

Advice from You, that a new appointment has not previously been made. If Mr. Martin be not reappointed, Col. Williams strongly concurs with Mr. Lawrence & others in recommending Mr. Johnston. I hope to give You no further Trouble on this Subject. I am &c.
J. P. P.

Col. John Chester General Post Office Dec. 31. 1793.

Sir
Mr. Mitchell has handed to me your Letter of the 18th to him, relative to a Post Office for Weatherfield. As far as possible I wish to accommodate you and your Townsmen. The only objection to the Establishment of a Post Office there will be the Delay it must occasion, a delay, that at some seasons of the Year may be inconvenient to the Contractor & always disagreeable to his Passengers. The early hours at which the Stage carrying the mail must pass, will also be troublesome to the Postmaster. If the latter Difficulty can be got over, the former may be avoided in the following manner.

Let two small boxes or leather bags be provided & fitted to lock with such locks as now go with the mails, which can be sent from hence. Let all the letters going from the Office at Weatherfield be made up into mails, as at any other office, & deposited in one of the boxes or bags, ready to deliver to the Mail-carrier the moment he arrives, say from Hartford. This box he will carry to Middletown, where the Postmaster will open the Box and put all the mails (any for Middletown excepted) with his own, into the Postman's bag going Southward. When the first mail arrives there from the Southward, Mr. Hobby must select all the mails for Weatherfield, put them in the box, lock it & deliver it to the Carrier. On his arrival at Weatherfield the Postmaster will receive it and have ready his second box with his northern mails to be delivered at Hartford.

In this manner not two minutes need be lost, and at the same time I think you & your Neighbours may be well accommodated. If there be

be any Objection to the Plan you will be pleased to inform me. I am &c.
J. P. P.
If the plan here proposed be agreeable and you will be pleased to see, what suitable person ~~you~~ the Road will accept the Office, it may be established as soon as I am favoured with your answer. And in the Interval the intended Post Master may provide the boxes or Bags of such form & Dimensions, as your Packets shall require. The staples of the boxes or bags must be large enough to admit the Staples of the Locks, which require a Passage of three dimensions.

Gerard T. Conn. New P. O. Dec. 31. 1793.

Sir, Your letter of Oct. 24th has been received. With respect to letters forwarded, a distinction is to be made. If mispent by any postmaster, they are to be rated with postage according to the simple distance from the office where they were first lodged to be sent by post, to the office to which they ought to have been sent. But if mispent in consequence of the wrong direction of the writers, in the superscriptions, and the postmaster into whose hands they come, strike out the old, and write new directions, to their true destination, - in such case it has been the usage, I believe immemorably, to add fresh postage, at the rates fixed by law for the respective distances at which they are sent under their new directions. - A question having been made last winter on this point, perhaps it may receive a legislative determination in the present session of Congress.
I am &c. G. T. C.

Mr. Amos Bugg General Post Office Phila Decemb. 31. 1793.

Sir,
I have this Day drawn on you at Sight in favor of Mr. George Handley for one hundred & sixty two Dollars and fifty Cents, and shall shortly draw on you in favor of Mr. Jones for the residue of the public money in your hands. You will please to make it an invariable Rule to take Duplicate Receipts for the payment of my drafts on you and transmit them to me to be filed as Vouchers to the Postmaster of the Accounts. I am &c.
Chas. Burrall

Mr. George Handley

General Post Office
Philad. Dec. 31. 1793.

Sir,

I herewith inclose a draft in Your favor, on Mr. Anselm Bugg Postmaster at Augusta for one hundred and sixty two Dollars and fifty cents, which is the Amount of Your quarter's pay for the carriage of the mail from Augusta to Washington etc. I am &c.

Chas. Burrall,

Inclosed there was:

General Post Office
Philad. Dec. 31. 1793.

Sir,

" At sight please to pay to Mr. George Handley or order, One hundred and sixty two ⁵⁰/₁₀₀ Dollars and charge the same to account of the G^l. Post-Office."

#162 ⁵⁰/₁₀₀ Dollars

To Mr. Anselm Bugg
Postmaster at Augusta.

For Timothy Pickering P.M.G.
Chas. Burrall, Aft.

Mr. James Steel

Baltimore

Genl. Post Office
Philad. Dec. 31. 1793.

Sir

Your letter of the 25th inst. has been received. Agreeably to Your Request I herewith inclose an Order in Your favor on Mr. Furnivall for 150 dollars the Amount of Your quarter's pay due the 1st Jan. 1794. I am &c.

Chas. Burrall

Genl. Post Office Dec. 31.
1793.

Sir,

" At sight please to pay to Mr. James Steel or Order One hundred and fifty Dollars and charge the same to account of the G^l. Post Office."

#150 Dollars

To Alexander Furnivall
P.M. at Baltimore.

For Timothy Pickering P.M.G.
Chas. Burrall - Aft.

Mr. Abraham Jones

Genl. Post Office Philad. Jan. 1. 1794.

Sir

Your account for the conveyance of the Mail for the last year amounts to 300 dollars provided You

am =

menaced the Execution of Your Contract on the first January 1793 should this not have been the case You will please to inform me. By the books of this office You are charged with the following sums viz:

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Balance of Your account as Deputy Postmaster to Jan. 1. 1793. | 118 " 56 1/2 |
| July 30 th Paid Your order in favor of Annanias Cooper for | 33 " 50 |
| July 31 Paid ditto in favor of ditto for | 100 " " |
| To a draft herewith enclosed, on Anselm Bugg, Postmaster at Augusta for | 200 " " |
| Dobars | 452 " 6 1/2 |

By the above statement there remains a Balance of 347 " ^{93 1/2}/₁₀₀ dollars due to You. In case You shall not have drawn on the G^l. Post Office before this reaches You please to inform me, whether it will suit You to receive the Residue of Your pay by a Draft on the Postmaster at Savannah, and if agreeable to You, I will forward one immediately. I am &c.

Chas. Burrall

Inclosed there was:

Genl. Post Office Phil. Jan. 1. 1794

Sir

" At sight please to pay to Mr. Abraham Jones or order Two hundred Dollars and charge the same to account of the G^l. P. Office

#200 Dols

To Mr. Anselm Bugg
P.M. at Augusta.

For Tim. Pickering P.M.G.
Chas. Burrall;

Mr. Ezra W. Weld,
late Postm. at
Springfield.

General Post Office
Philad. Jan. 1. 1793.

Sir,

I have received Your letter of the 19th of November and have looked over Your Accounts, but do not find a Receipt for the money paid by You to Your Successor Mr. Hutchins. If it was sent to this Office it has been mislaid. Mr. Hutchins has not been charged with the money and I wish him to repay it to You, that You may discharge my draft on You in favor of Mr. Pease, which will clear Your account with the G^l. P. Office - Mr. Hutchins may rest assured, that in case he returns the money to You

again

again that the Receipt, which he gave to you, shall not be charged to him; in case it shall hereafter appear. I am &c.
Chas. Burrall.

Presented to the Committee of Congress, on the Post Office.

Observations of the PostMasterGeneral relative to the Department of the Post Office.

The Sections of the existing Post Office law are noted in the order in which the observations apply to them.

Sect. 1 Post Roads.

The considerable surplus in the revenues of the Post Office beyond the expenses incurred in its support, will enable Congress conveniently to extend the benefits of Post Roads to many parts of the United States not comprehended in the present law. The information I have received enables me to propose for consideration the following additional roads.

In the District of Main.

1. From Wiscasset by Cornalborough Courthouse and Pittstown to Hallowell on Kennebeck river. The whole distance 26 miles.

2. From Wiscasset by Newbattle, Nobleborough, Bristol, Waldborough, Warren, Thomaston, Camden, Duchtrap, Belfast, Frankfort, Penobscot, Bluehill, Trenton, Sullivan, Gouldsbrough, Narraguagus, Pleasant river, Chandler's river and Machias, to Pafamaquoddy. The whole distance about 220 miles.

The whole coast of Main is indented with bays and rivers, which furnish numerous harbours. All the places abovementioned are on navigable waters, many of them are ports of delivery; and Penobscot, Sullivan, Machias and Pafamaquoddy, are Ports of Entry. Their population commerce and navigation are considerable and rapidly increasing, ^{when the census was taken} the number of inhabitants in the three counties thro' which these roads run, exceeded forty two thousand.

Divers alterations and additions of Post roads in North and South Carolina ^{& Georgia} have been suggested by gentlemen from those states.

In North Carolina.

The legislature having erected a city called Raleigh & made it the permanent seat of government, provision should be made to connect it with the seat of the general government and of course with the capitals of other states.

In forming this connection it is proposed to throw Smithfield out of the main line, by passing from Tarborough directly to Raleigh, and thence by Averys-borough to Fayetteville, this will add from 14 to 20 miles to the present distance on the main post road from Tarborough to Fayetteville.

To connect the principal towns and districts of the state with its capital, is the next object. Wilmington is already so connected by an established cross post from thence to Fayetteville; a road of 30 miles (or 38 going by the University) will connect Millsborough, and supersede the road proposed by the former Committee from Fayetteville to Millsborough, a distance of 80 miles. The post to Millsborough will connect Salisbury & all the country westward, with the seat of Government.

Washington on Pamlico river may be connected with Raleigh by a road to Greenville 23 miles and thence to Tarboro; 25 miles total 48 miles.

Newbern may be connected by a road to Kingston on Neuse river 45 miles - thence to Smithfield (on the same river) 55 miles and thence to Raleigh 25 miles - total 125 miles. The roads for the two last connections taken together, extend 173 miles.

[But instead of the two last connections by separate roads the PostMaster of Tarborough has proposed a rout from that place to Williamston, on Roanoke river (which he says will render unnecessary a post from Halifax to Plymouth) 30 miles - thence to Washington 30 - thence to Newbern 40 - total 100 miles. - He says it is not necessary that the Post should pass thro' Greenville to Washington there being otherwise an almost daily communication between the two places. And he further adds that the communication of the seaport towns with each other is so trivial as not to require a direct post. This he asserts on good information; and he consequently proposes that the present direct post road of 203 miles from Edenton to Wilmington should be discontinued; the part between Washington and Newbern excepted making a saving of 163 miles.]

Edenton and the present Post Road thence to Indian town in Currituck county, will be connected with Raleigh by a road from Halifax to Princeton, on Chowan River, 35 miles, thence to

Mar

Murfreesborough 3 miles - thence to Winston 12 miles (both on the same river) and thence to Mitchels 15 miles at the Bridge on Bennets creek where it will meet the present post road from Suffolk to Edenton at the distance of 65 miles from Halifax and about 30 from Edenton. Consequently the distance between Edenton and Raleigh, by this route will be 202 miles. And if Edenton were connected with Raleigh, by continuing the present road to Washington, & extending it thence to Greenville and Tarborough, the distance would be 179 miles, to which add the increase ^{of 12 miles} by taking Williamston instead of Greenville into the route, and the difference ^{between the two} ways of connecting Edenton and Raleigh will be only 11 miles . . .

Murfreesborough on this route is a place of considerable commercial business. -

Morgan District containing four counties, lies Westward of Salisbury District, and when the Census was taken contained more than thirty thousand free persons. The post road now reaches to Salem and thence southward down to Salisbury. To connect this district it is proposed to extend the Post Road either from Salisbury or Salem to Morganton. The route preferred is from Salem to Bethania 8 miles

| | |
|--------------|------------|
| Shilohville | 10 |
| Rockford | 16 |
| Wilkes | 33 |
| Morganton | 45 |
| <u>Total</u> | <u>112</u> |

In South Carolina . . .

On the main line as now established the Post rides from Columbia to Cambridge 80 miles, & thence to Augusta in Georgia 50 more - total 130. - It is proposed to change this route by leaving Cambridge far on the right, and going directly to Augusta; the distance about 90 miles.

Then for the accommodation of the District of

Ninety Six it is proposed to carry the Post Road from Columbia to

| | |
|--|----------|
| Windsborough | 30 miles |
| Newbury court ho. | 25 |
| & by Simpsons store | 18 |
| to Cambridge | 18 |
| <u>91</u> | |
| From Cambridge to Washington court house | 62 |
| <u>151</u> | |

brought forward 151

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| brought forward | 151 miles |
| and from Windsboro' to Pinchney Court House | 45 |
| Spartan Court House | 35 |
| Greenville Court House | 35 |
| Washington Court House | 10 |
| <u>125</u> | |
| and from Washington Court House to Pendleton Court House | 17 |
| and thence to Mattonsford on Sugaloo (or Savannah) river | 18 |
| <u>35</u> | |
| Total of the above distance in South Carolina | <u>311 miles.</u> |

In Georgia.

| | |
|--|----|
| From Mattonsford to Franklin Court House | 7 |
| Elberton | 25 |
| Petersburg | 15 |
| Washington | 20 |
| <u>67</u> | |

In addition to the foregoing it has been proposed to connect Morganton in North Carolina and Pinchney court house, in South Carolina, by a Post Road. The length of it . . . miles.

The District of Ninety Six in South Carolina contained at the time of the census, above ^{fifty three thousand free} white inhabitants.

The Upper District of Georgia in which the 67 miles from Mattonsford to Washington is comprehended, contained more than 29,000 free inhabitants. And Washington is already connected with Augusta the seat of Government in Georgia by a publick post road of 50 miles.

To furnish the means of a regular correspondence between the Capitals of all the states and the seat of the General Government - between the most important parts of each state and its own ^{seats of} government, and of circulating useful information especially concerning the great interests of the Union, has appeared to be the primary object of the establishment of Post Offices and Post Roads. Therefore in the alterations and additions of Post roads proposed for the consideration of the Committee, I have had in view their necessity or utility, not regarding the certain expense they will occasion, especially seeing this will be provided for by the surplus revenue on other roads. Our fellow citizens in the remote parts of the Union seem entitled to some indulgence. Their great distances from the seats of government & principal commercial

commercial towns, subject them to peculiar difficulties in their correspondence. They have also few or no printing presses among them. Hence without the aid of public Post Roads they will not only be embarrassed in their correspondence but remain destitute of every necessary information and the want of a regular and periodical communication of it, is apt to beget an indifference about it. On the contrary in the old settlements in the vicinity of printing presses and other sources of information, where an avidity to obtain it already exists, but little or no public aid is necessary. On this latter ground I shall beg leave in two or three days, to present to the committee a list of some post roads which may ^{either} be discontinued or placed on a different footing.

Section II. Extension of Post Roads by Contract.

A Question has arisen on this Section - Whether on a Post Road thus extended a new rate of postage shall begin at the point where the extension commences, - or whether as such addition becomes a post road "within the terms and provisions of the act" the rates of postage shall be chargeable thereon merely as if it were a continuation of an ordinary post road? For example: from Albany to Connaughton a distance of 52 miles, the post road is established by the act. From Connaughton to Whitestown a distance of 46 miles that Post road has been extended by contract. For both distances separately taken the postage is the same viz. eight cents for each on a single letter, making together 16 cents. But if the road from Albany to Whitestown had been established by the act, then the postage of a single letter for the whole distance of 98 miles, would be but 10 cents.

Formerly under the old government, in cases of contracts for extending the post roads, the contractors used to begin a new rate, as if their roads were wholly unconnected with the public post roads. If the present law admits of that construction, this consequence will follow - that in the example above mentioned, a single letter from Albany to Whitestown will pay a postage of 16 instead of 10 cents - and if another similar contract should extend the Post road say 46 miles further, the same letter going forward would have its postage increased to 24 cents, instead of 12½ which is the legal postage in other cases for the whole distance of 144 miles.

miles. And thus it would continue to accumulate by every new extension. This great accumulation of postage and the expressions in the act that the contractors might receive postage according to the rates thereby established; and that the roads designated in such contracts, should be considered as postroads, within the terms and provisions of the act, induced me in the contract for extending the Post from Connaughton to Whitestown, to limit the contractors to such proportions of the postage as would arise on their road in case it was merely a part of any public post road. But the attorney general has given his opinion that the contractors have a right to take new rates of postage according to former practice. And during my absence last summer one contract was made by my Assistant in conformity with his opinion. My construction of the law will render the adjustment of the accounts with the contractors a little troublesome. And I wish for a more simple mode & which will be more agreeable to contractors. At present none occurs but this.

Let all mails from the ordinary public post offices be made up for the office at the end of the public line; and the entire postage so far accrue to the United States. Then let the contractors charge new rates of postage for the distance they carry the same letters, not exceeding the rates by law established for the like distance on a public post road: but these new rates may be as much less as circumstances shall dictate and can be agreed on by contractors & the Postmaster general. And in a contract for the first or other extension, provision may be made for an abatement of these diminished rates upon letters destined to pass beyond it by means of subsequent extensions.

Section 14. Private persons carrying letters on Public Post Roads.

There are so many stage waggons running on public post roads, which furnish with people with the means of conveying their letters independent of the mails, some further provision seems necessary to secure the carriage of such letters in the mail. At present the stage owners and drivers are under no restriction except that of not carrying letters for hire. But the breach of this restriction will in all cases be difficult of proof and in some it is easily evaded by their engaging to carry bundles and execute little commissions at a certain sum

sum by the year, according to the extent of a persons business and correspondence carrying their letters gratis. In other cases especially where there is a competition of stages, the proprietors and their drivers readily receive letters to carry gratis, to oblige the writers and secure their future custom when travelling. At a stage house in this city I lately saw a tin box secured by lock & key and marked letter box for the reception of such letters. Now that common carriers are so multiplied it seems proper that they should be forbidden to carry any letters on established post-roads, either for or without hire.

Sections 16 and 17

The changes which are taking place in the criminal laws of some states, and the prevailing opinion that the punishment of death for injuries affecting property is as impolitic as unjust — seem to require a reconsideration of these sections in that regard.

Section 19. Free Letters.

The committee of the former house adopted the idea suggested, by me, of allowing to deputy post masters, according to the usage under the old government, a commission on free letters (their own excepted) rating them all as single letters. But this, will give a variety of compensations for the same service. If the Postmaster at New York, for instance, receives a free letter & is allowed 20 per cent upon it, it will be two cents, the postage of a single letter for that distance being 10 cents. But for a free letter sent to Charleston, the Postmaster there taking the same commission of 20 per cent would receive 5 cents, — the postage being 25. — Instead of a commission therefore it may be expedient if any allowance be made to render it uniform, be the distance of carriage what it may. Perhaps one cent may suffice for each free letter delivered. This is less than 20 per cent commission on the postage of a single letter for the shortest distance. It will be receivable independently of their commissions on postage, and therefore where the compensation is otherwise adequate, should not be allowed.

Section 22. Letters concealed in Newspapers

The printed report of the former committee does not I think suggest an adequate penalty for letters concealed within the folds of newspapers. It is true the Postmaster delivering out the newspapers, may open and examine them; but this to be practised in all cases, would

be too troublesome; it is requisite then to place some confidence in the printers who pack up the newspapers; and for the fraud attempted by a breach of this confidence, a higher penalty than double postage may be proper. The double postage is enough to be paid by the persons to whom the letters are addressed. But should not the printer or other person who sends such concealed letter be subjected to a much higher penalty for the fraud intended against the public revenue? The printer or proprietor of the newspaper to be responsible for such letters sent by the person he employs.

Some persons have an idea that a writing not sealed up is not a letter within the meaning of the law; and one or two post-riders have carried openly such unsealed letters without accounting for them. Upon information from the Postmasters of such misconstructions of the law, I have explained to them, that any written message, whether sealed or not, is a letter liable to postage. Perhaps to prevent all subterfuges in carriers of the mails, it may be expedient to declare that all memorandums and messages sealed or open which are sent by post, shall be deemed letters and liable to postage.

Sect. 23.

The committee of the last session proposed to allow Deputy Postmasters to send and receive their own letters free of postage, but did not suggest any alteration in the present mode of compensation the inconveniences of which I stated to them in my report.

The case of the Deputy Postmaster of Philadelphia was mentioned — The increase of business since that time requires further assistance in his office and of course an increased compensation. The case of the Deputy Postmaster at New York also merits consideration. The increase of business has greatly increased his expenses. When he first took the office he says one experienced hand man could do all the business; but that now it requires three. Of this I am satisfied. I know at the same time, that no man personally applies with more unceasing industry to perform the duties of his office.

There are some Postmasters whose duty is so disagreeable as to demand a discrimination. They are obliged to quit their beds at unseasonable hours six nights out of seven to receive and dispatch the mail. A few valuable officers thus circumstanced have applied for relief. One in particular has continued for a year past, solely on the expectation that on a revision of the law an extra allowance would be admitted. The great objects hitherto contemplated in establishing Post roads and Post Offices, have been the accomodation of the citizens in their correspondence by letters, and the communication of intelligence & information relative to the common interests of our country. These objects have been pursued in many instances, at a certain loss to the revenue. The same principle should secure these advantages to the inhabitants of such Post Towns as are above referred to, even at the expence of the whole product of their respective offices. But this will not be necessary: probably in the hardest cases forty or fifty per cent will be sufficient. A discretionary power to make such discriminations, in the few cases in which they may reasonably be demanded, seems proper to be lodged somewhere.

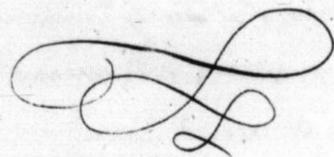
Act 24.

The Postmaster General is made chargeable with all balances in arrear if he does not commence suits against his deputies within three months, after the quarter expires in which they become due. It would seem to me reasonable to prolong this term for commencing suits to six months. Many post offices requiring time and trouble to execute, are so little profitable, that within the last year I have sometimes ^{found it} difficult to engage suitable persons to accept and hold them. Various accidents may occasion delays, and often it is convenient to let small balances lie till they become an object to draw for in favour of a contractor on the route, and thus the risque of remitting the money backwards & forwards is avoided. But the law seems extremely rigorous and unfeeling. Even death itself forms no exception. Such rigour is the less necessary seeing every deputy gives bond with ^{surety} to account for the money he receives.

Newspapers.

On respect to Newspapers carried partly by the publick Posts and

partly by contractors under the 2^d Section of the act, I suggested the expediency of carrying them by the publick posts at reduced rates or for nothing. The committee in their printed report proposed a division of the postage according to the distances of carriage by each. But this would occasion more troublesome calculations than the whole thing is worth. It seems proper to fix the publick share at some certain part of a cent on each paper or to leave a discretionary power with the Postmaster General to fix that share by an article in the contracts, the circumstances of which will always be widely different.



Mr. John Driver
Suffolk.

gl. Post Office Phil^a 6 Jan^y 1794.

I have this day drawn on You at sight in favour of John Hoopes Esq^r for one hundred and seventy five dollars. When You pay my draft please to take a duplicate Receipt and forward it to me. I am &c. Your &c. Cha^s. Burrall.

Mr. George Purdie
Smithfield.

Gen^l Post Office Jan. 6. 1794.

Sir I have this Day drawn on You at sight in favor of John Hoopes Esq. for one hundred and Eighty Dollars. When You pay the draft please to take a duplicate Receipt and forward it to me. I am &c. Your &c. Cha^s. Burrall.

Mr. Thomas Peter
P.M. Cabin Point.

gl. Post Office Philad^a Jan. 6. 1794

Sir I have this Day drawn on You in favour of John Hoopes for one hundred and ten dollars - When You pay the Draft please to take a duplicate Receipt and transmit it to me. I am &c. Your &c. Cha^s. Burrall.

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Mr. Wm Thompson
late PM. at Colchester.

Genl Post Office
Phil^a Jan^y 6. 1794.

Sir, I have this day drawn on You in favor
of Col. John Hoopes for Fifty five dollars and sixteen cents,
which is the ballance due on Your account as Deputy Postma-
ster. When You pay the draft please to take a duplicate Receipt
and transmit it to me. I am &c. Your &c. Cha^s Burrall

Mr. Robert Nicolson
PM. Williamsburg

Genl Post Office Phil^a Jan^y 6. 1794.

Sir, I have this day drawn on You in favor of
Col. Hoopes for Two hundred and Forty dollars. When You pay
my draft, please to take a duplicate Receipt and forward it to me,
I am &c. Your &c. Cha^s Burrall

Mr. James Harper
PM. Portsmouth

Genl Post Office Jan^y 6. 1794.

Sir I have this day drawn on You in favor
of John Hoopes Esq^r for Two hundred Dollars - When You pay
the Draft please to take a duplicate receipt and forward it to
me I am &c. Your Cha^s Burrall

Sir Genl Post Office Jan^y 7. 1794

Mr. Sears when quitting Elton informed me
that he had committed the Post Office there to your care -
Wanting time to make Enquiry I suspended my determination
respecting a Successor to Mr. Sears - I have now concluded to
appoint Mr. John Hamm, to whom you will be pleased on
his Application to deliver whatever pertaining to the Post
Office is in your hands - Be so good also as to make up your
Account of the business done in the Office while under your care
I am Sir

Your most ob. serv^t
Timothy Pickens
Captain Anderson Elton

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General Post Office
Philadelphia Jan^y 7. 1794

Sir
In answer to my enquiries for a Suitable
person to take Charge of the Post Office at Elton, I have received
such Information as Satisfies me that it may be properly pla-
ced in your hands. Herewith I send a bond to be executed by you
with Sureties, and the forms of the Oaths you are to take -
When the bond and Oaths are returned, I will send you a
Commission with a Corresponding date - The laid relative to the
Post Office you will find in the hands of Captain Anderson to whom
Mr. Sears delivered over all that pertained to the Office - A
number of Circular Letters from me ought also to be found in the
Office, containing Instructions for conducting the business,
together with tables of the post Towns and rates of postage, and
various blanks -

I have written to Captain Anderson desiring him
to deliver up to you whatever pertains to the Office

I am Sir
Your most ob. serv^t
Timothy Pickens
Mr. John Hamm

Dear Sir General Post Office
Philad^a January 6. 1794

Herewith enclose drafts on sundry post masters
in Virginia amounting to Eighteen hundred and thirty five
dollars - viz^t

| | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| On William Thompson for | 55. 16 |
| On Thomas Peter for | 110 |
| On George Pondib for | 180 |
| On John Driver for | 175 |
| On James Harper for | 200 |
| On Robert Nicholson for | 240 |
| On Thomas Nicoman for | 195 |
| On James Smith for | 50 |
| On Edward Archer for | 629. 84 |
| Dollars | 1835 |

The above drafts when paid will be in full of your account as Contractor to the 31 December 1793 inclusive —

Be pleased to send your accounts as Deputy Postmaster at Bowling Green — The post office law requires a Quarterly Settlement to be made of all the accounts of the Deputies in the Department.

I wish you to return the Statement of your account that I sent to you some time since — It is wanted as a Voucher to the Postmaster General accounts at the Treasury Office —

I am dear Sir
your humble servant
Chas. Burrall

John Hoopes Esquire

Sir

General Post Office
Phil^a Jan^y 6. 1794

I have this day drawn on you in favor of Col. John Hoopes for Six hundred and twenty nine dollars and eighty four cents — When you pay the draft please to take a duplicate receipt and forward it to me

I am &c.
yours &c.
C B

Mr. Edward Archer
Postm:
Norfolk

Sir

General Post Office
Phil^a Jan^y 6. 1794

I have this day drawn on you in favor of Col. John Hoopes at sight for 50 Dollars — When you pay my draft please to take a Duplicate receipt and forward it to me —

I am &c.
yours &c.
C B

Mr. James Smith
Postmaster at Hampton

Sir

General Post Office
Philadelphia January 6. 1794

I have this day drawn on you in favor of Col. John Hoopes for one hundred and ninety five dollars —

When you pay my draft please to take a duplicate receipt and forward it to me

I am &c.
yours &c.
C B

Mr. Thomas Newman
Postmaster at Yorktown

Sir

General Post Office
Phil^a Jan^y 6. 1794

Your Letter of the 30th Ult. I have received — Herewith enclosed you will receive two drafts in your favour; one on Benjamin Palmadge for Fifty two dollars and Seventy two cents and the other on Col. Bauman for One hundred and three dollars and Sixty five cents making together 156 ³⁷/₁₀₀ dollars which is the amount of your Quarters pay due the 1. January 1794

I am &c.
yours &c.
C B

Mr. Isaac Trowbridge

Sir

General Post Office
Phil^a Jan^y 7. 1794

I have this day drawn on you in favor of Mr. Isaac Trowbridge for fifty two dollars and Seventy two cents which is the balance due on your account to the 31st of October 1793 — When you pay the draft please to take a duplicate receipt and forward it to me —

I am &c.
yours &c.
C B

Benjamin Palmadge Esquire

Mr. Jonathan Hastings.

Genl. Post-Office,
Philad^a Jan^y 4. 1793.

Sir

By the inclosed way - will it appear
that on the 6th of April 1793 the mail arrived at Boston too late
at Boston for which I deducted 10 Dollars from Mr.
Pease on the Settlement of his Account for the Quarter in
which the Delay happened. Mr. Pease seems to think, that
You have made a Mistake in noting the time, I therefore
inclose the Bill to You and will thank You to inform me,
whether You have any Recollection of the matter. I am &c.
Chas^r Burrall,

Wensley Hobbes

Jan^y 6. 1793

acknowledged the receipt of his Accounts of 120 dollars cash

Jonathan Palmer Junr.

January 7. 1793

Sir Your letter of the 1st October with your accounts have been
received but the ballance of 5 dollars & 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents which you mention to
have sent with the accounts is missing - Please to inform me of what
kind of money it consisted.

I am &c. C. B.

Mr. John Comegys

January 6. 1793

Sir

I have seen your letter to Mr. Bradley of the 30th ult. by
which it appears that you have mistaken my instructions to you of the
25th of March last with respect to the remittance of your quarterly
balances. By that letter you was desired to retain in your hands
the balances only but it was intended that your quarterly accounts should
be returned as usual.

With this you will receive 6 sheets blank accounts current
C. B.

Thomas Lewis

General Post Office Phil^a Jan^y 7. 1794

Sir I have received your Letter of the 30th ult. mentioning
the necessity of your resigning the Post Office at Leesburg, and recom-
mending Mr. John Schooley to succeed you - The Character you
give of that Gentleman leaves no room for hesitation, and I now

enclose a bond & Commission dated the first Instant, which will be
Convenient for Commencing his accounts, seeing he has been doing
the business from (or before) that day thro. in your behalf. -
I have also enclosed the forms of the Oaths as prescribed by Law,
which are to be subscribed as well as taken - You will have the
Goodness to see the bond duly executed, with sufficient securities -
I am obliged by your Attention to the duties of ~~your~~ ^{other} Office,
which has been very satisfactorily executed, and for your care to
provide a Successor

I am &c.

Your &c.

Mr. Thomas Lewis, Leesburg

T P

Sir

Genl. Post Office Jan^y 2nd 1794

I have rec^d. your favour of the 2nd. informing of
Mr. Pipers removal to Baltimore - I presume it will be agree-
able to you to transact the business of the Post Office at Chestertown
in your own Name If so, be pleased to signify it, and an appoint-
ment shall be sent you -

I am &c.

Your &c.

Mr. James Arthur, Chestertown

T. P.

Mr. Thomas Hildrup

Genl. Post Office Jan^y 7. 1794

Sir

At the request of a number of Gentlemen of
Connecticut, and in Conformity with the Opinion of some of her
Delegates in Congress, Mr. Knight's route between Hartford &
New London was changed, so as to go from Middletown to East
Haddam and thence to Colchester - Now it is desired that his
old route may be resumed. Do you know of any objection to his
using his old route? Will you mention the matter to him? and
if he has any Objections, please to Communicate them to me
Specifically

I am &c.

Your &c.

T P