

ARKANSAS TERRITORY—Continued.

Dwight, - - - \$31 30	Little Rock, - - - \$248 24	Pleasant Hill, - - - \$49 06
Fayetteville, - - - 12 18	Lost Prairie, - - - 10 21	Saint Francis, - - - 52 24
Greenock, - - - 13 99	Marion, - - - 15 99	Tekatoka, - - - 10 23
Helena, - - - 94 03	Miller Court-house, - - - 23 81	Villemont, - - - 47 74
Hempstead Court-house, - - - 71 96	Mouth of Cache, - - - 20 56	Vineyard, - - - 11 37
Hix's Ferry, - - - 6 25	Mouth of White River, - - - 26 78	
Izard Court-house, - - - 18 72	Nicksville, - - - 7 73	Total of Arkansas Territory, \$1,425 72
Jackson, - - - 8 98	Peconery, - - - 11 70	
Lafayette Court-house, - - - 6 97	Pine Bluff, - - - 16 54	

FLORIDA TERRITORY.

Alaqua, - - - \$37 45	Lipona, - - - \$59 88	Salubrity, - - - \$31 80
Almirante, - - - 15 58	Magnolia, - - - 213 26	Seminole Agency, - - - 109 41
Aspalaga, - - - 90 76	Mariana, - - - 192 71	Spring Grove, - - - 5 66
Campbellton, - - - 6 34	Monticello, - - - 102 69	Tallahassee, - - - 1,174 61
Dell's, - - - 32 31	Mount Vernon, - - - 55 19	Tuscaquilla, - - - 46 48
Escambia, - - - 10 94	Pensacola, - - - 1,350 99	Wankeenah, - - - 41 06
Fernandina, - - - 50 01	Quincy, - - - 296 88	Wanton, - - - 23 50
Fort George, - - - 7 29	Rocky Comfort, - - - 105 09	Webbville, - - - 258 78
Holmes's Valley, - - - 55 19	Saint Augustine, - - - 817 94	Whitesville, - - - 13 56
Jacksonville, - - - 184 80	Saint John's Bluff, - - - 22 90	
Key West, - - - 47 83	Saint Mark's, - - - 19 92	Total of Florida Territory, \$5,480 81

RECAPITULATION.

Maine, - - - \$31,922 83	Maryland, - - - \$65,977 39	Kentucky, - - - \$33,190 55
New Hampshire, - - - 16,338 82	District of Columbia, - - - 13,979 98	Tennessee, - - - 26,995 08
Vermont, - - - 17,663 72	Virginia, - - - 79,262 91	Alabama, - - - 22,687 61
Massachusetts, - - - 113,584 25	North Carolina, - - - 28,609 64	Mississippi, - - - 12,788 56
Rhode Island, - - - 15,393 29	South Carolina, - - - 46,156 82	Louisiana, - - - 34,454 41
Connecticut, - - - 35,818 15	Georgia, - - - 50,987 66	Michigan Territory, - - - 2,994 73
New York, - - - 290,843 35	Ohio, - - - 50,535 25	Arkansas Territory, - - - 1,425 72
New Jersey, - - - 20,767 56	Indiana, - - - 9,609 67	Florida Territory, - - - 5,480 81
Pennsylvania, - - - 169,814 45	Illinois, - - - 5,741 19	
Delaware, - - - 5,197 16	Missouri, - - - 10,813 37	Grand total, - - - \$1,219,034 93

GENERAL POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *February 26, 1831.*

W. T. BARRY.

21st CONGRESS.]

No. 106.

[2d SESSION.]

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES TO APRIL 1, 1829.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, MARCH 1, 1831.

SIR:	POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, <i>February 26, 1831.</i>
In pursuance of the resolution of the Senate passed the 14th May, 1830, I have the honor to report:	
"The amount of postage received from the establishment of the Department to the 1st day of April, 1829," was	\$26,001,793 38
"The sums paid during that period" were—	
"As compensation to postmasters,"	\$7,687,010 01
"For incidental expenses,"	874,873 95
"For transporting the mail,"	15,745,967 64
	24,307,851 60
Leaving an aggregate amount of revenue of	1,693,941 78
From which deducting—	
Amount of the several payments into the Treasury from 1789 to the 1st April, 1829,	\$1,103,063 42
Amount of losses in the transmission of moneys during the same period,	17,348 00
	1,120,411 42
Leaves "the balance then due to the Department"	\$573,530 36
Which balance consisted of—	
Cash deposited in banks (prior to 1st October, 1826,) estimated to be lost,	\$2,445 33
Uncurrent and counterfeit money, since found to have been on hand at that date, (1st April, 1829,)	4,728 12
Amount passed to "account of bad debts,"	51,315 13
Amount due by late postmasters and others, estimated to be bad,	255,209 37
Amount due by postmasters, &c., estimated as available,	126,250 61
And of cash on hand,	133,581 80
	\$573,530 36

To exhibit "the balance due to the Department on the 1st October, 1829, distinguishing as above," I have the honor to report:

The amount of postages received from 1789 to the 1st October, 1829, was	-	-	-	\$26,889,005 40
The sums paid during that period were—				
As compensation to postmasters,	-	-	-	\$7,974,072 49
For incidental expenses,	-	-	-	902,662 93
For transporting the mail,	-	-	-	16,369,665 07
				25,246,400 49
Leaving an aggregate amount of revenue of	-	-	-	\$1,642,604 91
From which deducting—				
Amount of the several payments into the Treasury from 1789 to 1st October, 1829,	-	-	-	\$1,103,063 42
Amount of losses in the transmission of moneys during the same period,	-	-	-	17,348 00
				1,120,411 42
Leaves the balance due to the Department, 1st October, 1829,	-	-	-	522,193 49
Which balance consisted of—				
Cash deposited in banks (prior to 1st October, 1826,) estimated to be lost,	-	-	-	\$2,445 33
Uncurrent and counterfeit money on hand,	-	-	-	4,728 12
Amount passed to account of bad debts,	-	-	-	51,910 77
Amount due by late postmasters and others, estimated to be bad,	-	-	-	254,613 73
Amount due by postmasters, &c., estimated to be available,	-	-	-	92,856 70
And of cash on hand,	-	-	-	115,638 84
				\$522,193 49

The "ascertained amount of bad debts" is stated above; but not, as the resolution purports, "carried to the account of profit and loss," there being no authority in the Department to pass the debts of postmasters or others to such an account, unless provision be made by the National Legislature.

Respectfully submitted.

W. T. BARRY.

HON. JOHN C. CALHOUN, *Vice President, and President of the Senate U. S.*

21st CONGRESS.]

No. 107.

[2d Session.]

CLAIM FOR MAKING THE POST ROAD FROM MOBILE TO PASCAGOULA.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 1, 1831.

Mr. CONNER, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, to whom was referred the petition of Jeremiah Austill, reported:

That the said Jeremiah Austill sets forth in his petition that, some time in the month of ———, 1828, himself and one Thomas Rhodes proposed to the honorable John McLean, then Postmaster General, to convey, by stages and steamboat, the mail from Mobile, Alabama, to New Orleans, three times a week, by way of Pascagoula, for the sum of \$14,000, on condition that the Government would construct a road from Mobile to Pascagoula, or that they (Austill and Rhodes) would make it for \$4,000, or \$100 per mile, it being about 40 miles distance; and that the proposition was accepted, and they were ordered to get it in readiness with all possible despatch: that in April, 1829, the petitioner, whilst at Pittsburg, for the purpose of contracting for a steamboat, saw advertised proposals for his route, the contract having been taken from them by the Postmaster General, without, as he conceives, just cause; and asks that he be paid for the construction of the road, and that justice be done him.

The first notice taken of this route by Pascagoula, by the Department, is under a resolution of Congress, at the session of 1827-'28, authorizing the Postmaster General to cause to be examined the route from Mobile to Pascagoula, and if, in his opinion, it should be the most expedient route to the city of New Orleans, he shall be, and hereby is, vested with full power and authority to adopt that route in lieu of the present: accordingly the Postmaster General requests of the postmaster at New Orleans and the postmaster at Mobile to examine the route, and report to him. They did so; the report was satisfactory to the Department. On the 7th October, 1828, in fifth letter of the correspondence, the Postmaster General accepts the contract at \$14,000, from Mobile to New Orleans, by Pascagoula, but does not mention the road or its construction, and says "a contract will be made out and sent for you to execute;" this letter was addressed to Thomas Rhodes. In the seventh letter, 12th January, 1829, the Postmaster General writes Rhodes that he is informed by the postmaster at New Orleans that the mail due on Sunday did not arrive until Monday, and that a correspondent failure would occur in returning to Mobile. The Postmaster General here notifies Rhodes, if he does not come up to his engagements payment need not be expected; and that, if he cannot keep it sound, it must be committed to other hands.

Letter ninth, February 9, 1829.—The Postmaster General says to Rhodes "that the mail due at New Orleans on Friday, 16th ultimo, did not arrive until the next day, causing a total failure; your pay must be suspended to cover penalties." Letter twelfth, dated February 18, 1829.—Having reference, I presume, to pay for the road, the Postmaster General says to the postmaster at New Orleans: "no such condition as that alleged by Austill has been attached to the contract, nor can be, as the Postmaster General has no authority by law to make such conditions as a part of the contract. The contractors have no claims on the Department but for transportation services; they will be paid accordingly." Letter eighteenth, dated March 20, 1829, shows that the bond and contract were sent on the 12th instant to be executed by Rhodes. Letter twenty-second, April 14, 1829.—The Postmaster General notifies Mr. Rhodes that, as he has not carried into effect his engagements with the Department, he considers it his duty to invite other proposals for the same service. Letter thirtieth, 17th July, 1829.—Postmaster General says to Mr. Rhodes, "that the mail which was confided to you was not carried agreeably to contract, it is believed, in a single instance." It appears by letter forty, Austill to the Postmaster General, dated October 8th, 1828, that he was informed by Mr. Owen, the representative in Congress from Alabama, that the Postmaster General had no authority to contract for the cutting of the road. Mr. Rhodes, the partner, had also been informed that the Department had no such authority. So anxious were they for this contract, that it seems they commenced the opening, and did open, (in what manner is not known,) this road unauthorized. They continued as contractors up to the 30th May, 1829, when they were dismissed, having failed to comply with their contract entirely. The Department expresses a willingness to pay them for the time they did carry the mail.