacksonborough in South Carolina, by Barnwell c. h. to Augusta in Georgia.**

**From Rahway to New Providence, and from Baskenridge to Somerset in New Jersey.**

**From Fort Stoddert to Natchez in the Mississippi territory,**

**From Gallipolis to Chilicothe in Ohio.**

**From Salisbury to Lincolnton in North Carolina.**

**From Peytonburg to Danville.**

**From Salisbury, by Andover, New Chester and Bridgewater, to Plymouth, thence by Holderness, New Hampton and Sanbornton, to Salisbury in New Hampshire.**

**From Baltimore by Queenstown, to Centerville in Maryland.**

**From Buckhannon to Beverly in Virginia.**

*Passed May 11, 1812.*

**From Queen Anne's to Pig Point, Maryland.**

### **IN VIRGINIA.**

**From Mecklinburg c. h. by St. Tammany and Lombardy Grove, to Gees's Bridge. From Tazewell c. h. by Russell c. h. and Lee c. h. to Cumberland Gap. From Springfield to Romney.**

### **IN NORTH CAROLINA.**

**From Suffolk by Gates c. h. to Edenton. From Elizabethtown to Whitesville. From Charlotte, by Beatty's Ford, to Lincolnton.**

### **IN GEORGIA.**

**From Greensborough to Washington. From Darien, by Jones, to Milledgeville.**



**DISCONTINUED.****IN KENTUCKY.**

From Lewis c. h. by Flemingsburg, Millersburg, Mount Sterling, Olympian Springs, and Little Sandy salt works, to Cattletsburg.

**IN TENNESSEE.**

From Alexander's, by White Plains, to Carthage. From Bledsoe c. h. to Franklin c. h.

**IN LOUISIANA.**

From La Fourche, by Point Coupee, to Opelousa.

From Columbia, by Shelbyville and Winchester, to Fayetteville, in Tennessee. From Tellico, in Tennessee, by Amoy river, Vanstown, and Turkeytown, to Fort Stoddert, in Mississippi territory; and from Tuekabatchy, by Tensaw and Fort Stoddert, to Pascagoola river, in Mississippi territory. From Cynthiana to Georgetown, in Kentucky. In North Carolina, from Washington to Lake Landing, on Matamuskeet. From Concord by Loudon, Gilmanton, Meredith, New Holderness, to Plymouth; thence by New Hampton, Sanbornton, Northfield and Canterbury, to Concord.

*Passed March 1, 1815.*

From Portland by Windham, Raymond, Bridgetown, Lovell's, Waterford, Norway, Paris, Buckfield, Sumner, Hartford, Livermore, Turner, Poland, New Gloucester and Hebron, Academy, to Paris in Maine.

From Waterford, by Norway, Rumford and Bethel, in Maine.

From Maryland, to Milford, in New York.

From Delhi, to Merideth, in New York.

From Onondaga, by Tully, Preble, and Homer, to Cortland c. h. in New York.

From Montgomery c. h. by Tatnall c. h. and Barrington, to Darien, in Georgia.

From Abingdon, by Russell c. h. and Mockinson Gap, to Abingdon, in Virginia.

## DISCONTINUED.

From Rogersville, Tennessee, by Lee c. h. Virginia, to Cumberland Gap, in Tennessee.

From Huntington, by the North road, to Smithtown, in New York.

From Buckstown, by Frankfort, Hampden, Bangor, and No. 1, to Orlington; also the route from Prospect, by Mount, Ephraim to Frankfort, in Maine.

From Plymouth, by New Hampton, Meredith, Gilman- ton, Northwood, Nottingham and Durham, to Portsmouth, in New Hampshire.

From Greensburg, Pennsylvania, to New Lisbon, in Ohio.

From Barfield, by Ports Ferry, to Johnson's Ferry, on Lynch's Creek, in South Carolina.

From Ports Ferry, to Conwaysborough, South Carolina.

From Triadelphia to Ellicott's Mills.

From Galway, to Broadalbin.

From Centreville, to Leesburg.

From Taunton to Weymouth, in Massachusetts.

From Canton, to Goshen, in Connecticut.

*Passed April 30, 1814.*

---

 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 post roads hereafter named be discontinued :

## IN PENNSYLVANIA.

From Wysox, by Orville and Warren to Nanticoke.

From Silver Lake or Montrose to Binghampton.

From Williamsport to Jersey Shore.

## IN VIRGINIA.

From Liberty to Fincastle.

## IN INDIANA.

From Brookville, by Bath and Lewistown, to Salisbury.

## IN KENTUCKY.

From Isbellville to Ewingville.

From Greenup c. h. to Little Sandy Salt-works.

From Danville, by Casey c. h. Pulaski c. h. Wayne c. h. Burksville and Columbia, to Danville.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the following be established post roads :

## IN MAINE.

From Jay, by Jaypoint, Dixfield and Holwanstown to Rumford.

From Anson to Solon.

## IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

From Dunstable, by Nottingham West, to Pelham.

From Ackworth, by Lempster and Unity, to Newport.

From Ossippee, by Effingham, to Parsonfield.

## IN VERMONT.

From Craftsbury, by Kellyvale and Montgomery, to Richford.

## IN MASSACHUSETTS.

From Groton, by Pepperell and Holles, to Amherst, N. H.

## IN CONNECTICUT.

From Bridgeport, by Weston, Reading and Bethel, to Danbury.

From Stamford, by way of New Canaan and North Ridgefield, to Danbury.

From Colchester, by Chatham, to Middletown.

## IN NEW YORK.

From Canandaigua, by Bristol, Richmond, Livonia, Genessee and Warsaw, to Sheldon.

From Oswego Falls, by Port Glasgow and Portland, and along the ridge road by Carthage, to Rochester.

From Moscow, by the state road, to Buffalo.

From Oswego, by Montrose, Pa. and the turnpike to Milford, thence by Hamburg, in New Jersey, to Jersey city.

From Poughkeepsie, through Beekmantown, to New Milford.

From Bath, by Angelica, Hamilton, Cerestown, Pa. Coudersport and Jersey shore, to Williamsport.

From Bath to Naples.

From Angelica, by Nunda and Leicester, to Batavia.

From Salem, by Hebron, Argyle and Fort Edwards, to Sandy Hill.

From Kingston, by Hurley, Marbletown, Rochester, Warwarsink, Mamakoting, to Milford, Pa.

From Madison, by Petersborough, to the Sullivan post-office at the Chittenengo creek.

### IN NEW JERSEY.

From Trenton, by Birmingham, Lambertsville, Pratsville, Frenchtown, Milford and Hughes' Forge, to Easton, Pa.

From Baskinridge, by New Providence, to Springfield, in Essex county.

### IN PENNSYLVANIA.

From Newtown, on the Somerset great road, by Fairfield meeting-house to Armagh.

From Greensburgh, by the Great Salt works, to Indiana.

From Connelsville to Mount Pleasant.

From Kittaning to Roseburg.

From Franklin, by Oil Creek Town, Centreville, Bloomfield and Union, to Waterford.

From Lewistown, by Bellville, M'Alcavys, Henry's and Petersburgh, to Alexandria; or, from Lewistown, by Bellville, Kisharvyville's valley, Wilson's mills and Huntingdon, to Alexandria.

From Womelsdorf, by Rohrsburg, Pine Grove, Klingerstown and Georgetown, to Sunbury.

From Meansville, by Wysox, Pike, Head of Wyalusing creek and Windham, to Montrose.

From Meansville, by Sugar creek and Smith's, to Putnamville.

From Putnamville, by Columbia, Springfield, Athens and Old Sheshequin, to Meansville

From Montrose, by Orwell and Warren, to Athens.

From Shickshenny, by Huntingdon, Jackson and Evernville, to Jerseytown.

### IN MARYLAND.

From Westminster, by Taneytown and Emmittsburg, to Waynesburg.

From Baltimore, by Randalstown, Freedom and New Windsor, to Uniontown.

### IN OHIO.

From St. Clairsville, by Harrisville, Cadiz, Flushing, Morristown, Belmont and Barnsville, to Woodfield, thence by Dillon's, on Capteen Creek, to St. Clairsville.

From Dayton to Monroe.

From Columbus to Granville.

From London, by Springfield, to Dayton.

From Newark, by New Lebanon, to Lancaster.

From Cincinnati, by Carsons, Ingersoll's Ferry, or town of Miami, Clarke's store, and Harrison, to Brookville, Ind.

### IN VIRGINIA.

From Charlottesville, by Grayham's store, to Browne's turnpike.

From Liberty to Salem.

From Clarksburg, by Lewis c. h. to Point Pleasant.

From Hull's store, in Pendleton county, to Bath c. h.

### IN KENTUCKY.

From Catlettsburg, by Little Sandy Salt-works, Isle's Mills, Owingsville, and Mouth of Bald Eagle, to Paris.

From Louisville, by Middletown, New Castle, and Twin meeting house, to Boone c. h.

From Russelville, by Elkton and Ewingville, to Hopkinsville.

From Hopkinsville, by Greenville, Madisonville, Belleville, and Morganfield, to Shawneetown, (Indiana.)

From Elizabethtown, by Philadelphia, to Corydon, (Indiana.)

From Danville, by Liberty and Somerset, to Monticello.

From Monticello, by Burksville, to Glasgow.

From Burksville to Columbia.

From Upper Blue lick, by Moorfield, to Owingsville.

From Fort William, by Bedford, to New Castle.

### IN NORTH CAROLINA.

From Morgantown, by Rutherfordton, to Greenville, S. C.

### IN TENNESSEE.

From Boat yard to Scott c. h.

From Dandridge, by Sevierville, to Maryville.

From Knoxville, by Loysborough and Speedville Iron Works, to Cumberland Gap.

From Shelbyville to Winchester.

From Nashville, by John Hunts, to Clarksville.

From Morgantown, by Russel's Ferry, Chota, Tellico Plains, Beaver Dams and Griffins, to Carnesville, Geo.

### IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

From Pocotaligo, by Hickory Hill, in Prince William Parish, to Lower Three Runs, or Higginbottoms.

From Cambridge, by Scuffletown, to Pickensville.

### IN GEORGIA.

From Washington, by Elberton c. h. and Danielsville, to Carnesville.

### IN INDIANA.

From Corydon, by Shoemaker's, Troy, Mount Pleasant, Darlington and Evansville, to Harmony.

From Corydon, by Fredericksburg, to Salem.

From Lexington, by Salem, to Paoli.

From Vincennes, by Emmersonville and Carlisle, Monroe and Terre Haut, to Fort Harrison.

From Madison to New-Castle, Kentucky.

**From Madison to Vernon.**

**From Lawrenceburg, by Decatur, to Wilmington.**

**From Hamilton, O. by Brookville, Bonnersville, Waterloo, Centreville, Salisbury, Dunlapville and Fairfield, to Crookville.**

**From Princeton to Hendersonton, Kentucky.**

*Passed March 3, 1817.*





**INSTRUCTIONS**  
TO  
**THE POST-MASTERS,**  
IN THE  
*UNITED STATES,*  
RELATIVE TO THEIR DUTY.

---

**INSTRUCTION I.**

*Oath of Office.*

1. **EVERY** Post-master, before he enters upon his office, is to take and subscribe before some magistrate, the following oaths:

“ I do swear (or affirm as the case may be) that I will faithfully perform all the duties required of me, and abstain from every thing forbidden by the law in relation to the establishment of Post-offices and Post-roads within the United States.”

“ I do solemnly swear (or affirm as the case may be) that I will support the Constitution of the United States.”

2. These oaths having been so taken and subscribed, and certified by the magistrate who administered them, are to be transmitted to the General Post-office.

3. Every person employed as your assistant or clerk, or having any agency in the business of your office, is to take and subscribe the same oaths, which in like manner must be certified, and sent to the General Post-office.

4. For the care and fidelity of every person so employed, you are to be respectively responsible to the Post-master General.

5. You are not to suffer any person, unless employed by you, and under oath as above mentioned, to inspect or handle any letters, newspapers, or other articles constituting a part of the mail which may come under your charge.

8. Whenever the mail is robbed, or stolen, immediate measures should be taken for its recovery, and for apprehending and prosecuting the offenders. All necessary expenses, which may be incurred in recovering a stolen mail, or in apprehending and prosecuting the offender, will be reimbursed to you or to the person whom you may employ. And, if occasion requires, you can offer a small reward, not exceeding fifty or a hundred dollars, to insure the apprehension and conviction of the criminal.

When an arrest, in such case, is made, the accused should be taken before a judge of the United States for examination; it having been decided in some of the states, that the state courts have no jurisdiction of crimes and penalties arising from laws enacted by congress.

## INSTRUCTION II.

### *Opening the Mail.*

1. You are not to open, or suffer to be opened, any mail that is not addressed to your office; nor admit any person into the room where you are opening or making up a mail, who has not taken the oaths prescribed by law.

2. Upon the arrival of a mail, select all the packages or mails addressed to your office, and return the residue into the bag.

3. Open the several mails or packages, you will find on the top of the bundle a bill of the contents called a *Post-bill*; this bill is to be compared with the contents, and if they do not agree, note upon the bill the amount of the difference, and whether *undercharged* or *overcharged*.

4. You will then run over the letters and newspapers thus received to see if the postages are properly charged or marked on the letters, and correct the charge on the letters if you see any mistake, noting the amount corrected on the bill as under or overcharged. Or if you observe any letters which are not within your delivery, and are *missent* to your office, you will put them in their proper place to be forwarded, noting on the bill the amount forwarded.

The Post-masters at a few offices have been excused from entering the number and amount of newspapers sent in the post-bill: in such cases they must be counted, and their amount from each place entered in the proper column for newspapers.

5. These examinations having been made, you are then in order for delivering the letters and newspapers. No credit is to be given for postages, unless at your own risque.

6. At Post-offices where the mail arrives on Sunday, the office is to be kept open for the delivery of letters, &c. for one hour after the arrival and assorting of the mail; but in case that would interfere with the hours of public worship, then the office is to be kept open for one hour after the usual time of dissolving the meetings for that purpose.

7. Having carefully examined the post-bills and found them right, or discovered and corrected their errors as well in casting as in the articles abovementioned, you are to enter their contents in the *Account of mails received*, of which a form, No. 1, is annexed.

8. You are to enter the amount of unpaid letters as it is charged in the bill, whether the charge be correct or erroneous. If the amount charged is erroneous, it falls either under the denomination of undercharged or overcharged, and by an entry of the sum undercharged or overcharged in the proper column, that error is balanced.

### INSTRUCTION III.

#### *Way-Letters.*

1. Way-letters are such letters as a mail carrier receives on his *way* between two Post-offices, and which he is to deliver at the first Post office at which he arrives. You are to enquire of the carrier at what places he received them, and rate them with postage from those places to the offices to which they are directed; writing against the rate the word *way*.

2. If such way-letters are within your delivery, you are to note the amount of their postage on one of the bills received by the same post, and when you enter the bills in your *Account of mails received*, enter also such amount of way-letters in the column headed *Way-Letters*.

3. If any of these way-letters are not for your delivery, their postage is not to be entered in that column, but their amount is to be entered in the post-bill with that of other letters for the office to which it is addressed.

4. You are to pay the post-rider one cent for each way-letter which he delivers to you, and add that cent to the ordinary postage on the letter.

5. When you receive a letter for a person residing between your office and the next Post-office, and the mail is not carried with too much expedition, or in the night, you may send such letter by the carrier, who is to account with you for the postage, and to receive two cents beyond the rate of postage of the person to whom he delivers the letter for his trouble.

#### INSTRUCTION IV.

##### *Rating and marking of Letters.*

1. Letters which are received to be sent by post, should be marked with the name of the Post-office at which they are received, day of the month, and the rate of postage chargeable thereon; or, if the letter is free, with the word *Free*. The name, date, and *Free*, may be either written or stamped upon each: if there are but few letters, it will be less trouble to write than to stamp.

2. At offices where there is much business, the work of rating and marking should be performed as fast as the letters are received, and not left to the time of closing the mail, when in the hurry of business many errors might be committed.

3. It may sometimes be difficult to discover whether a letter is single, double, or triple: but after a little experience you will generally be able to decide by the feeling, or by holding the letter to the light.

4. The following are the rates of postage on single letters:

	<i>Miles.</i>
6 cents if carried not exceeding	30
10 do. if over 30 and not over	80
12½ do. 80 do.	150
18½ do. 150 do.	400
25 do. 400	

Double letters, or letters composed of two pieces of paper, are to be charged with double those rates.

Triple letters with triple those rates.

Packets composed of four or more pieces of paper, and weighing one ounce avoirdupois, quadruple those rates, and in that proportion for all greater weight.

5. *Ship Letters* received for delivery are chargeable with six cents postage, and if forwarded by post, with the addition of two cents to the ordinary rates of postage. The letters *Sh.* are to be written, or the word *Ship* stamped upon each ship-letter.

## 6. *Rates of Postage on Newspapers.*

Newspapers carried not over 100 miles, or for any distance within the same state where they are printed, are to be charged with one cent each.

If carried over 100 miles, and out of the state where printed, with  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents each.

Every article sent in the mail which is not either a newspaper, magazine, or pamphlet, is subject to letter postage, whether it be a printed or written communication.

The words newspaper, magazine, and pamphlet, are to be taken in their common acceptation; that is, a newspaper is a printed paper giving an account of political and other occurrences, published in numbers, once a week or oftener, and regularly. If a paper of that description is not published at regular successive times, it must be considered as a hand-bill, and subject to letter postage. But an extra sheet published by a regular printer of a newspaper, is to be considered as a newspaper.

## 7. *Magazines and Pamphlets.*

These words are to be taken in their common meaning; that is, a magazine is a monthly pamphlet containing articles on science, politics, news, &c. a pamphlet is a small stitched unbound book, consisting of two or more sheets. All kinds of advertisements printed or written, and all articles sent by mail which do not come within the description of a newspaper, magazine or pamphlet, are to be charged with letter postage.

They are rated by the sheet :

	<i>Cents.</i>
Carried not over 50 miles, a sheet,	1
Do. over 50 and not over 100,	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Do. over 100 miles,	2

8. The distance on which the rates of postages are chargeable, are those on the road or route by which the mail actually passes; that is, the post-road, and not the shortest cut by which a traveller could pass from one place to another.

Some roads form a circuit; that is, the mail starts from one office, and after passing by several offices, arrives at the place from whence it started, without returning by the same route. In this case, the postage is to be rated according to the shortest distance on the post-road between the two places. Thus, in New-Jersey, there is a circuitous route from Tren-

ton, by Allentown, Shrewsbury, &c. to New-Brunswick, and thence by Somerset c. h. and Flemington, to Trenton; from Trenton by the route on which the mail is carried to Flemington is 131 miles, and the postage by that distance would be  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents; but the actual distance from Flemington to Trenton is only 23 miles, and the postage of a letter sent either way would be only 6 cents.

*See Ins. XVIII. art. 2.*

## INSTRUCTION V.

### *Paid Letters and Newspapers.*

1. You are to permit any person who desires it, to pay the postage of any letter or newspaper which he deposits with you to be sent by post; marking upon it the rate of postage, and against the rate the word *paid* at full length. And such paid letters, &c. are to be entered in the post-bill, and when the mail is made up, in the proper column in the *Account of Mails sent. Form, No. 3.*

2. If the writer of a paid letter wishes the Post-master at the nearest office to forward the letter by a private opportunity to a place which is not a post town, it is to be duly forwarded in that manner when a proper opportunity occurs.

## INSTRUCTION VI.

### *Redelivery of Letters.*

To prevent fraudulent practices, you are not to deliver back any letter put into your office, unless you are sure it be from the same person who wrote or brought it; and if the person who brought the letter be not the writer thereof, and should afterwards come back and demand it again, you are not to deliver it unless he shall bring the same superscription, written with the same hand, and the impression of the same seal, wherewith such letter was superscribed and sealed; and the paper containing such superscription you are to preserve on file, and take a receipt on the same paper from the person to whom you shall deliver back the letter.

## INSTRUCTION VII.

*Making up the Mail.*

Nothing is to be admitted into the mail portmanteaus which hazards the security of the mails, or exposes them to be worn or defaced.

The great Northern and Southern, or main mails, are to be closed at all distributing offices, one hour before the time fixed for their departure, and all other mails at those offices, and all mails at all other offices, half an hour before that time, unless the time of departure is between 9 P. M. and 5 A. M. in this case the mail is to be closed at 9 P. M.

1. At Post-offices, (other than the distributing offices,) carefully assort the letters, putting those for each Post-office in the state in which you reside, into a separate parcel; and those addressed for places out of the state in which you reside, into four parcels, if there be occasion; that is, all that are to pass from your office to a state northward of you are to be put into one parcel, and in like manner, such as are to pass from your office to a state southward, eastward, or westward. There are some Post-offices so situated, that they will have to make up but one mail for all letters, &c. addressed to places out of the state. Jamaica, N. Y. for instance, corresponds with other states only by way of New York City, which is a distributing office, and lies westward of Jamaica: here all letters, &c. for other states should be made up into one mail addressed *Western*. Tuckerton, N. J. will have to make up two mails for places out of the state; one for the nearest distributing office, Philadelphia, and one containing all letters, to be superscribed, *Western*.

2. Separate each parcel first into such as are *paid*, *unpaid*, *ship*, and *free* letters.

Separate each of these parcels again into such as are single, double, triple and packets.

3. Enter their numbers and amounts in that order in the *Post-bill* to be sent with them, and date and sign it. See *the form of the Post-bill, No. 2, which is annexed*.

4. Having completed the post-bill, enter its contents in the *Account of Mails sent. Form No. 3, annexed*.

5. Make up the letters into a bundle, and putting the post-bill at the top, wrap them up in paper of proper strength, and tie the bundle with a string. If there are more letters for one place than can be conveniently contained in one bun-

dle, they should be made into two or more bundles, and numbered; the post-bill to be put in the last number.

6. Superscribe the bundle, (now called a mail) with the name of the office to which it is to be sent, if in the state in which you reside, otherwise with one of these words, *Northern, Southern, Eastern, or Western*, according to the direction in which the mails are to pass from your office, in very strong and legible characters. The state should always be marked, and the county, where there are two places of the same name in the state.

7. The mails for all the offices to which you have any letters addressed, being in this manner completed, they are to be put into the bag or bags destined to receive them. And these bags being securely tied, are to be put into the mail-portmanteau, which is to be locked and delivered to the carrier.

### 8. *Distributing Offices.*

The following Post-offices are, for distinction, called **Distributing Offices**, where the Post-masters open the mails addressed *Northern, Southern, &c.* and distribute the letters into proper mails, for which they have special instructions. They are to observe the same rules relative to making up the mails, except to the places to which the mails are to be sent or superscribed. The mails which they address to the several states are not to be opened by any Post-master who is not particularly instructed to that effect.

Albany, N. Y.	Nashville, T.
Augusta, G.	Fort Hawkins, G.
Athens, Pa.	Portland, Me.
Ashville, N. C.	Portsmouth, N. H.
Baltimore, Md.	Providence, R. I.
Bennington, Vt.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Boston, Ms.	Petersburg, Va.
Brattleborough, Vt.	St Francisville, L.
Chambersburg, Pa.	Sharon, Ct.
Cumberland Gap, Va.	Suffield, Ct.
Easton, Pa.	Stamford, Ct.
Edenton, N. C.	Salem, N. C.
Fayetteville, N. C.	Savannah, G.
Hartford, Ct.	Wilmington, De.
Louisville, Ky.	Washington city, Ca.



Marietta, O.	Washington, Pa.
Morgantown, Va.	Wythe c. h. Va.
New-York city, N. Y.	Washington, Ky.

9. Where it would occasion much delay to send letters addressed to a Post-office in another state to the distributing office in such state, that office should be inserted in the table, and a distinct mail should be made of such letters, to be superscribed with the name of the office.

10. It is intended that every Post-master who sends a mail to a distributing office for distribution, shall send a distinct mail of letters for delivery at such office, addressed to the office itself. Thus, the Post master at York, Pa. will send all southern letters, except such as are for delivery at Baltimore, in one mail addressed *Southern*, and his letters for delivery at Baltimore, in a distinct mail addressed to that office.

11. Mails of letters and newspapers, before being put into the mail portmanteau, are to be placed in separate linen bags, and whenever these bags are worn out or lost, the Post-master at the end of a route is to procure new ones.

12. The Post-masters at distributing offices are to distribute and remail all letters and packages before the departure of the mail, and on no account delay them a single post.

### 13. *Making up the Ship Mail.*

Whenever letters are lodged in a Post-office at a sea port, or are received there by post to be conveyed beyond sea, they are to be marked or stamped with the name of the office and time of reception. As soon as the Post master finds that a vessel is ready to sail which will be convenient to carry them to the place of their destination, he is carefully to examine all such letters, and see that there is none among them destined to another place. He is then to count them and enter their number in a bill made out in the form No. 5. If the letters are few, and no bags for them are furnished by the master of the vessel, they may be made into a bundle like a common mail, taking care to inclose the certificate with them, sealing the wrapper with the office seal. If a bag is furnished, the string is to be sealed with the office seal. And if there are many letters, and no bag furnished by the master of the vessel, the Post-master is to furnish one, and charge it to the General Post-office.

## INSTRUCTION VIII.

### *Missent Letters.*

1. In sect. 2, article 4, directions are given concerning letters missent through the mistake of the Post-master. If a letter is sent according to its direction in the superscription, although not according to the writer's intention, a new postage is to be added when it is forwarded again. Thus, if a letter is sent from Baltimore for J. S. at Philadelphia, it is to be charged at  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents postage; if, when the letter arrives at the latter, J. S. should have gone to New York, and the letter is forwarded from Philadelphia, the Post master is to add a new postage, that is,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents, the rate of a single letter from Philadelphia to New York. This has been always the usage of the department, and was stated to a committee of Congress on the Post office business, who did not think proper to propose an alteration: it cannot now be changed, but by law.

2. When a letter is missent through the mistake of a Post-master, a new postage is not to be charged, but so much is to be added, if necessary, as to make the full rate of postage, from the place where it was first put into the mail, to the place where it is to be delivered. Thus, if a letter was directed to J. B. at New York, and the Post master at Baltimore should mail it for Philadelphia, and rate it at  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents, the Post master should add  $4\frac{1}{2}$  cents more when he forwards it, which would make 17 cents, the rate of a single letter from Baltimore to New-York.

## INSTRUCTION IX.

### *Advertising Letters on Hand.*

1. At the end of every quarter all letters then on hand, and which have not been already advertised, are to be entered alphabetically in a list, and advertised. If there is a newspaper published near the office, and the editor will insert the advertisement three times at the rate of two cents for each letter mentioned in the advertisement, they are then to be published in such newspaper. If there is no newspaper which has much circulation in the neighborhood of the office, or if the editor will not advertise them for the price abovementioned, then manuscript lists of the letters on hand are to be

made out, and posted at such public places in the town and neighborhood as shall appear best adapted for the information of the parties concerned.

2. The printer's receipt must always specify the number of letters.

3. The Post-masters at Portland, Portsmouth, Salem, Boston, Providence, New Port, Hartford, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Annapolis, Albany, Washington City, Georgetown, Alexandria, Fredericksburg, Richmond, Petersburg, New Orleans, Norfolk, Charleston, S. C. Pittsburg, P. Augusta, Ga. and Savannah Ga. are to advertise at the end of every month the letters then on hand, which have not been already advertised.

## INSTRUCTION X.

### *Dead Letters.*

Such letters as have remained on hand, for three months or longer, are, at the end of every quarter, to be sent to the General Post-Office with the *Quarterly Accounts*. These are called *Dead Letters*. A bill of them should be forwarded, and the amount of their postage entered to your credit in the account. See the form of the bill, No. 7, and *Observations on Account Current*, No. 8.

## INSTRUCTION XI.

### *Accounts.*

Directions have already been given in the sections II. and VI. for keeping *Accounts of Mails Received*, and of *Mails Sent*.

You are furnished with blank forms for keeping accounts, and for keeping the *Account Current*.

At the end of every quarter, which is on the last day of March, June, September and December, you are to make up your accounts and forward them to the General Post-office. This is a duty which must be punctually performed, and the accounts should be always in such readiness, that they can be forwarded by the first, or, at all events, by the second post after the quarter expires.

With the accounts, the balance should be transmitted in bank notes, at all offices where it has not been customary for the Assissant Post-master General to draw for the same. Hard money is apt to get loose, when conveyed a considerable distance, and should never be sent, nor any notes for a less sum than one dollar.

*The papers to be rendered, are*

1. A transcript of the *Account of Mails* received at your office for the quarter. At all large offices, the entries in this account should be made daily, and it should also be transcribed daily so as to prevent any delay, which would be unavoidable in making it out after the close of a quarter. See *the form annexed, No. 1.*

2. A transcript of the *Account of Mails Sent* from your office for the quarter.

The entries in this account must, of course, be made every post day before the mail is sent from your office, and at all large offices it should also be transcribed daily. See *Form, No. 3.*

3. From the post-offices at *Sea ports*, a transcript of the *Account of Ship-Letters Received* the same quarter, and the monies paid for them. See *Form No. 4.*

4. A transcript of the *Account of Letters sent by Sea* from the same offices.

Blanks for keeping this account are now furnished, and the account must be regularly kept at every office where letters are put on ship-board.

5. All the *Post-bills* received from other offices during the quarter.

6. *Accounts and Receipts for contingent expenses.*

Besides the printer's account and receipt for advertising letters on hand, the newspaper containing the advertisement should be transmitted.

No charge for any contingent expenses will be admitted unless accompanied by a bill of particulars and a receipt. Where the articles are furnished by the Post-master himself, a bill of particulars must be made out and its payment acknowledged, otherwise the charge will not be admitted.

7. The *Dead Letters* and a bill of them. See *form No. 7.*

8. From distributing offices, a transcript of the *Account of Mails received for Distribution.*

9. *The Account Current.*  
*See Inst. XVI. article 12.*

## INSTRUCTION XII.

### *Account Current.*

The *Account Current* consists of 20 articles, viz.

1 You are to make yourself debtor for the whole amount of postages of letters which remained on hand the preceding quarter. *See after No. 9.*

2. You are to make yourself debtor for the whole amount of unpaid letters as they are stated in the bills from other offices. This article you will find in the column of *Unpaid letters* in your *Account of Mails Received* from other offices. *Form No. 1. See Article 7. Instruction II.*

3. You are to make yourself debtor for the amount of way-letters received at your office for your delivery; these you will find in the 2d column of your *Account of Mails Received.* *See Form No. 1. and Instruction III.*

4. You are next to debit yourself with the amount of letters undercharged. This article you will find in the 3d column of your *Account of Mails Received.* *See Form No. 1 and Articles 4 and 7. Instruction II.*

5. You are next to debit yourself with the number and amount of ship-letters received for your delivery. This article you will find in the first column of your *Account of Ship-letters.* *See form No. 4, and Observations, Instruction XIII.*

6 You are next to debit yourself with the amount of Paid Letters sent. This amount you will find in the 2d column of your *Account of Mails sent* from your office.

7. You will next credit yourself with the amount of postage on letters which have been overcharged and missent to your office. This amount you will find in the 4th column of your *Account of Mails Received.* *Form No. 1. You will find further observations on this subject in Instruction II. Articles 4 and 7. and Instruction VII.*

8. The amount of *Dead Letters* is next to be entered to your credit. Those letters are to be made up into mails, and forwarded with your accounts. The form of the bill you will find annexed, No. 7. *See also Instruction IX.*

9. The amount of postage of letters on hand at the close of the quarter, is now to be entered to your credit.

This should always be ascertained on the last day of the

quarter. You have already been charged with the amount of postage on all unpaid letters received from other offices; but as you have not yet received the postages of such as are on hand, and as they cannot yet be returned as dead letters, you are to take a temporary credit. The whole sum now entered to your credit must be entered to your debit in the 1st article of your next account, whether any of the letters are taken up, or are returned as dead letters, or otherwise.

10. Having added together the sums of the first six mentioned articles and placed the amount in the same line opposite, you are then to deduct the amount of articles No. 7, 8 and 9, from that amount, which leaves the balance, being the amount of postages collected by you this quarter, which is to be set down opposite No. 10.

11. The balance which has been placed on the credit side of the Account No. 10, is now to be entered to your debit, which is done under Article No 11.

12. You are next to debit yourself with the whole amount of postage on the newspapers which you have actually received from other offices this quarter, carrying it short. The amount you will find in the 7th column of the *Account of Mails Received. Form No. 1.*

You have already observed that when letters were overcharged, undercharged or missent, the amounts incorrectly charged were to be noted on the post-bill; the same is also to be done in respect to newspapers; but as there is no column in the *Account of Mails Received*, for newspapers which are undercharged, overcharged or missent, only the actual amount of the postages of newspapers is to be entered in the 7th column of the account as mentioned above.

13. Such newspapers as have remained on hand for a month may be considered as *Dead Newspapers*, and such as have lain thus long in your office previous to the end of the quarter, are to be counted, and their amount entered in the *Account Current*, under the amount of postages on newspapers, and deducted from that sum, and the balance, which is the amount of postages actually collected on newspapers, is to be entered in the proper place.

You are next to add the amount of postages collected on letters and the amount collected on newspapers together, and to place the same sum also in the line opposite.

14. You are next to cast your commission on the amount of postages on letters collected this quarter, which is the balance. No. 11, of the *Account Current*.

The rates of commission are expressed in the act of April 9, 1816, and you may charge them at the highest rates there expressed.

Supposing the amount of postage collected on letters by you to be 3,000 dollars, your commission would stand thus :

By commission on	\$100	at 30 per cent			30
By do.	300	25	do.		75
By do.	2,000	20	do.		400
By do.	600	8	do.		48
					\$553
	\$3,000				

15. You are next to cast your commission on the amount of postage collected on newspapers at 50 per cent. and enter it in its place. The sum on which you are to cast your commission is the balance, after deducting the amount of *Dead Newspapers* from the whole amount of newspaper postage.

16. If your commission on letters and newspapers does not exceed 500 dollars in one quarter, you are then to set down the number of free letters received by mail for delivery at your office, other than such as are for yourself, and carry the amount at two cents each to your credit. This number you will find in the 6th column of your *Account of Mails Received*. *Form No. 1.*

17. You are next to set down the number of *Ship Letters* which you have paid for this quarter, and carry in their amount at two cents. These sums you will find in the 2d and 3d columns of your *Account of Ship Letters Received*. *Form No. 4.*

18. You will next state the number, and credit yourself with the amount paid the mail carrier for way-letters. No form is prescribed for keeping that account. *See Instruction III.*

19. It now remains for you to make out your account of *Contingent Expenses*, and to enter the amount here. The articles of contingent expenses which you are allowed to charge are, wrapping paper, twine, wax, plain pine boxes for the safe keeping of letters and papers ; advertising letters on hand, and advertisements relative to closing the mails, repairs of portmanteaus, and for new ones.

No charges for contingent expenses can be admitted without a bill shewing the particulars and a receipt for the payment, nor for any article which is not here enumerated, unless special instruction be given to that effect.

20. You are now to strike the balance of the account,

which shews how much you are indebted for postages this quarter.

As this account current is intended to shew the neat proceeds of the office for the quarter, no balance due on a former quarter, nor any payment to the Post-master General is to be inserted.

You are to keep a distinct account in which you charge the Post-master General with all payments made to him, and credit him with the quarterly balances.

### INSTRUCTION XIII.

#### *Mails, Portmanteaus, Keys, Cases, &c.*

1. It sometimes happens that *mails* are *damaged* or broken in their carriage, especially in rainy weather. The Post-master who observes this should roll up the damaged mails in new wrappers, and write upon each its original direction.

2. Portmanteaus are furnished by the public. Whenever a Post-master at the end of a route discovers them to be out of repair, he is to have them immediately repaired; or if they become too old to do much further service, he is to inform the Post-master General thereof; or if he lives too far to be supplied in that manner, the Post-master is himself to procure a new portmanteau, and charge the expense to the General Post-office in his quarterly account as a contingent expense. Other Post-masters should attend to having repairs made when necessary.

To this matter, so essential to the safety of the mail, the Post-masters are desired to be particularly attentive.

3. Every portmanteau is to be locked, and the locks are furnished from the General Post-office. Whenever a lock is broken, or begins to fail, the Post-master, on observing it, should write for another.

4. Keys for unlocking the portmanteau are also furnished from the General Post office; and whenever one gets lost, or is broken, another key will be forwarded on notice. When a key is lost or mislaid, the chain of the portmanteau ought not to be cut, unless it would occasion much inconvenience; but the Post-master should desire the Post-master of the next office to take out his mails, and forward them to him by the rider, out of the portmanteau, until another key can be procured.

The portmanteau key should be kept with great care, and



never be carried out of the office, but kept there in a secure place, accessible only to the Post master, his assistant or clerk.

5. Whenever a deficiency in the portmanteau, chain, or lock occurs, the Post master who observes it should give immediate information thereof to the General Post-office.

6. For the safe keeping of letters at a Post-office, where the business is not so extensive as to require the appropriation of a room to that use, which of course may be locked up, a convenient but plain case or desk of pine or other cheap wood should be provided, with a good lock and key. The cost will constitute a proper article in the bill of contingent expenses. *See Instruction IX. Article 19.*

7. You are not to detain the mail beyond the time fixed for its departure, excepting Post-masters at distributing offices; who, in case of a delay of a depending mail, may detain it half an hour beyond the time fixed for its departure.

When it is to rest but a few minutes at your office, your mails should be all made up and ready to put in the portmanteau before the time it usually arrives, so that you would only have after its arrival to take out the mails addressed to your office, and put in those which are to be forwarded.

8. *Blanks* of all kinds are furnished on application at the General Post office, or at the Post-offices in Portland, Me. Boston, Ms. New York City, Newbern, N. C. Charleston, S. C. New Orleans, L. and Lexington, Ky. and they are not to be procured at any other place at the public expense.

## INSTRUCTION XIV.

### *Ship-Letters.*

1. By the 14th section of the Post-office act, every master of a vessel is bound immediately on his arrival at a sea-port, to deliver all letters directed to any person within the United States. which are under his care and within his power, and brought by his vessel; except such letters as are for the owner or principal consignee, and excepting such as are directed to be delivered at the port of delivery.

2. *Repealed.*

3. Whenever such vessel arrives at the port of delivery,

the proper officer should not permit the master to break bulk, until he has delivered all the letters directed to such port of delivery, excepting such as are for the owner or principal consignee.

4. If the cargo is not chiefly consigned to one person, no person is considered to be a consignee, and all letters must be delivered excepting such as are for the owner.

5. Only letters for one person or firm are to be retained, as directed to the consignee, and not the letters to each individual who may have a small consignment.

6. If the master neglects his duty, information should be given to the custom house officer of the port.

7. You are to pay the master two cents for any letter or packet so delivered.

8. You are to obtain from the master a certificate specifying the number of letters and packets, with the name of the ship or vessel, and the place from whence she last sailed, with a receipt for the money paid.

9. You are to mark the number forwarded to other offices, and the number for delivery at your office, on each certificate.

10. You are then to enter the same in your *Account of Ship-letters*. See *Form No. 4*.

11. When letters are conveyed by packets employed by the General Post-office, they are to be rated in the same manner as if conveyed by land; excepting that no packet can be charged with more than quadruple postage.

12. Masters of foreign governmental packets are not allowed to receive any thing for letters delivered into the Post-office. Such letters are notwithstanding to be charged with ship-postage.

13. All ship-letters and packets which are to be delivered into a Post-office (unless they are carried in the public packet-boats of the United States under the direction of the Post-master General) are to be charged with a postage of six cents, if to be delivered at the office where first received; or if they are to be forwarded to some other office, with two cents in addition to the ordinary land postage; and are to be marked *Ship* at the time of their receipt.

14. If the letters are delivered into the Post-office by a passenger or sailor, and not by the master or in his behalf, nothing is to be paid for the letters; they are nevertheless to be charged with ship-postage, and the number entered in the account of ship-letters, naming also the vessel in which they were brought.



**Comptrollers of the Treasury,**  
**Inspector General, 1.**  
**Inspector of the Army,**  
**Paymaster of the Army,**  
**Physician and Surgeon General, 1.**  
**Post-master General,**  
**Postmasters, 5.**  
**Quarter-master General, 1.**  
**Register of the Treasury,**  
**Representatives in Congress, 3.**  
**Secretary of Navy,**  
     **Senate, 3.**  
     **State,**  
     **Treasury,**  
     **War,**  
**Superintendent of Indian Trade,**  
**Treasurer of the United States.**

The Vaccine Agent may frank letters and packets, and receive free of postage, such as relate to vaccination, and do not exceed half an ounce in weight.

John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and James Madison, late Presidents of the United States.

2. If a member franks a letter, and deposits it in the Post-office on the thirtieth day after the end of a session of Congress, such letter is to be conveyed free although it should not leave such Post-office, until after the member's privilege ceases.

3. So if a letter is put into a Post-office addressed to a member of Congress while his privilege is in force, it is to be conveyed to him free, although he does not receive it until

#### NOTES.

1. May receive free of postage, and frank letters, and packets on public business only; newspapers are not free.
2. May receive from any Major-General or Brigadier-General of Militia, and frank letters and packets addressed to those officers, which merely relate to the militia.
3. May not frank or receive free letters and packets weighing more than two ounces, and only during actual attendance, and for thirty days previous to, and after the expiration of each session. Their newspapers free for the same periods.
4. Not entitled to newspapers free.
5. Post-masters can only frank and receive as free, letters and packets which do not exceed half an ounce in weight.

The several officers and persons above named are authorized to receive newspapers free of postage, excepting those having the reference 1 or 4.

after the privilege ceases. If the letter is in the first instance duly marked *free*, it is not to be afterwards charged with postage.

4. Members are occasionally absent while Congress is in session ; it is but a fair construction to consider them entitled to receive their letters free, and to frank until they shall have been absent twenty days.

5. No member can frank or receive his letters free, unless he actually attends in Congress ; during such attendance, and for thirty days before the commencement and after the end of the session, he retains the privilege.

6. Every printer of a newspaper has a right to receive one newspaper from each other printer of a newspaper in the United States, free of postage.

7. If any letter exceeds the proper weight, the surplus only is to be charged with postage.

8. Every person who franks a letter is to leave a specimen of his signature with the Post-master, where the letter is left for conveyance, before it can be forwarded or franked.

9. No letter shall be admitted as franked unless the officer writes his name and office on the outside of the letter or packet. *See the Act, Section 24.* If a Post-master would frank, it should be done in the following form, viz.

Free,

**ROBERT PATTON,**

*Post master, Phil.*

10. When a letter directed to a person not having the privilege of receiving his letters free, is enclosed to a person having that privilege, the latter is to mark upon the letter enclosed, the place from whence it came, and return it to the Post office, where it is to be charged with postage, and the amount entered in the *Account of Mails Received*, as undercharged.

11. If any memorandum is inclosed or made upon a printer's exchange newspaper other than the direction, the newspaper is to be charged with letter postage, and each article enclosed with it. The printer or other person who makes such enclosure, is to be prosecuted before some magistrate for the penalty. *See Sect. 26 and 27 of the Act.*

## INSTRUCTION XVI

### *Compensation of Post-masters.*

It will be convenient to collect in one view the allowance

made by law to Post-masters: these have already been notified in part, in *Ins. XI. Articles 14, 15, 16.*

1. A commission of 30 per cent. on the first hundred dollars of letter postage collected in one quarter. *See Act, Sect. 28 and 38.*

2. A commission of 25 per cent. on letter-postages over one hundred dollars, and on a sum not exceeding 300 dollars collected in one quarter.

3. If more postages on letters than 400 dollars are collected in one quarter, a commission of 20 per cent. on such surplus; the 20 per cent. is not however to be cast on a greater sum than 2,000 dollars.

4. A commission of 8 per cent. on such amount of postage collected on letters in one quarter as exceeds 2,400 dollars.

5. Two cents for every free letter (those addressed to yourself excepted,) which you receive by post and deliver; unless your commission otherwise amounts to 500 dollars the same quarter.

6. A commission of 50 per cent. on the postages collected on newspapers, magazines and pamphlets.

7. To the Post-masters who regularly receive and despatch foreign mails, 25 dollars for each quarter.

8. The Post-masters who regularly receive the mail between nine o'clock at night, and five o'clock in the morning, are allowed to charge fifty per cent. on the first hundred dollars collected in one quarter instead of thirty, as mentioned in the first article. The average time of arrival must be specially noted by the Post-master on every account current, otherwise it will not be allowed.

9. For every letter lodged in your office merely for delivery, and not conveyed or to be conveyed by post, one cent is to be paid by the person who receives the letter. *See Act, Section 34.*

10. One cent for every letter received to be conveyed by any private ship or vessel beyond sea. This applies only to Post-masters at sea-ports. *See Act, Section 32.*

11. Certain contingent expenses enumerated in *Ins. XII Article 19*

12. On the 30th day of September in each year, each Post-master whose compensations for the year preceding shall have amounted to 1,000 dollars, is to make out an account stating the amount of his compensation and commissions as Post-master, and a statement of the expenses of his office, specifying Rent, Fuel, Candles, Stationery, other than what is allowed by the public, the names,

ages, length of employment and actual pay of each person employed as a clerk during that year.

Statements of the commissions and other allowances of the Post-master at Clarksburg, and his expenditures therefrom, for one year ending September 30, 1797.

To allowance on Free letters,	\$ 100	
To Commission on letter postages,	1,000	
To same on newspaper same,	300	
		<hr/>
		\$1400
By Office Rent, paid John Ackley for 1 year's rent,	100	
By Fuel, 6 cords wood,	25	
By Candles, 10 pounds, and one gallon Oil,	3	
By Clerks, paid James Oak, aged 22 years, for services, October 1 to March 31,	200	
Paid Richard Straw, aged 40, March 31 to September 30,	180	
By sundries ; making fires, brushes, &c. by account,	32	540
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Neat compensation,		\$860

## INSTRUCTION XVII.

### *Newspapers.*

1. Newspapers carried in the mail are subject to a postage of one cent only, if not carried out of the state in which they are printed, and to one cent and a half if carried more than 100 miles, and out of the state where they are printed.

The printers are to make up all such newspapers as are intended for one Post-office into one package, if the number does not exceed twenty, and if more than that number into packages of nearly that number. If there is a greater number than twenty tied up together, they will be apt to break and suffer in the conveyance. If only a single paper is sent to one office, the cover is to be left open at one end.

3. The newspapers are to be well dried by the printers, and then enclosed in proper wrappers, and tied, if intended for a distant office.

4. The printers are to write on the outside of the bundle the name of the place and state for which they are intended,

with the number for subscribers and the number for printers, distinguishing them by the letters S. and P.

5. If the 2d, 3d, and 4th articles abovementioned, are not complied with by the printers, the newspapers are not to be received.

6. Experience has proved how little attentive many people are to the payment of such small debts as arise from trusting the postages of newspapers; you are therefore not to give credit. Some Post-masters write that they have scarcely collected 50 per cent of the postage on newspapers. To save in future any trouble or inconvenience on that account, it will be proper for you to require the subscribers who receive papers through your office, at the commencement of every quarter, to pay the amount of one quarter's subscription in advance, and without such payment in advance, not to deliver them any newspapers, even though they tender you the money for them singly. *See the 27th Section of the Act.*

7. Complaints of the failures of newspapers are very common; many of them arise from the carelessness of the editors, who too often leave the work of assorting, packing, and directing, to boys, who are incapable of doing the business correctly. Hence they often neglect to put up a proper number, or direct a package to an office for which it was not intended. Notwithstanding the above instructions, some of the Post-masters still receive the newspapers before they are properly dry, and imperfectly wrapped; from these causes, the rains which sometimes fall during their carriage, and the jolting and rubbing, many papers for distant subscribers will always fail, and the department will be blamed; while the share of postage which comes to the public on newspapers is hardly sufficient to pay for the carriage on horseback 50 miles.

The establishment of country presses, where the printers do not enter into the rage of party, is of great public use, as they render common books cheap and easy to be procured, and by that means extend the knowledge of letters. On these accounts, it is to be hoped that the Post-master will rather encourage the taking of newspapers published in their own states, and neighborhoods, than those which are published at a distance.

8. You are not to open or suffer to be opened any packet of newspapers which is not addressed to your office; nor to permit any person to read a newspaper before it is delivered to the person to whom it is addressed.



9. If any letter or memorandum is enclosed in a newspaper, or in a package of newspapers, addressed to any person, single letter-postage is to be charged upon each article of which the package is composed. If the packet is addressed to the office, and contains papers for several persons, only the newspaper in which the letter or memorandum is enclosed is to be charged with letter-postage, and not the newspapers addressed to others.

10. Sometimes large packets of newspapers, magazines, pamphlets and books, chiefly from abroad, made up in the form of letters or packets, are delivered at the Post-office to be conveyed by post. Made up in this form, they are to be rated with letter postage, according to their weight; when they arrive at the office of delivery, if the party to whom they are addressed would claim an abatement of the letter-postage, he should open them in the presence of the Post-master. If they contain only the articles above mentioned, he may receive them on the payment of the postage legally chargeable on those articles by the 27th section of the law. Books indeed, as distinct from pamphlets, are not there mentioned; but as they are not likely to be sent by post, unless by mistake, or because they have come from abroad, and have been lodged at a Post office by a ship-master among his ship-letters, they may well enough be rated with postage, like pamphlets, by the sheet. Other bulky articles, and frequently of small value, are sometimes conveyed by the mail; but as the law furnishes no rule by which any indulgence can be shewn, they must be the subjects of special representations to the General Post-office.

11. When any abatements of letter-postage take place in the cases abovementioned, they should be speedily noted on the post-bill received with them.

12 It frequently happens that newspapers are sent by mail addressed to persons who do not take them out of the office. In every instance of this kind the Post-master should give immediate notice of it to the editor of the paper; adding the reason, if known, why they are not taken, that is, whether the person is dead, has removed to some other place, or merely refuses.

Newspapers are sent from some offices without being entered in the post-bills, an account in such case should always be taken of the amount of the postage, noting the office from which they were received.

**INSTRUCTION XVIII.***Magazines and Pamphlets.*

The rates of Magazines and Pamphlets are mentioned in *Sect. IV. Article 7.*

1. No provision is made in any of the forms for Magazines and Pamphlets. It is probable very few will be sent in the mail. When they appear they may be specially entered in the post-bill, and their amount added to the amount of newspaper-postage, and also in the column for newspapers.

2. You are not to receive any unless the postage is paid in advance, or you are sure that the person to whom it is addressed will pay the postage; nor then if the mail is large, and to be carried far on horseback, unless special circumstances may render it expedient.

**INSTRUCTION XIX.**

Whenever a contractor or carrier is negligent or guilty of misconduct, the Post-master is to communicate the facts to this office. And in like manner whenever a contractor shall employ a driver or rider of a doubtful or bad character.

**RETURN J MEIGS, Jun.**  
*Post-master General.*

**GENERAL POST-OFFICE,**  
*Washington, March 1817.*

## No. 1. ACCOUNT of Mails Received at the Post-office at Philadelphia.

Time of receiving. 1794.	Names of the Offices from whence received.	Date of the Bills received.	Unpaid Letters.		Way Letters.		Under-charged from other offices.		Over-charged and mis-sent from other Offices.		Paid Letters from other Offices.		Free Letters.	Newspapers.		
														Charge-able.	Free	
			dols.	cents	dols.	cents	dols.	cents	dols.	cents	dols.	cents				No.
Jan. 2.	Salem, Mass.	Dec. 28.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	1	-	-	-	
-	Boston,	30.	-	30	-	-	-	15	-	-	45	-	-	6	6	
6.	Hartford, Ct.	Jan. 2.	14	40	-	-	-	-	30	2	55	9	-	64½	12	
13.	Hartford,	12.	-	48	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	
Feb. 3.	New-London,	Feb. 1.	-	30	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	
8.	Hartford,	5.	-	45	-	-	-	15	-	-	45	3	-	46	6	
-	New-York,	6.	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	3	
-	Norfolk,	Jan. 20.	-	29	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mar. 3.	Boston,	Feb. 27.	-	15	-	8	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	7½	4	
-	Springfield,	Mar. 1.	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13.	Hartford,	12.	1	12	-	24	-	-	-	16	24	-	-	1	3	
31.	Norwalk,	28.	-	24	-	6	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	
			18	73	-	46	-	65	-	54	4	07	13	1	72	40

Robert Patton, Post-master.

LETTERS } From *Hartford, Ct. Jan. 2, 1794,*  
to *Philadelphia.*

RATES		UNPAID.			PAID.			FREE.
cents.	No.	dols.	cents.	No.	dols.	cents.	No.	
15	40	6	-	1	1	50	-	
Ship 49	12	2	28	-	-	-	-	
30	7	2	10	-	-	60	9	
Ship 34	2	-	68	-	-	-	-	
* 45	5	2	25	-	-	45	-	
Ship 49	1	-	49	-	-	-	-	
60	1	-	60	-	-	-	-	
		14	40		2	55	9	
<b>NEWSPAPERS.</b>								
1½	43		64½				12	

*John Dodd, P. M.*

\* Overcharged 30.

*ACCOUNT of Mails sent from the Post-Office at Philadelphia.*

Date of Bills sent.	To what Office the Letters were sent.	Unpaid Letters.		Paid Letters.		Free Letters.	Unpaid Newspapers.	
		dols.	cents	cents	dols.		N <sup>o</sup> .	dols.
1794.								
Jan. 2	New-Haven Ct.	-	30	-	15	7	-	16
-	Elizabethtown N.J.	-	62	-	75	-	-	-
9	Stratford, Ct.	-	12	-	-	-	-	37
16	New-York, N. Y.	2	38	-	20	-	-	-
23	Trenton, N. J.	-	15	-	15	-	-	-
30	Stratford Ct.	-	6	-	-	-	-	38
Feb. 3	Boston, Mass.	-	36	-	45	-	-	1½
10	Washington, N. C.	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
17	New-Haven, Ct.	-	79	-	-	4	-	-
-	Fairfield, Ct.	-	18	-	-	-	-	2
-	Princeton, N. J.	-	75	-	12½	-	-	1½
-	Salem, Mass.	-	15	-	-	1	-	-
Mar. 3	New-York, N. Y.	-	60	-	20	-	-	-
4	Bennington, Vt.	-	-	-	20	-	-	3
-	Albany, N. Y.	-	20	-	-	1	-	4½
21	Stratford, Ct.	-	12	-	-	-	-	45
-	Hartford, Ct.	-	64	-	16	-	-	1
		7	67½	2	38½	13	1	49½

*Robert Patton, P. M.*

No. 4.

ACCOUNT of Ship-Letters received at the Post-office at Philadelphia, from Jan. 1, to April 1, '94.

Certificates numbered.	Of whom the Letters were received.	From what Vessel.	For this Delivery.	Forwarded.	Whole number.	Sums paid.	
						dollars.	cents.
1	John Hemmenway, Benjamin Bright, Joseph Crane,	Schooner Nancy.	28	9	37	-	74
2		Sloop Hariot.	15	6	21	-	42
3		Schooner Delight.	20	5	25	-	50
			63	20	83	1	66

No. 4.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To the Post-master at the port of Charleston, South Carolina.\*

This bag (or mail) sent by the *Schooner Nancy*, whereof *John Hemmenway* is master, bound from the port of Philadelphia to Charleston, contains twenty three letters.

Post-Office at Philadelphia  
the 12th of March, 1794.

Robert Patton, P. M.

\*Note. If the vessel is bound to a foreign port, for instance, to Hamburg, then the certificate may be thus directed:

To the Post-master at the port of Hamburg, or whom it may concern.

**ACCOUNT of Letters sent by Sea, from the Post-office at Philadelphia.**

Date of the Bills sent. 1794.	To what ports.	Number of Letters sent.	By what vessels.	Masters' names.
February 12.	Charleston, S. C.	23	Schooner Nancy,	John Hemmenway,
March 11.	Savannah,	19	Sloop Harriot,	Benjamin Bright,
March 20.	Wilmington, N. C.	15	Brig Fame,	Daniel Johnson.
		57		

*Robert Patton, P. M.*

*DR.. The Post-office at Philadelphia, Pa. in account current with the*

	<i>dols.</i>	<i>cents</i>
1. To postage of letters which remained in the office last quarter,	2	40
2. To postage of unpaid letters received from other offices this quarter,	18	73
3. To postage of way letters received at this office do.	-	46
4. To postage of letters undercharged from other offices do.	-	65
5. To postage of 63 ship letters, at 6 cents each, originally received at this office for this delivery,	3	78
6. To postage of paid letters sent from this office do.	2	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
	28	40 $\frac{1}{2}$

	<i>dols.</i>	<i>cents</i>
11. To balance as above, being the amount of postage collected on letters this quarter,	25	57
12. To amount of postage on newspapers and pamphlets this quarter,	1	72
13. Deduct postage of dead newspapers and pamphlets,	0	26
	1	46
<i>Dollars,</i>	27	03





## No. 7.

DEAD LETTERS } From *Philadelphia*, April 1, 1794,  
to the *General Post-office*.

RATES.	UNPAID.			PAID.			FREE.
	<i>cents.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>dols. cents.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>dols. cents.</i>	<i>cents.</i>	<i>No.</i>
10	6	-	60				
12½	2	-	25				
15	1	-	15				
14	1	-	14				
		1	14				
<b>NEWSPAPERS.</b>							

*Robert Patton, P. M.*