

[21st CONGRESS.]

No. 39.

[1st SESSION.]

IMPROVEMENT OF THE POST ROAD BETWEEN MEMPHIS AND TUSCUMBIA.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 15, 1830.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, to whom was referred a resolution directing them to inquire into the expediency of improving the road passing through the lands of the Chickasaw nation, in the State of Alabama, in the direction between Tuscombua and Memphis, reported:

That the present path or road through the lands of the Chickasaw nation, in the direction from Tuscombua towards Memphis, is daily increasing in importance to the States of Alabama and Tennessee; that, from the circumstance, however, that about sixty-five miles of the road lie exclusively in the Indian country, it is in such a condition as to make it unfit for extensive use. Your committee are informed, by a letter from the postmaster at Tuscombua, that the chiefs of the Chickasaw nation have given their consent for said road to be opened through their territory; they are also informed, by the petitions and report heretofore made on this subject by the Committee on Roads and Canals, that the sum of eight thousand dollars will be sufficient to put this road in excellent repair, and to constitute it a part of the line of communication with the Territory and seat of Government of Arkansas. They therefore report the bill heretofore reported, appropriating said sum of eight thousand dollars.

[21st CONGRESS.]

No. 90.

[1st SESSION.]

DEPUTY POSTMASTERS REMOVED SINCE MARCH 4, 1829.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, MARCH 24, 1830.

SIR:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *March 24, 1830.*

In obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the United States, passed March 22, 1830, directing me "to inform the Senate of the number of deputy postmasters who have been removed since the 4th day of March last, designating the number in each State and Territory," I have the honor to report that the whole number of deputy postmasters removed between the 4th day of March, 1829, and the 22d day of March, 1830, inclusive, is four hundred and ninety-one; and that the number thereof in each State and Territory is as follows: In Maine, fifteen; New Hampshire, fifty-five; Vermont, twenty-two; Massachusetts, twenty-eight; Rhode Island, three; Connecticut, twenty; New York, one hundred and thirty-one; New Jersey, fourteen; Pennsylvania, thirty-five; Delaware, sixteen; Maryland, fourteen; District of Columbia, one; Virginia, eight; North Carolina, four; Georgia, two; Alabama, two; Mississippi, five; Louisiana, four; Tennessee, twelve; Kentucky, sixteen; Ohio, fifty-one; Indiana, nineteen; Illinois, three; Missouri, seven; Florida, one; Arkansas, two; and Michigan, one.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. BARRY.

To the Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN.

[21st CONGRESS.]

No. 91.

[1st SESSION.]

CONDITION OF THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 14, 1830.

Mr. CONNER, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, made the following report:

That, from the numerous applications made annually to Congress for the establishment of new routes, and the frequent and increasing demands made on the Department for additional accommodations, your committee have been induced to extend their inquiries, and to examine particularly into the past and present condition of the General Post Office, with a view to a farther extension of accommodation, should it appear to them prudent and practicable; and although in its operation now extensive, and perhaps as perfect as could be anticipated, its ramifications reaching most neighborhoods in the north and the south, in the east and the west, still there remain unsupplied many routes of great importance and interest to various growing sections of the country; many of those cross and connecting routes, with important lines already in operation, required and loudly called for by those rising settlements to make them participants in the benefits and blessings of this Department: an establishment so entirely national in its character, and intended by the Government, in its creation, for the general benefit of the people, bearing to them directly the proceedings of their Government; placing within the reach of all political as well as other domestic and foreign information, thereby enabling them to judge of and properly appreciate their Government and its acts; whilst, also, it enables the commercial and mercantile interests to hold frequent communion, and affording to friends, residing in different portions of the Union, the sweets of frequent friendly interchanges of sentiment and good feeling so desirable; and thus, by free and familiar intercourse, drawing still closer the bonds of union.

The proceeds of the Department have enabled it heretofore to keep pace with the growing wants and wishes of the people. The aggregate amount of postage has not diminished; on the contrary, from 1824 to the present time, it